The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

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VOL. XII.-NO. 40.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 4, 1903.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

and Whitneys don't mind. They know

that no Republican or Democrat is go-

ing to do anything worse than make

faces at them. It amuses the people

who do the work and who pay the

fares, so the people who do no work

and who pocket the fares can stand it.

If you are a tired-out, half-frozen mo-

torman, who do not dare to call your

soul your own, watch the war-dance

of the respectable reformers and use

your imagination to keep you warm.

if you are a railroad man, in daily

danger of your-life, by reason of im-

perfect equipment and excessively

long runs, look forward to that pen-

sion and keep your mind off your

troubles by trying to calculate your

chances of living and holding your job

to the age of sixty-five. If you live

in a tenement and are likely to get

thrown out on the street next week

because you can't raise ave dollars for

the landlord, or if, having paid your

rent, you have to come home to a cold

house and see your wife and babies

shivering, just reflect on the unani-

mous good will of the Aldermen and

the deep respect for law shown by the

Corporation Counsel. If you are

tramping the streets every day, vainly

bunting for work, beg a penny to buy

a paper and read the prosperity news

That is the best sort of Happy New

Year comfort that you can reasonably

expect from the capitalist system. Are

If not, if you are a man, and not

merely a wage-carning animal, then

make up your mind that, bad as things

are, you will do your part to make

them better next year. Remember

that, by the intelligent use of your

political rights, you can, at the least,

so effectively scare those capitalists

whom your labor has enriched that

they will bestir themselves to make

next New Year's Day more endurable

to you. Make up your mind that,

whatever others may do (and your

resolution will help to guide and

strengthen others, remember), you will

do all you can toward securing indus-

trial freedom for yourself and for

every one of your fellow workers-the

opportunity (not only the right) to

in the financial columns.

you content with it?

A Happy New Year to you.

WAR AND TRADE.

Capitalism Makes Peace Impossible.

General Young Says a Great Conflict for Control of Asiatic Markets is Coming-Why War Is a Normal Condition of Capitalist Presperity.

"The empire is peace (L'empire, c'est In paix), said Louis Napoleon when, by foul intrigue and murderous violence, he overthrew the republic and usurped power in France; and there followed eighteen years of war and of stock-jobbers' prosperity, till the empire fell in unexampled shame and utter ruin.

"Peace and prosperity, law and order, reverence for established institutions and again, peace and properity," is the delusive cry of our capi-talist statesmen to-day. They would have us believe that only by bowing to their ideal of law and order, only by paying blind reverance to the established institutions by paying blind reverence to the established in-stitutions by which their class profits, can we, the great working mass of the

people, enjoy peace and prosperity.

Yet every day we are taught, by the raising of prices, by the increased intensity of labor, by the growing of accidents to workers in mine and factory and railroad, and by a hundred other signs, that for us it is but a hard choice between capitalist presperity and capitalist hard times.

And peace? To say nothing of the impossibility of industrial peace, to speak only of international relations. out of the mouths of their own great nen we learn, if we cannot learn otherwise, that war is a necessary re sult of capitalism, a necessary condi-tion of the capitalists' prosperity.

To Get Rid of the Surplus.

Almost two years ago Senator Depew told us the reason for the hurrying to and fro of armies in South Africa and the Philippines, the reason for the battering at the gates of Pekin that "we" are producing every year \$2,000,000 worth more goods than "we" can consume, that "we" hust find a profitable market for the surplus, that all other civilized nations are in the same position, and so that each must strive by fair means or foul, by peaceful or by bloody methods, to win commercial supremacy in order to escape industrial ruin.

And now comes General Young, General Miles' successor at the head of the United States Army, and tells us the same truth. At a bazquet of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, sit-ting at the same table with Mark Hanna and Tom L. Johnson, he spoke on "The Army and Commerce,"

To obtain the trade of China we will have a long and hard struggle with the nations of Europe. We have obtained a strong point of advantage by getting the good will of the Chinese teople by our wise and humane diplomacy, but the advantage that overshadows all others is the pe slon of the Philippines. Their great-est value lies in their strategic position, both from a military and com-mercial standpoint, which is very favorable to gaining and keeping the control of the commerce a Asia. The time is coming when the Philippines will be the gateway through which will pass the goods of our great manufacturing establishments on their way

Commerce Follows the Mauser.

"Foreign commerce will follow the fing, if that fing is backed by a sufficient military force. However advantageous the possession of the I'hilippines may be from a commercial roper state of defense and protected by a sufficiently large army and navy. A large army is not needed in the Phil ippines on account of the insurrection for happily, due to the efficient work of the army, all armed insurrection is about over, and the administration of the affairs of the islands is in the hands of a civil commiss of War. The success attending the administration of the commission under the Presidency of Gov. Taft has been truly wonderful, and the natives are rapidly learning the true object of gov evament and the great benefits the United States has conferred on them.

"Quality and price go a long way to ward fixing the bounds of commerce, but there can be no permanency to a great commerce for which different nations are competing that is not backed up by a large and adequate military force. This is especially true of Oriental commerce. If we wish to gain the supremacy in commerce in the East we must maintain such a military force (army and navy) in the Philippine Islands that it can act instantly and effectually at any point is the Orient, and that fact must be well known and understood by all Oriental peoples. The larger and more efficient the force, and the more widely its strength and efficiency are known, the longer will the inevitable conflict of arms be delayed. No one can foretell time will come when we will have to fight to maintain the supremacy of our

War is hell," said a famous soldier whose word should carry weight. War does not mean bonor and glory. It means corpses and bideous wounds and more bideous diseases and widows' tests and hungry orphane. cries and the throttling of noble hopes and the unchaining of all shameful pussions. And even while war is de-layed, the maintenance of armics and

preparation for war means, not only a tremendous drain or the tremendous drain on the material re-sources of the country, but—still more disastrous—a drain on its manhood, a systematic cultivation of vice and disense and of every anti-social habit of thought and feeling.

Capitalism and War.

But all these things-because their purdens fall chiefly on the working people-our rulers quite cheerfully accept, because war is necessary to the maintenance of the capitalist system by which they live at ease.

"We" must fight to make the Chinese buy the surplus goods that "we" have made and that "we" cannot consume in order that "we" may make a profit on them. So argues the Senator from the Vanderblit System. As a capitalist he argues correctly. But it is well that workingmen should understand just what his argument

"We" who command the fighting are the capitalist class and its political ngents; but "we" who do the fighting the goods are the working people. But nave the working people, even in days of prosperity, all the rood and clothing and fuel and other goods they could consume, or all that they desire? No, The wages which the producers get for their work are only a part-a half, a third, or a quarter-of the value of their product. The workers, then, can buy and consume only such a propor-tion of the goods they have made. The capitalists, being comparatively few in number, cannot consume all of their hands. Thus a surplus remains, not over what the people could use, but over what the people can buy, and to dispose of this at a profit the capitalist must turn to such foreign lands as have not yet developed capitalist industries of their own. Now profit is the sole motive to industry under capitalism. Unless the product can be sold at such prices as to yield profit to the capitalists, it matters not how much the people need the goods nor how many workers are willing to make them, the wheels of industry stand still, the workers must remain idle and in want. The continual extension of foreign markets is ther fore necessary to the continuance of prosperity at home; and since all civilized nations are in the same position their rivalry for the market makes

To sum up: The means of produc tion belonging to a small class and be-ing controlled by them for the purpose of securing profits for themselves, the mass of the people cannot work except when conditions assure the owning class a profit upon all labor performed by the non-possessors; in order to secure a profit on production, a continual expansion of the foreign market is necessary; and this, the owning and ruling class of every civilized country sceking to monopolize the world

war a normal feature of capitalism.

market, leads to international wars. Socialism and Peace.

Under Socialism, on the contrary, the means of production being owned by the people collectively and being controlled by them for the purpose of satisfying their wants, the people will always be able to make use of these means of production to the extent of be compelled to work beyond that limit: the question of foreign trade be a question, not of making profits, but merely of securing in ex change for native products such goods as cannot be produced at home; thus, instead of the present antagonism be tween the econo mic interests of vari ous countries, there will prevail an identity and mutuality of interest with the result that internations peace will, for the first time in his tory, become a normal and permanent

THE ANGEL OF DISCONTENT.

When the world was formed and the morning stars, The loftlest-browed of the angels was

The Angel of Discontent.

And he dwelt with man in the caves of the hills, Where the crested serpent stings, And the tiger tears and the she-wolf

And he led man forth to the towered And forth to the fields of corn; And he told of the ampler work ahead For which his race was born,

And he whispers to men of those hills

he sees
In the blush of the golden west; And they look to the light of his lifted

And they hate the name of rest. in the light of that eye doth the slave

A hope that is high and braye, And the madness of war comes into his blood For he knows himself a slave.

The serfs of wrong in the light of

that eye March on with victorious songs;

For the strength of the right comes into their hearts When they behold their wrongs. Tis by the light of that lifted eye That error's mists are rent— guide to the table-land of Truth

And still he looks with his lifted eve And his giance is far away. On a light that shines on the glim-

mering hills Of a diviner day: -Sam Walter Foss.

FOR THE DAILY.

A Great Mass Meeting to Be Held.

Comrades Hanford, Carey and Herron Will Speak in Cooper Union on January IS-Work for the Fair Progressing-A Prize for the Assembly District and Local That Obtains the

A great mass meeting for the pur sese of advancing the work for the Socialist daily and advertising the project will be held in Cooper Union on January 13 with Comrades Ben Hanord, our candidate for Governor in the last campaign, James F. Carey, So-cialist representative in the Massachuetts legislature, and George D. Her ron as speakers. Socialists and all sympathizers with the movement for workingman's daily newspape should make every effort to make this neeting an extraordinary success.

At the last meeting of the Board of Managers of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, the Pledge Committee made the recomnend tion, which was approved, that of \$50 be given to the assembly list et in Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, or Local Queens or Richmond that sends in the largest amount of new pledges for the Socialist daily and collects the largest amount of instal-ments on same. Another prize of the ame amount will be given to the local outside of those mentioned above that sends in the largest amount of piedges and collects the largest amount of instalments on the same. This contest opens on January 1, 1903, and closes or July 1, 1903. All locals or assem bly districts that desire to enter this ontest should so notify Secretary Rutscher at once. Unless such notifi-cation is received locals will not be ntered in the contest.

In order to secure the prizes, the ant of new pledges received nust be at least \$5,000. All piedges to be entered and credited in the contes must not be smaller than three dollars.

Work for the Fair.

The work for the fair is progressing lay by day. Comrade Sol Fieldman has been engaged to solicit donations nd to visit trades organizations for the purpose of selling fair tickets and interesting them in the Daily Globe Conference. Twenty-two thousand ickets have already been distributed in the different organizations and or lers for tickets are coming in daily. Organizations or locals that have as set not procured tickets are reques o call at 64 East Fourth street and btain same.

Comrades are also reminded not to elay sending in their donations for the fair as the Fair Committee has established headquarters and have ample room to store a large quantity f presents. Presents can be left with the Secretary at the same address. There are also a large number of donaon books still on hand which the committee desires to see used. Any clination to help collect presents for the fair is requested to call on the Sec

retary and secure a donation book.

The Ladies' Daily Globe Club is working hard for the success of the fair. They are visiting organizations for the purpose of selling tickets and are collecting donations at the san time. The Ladies' Daily Globe and the conference of delegates from women's organizations will hold its second meeting at the rooms of the So-cialist Educational League, 953 Secand avenue, on Monday, January 5, at S p. m. All women in sympathy with the Socialist movement are invited to attend, join the club and co-operate in

Globe Conference.

The seventh session of the Daily llobe Conference of delegates from labor organizations and trade union will take place at the Labor Lyceum 64 East Fourth street on Thursday, January 8, at 8 p. m. sharp. All delegates are requested to attend as a complete report on the work for the fair will be made by the Executive committee. All organizations repre-ented which have not yet secured tickets can be supplied by making ap plication to the Secretary at the con Work will now commence which will require the assistance of every delegate should be present. On account of the pressure of work the Secretary could not prepare a list of payments on pledges and contribu

THE PRECINCY. The comrades of Pinon, Colo., have been claiming to "hold the record" for the Socialist vote in the country, that precinct having given in the November election 44 votes for the Socialist Party, as against 10 Republican, 16 Democratic, and 10 scattering. The claim has called out several counterclaims. Comrade Quinn of Wilke in Luzerne County gave 51 Socialist votes to 7 Republican and 10 Demi cratic, and that another gave DG So cialist to 8 Republican and 31 Demo-cratic. Comrade Merrill of Haverbill. which, in the city election of Dec. 2. gave 426 Socialist votes to 124 Beput lican and 121 Democratic, Comrade Burke of Brockton, Mass., reports the vote, also in the city election, of one precinct of Brockton as being, Social-ist, 330; Republican, 80; and Demo-

BUY UNION MADE GOODS.

TO NEW READERS. moetings and read the papers and pamphlets of both parties and thought-

A Statement About the Socialist Labor Party.

For the Benefit of Those Who Nave But Lately Become Interested in Socialism Attention Is Galled to Certain Important Facts.

We are frequently asked by new omrades to explain the difference between the Socialist Party and the So-Labor Party. We learn from a study of the election returns that many new Socialist voters, who had intention of endorsing the peculiar methods of the S. L. P., have been misled by its most inappropriate name. A statement on the subject is evidently. The party which The Worker sub-

known in the nation as the Socialist Party, In New York, on account of certain provisions of the elec-tion laws, it is obliged to call itself the Social Democratic Party; its emblem in New York is the Arm and Torch. The Socialist Labor Party is an extirely separate and hostile organiza tion. The similarity of name renders it only the more Important that the

distinction be made clear. The present Socialist Party was formed three years ago by the union of the old Social Democratic Party. erganized in 1897, with the majority faction of the old Socialist Labor Party, which had split in the summer of 1830. The minority faction, led by Daniel De Leon, was adjudged by the capitalist courts to be entitled to the se of the old party name, and that name it still holds and abuses.

This Socialist Party or Social Demo-cratic Party polled about 97,000 votes in 1900, with Eugene V. Debs and Job Harriman aw its imitional candidates; in 1902 it increased its vote to about 230,000. The Socialist Labor Party colled less than 35,000 in 1900 and less han 50,000 (many of them through misunderstanding) in 1902,

The leading question of party policy (it may even be called a question of principle) which was at issue in the split of 1809 was that of the attitude of the party toward the trade unions. The epponents of De Leonism held that the party, as the political organi-uation of the working class, and the unions; as its economic organisation, should work fraternally, though inde-pendently, in their separata fields. The De Leonites maintained that it was necessary to "smitsh" all existing and went so far as to organize

rival unions to scab upon them. Since the split while the Socialist Party or Social Democratic Party has igorously attacked capitalism and taught Socialist principles, the Socialist Labor Party, disgracing its once honorable name, has devoted its efforts almost exclusively to two objects: First, to hamper the growth of the Socialist Party, second, to attack, undermine, or disrupt the trade unions; the extent of the vituperation, sophistry, and brazen falsehood which has been devoted to these unworthy objects by De Leon and his followers can hardly be imagined by those who have not closely followed their record. The difference between our party and the Socialist Labor Party may be

summed un under four beads: 1. We fight against capitalism all the time, giving to the rival organisation only so much attention as is necessary to prevent misunderstanding, confu-sion, and disappointment among new treats the propaganda of Socialism as

2. We support the trade unions, without seeking to interfere in their special work or allowing them to dicthe works for the destruction of the organization in Pennsylvania, he

by democratic methods, believing that only so can the organization be kept pure and the members trained for their growing responsibility as Socialsts; the S. L. P. is ruled by its leader and dissent from his views is punished by suspension or expulsion.

4. In advocating the cause of Socialism we seek to convince men by argument and appeals to their intelligen-interest and their feelings of honor of humanity; the S. L. P. depends upor abusive epithets, lies, and "bluff."

We would not, of course, question

the S. L. P. are honest men and Socialists. Most of them are either mis informed or blinded by fanaticism They are learning, one by one, and either leaving the S. L. P. or being forced out of it. But the S. I. P., as in organization, takes its whole policy from De Leon; and, without asserting that he is a capitalist agent, employed to breed dissension in the labor move-ment, we do say that his conduct for some years has been just that he which such an agent would best serve his employers. The S. L. P. actually cral wealthy Trusts, wanted to mee plays into the hands of the capitalist an attractive young widow at the corclass; so long as it follows its present ner of Brosdway and Wall street a course under its present leadership it 5 o'clock Sunday evening; object, cannot be recognized as a genuine So-matrimony.

This article is intended as a warning those who are new to the movement and who naturally suppose that the Eccialist Laber Party is a bona fide-Socialist Granization, or who do not even observe the distinction between it and the Socialist Party. If any of our readers doubt the fairness of our natural reasons are supposed that they is

fully compare them. If anyone candid ly prefers the methods of the S. L. P he does not belong with us and we do not want him. All we desire is that the distinction between the parties should be recognized as it actually exists, and that men who approve of the methods of the Socialist Party—as represented, for instance, in The

Worker-should not unwittingly cast

other side. [Note.-The Worker would gladly igacre this question, were it not that circumstances imperatively demand that the facts in question should be made generally known. The foregoing matter, or other matter to sim! ur effect, will appear again in next week's issue of The Worker; and thereafter, as long as the need con tinues, the warning will be repeated it least every three or four weeks. As each issue of The Worker reaches sevcral thousand persons who are not regular subscribers nor party memers, such publication will materially

THE ANTI-DeLEON S. L. P.

aid in doing away with the confi

sion.]

The three lectures given in Philadelphia last month by Lucien Senial have attracted considerable interest. Sanial is one of the "old war horses" of the Socialist Labor Party and has often held high positions of confidence in the party. In 1897 be was the candidate for Mayor of New York. In the split of 1800 he threw in his lot with the De Leonite wing and was for some time afterward active in the 8. L. P. organization. Within the last year, was doubtful of the wisdom of his position. In August inst he resigned from membership in the S. L. P., in spite of the attempts of the party ad-udulstration to conclitate him. Since that time he has been more or less active in the movement of the more recently expelled and the dissatisfied members to bring the S. L. P. to a realization of the folly for wo De Leon's lendership—an effort which cannot be said to have shown much uccess. Sanial and the others of this group have heretofore kept quite apart from the Socialist Party (the Social Democratic Party of New York), seek-ing rather to change the S. L. P. from within.

The Pennsylvania state organization of the S. L. P., during the last year, became "disloyal" to the De Leonite dministration. The trouble culmipension" of the state organization. which thus remained without national

mustion. Sanial's loctures in Philadelphia were looked forward to by the so-called "disloyal" or anti-De Leon S. L. I'. men as giving an opportunity for a tentative declaration on the co to be pursued by them. The expecta-tion was fulfilled.

The tone of Sanial's remarks indi cated a friendly feeling toward the So cialist Party. He rigorously denounced the conduct of De Leon and the meth ods pursued under his leadership, say-ing that "the De Leon episode in the Socialist movement of the United States was one of which we have reaon to be ashamed.

His suggestion as to the course to be followed in Pennsylvania was that the E. L. P. (anti-De Leon) continue, for the present as a separate organization, working in "friendly co-operation" with the Socialist Party, which gained official standing there in November-Sceialists; the S. L. P. fights us, and friendly co-operation modelled upon that of the various Socialist parties in France. He believed that within two

Sanial's ideas are undoubtedly tate to us in ours; the S. L. P. seeks shared by many of the members of his ad only it be elsewhere, although they are trade unions with a rigor second only in the ensewhere, although they are to that with which it attacks us; not probably by no means unanimous in centent with denunciation, it has even this opinion. On our side also there is gone into the economic field to form more or less difference of opinion on rival unions and scab upon the exist. liscussion following his lecture, in which desire for reconciliation was ex pressed on both sides and recrimina-tions over the past came also from both sides.

Just what will be the outcome of this affair it is impossible to guess. The evidence that De Leonism is becoming discredited, even among the "sialwarts" of the 8. L. P., in proportion as they gain experience, is, for the present, the principal interest attaching to it.

FALSE PROSPERITY.

Prosperity was one day lamenting over the holes in the toes of her shoes and the antiquated cut of her dress sleeves and the fringe on her skirts and the outlandish style of her hat all of which her husband, Industry, had told her that morning were the best be could provide for her.

So she decided to leave Industry to shift for himself, and picked up the New York Angel to read the "personal column." There she found an item to column." There she found an item to the effect that a certain Washington Politician, who was an agent for sev eral wealthy Trusts, wanted to meet an attractive young widow at the cor-

She went, and now she wears stylic) stunning hig hat, and has plenty of spending money, and lives at a fashionable hotel. But there is a strong suspicion among her bes tt and the Socialist Party. If any of our readers doubt the fairness of our traders doubt the fairness of our that her fine clothes are really but a statements we suggest that they istatements we suggest that they istatements for themselves—attend the Prosperity.—Avery Quercus.

SOCIALIST PROGRESS.

What the Socialist Party-Has Gained in Two Years.

Rearly Compete Figures of the Vote Cast for Socialism in the Movember Election-Our Victories at the Polis -A Steady and Solid Growth.

Although we are not even yet able to give complete official returns of the vote cast for the candidates of the Socialist Party (called in New York the Social Democratic Party) in all the states, our figures are nearly enough complete to give us the total result within a margin of, at most, two or three thousand votes. The remarkable progress made by the party in the last two years is shown in the two tables given below.

Officially Reported.

The first table shows the result as fficially reported from twenty-four states and one territory. This includes it may be noted, nearly all the states in which we have an active organized movement and in which, accordingly, our vote is not only larger than in the others, but increasing at a higher ratio. The extension of the organized movement into several of the other states, which is already beginning, may be expected to enume larger proportionate gain in the So-cialist vote of the nation in the next two years than that which has char

acterized the two Just I.	t past.	
California	7,572	9,592
Colorado	G84	2,857
Connecticut	1.741	2.857
Idaho		1.800
lilinois	9,687	20,167
Indiana	2,374	7,134
lowa	2,742	6,300
Kansas	1,005	3,236
Kentucky	* 700	1,665
Maine	878	1.074
farsachusetts	9,716	33,620
Minnesota	3,063	10,129
Missouri	6,128	5,835
Nebraska	823	3.157
New Hampshire	790	1.057
New York	12,809	23,400
North Dakota	518	1,245
Ohlo	4.847	14.270
Oklahoma	815	1,963
Oregon	1,494	3.532
Pennsylvania	4,831	21.910
South Dakota	169	2,738
Washington	2,006	4,739
Visconsin	7,005	15,957
Wyoming		552
	-	

Totals 83,209 205,758 Unofficial or Estimated.

The secondtable shows: 1. The territory of Arizona, in which we had no ticket in 1900; 2. ThestatesofMichi-gan, Montana, Texas, and Utah, for which we have only estimates on un official reports of the vote of 1902; 3. The states of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Maryland, New Jersey, Tennessee, Virginia, Vermont, and West Virginia, in which we had electoral tickets in 1900, but where, in the election of 1902, our congressional or local tickets did not cover the whole sinte, so that no fair comparison may be made; in these cases we simply carry forward the figures of 1900, not assuming any increase. The star indi-cates that the figures for 1902 are estimated or unofficial.

11.		
Alahama	2028	0
*Arizona	****	3
Arkansas		
Delaware	57	
Florida	603	0
Maryland		9
*Michigan	2,826	6,0
"Montana	708	5,00
New Jersey	4,000	4.6
Tennessee	410	4
*Texas	1,846	3,00
*Utah	717	2,95
Virginia	225	2
Vermont	371	31
West Virginia	288	25
Totals	14,521	25,00

The Total Vote.

The combined figures for the thirtyeight states and two territories in which the Socialist Party has nov found a foothold is as follows: 1900. 1902

Estimated 14.521

Grand total..... 97,730 The grand total here given for 1902 may be somewhat below the truth. Indeed, since it is certain that we were cheated out of many votes in the counting in Pennsylvania, Missouri, and Colorado, and to a smaller extent in the unorganized districts of other states, it is no doubt considerably be low our real strength. But we wish to claim only what we can prove and would rather err on the side of moderation than by exaggerating the

These figures, then, show a gain for cialist Party, in two years, of 133,605 votes-an increase of 137 per

No Mushroom Growth.

Our strength and our growth are atisfactory, as an indication of the movement, than if our vote were con-centrated in certain states and localities. The vote is, in general, remarkably solid, few candidates running much behind or much ahead of the and village elections, and undoubtedly

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

It is truly a Happy New Year that , farce. The Goulds and Rockefellers we have before us, is it not? Consider the news we get from day to day.

The capitalists are exhibiting holiday generosity by voluntarily granting 5 or 10 per cent, wage increases (especially where the workingmen show a disposition to strike and to vote the Socialist ticket), after five years of a progressive increase in the cost of livlog, aggregating at least 30 per cent. Then they are calmly recouping the expense of the increase by adding another 5 or 10 per cent, to the price of the things the workingmen have to

In addition to this, the capitalists in various industries are establishing pension systems (under impossible conditions) for their aged employees, to demonstrate the community of interest between Capital and Labor. Then, on the strength of this gencrosity, they are requiring their men to toll harder and faster, to make more profits, and to work themselves to death before they reach the age when the pension system goes into effect.

The capitalist politicians of both old parties are giving us New Year cards in the shape of unworkable "anti-trust laws" of every imaginable sort. And their patrons are smiling in their sleeves and proceeding to freeze out smaller competitors and complete the consolidation of industry.

Here in New York we have two very entertaining special features for our

New Year's celebration. Workingmen are being dispossessed from their tenement bomes because they have had to pay all their money for fuel and have none left to pay rent. The politicians at the City Hall have gone through the farce of approprinting a quarter of a million dollars to provide coal for the poor, assured that the Corporation Counsel would declare the appropriation unlawful; thus they have warmed our hearts with their show of good intentions and, as they think, made their jobs safe ,and that without any cost to the capitalist taxpayers to whom they really owe allegiance.

Then, for fear we would think to much about conl and feel uncomfortable about it, the politicians have kindly put on the crowded street-car product of your labor.

Victories at the Polls.

than is, perhaps, generally known,

since the capitalist press, as a rule, keeps silent on such matters. It may

worth while to give a list of the

offices that are now in the hands of

In the Massachusetts Legislature we

have now three members-Carey, Muc-Cartney, and Ransden-Instead of two,

In Brockton, Mass., we have the

Mayor, three of the seven Aldermen, eight of the twenty-one Councilmen,

and two of the three School Commit-

In Haverhill, Mass., we have actual-

by Republican election officials), and

we are admitted to have two Council-

nen, a School Committeeman, and an

In Chicopee, Mass., we have, for the

first time, elected an Alderman last

In Marion and Linton, Ind., we have

three Aldermen-instead of two, as

In Saginaw, Mich., we have, for the

In Sheboygan, Wis., we have four of the sixteen Aldermen.

five members elected last November.

Besides these we have several minor

fficers—as justices of the peace or vil-

What is more to the point, in a con

siderable number of places, in the last local elections, the Socialist candidates ran a close second, so that victory may

be expected at an early date. Within the next four months the larger part of the country will have city, town,

first time, elected an Alderman

lage trustees-in various states.

the Socialist Party.

Assistant Assessor.

last year.

as last year.

25,087

Nevertheless, the Socialist Party has

work and the assurance of the full

ticket; this also is satisfactory, indi-The Worker will have a goodly number of victories to report.

The whole record flatly gives the lie cating that our vote is an intelligent and positive vote for principle, not a "Socialism can never take root in American soil." It has taken root in the soil of the United States, as in that protest. It follows from these facts that our victories at the polls have, so far, been comparatively few. Instead of every European country and such other countries as Canada, Brazil. Arof having a sporadic or "mushroom" growth, as was that of the Populis party or other reform movements, showing brilliant victories at certain gentina, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and Japan. It is growing, times and places, but having no genhere and all over the world. The time eral and no lasting vitality, the Sois not far off when it will flower in political victory and bear the fruit of economic liberty. cialist Party is moving steadily on, electing few candidates now, radually approaching the point where it will carry whole cities, counties, and states at once, because a majority of the voters will have become firmly convinced of the truth of Socialist

MINNESOTA'S PROGRESS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 28.— The official canvass gives the Socialist Party 10,120 votes in Minnesota, as against 3,065 in the presidential eloc tion of 1990.

It should be stated that our candi-

peared on the ballet without any party esignation, the courts having, at the instance of the "fighting S. I. P. dis rupters," forbidden as the use of the name "Socialist Party" for this office, He therefore received only the votes oughly conversant with party affairs; that 2.521 votes were east for him indientes the strong position our organization has reached and the good campaign work that was done. Many less well informed persons, desiring to vote for Socialism and not knowing the state of affairs, cast their votes for the S. L. P. candidate for Governor, whose name was accompanied on the ballot ly elected the Mayor (though it re-mains to be seen whether the courts will prevent the perpetration of fraud by his party designation; he got 2,570

Our candidates for Lieutenant-Gorernor, Secretary of State, and Auditor went on the ballot under our party name; they accordingly noticed the vote of the Socialist Party-about 10. 000, as given above.

Minnesota's progress is very gratifying. In 1806, when we first entered the political field, the S. L. P., then the genuine and the only Socialist organi-kation, polled about 1,100 votes. In one Councilman each.

In Battle Creek, Mich., we have In the presidential election of 1900, the party split and reorganization having intervened, the Socialist Party alo polled over 3,000 to take no account of the other faction. Now this vote rises to 10,000, in spite of all obstacles, and seems certain to continue In the Montana Legislature we have | and, judging by the past, we can foresee victory in Minnesota at no very

"This being an agricultural dis-

trict, it is much harder for propaganda work. But our philosophy is leaven-ing a few who in time will become very active. And I am seeking to place The Worker, because it never 'wobbles' from clear-cut Socialism." So writes an Indiana comrade, who is

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invariably is advance.

per week, one year per week, one year per week, one year per week, one year

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker.

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Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

All communications should be written with ink and or one side of the paper; the words should not be abbreviated; every address; and matter should be address. The substitution of the words should not be abbreviated; every address; and matter should state in as few receipts. The substitution of the substitution of

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1801.



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM

Patiently, but very earnestly, the editor reiterates three requests: First, that correspondents will not write to him, but to the business office, on mattern of business; second, that they will not fail to attach name and address to each letter; third, that they will not write with pencil. Stick this in your bat or on your desk-or memorise it.

A Pennsylvania magistrate has de cidede that it is a misdemeanor to call a man a "scab"-and the capitalist applauds. President Eliot says a scab is "a high type of the American hero"and the capitalist press applauds Funny, isn't it?

The Detroit "Free Press" thinks that the reason for the rapid growth of Socialism "must be sought, not in the influence of the unions nor in the agitation of the Rocialists themselves. but in the flagrant abuse of power or the part of the owners of private prop erty. The railroad managers, the trust promoters, and the trust attorpers have done more to make Socialists than all the other causes combined." We cheerfully concede the point. Baer did more for us in the late campaign than any six of our own speakers. And the beauty of it is that capitalism is bound to keep on developing just such examples of "flagrant abuse power" and thus to continue driving the working people toward Socialism. A ruling class nover knows when to stop.

It is a most curious thing. Of ccurse, the Col Kings are honorable men and we cannot doubt their veracity. Yet do we find it hard in our mortal weakness, not being backed by the infinite wisdom which supports Mr. Baer, to reconcile their statements of last summer with their statements of this winter. Last sum mer they said Pennsylvania was full of men who were willing and anxious to dig coal at the companies' terms, but were deterred by the threats of wicked John Mitchell. Now the strike is off and yet the Coal Kings say that if there is not enough coal it is be cause there are not enough men in Pennsylvania to dig it.

Every year the increase of deposits in the savings banks is cited as proof that prosperity prevails, that workingmen are getting more than enough to live on and are able to save for the future. The statistics as given to us prove nothing of the sort. It is comnouly assumed that all savings-bank depositors are workingmen and that an increase in the number and amount of such deposits must indicate an increase in the wealth of the workers. assumption is altogether un founded. It is known that savings banks are now very largely used by enpitalists as an agency of investment. The amount that one person car deposit in any bank is, of course, itm Red-generally to \$5,000 or \$10,000; but those who wish to deposit large

uma commonly divide them among several banks. Thus both the figures for total amount of deposits and for total number of depositors are far from representing the facts. Until the reports show us, not only the totals and the average amount of deposit, but the classification of deposits according to amount and the number of cases in which one man has deposits in two or more banks, they will be absolutely worthless as data for determining th condition of the working people.

THE ANTI-DELEON S. L. P.

In so far as Lucien Sanial's declara tion at Philadelphia, being undoubt edly more than an expression of individual opinion, indicates the growth of the revolt against De Leonism withi the ranks of the S. L. P., the growing recognition there of the futility and fatuity of the De Leonite policy which brought about the split of 1899, and a desire to bring about unity in the 80cialist movement, we heartily wel come It.

The Worker pever concerns itself much about the acquisition of "leaders" from any other movement as recruits to the Socialist Party. Nor are we auxious to "conciliate" anyone who really disagrees with us. The only recruits we desire or ought to desire are those who honestly agree with us "Harmony" on any other basis would be a source of weakness, not of

On the other hand, we have no de s!re to foster old quarrels. We are quite conscious of the liability of all nien to make mistakes, having learned it by our own experience, if men whom we have had to fight for three years now think that we are now right, we are ready to meet them on that basis, and not to dispute over the past. And we may suppose that Sanial's declaration is, in sense and intention, a recognition that the Socialist Party (or, as we call it in New York, the Social Democratic Party) is right as against the S. L. P.

We cannot, however, see the wis dom, from any point of view, of his proposition that, in such a state as Pennsylvania, the two parties maintain a separate organization, with an "entente cordiale" similar to that attempted in France. The French expurience has not been such as to recommend the plan; and it is utterly unadaptable to the political system of the United States.

There is room for but one Socialis political organization in the United States. The Socialist Party has abundantly proven its right to recognition from the standpoint of aggressive vitality. In Pennsylvania this is emphatically true. If then the Socialist Party is right, it is idle to suggest that the Socialist Party should consent to the needless continuance of dual organization, with all the confusion resulting from it, and with the possibility of a loss of official standing through the division of the vote. If anyone thinks that the Socialist Party is right, his place is within its ranks; and we do not think any who come to it in good faith will find it disposed to set up unreasonable tests or to impose humiliating conditions. If, on the other hand, the S. L. P. men of Penn sylvania still think the Socialist Party is wrong, they have no right to pro pose "friendly co-operation" with it.

So far as Pennsylvania is concerned the question will undoubtedly be settled on the lines we have suggested and we do not expect to see the So cialist vote divided in the next elec-

In New York the situation is some what different. Here the S. L. P. has official standing, though its vote is 30 per cent less than ours. The S T D organization here is completely under De Leonite control, and there seems no reason to expect a change. Here there cannot be the slightest doubt that we have to fight the S. L. P. to finish. There is such a radical differ ence in the position of the two parties that any thought of friendly relations must be impossible on either side.

There are, indeed, very many S. L. P. men in New York, who held to that organization through the split of 1800 and have fought us bitterly since that time, who have now become disgusted with De Leonism. We are glad to know this and we take it as an augury that the movement is now reaching a point where the mailgn influence of misleaders can no longer seriously

The overtasked and underpaid work higmen of Chicago and the pinndered farmers of the Western prairies should take great joy in reading of the more than royal state in which our own Lady Curzon, wife of the Viceroy of Irdia, entered Delhi this week to celebrate Edward's coronation. It was they who gave Leiter the wealth with which to purchase a British nobleman for his daughter. Their wives and daughters may be going in shabby gowns; but let them only read of Lady Curzon's gowns and jewels and they will be consoled.

Is anyone surprised that United States Senators-Republicans as well us Democrats—as the capitalist press frankly puts it, "want pay for support

of the Cuban reciprocity treaty" which There is no occasion for surprise Both old parties recognize the compet tive chase for private gain as the esential motive and spirit of American ustitutions. It is only logical, only onsistent, only natural, that this motive should actuate representatives of these parties in their conduct as public officials or lawmakers. The "ineffably dirty creatures who are waiting to be bought" are the only fit spokesmen of parties which, in their declarations of principles, declare bargain and sale to be the prime rule of civilized life, the only fit political agents of the class controlling those parties, which lives without labor by the application of

THE CALIFORNIA AFFAIR.

"Advance" explains that the Ban Prancisco Socialists "never fused with the Union Labor party," that they only "refrained from nominating for indges, instices of the peace, superin tendent of schools, state scuators, and assemblymen . . . in order to let the Union Labor party prove their claims if they could.". We confess that this seems to us a distinction without a difference. It has happened in certain places where the Socialist Party was gaining great strength that the Demorats have "refrained from nominating." We have treated this as a fusion between the Democrats and the Republicans, and have been justified in so regarding it. In good faith, we should apply the same rule of inter retation to our own action.

Further, "Advance" thinks that "the remarks of our Eastern contempora ries concerning 'disappointing results are not quite a propos," Considering the almost universal gain-and large gain-in the Socialist vote in other juarters, we do hold that where, as in San Francisco, the vote remained virtually stationary, that result was disappointing and indicated that the party in such places had made some erious mistake. We do, most de cidedly, consider a loss of 2 per cent. in two years on the state vote in a given city, when accompanied by what we insist on calling the fusion policy. much more disappointing than a loss of even 50 per cent, on the city vote in one year, when the votes that reunined were held in the face of a new and seductive movement like that of the San Francisco U. L. P. of 1901.

However, as we have already said, we wish to discuss this subject, not as matter of blaming the comrades of San Francisco and Los Angeles, but in order to determine the right policy to be pursued both there and elsewhere in the future. "Advance" secus to agree with us, having had experience, that a "union labor party" is not alawys all that it seems and that we should be more cautious in such matters in the future than the San Franisco comrades were this time. On this we agree, and we hope "Advance," instead of thinking that it has a grievance against the East and carefully nursing the grievance, will return with renewed vigor to the work it has se well done in the past-the work of advocating Socialism and agitating for the Socialist Party, in full onfidence that Socialist principles are right and that the Socialist Party has a distinct mission to perform in propagating them.

"Stole to Get Shelter in Jail." This s one of the commonest bendlines in the daily papers, in these days of low thermometer and high coal prices Rather a bitter satire on Christma traditions and "Peace on earth and good will toward men." Rather a severe commentary on our social system. cause the chastisements of the law to evil-doers are more comfortable than its protection to orderly citizens. Rather a curious phase of the "strenuous life"-men who never before com mitted a crime, now strenuously force ing themselves to commit larceny or burglary, in order to get bread and water in a prison cell.

"It is noticed this winter that there are many respectable-looking men among the snow shovellers, and conrereation with some of them reveals the fact that they are men who are unable to get work at their trades, and are only too glad of the chance to make \$2 a day."-Evening Post, De

How surprising that there should be respectable-looking men" shovelling now on the streets! Most unnatura indeed. Snow-shovelling is hard and useful work, and the essence of "re spectability" under capitalism is the toing of easy and useless work, or no work at all. And how about prosper ity? Must even the "Post" admit that there is such a thing as unwilling idle ness-admit the faisity of its editoria outention that any man who is will ing to work can get employment? The editor-in-chief evidently got negligent on the day after Christmas and allowed a bit of reporter's truth to pass his blue penell.

When the plan for the establishment of a Department of Commerce with a sent in the Cabinet was first actively ilscussed if was talked of as being semehow a concession to Labor-just

stand, but somehow. The only rea sonable ground for this conception of the-measure-was the idea, held by some, that the department would be an unimportant one and that it would be used as a "plum," to reward reactionary labor leaders. This idea, however, appears to be unfounded. It is announced by Senator Platt that the place, as soon as created, will probably be given to Congressman Littauer of Gloversville, N. Y. Mr. Littauer is said to "possess special qualifications for the position"-which qualifications seem to consist in his ownership of a large-glove factory- and in his success as a Republican politician in his dis trict.

THE SOCIAL MAN: HIS INCENTIVE.

By Henry L. Slobodin.

Two editorialls were published in the New York "Times" of Dec. 23, one entitled "Our Obligation to Prof. Lorenz," the other "Marconi's Achieve Both Prof. Lorenz and Mar conl are praised for the modest and conssuming way in which they pur one in surgery, the other in physics. But the "Times" dwells mainly on the fact that the mercenary motive appears to have been re insignificant proportio if not entirely eliminated, in both scientists and benefactors of kinds - True, Armour has paid to Lorenz a large sum of money for operating on his child, but that giving relief to an unfortunate child was by far the greater motive that actuated Lorenz he has abundantly demon-strated since in refusing to treat paticuts privately, but treating them all in the clinics without regard to the social position of their parents. Of Marconi it may be said that though riches may await him, it is now clear to everyone who followed Marconi in his corcer that the money incident is not very manifest among the motives that inspire him. All this is pointed out by the "Times." But the editor "Times" concluded his remarks without for a moment having shown that he was conscious of the out by him. Or, if he did discover their significance, he evidently pre-ferred to jubilate over the discovery all by himself in his private editorial sanctum as it did not at late the fran of a "Times" editorial.

The particular facts pointed out in line and bring forth in a glaring way the general fact-which Socialists, be ginning with Fourier, so long asserted and proclaimed and which the "Times" and its lik as long dented and disclaimed, namely, that the Social Man has come and has come to stay. By the social man I do not meen Lo enz and Marconi alone. They may be types of the social man and strikingly illustrate the moral change which the rodern man goes through. clai man is the man of our day, is the man with whom we rub elb He enjoys all the booms of wherever he finds them, but the greatest boon and joy he finds in consciousness that his joy is the, joy of all men. Capitalist society is not a favorable ground to cultivate these flowers of human brotherhood and the weeds of envy and egotism cudenvor to stiffe its budding growth, but civilization and progress are stronger than institutions and man is ever better than the state in which he lives: The workers of the world manifest their joy in the joy of others by the vast organizations for mutual aid. This moral aspect is the superstructure reating on the material basis. And the rich of the world are not ex-empt from this noble joy. A restless feeling is noticeable even among the rullionaires, a vague feeling that ac-cumulation of millions is not an object in itself. There must be a higher ato for such accumulation. The theory of trusteeship of the rich was launched which in its moral aspect is a decided ndvance on the theory of th rights of private property and that a pleases with his conscious expresman may do as he own. But the most conscious expres-sion the social man finds in the Socialist movement, a movement which contemplates in its ultimate scheme of benevolence even the most forlorn and abject tribe of savages. Prof. Lorenz it, but they are sowers of the seeds of Socialism. They show in a way which is immortal that the greatest incentive to a great deed is the joy of doing the deed. Prof. Lorenz and Marconi have played havor with the doctrine of the necessity of cannibal incentives with which the priestly lackeys and literary sycophants of capitalism prop up its decaying and tottering sinte. And when the editor of the "Times" again attempts to trot out the capitalistic theory of the utter savagery of human incentives, he will demonstrate again that he. capitalistic lik, looks upon things in the manner of an oldfashioned corpse—through the copper coins on his eyelids.

Sweet Charity was one day passing down the street, dressed in the height of fashion, and showing in every line of her figure and every feature of her

countenance evidences of taste and re-finement, when she came upon Indus-try lying beastly drunk in the gutter, just able to drag himself up on his elbow and curse a well-dressed gentlecibow and curse a well-dressed gentle-man by the name of Capital, who was passing in a stylish carriage. Sweet Charity and Capital exchanged greet-ings, agreed that Industry was in a shocking state of demoralisation, tresed him a dime to sober up on, and then congratulated one another that their names had been changed by act of legislature so that hobody would ever suspect them of being daughter and son of that loathsoms wretch, or that everything they had in the world they received from him.—Avery Quer-

THE BRIEF STORY OF A STRIKE.

arrive at the shop they find it cold and black with the sorrow of ruin. At the end of the great hall the muchine, with its thin arms and motionless wheels, stands dumb, lending a still more penetrating sense of desolation to the room which, until then, had resounded with the cheerful clatter and whirring noises of the big machine, throbbing like the heart of the mill. The master comes down from his office and says sadly to the

workers: "My men, there is no work-to-daythere are no more orders; instead, I am receiving countermands on every side, and the merchandise will be left on my hands. This December, the month of such heavy work in other years, and upon which I have counted so much, threatens to ruln the strong-est concerns. We shall have to sus-

And as he sees the workmen looking at each other with fear in their eyes of returning empty-handed to their homes, a fear of hunger on the morrow, he adds in a lower tone:

"I am not selfish, no. I swear to you that I am not. My situation is as ter-rible, even more terrible, perhaps, than yours. I have lost fifty thousand francs in less than a week. I am stopping the work to-day so as not to eepen the gulf. I have not the first son towards my bills of the 15th. You see I am not hiding anything from you; I speak to you as a friend. To-morrow, perhaps the balliff will be here. That is not our fault, is it? We have struggled to the very end. I have wished from the bottom of my heart that I could help you over this hard time; but the end has come. I have lost everything, and I have no

longer any bread to share.' He holds out his hand. The men shake it sliently, and for some ments remain there looking at their useless tools, their hands clenched. Every other morning the files had sung and the hammers had sounded rythmically, and now it seems as though all that were sleeping in the dust of failure. There were twenty, there were thirty families, who would not have anything to eat during the following week. Some of the women who work in the inill wipe away tears from the corners of their eves. The men try to look more firm. They speak bravely, saying that men do not die of hunger in Paris.

Then, when the master leaves them and they see him walk away bent and stooping within eight days, crushed by disaster perhaps greater than he will tell them, smothering in the room they go out one by one, their throats choked and their hearts cold with sorrow, as death. The dead is their work, the huge dumb machine whose skeleton is ghastiy in the shadows.

workman is outside, in the The street, on the payement. He has tramped the sidewalk for eight days without being successful in unding work. He has gone from door to door, offering his arm, offering his hands, offering his whole body, for any work, even the most revolting, the hardest, the most deadly. Every door is shut. There is nothing, nothing,

Then the working has offered to work at half price. The doors will not reopen. He would work for nothing if they would only take him on. the strike, the terrible strike that is tolling the knell of the garrets. The panic has stopped all the industries, ad money, cowardly money, is hidden

fearfully away." At the close of the eighth day the end has come. The workman has made one last supreme effort, and now he is coming slowly back, his hands empty, bowed with misery. It is evening, and the rain is failing heavily: Paris is funercal in the mud. He walks beneath the heavy shower without noticing it, feeling only his hunger, loitering that he may reach home less quickly. He leans over the side of one of the bridges of the Seine, the rising waters runh by with a coninual noise and the spurts of white foam break against the piles of the bridge. He leans further over, the mighty flood passes underheath him. throwing him a furious appeal. He draws himself up and turns away, muttering that he must be strong a

little longer.

The rain has stopped. The gas blazes in the jeweler's yindows. If he could break the glass he could seize bread enough in one handful to last blazes in the jeweler's windows. him for years. The restaurants are lighting up and behind curtains of white muslin he can see the people eating. He hastens his step, he goes along the street once more, in front of the butcher's, the cook's shop and the baker's, in front of all the greedy Paris who feasts in the hour

When the wife and the little one wept that morning, he promised to bring them bread that night. He dares not go home just yet and say that he lied. And while he walks he asks himself how he will return, what be will say to make them patient a little longer They cannot go many very well without food, but the wife and the little one are too weak

For an instant the idea of beggins es to him. But when a lady gentleman passes beside him and he thinks of stretching out his hand, his arm stiffens at his side and his throat tightens. He remains rooted to the sidewalk, while the properly clad people turn away from him, believing him drunk as they look upon the ugty face of starvation. The workman's wife, leaving the

little girl asleep, has come down stairs to the threshold of the door. The woman is very thin and clad in a gown of printed calico. She shivers in the icy breeze of the street.

She has nothing more in the hou She has carried everything to the Mont de Piete. Eight days without work are enough to strip the little house. The night before she had sold the last handful of wool in her mat-tress to an old clothesman; the mat-

blasts, for the little one coughs pain-

fully.
Without saying anything to her hus band, she, too, has looked for work But the strike has struck the wom even more heavily than the men. At her stairhead there are two unfor tunate women whom she heard weep-ing the whole night through. She met one standing at the corner of the sidewalk, one is dead and the other has lisappeared.

Happily for her, she has a husband who does not drink—a good man. They would be comfortable if the dead seasons had not despoiled them of verything. She had exhausted her credits, she owes the baker, the grocer, the fruit man, and she no dares even to pass by their hops. That afternoon she had been to borrow 20 sous of her sister, but there, also, she found such misery that, without saving a word, she be gan to weep, and together with her sister she wept for a long time. And when she went away she promised to

and came back with some. The husband does not return. The rain is falling heavily; she takes refuge under the door, the big drops plash at her feet, a stream of water ets ber thin dress. At intervals, seized with impatience, she goes down the steps in spite of the heavy shower and rous away to the end of the street to see if she cannot, somewhere in the distance, catch a glance of him for whom she is waiting. And when she comes back she is soaked through, She rubs her hands over her thin hair to dry it, and again settles down natiently, though she is shaken by heavy fits of fever.

The coming and going of the passers by jostles her. She tries to make her self very small so as not to bothe any one. Some of the men peer closely into her face, and someti the feels a warm breath touching lightly her neck. All of suspiciou Paris, the street with its mud, the bril llant lights, the rolling carriages seem to wish to take her and throw her into the stream of it all. She is hi She belongs to the whole world. front of her is a bakery and she thinks of the little girl upstairs asleep. Then, when her husband appears at

last, veering away from the like a poor wretch, she rushes to him and looks auxiously at him, "Well!" she stammers.

He does not answer, but bends his ead even lower. Then, pale as death she mounts the stairs Upstnirs the little girl is not sleep

ing. She was awakened and is thinking, watching the end of the candle a flickers on the corner of the table. No one knows what monstrous heartbreaking shadows sweep acress th face of this little girl of seven years. with the serious withered features of an old woman. She is sitting on the edge of a b

which serves her as a bed. Her fee hang down shiveringly, her sickly, doll-like hands are holding against her breast the rags that cover her. She feels a burning there, a fire that she would like to put out. She is thinking.

She has pever had any playthings he could not go to school because she had not any shoes. When she was very little she remembers how her mother took her out in the sunshine. But that was long ago. They had to work, and after that it always as if there was a cold wind blowing in the house. She has not felt very comfortable either; she has always been hungry.

She has thought a good deal abo that, but she cannot understand. Is everybody always hungry, then? She has tried very hard to get used to it, but she has never been able to. She thinks she is too little, that one must be bigger to understand. Her mother knows, though, this strange thing that is hidden from little girls. If she dared she would ask her who it was put one into the world to be hungry. Then, too, it is lonely in their house

She looks at the window where the empty cover of the mattress flaps in broken furniture, all the sham of the attle which the strike soils with its despair. In her ignorance she thinks she has dreamed of-warm rooms filled with beautiful things that shone; she shuts her eyes again to see them and through her thin evelashes the light of the candle becom a great resplendence of gold, into which she would like to go. But there is such a current of air from the window that she is selzed with an attack of coughing, and when it is over her eyes are filled with tears. She always used to be afraid before

when they left her all alone, now she ference. They haven't eaten anything since last night, so she thinks her mother has gone out to look for some brend.

Her mother has come back, fathe has shut the door. The little girl looks at their hands very surprisedly. Then, when they do not say anything at the end of a long moment, she repents in a mechanical voice:

"I'm very hungry, I'm very hungry, Her father, holding his head between his hands, sits in a dark corner; he stava there, utterly crushed, shaken with heavy, silent sobs. The mother stiffing her tears, again puts the little one into the box. She covers her with all the clothes in the room and tells her to be good and go to sleep. the child, whose teeth are chattering with cold, who feels the fire in he breast burning stronger, becomes brave. She puts her arm around he mother's neck and whispers, softly:

ways hungry?"- Emile Zola.

is a slogan that is resounding through cut the length and breadth of the land and the swelling chorus from factory and farm, from mill and mine, is shak ing the old political parties to their foundations, and keeping their leaders in a quantum as to the best method trees itself had gone now; there is nothing but the cover left. She has hung that on a hook before the win-naw Exponent.

Our > Esteemed Contemporaries BBB (and OTHERS) BBB

Chicago Record-Herald.

The case of John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts serves to accentuate ruth which, though important, has at tracted little attention. That a scion of the Adams family is a Socialist is day passed over as a matter of small importance one way or another A few years ago the conversion of a would have been regarded as weird and terrible. It would seem to ladi garded as another name for anurchy and that a man may be, a Socialis without suffering social estrucism.

Party during the past year has re-

Advance. The great growth of the Socialis

sulted as is entirely natural in a great outcropping of problems, and as is also natural, in a pumber of more of less warm debates between opposin sides. New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, Missouri, Colorado, Utah Washington, all have troubles of their wn as well as California, and the Na tional Committee, the Local Operun and the National Secretary don't fine life all beer and skittles. There is nothing discouraging in these differ indicates that the movement is full o vigorous life and independent thought ines of policy are questioned fear lessly, new methods freely suggested and a pretty thorough-going tendency to question precedent, be it capitalisti or socialistic. The great growth of the party has brought in an indux of members who, able and independent solve the tactical questions that aris for themselves and with little regard for either American or European Socialist tradition. It is impossible to say that this condition is evil entirely or good entirely. It is productive of both good and evil. For our own part we welcome it. The movement is too young and too small to permit of any estification or rigidity of form as yet The inexperience of the newer elemen will undoubtedly lead them into mis takes and the conservatism of the old guard also prevents at times the adop tion of really beneficial, though new In the conflict, bowever measures with all its acerbity, the traditional lines will hold their own where they deserve it, and only where a pretty clear case is made out against them will the old established customs be verthrown.

The movement is firmly founded, however, and ultimately much good in freedom of criticism in progressive ness of tactics will result while not in muy way threatening the scientific character and integrity of the party.

Dallas (Texas) Morning News.

The serious nature of the Secialistic movement in Germany is generally understood. It is the more serious be cause it is only a part of a movement but is alm able growth in our own country has led recently to editorial comment throughout the nation, and to the sug gestion by demagogues of different stripes of new schemes to capture the radical contingent. In Ohio the So-cialist candidate for Secretary of State received over 14,000 votes; in Massachusetts the Socialist candidate for Governor received 33,000 votes—and votes in other states were almost equally significant, running the estimate in the nation up to half a miltion votes. While the American Fedcration of Labor was in session re-cently in New Orleans, a test was ande on a resolution embodying the ocialist ideas and doctrines, and the result was 4,744 votes against said

solution and 4.344 in favor of same. What does this modern Socialism ntisfy the demands of the modern Solalist? Give him an Inch. and he would go the limit and over the lin It is conceivable that in the earlier ages an ignorant, helpless and devout race of people might have done fairly well under some kind of senerous priesthood which developed a religious entiment strong enough to lend many followers to despise the things of this world. It must be clear to every informed person that the active and alist of to-day is the oppo site of the meak and lowly devotee. willing to leave everything to the priest and to give up the world to help others and for religion's sake,

St. Louis Labor. San Francisco "Advance

"For our own part we must expres

out preference for international So-cialism which bases itself on the working-class movement, sims ever orking-class solidarity, and, in the ords of Marx, does 'not form a sepatate party opposed to other working-class parties.* Our immediate nim is the same as that of all the proletarian parties: formation of the proletarian a class, overthrow of hourgeols supremacy; conquest of the political

power by the proletariat." The above Marx quotation of the "Advance" in support of the San Fran-isco Socialist-Union Party fusion is ot in the least Justified. It is true

"The Communists do not form a separate party opposed to other workinginss parti

Remember, this was in 1847. At that time the proletariat had no political rights, no universal suffrage, no

chance to organize politically. The old feudal system was still the stem of government in old Europe, and in young America, where the workingman had the right to vote capitalism was undeveloped, consequently there could be no American proletariat in those days. • •

So long as the bourgeoiste liself was engaged in the fight against feudal conditions and feudal supremacy the Communists necessarily had to assist most radical wing of the bour-

Taking Germany, for Instance: Refore an independent, politically active focialist Party could be organized the working class had to secure the right

to vote. In order to secure universal suffrage, they had to assist the radical bourgeoisie that demanded universa

uffrage in its platform.
When the capitalist class got into olitical power the German Socialists est no time in organizing the wage workers into an active, independent Socialist Party -in spite of the Liberal the Democratic and other so-called radical or people's parties. * * *

Since 1847 nearly lifty-five years have rolled into the ocean of time and the old feudal and ante-capitalist conditions have given way to the power-ful rule of capitalism. Socialist parful rule of capitalism. es have grown up in all parts of the civilized world, with many millions of members. The class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie is pearing its final and decisive period.

Our San Francisco friends may have one the best they could under the cir. stances, but their close relations vith the Schmitz-Hearst Democratic Union Labor party elements has been no credit to the Socialist Party moveent of this country.

We have seen similar work else where. Wherever the Socialists negduty in the general labor mysement

The Communists in those days were not a political party and did not con sider themselves as such. They were copagandists preparing the field for he present international Socialist accement. The old International Workingmen's Association organized y Marx, died a natural death the ment the national Socialist and la bor parties in the different countries of the proletarian class struggle,

The Socialist Seattle Work

Some of the best men in the capital t system are the worst. Take Judge iray, for example, the president of the Coal Strike Arbitration Commis sion. He got very mad this week be she worked all night, 6.30 p. m. to 6.30 m, for a few cents an hour. Her ther was lame from an injury in the alne. Judge Gray denounced this

father for allowing his child to work. Another similar case made him madder still. He was told this girl's father wned" his house and the operators ild he got \$1,400 a year. The then grew white in the face and stormed it was an outrage for a father to coin his child's flesh and blood into money. His indignation disnot abote very much the next day when this same father was put on the stand and testified he paid four other men, two miners and two laborers, out of his income, so that he himself got only \$30 a month and was deeply in

debt to the company store besides.

Judge Gray, sleek, strong, well fed. drawing almost a thousand dollars a to issue injunctions or to interpret laws in support of that robber class which lives off the profits made out of those same miners and their slave children! This man talking plously about "coining money out of flesh and blood." Where does his salary come from but from the flesh and blood of wage-slaves?

Judge Gray sits on the very top bench of that government which exists for no other purpose than to defend the capitalist class in their legal rob-bery of the wage class! He is a bireling bulwark of that system which mpels child-labor, which forced that poor Slavonian father to set his daugh ter to work that the family might not

Mad, is he. Judge Gray? Mad at a victim of that system which be upholds! Why not mad at the system itself? Because he lives by that sys tem. If he refused to support that system, he could not hold his \$10,000

Mad, is he? He helps put a man in the fire and then feers at him for cry-ing out with pain. He upholds laws that keep men in hog-pens and then lectures them for beloing one another He throws crusts to men and women as if to dogs and then roars at them for scrambling for the crusts.

Is this man so dense, se colossally dense, that he cannot see it is he an the class he serves, that coin money out of the flesh and blood of these little girls? Judge Gray, it is not those driven fathers who do it. It is you yourself. You are living on money coined out of the very blood of these little children. If it were not for these low wages which you and your mas ters pay their employees, you could

not get your easy berth. Judge Gray, you are gulity either . ? sinpendons density or stupendons hy-poerisy! In either case, the blood of the innocents erreth out against rou!

ALL THE DIFFERENCE IN THE WORLD.

Contractor Ryan, in an interview with Walking Delegate Scully of the Stone Cutters' Union at the City Hall last Monday, clinched his arguments for "free labor" with these emphatic words: "I would like to see you out side and punch your head." Of course Scully handed him his card and expressed his readiness to submit their personal differences to the arbitrament of arms-or fists. But suppose it had been Scully that gave the challenge; magine the righteously indignant editerlais about the "lawless violence of trade unions" that would have appeared in all the capitalist papers. We have not seen any editorials yet on the vulgar brutality of contractors. "It ankes all the difference in the world whose ox is gored."

THEY ARE NOT WORRIED.

The officers and large stockholders of the Eric Railroad are not losing any sleep over the coal famine. The net "carnings" of that road for the month of November-profits left after paying all the expenses and some of the steal ings, too-were \$1,397,079.46-an increase of \$341,540.64 over the cor responding figures for the same mouth in 1901. If the wages of the Ecie's workmen have not risen 33 per cent. (and they have not not even 10 per cent), it is because the majority of the workingmen have gone on voting that all the results of prosperity shall acerne to the benefit of those who do nething to produce it

READ THIS AND PASS IT ON.

Local charters have been issued to New Orleans, Lu.; Springfield, Vt.; Montreal, Ark., and Pratric Crock Mine No. 4, Sebastian Co., Ark.

The Socialist Women's Club of Bos ton, which was recently organised, will begin its activity by giving an educational evening at Paine Memo rial Hall, on Appleton street, Sunday evening, Jan. 25. It will consist of a lecture on "Socialism and Liberty" by Franklin Wentworth of Chicago, tor of the "Socialist Spirit," and readlugs by Marion Craig Wentworth. Au charged to cover expenses.

The Socialists and trade unionists of Erie, Pa., are endeavoring to establish a daily newspaper and have made funds, but realize that they are too weak financially and have decided to an endless chain letter requesting sympathizers to send ten cents, or more, to Aug. Kienke, secretary, and then send an exact copy of the letter to three personal friends

Father Thomas McGrady, who short time ago resigned his church in Relievue, Ky., has decided to devote his time in future to lecturing and writing in the interest of the Socialist movement. Father McGrady has already lectured in many of the larger cities and is well known as a Socialist speaker. Any information concerning dates, terms, etc., can be secured from bis manager, W. G. Critchlow, 28 Pruden Building, Dayton, O.

Cincinnati commides ask us to call attention to the fact that the Clarion Club of that city, whose course of lec tures were announced in this column last week, is not to be considered a Bocialist organization. The Clarion Club is alleged to be completely under the control of one leader; it does not allow free discussion at its public meetings, as Socialist organizations do; it has refused to co-operate with the Socialist Party, on the ground that that it could not consistently advocate political action; yet, in the late campaign, it openly supported the Demo-cratic ticket and one of its members took a place on the Democratic executive committee; in general, its course m one of direct hostility to the Socialist political movement and the party members of Cincinnati, Covington, and Newport, who know it best, consider that it is entitled to no rec-

Comrade Robinson of Louisville, Ky., writes: "Comrade McGrady gave us an excellent lecture last Thursday night, and it seemed to please the audience immensely. He understands how to present Socialism to a nonsocialist andience. Louisville comrades have mapped out a plan of cam-paign for the rest of the winter and we hope to have two or three big lec tures besides our own smaller meetings right along, at various halls in the city, utilizing Comrade Dobbs an ther speakers that may be had. We have two dates already—Comrade Roy, late Organizer for Indiana, on Jan. 2 and Comrade Dobbs on Jan. 4. These two lectures will be at points distant from each other in the city ediate neighborhoods will be thoroughly worked up in order get out an interested audience if pos

The Socialist Party of Oklahoma held a territorial convention on Nev

Members of the Allied party, Social ists, Populists, Municipal Ownership and other reformers, met at Wes Pialns, Mo., on Dec. 13, in response to a call to organize a new party. The attendance was small. T. P. Bryan. editor of the Mountain View "Postman," presided as chairman. Resolu tions were adopted recommending that all reformers join the Socialist Party.

Comrade Reinhold Pietsch, 24 Walnut street, Utica, will resume the agency for The Worker, in place of Frank Herrmann.

Local Buffalo will regularly hold free lectures at the headquarters, 439 William street. The lecture on Sunday, Jan. 4, at 8 p. m., will be given by Mrs. Emma Bergman on "The Se-eret of Success in Life," and will be followed by general discussion. The local has elected new officers as follows: Organizer, Henry Moses: Recording Secretary, Tom Pitton; Financial Secretary, R. Bock; Treasurer, S. Kissin: Literature Agent, M. Abelson,

At the last meeting of the 6th and 16th A. D., Comrades Sattler and Jones led the discussion on the propo-"That steps should be tak reach the immigrant in the United States, looking toward his membership in the S. D. P." A committee of five was elected, consisting of Comrades O. Sattler A. Jones, H. L. Slobodin, Mints, and Weidemulier, to draft a pumphlet and plan of action on the above question. Following another discussion on the subject of agitation in New York in the German language. it was decided to invite the other as sembly districts to elect delegates to a German Agitation Committee and a committee of five, consisting of Com-rades O. Sattler, L. Simon, Genzer, M. E. Braune, and M. Tanzer, was elected to draw up a plan of action for same. A lecture in Germanswill be given by Dr. Fr. Grosse on "Bekämpfung der "uberkulose" at the next meeting, to commence at 9 p. m., after business matters have been disposed of. The reatter of agitation by election districts was placed on the order of business for the next meeting, and the election of officers, delegates and comneed for the lexit deceding, and the election of officers, delegates and committees for the ensuing term was also hid over until the next meeting, which will be held at the Labor Lyceum, of East Fourth street, Friday evening.

Jun. 9, at 8 p. m. sharp. Every Socialist in the 6th and 10th A. D. should far as it permitted alliances with the profit was recessary to the well-being and even the very existence of society.—

attend punctually and invite his

At the last meeting of the 22d A. D. t-was decided to hold an entertain ment in the latter part of January for the purpose of raising funds to pay debts due to the party for literature supplied during the last computers. A committee was appointed to confer with the Socialist Educational League in regard to using the club rooms. All Socialists living in the 22d Assembly District should take notice that the regular business meetings of the party organization are held every Tuesday at the club rooms of the Socialist Educational League, 953 Second avenue.

was elected delegate to the Daily

Globe Conference and ten dollars was voted to the fund for the Socialist

at 1787 Madison avenue on Friday,

The first of the course of lectures on

literature and the drama at the So-

cialist Educational League, 953 Second

avenue, was well stended, there being

many strangers present who listened

attentively to Comrade Enteen's lec-

ture on Gorki, Next Friday, Jan. 2,

as a Socialist." The lectures begin at

All comrades of the West Side as-

a special meeting on Sunday, Jan. 4, at D a. in., at 342 West Forty-second

street. A special election in the Six-teenth Senatorial District is at hand

and it is hoped that each and every

West Side comrade will attend pune

At the last regular meeting of the

in order to have Kings County's in-debtedness straightened out. Upon in-

vestigation it was found that several

other items were then paid. The Organizer reports that he has established

connection with upwards of twenty

representatives in the trade unions

and asks for more speakers to address

send a letter to the trade unions, in-

viting them to participate in the first

Daily Globe Conference for Brooklyn,

which is to be held at the Socialist

on Jan. 17. The May Day Demonstra-

tion was made the special order of business at the next meeting of the

County Committee. The secretaries

of the assembly districts are reminded

that nominations for General Organ-

izer and District Organizer must be

to be sent to the Secretary of the

County Committee. In order that the

quarterly report may be made up, thrancial secretaries are requested to

send in their reports ending with De-

cember to Comrade Holzer, 832 Halsey

Comrade James Globus will speak at

the Brooklyn Socialist Club, Fulton

street, near Ralph avenue, Sunday evening, Jan. 4, on "Reform or Revo-

The Young Men's Social Democratic

Club of Brooklyn now meets every

Monday evening at 207 Hamburg ave

nue. All young men living in the

vicinity who wish to educate them-

selves in Socialism are invited to join.

THE CALIFORNIA AFFAIR.

We cheerfully give space in the col-

printed in San Francisco "Advance"

of Dec. 20. "Advance" supported the

policy adopted by the party in San

policy The Worker has attacked. The statement is as follows:

"To correct false statements and

adsapprehensions in regard to San

Francisco's position we wish to make

"1. The Socialist Party never fused

with the Union Labor ticket in San

"2. We never endorsed the Union

"We refrained from nominating for

judges, justices of the peace, superintendent of schools, state senators and

"That this was due to the desire no:

did not endorse that ticket. That we simply stood aside to let them prove

"At this time the Democrats had not

endorsed the Union Labor men, nor

was it possible for any endorsement to

Court knocked out the state law which

prevented endorsements being shown on the balot. It was upon this deci-

sion that the success of the Demo-cratic party depended, in attaching it

rsed some of the Union Labor men

and they allowed that endorsement to

stand, the Socialist Party continually

One joint Democratic and Union La ber party meeting for Congressmen was held and that worked so much of

a protest in the Union Labor came

that no other was attempted. The 'fusion' between the Union Labor party and the Democrats was by no

means as complete as has been represented. Nevertheless, it was sufficient for the Socialist Party to be able now

self to the Union Labor party.

"From the time the Der

their claims if they could.

Labor ticket.
"3. We never compromised or

"What we did do was this:

tempted a trade of votes.

Dues are 5 cents a week.

lution." All comers are welcome.

street. Brooklyn.

ande not later than Jan. 15, the same

the unions. He was instructed to

M. Winchevsky will lecture on

S p. m. sharp.

tually.

daily.

The next meeting will be held

Elsewhere in the same issue "Ad vance" says: At the last meeting of the 31st A. D. it was decided to make arrangements for a course of lectures during the winter to begin Jan. 4. Harris Karp

title."

"There was no attempt at 'trading ptes' in San Francisco. So the re concerning 'disappointing results' not quite apropos. We would ask though whether an increase from 915 in 1901 to 1,903 in 1902 is especially disappointing or not? Does it disap-point one more than the decrease from 2.035 in 1900 to 915 in 1901, obtained by pursuing the policy they advo-

political tools of the capitalists, the Democratic party. We can now claim

the field ourselves without the possi-bility of being attacked as opposing

"Again let us say, we neither fuse

nor endersed. We never asked unfor men to support our state ticket be

cause we had not nominated locally

We gave no word to support their loca ticket. We asked them, as Socialist

throughout the nation asked trades

unionists, to support our ticket. be

cause it was a working class ticket

We gave them a chance to prove whether they had a right to such a

ndent political action by the

STATE COMMITTEE.

At the meeting of the New York State Committee on Dec. 23, there were present: 'Chas. L. Furman, Her nun Reich. James N. Wood, and Henry L. Slobodin; absent without exemse: Emil Neppel, I. Phillips, Chris Bub, and Godfrey Lehner; excused; H. C. Bowerman, and Leonard D. Ab-bott. Comrade Wood presided and embly districts are invited to attend Comrade Slobodin was Secretary pro

Correspondence was received from Brooklyn, Buffalo, Richmond, Genera Rochester, Utlea, Highland Falls Catakill, Peckskill, and Hempstead, N. Y., from the National Secretary, and from Minnespolis, Minn., and Dayton, Ohio. Financial reports were received from the American Branch in Boch ester and from Local Utica.

Kings County Committee, Comrade Holzer-reported for the committee ap-pointed to meet the State Committee The report of the vote for member of the National Committee was received from Locals New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond, Johnstown, Buffalo, Schenectady, Utica, Bochester, of the Items charged against Kings County had already been paid. The Syracuse, and New Rochelle. The Secretary was instructed to tabulate the vote on Dec. 26 and inform the comrade elected and also the Nations It was ordered that the bill for th

State Committee's share of the expenses in the two meetings in Coop Union be offset against the indebted ess of Local New York to the State Committee for campaign literatur supplied.

The Secretary read his report of the work of the State Committee during the campaign, which was approved and ordered published in the party

Several bills were presented and ordered paid.

SPECIAL ELECTION.

A brief but spirited campaign is soon District, on account of the death of the Democratic Senator-elect, and the opportunity for propaganda presented must not be lost by the Social Democratic Party. Comrades throughout the city are requested to aid in the eampaign. A small fund is required to carry on effective work. Donations caption Sixteenth Senatorial Fund. mmediate response is essential.

JAMES N. WOOD, Organizer.

NEW YORK CAMPAIGN FUND.

All New York campaign fund lists still outstanding should be returned a once, with moneys collected, to the Fluancial Secretary, Jas. N. Wood, Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street. Following is a statement of amounts

so far received: George Mielenhausen..... Bricklayers' Union No. 35, List 6085 5.75 18th and 20th A. D., List 291 1.00 14th A. D., List 80..... Francisco and Los Angeles, which .50

> Total for week..... This brings the total so far received

The Cement and Asphalt Laborers

Union has donated \$5 to the Parade Conference Fund, which now reaches

a total of \$120.

COLONIAL HALL LECTURES.

Lectures on Socialism are given Sunday evening at 8.15 at Colonial Hall, corner 101st street and Columbus avenue. Visitors should fake elevator to the fifth floor. Ques tions and discussion follow each fee ture. Following is the course for

Jan. 4-James P. Chapman: "The Ethics of Socialism." Jan. 11—Courtenay Lemon: "The Socialist View of the State, State In-

to oppose the Union Labor party is true. But it was distinctly announced that we were not responsible for and terference and State Capitalism." Jan. 18—George H. Strobell: "The Socialist Solution of the Liquor Problem." (Prohibitionists especially in-vited to be present and participate in appear on the official ballot. It was after the time for nominations had ex-pired that a Republican Supreme

Jan. 25-Mrs. Mary E. Lease: "Soalism, the Hope of the Future."

BROOKLYN LECTURES.

A marked increase in interest and attendance is reported at the regular Sunday evening meetings of the So-cialist Propaganda Club of Brooklyn. The new headquarters of the club are entraffy located at Warrier's Hall. 215 Washington street, near the Post Office. The following lectures have been arranged for January: Jan. 4-Frederick Krafft: "Is Our Country a Republic?" Jan. 11-H. L. Slobodin: "Why Re-

olutionary and Why Scientific?'
Jun. 18-H. Gaylord Wilshire, in debute with a representative of the Na-tional Economic League. fonal Economic League.

Jan. 25-P. J. Cooney of Montanz.

-The answer of Socialism to the

As the action of certain locals of the Socialist Party is causing considerable discussion, I beg your careful consideration of the argument I am about

to offer for international political

POLITICAL ACTION.

When J. Plerpont Morgan went to Europe recently, he held secret con-ferences with the King of England, Emperor William of Germany, and with the highest officials of the English, French and German governments. He was feasted publicly by Mr. Morgan does not represent the United States officially, but he does epresent the great moneyed interests of this country. The honors paid him, and the secret conferences held show that capital, is tionally. It is well known that a large part of the milroad stock of this country is owned by the royalties of England. It is also true that American millionaires hold immense business in terests in European and Asiatic countries. International combination of capital, then, must be expected as a natter of course.

The Socialist has been claiming for a long time past that international political action is indispensable to the workers' progress. I say that it is indispensable that workingmen shall be internationally organized in the political field. As capital would have no difficulty in crushing a small, inde-pendent trade union, not affiliated with corkers elsewhere, so it will have no difficulty in crushing a political party which represents only a section of a country, or for that matter a whole ountry, but which acts independently f the workers of other nations. The corld is fast becoming one country. nd it is only on that basis that we can successfully work out any political problem which now faces us or vill face us in the future.

There are those who say that the lass struggle may be depended upon to take care of itself, and to work out its own salvation; but it is a fact that the class struggle has existed through-out history, and that the workers have sometimes resisted their masters intel igently and successfully, and at other times have been conquered and subiccted to harsher and more cruel con ditions than before. The matter of in-telligence plays a very important part in the outcome of the struggle.

The capitalist has in times past found it comparatively easy to deal with organized labor, striking blindly, now in this direction, now in that, with no special goal in view, or definite plan of action. An organized and intelligent working class with a definite end in view is another proposition. This is something to be feared, and capital will do its utmest to destroy it. It would rather deal with thousands of organized laborers blindly follow their leaders, than with a small body of thinking, r men. Capitalists will throw all their influence in the scale in favor of the unionist who is not a Socialist, if by so doing they can in the smallest de gree hinder the progress of Socialist thought and Socialist action.

And I would say here that while the adoption of the principles of Socialism in the platform of a trade-union party is in itself good, it does not put th trade-unionist in the ordinary labor party upon the same footing as the member of the Socialist Party. He ans not had the same education in So cialist principle, nor is the organism tion of his party such as to enable has to enforce any prescribed course of action upon the candidates he number

untes for office.

It does not suit the wisdom of the capitalist to appear to note the growth of Socialist activity; it is more to hi purpose to appear ignorant or indiffer-ent when it is possible to do so; but this ignorance and indifference are not real. As Socialist thought and sentiment spread, the endeavor to head off the movement in one way or another, will become more and more active, and will take forms mere and mere ing and enticing. Anything but the straight, uncompromising demand of the worker will be offered to him as a immediate good to be gained by step ping saide from the farward march; and whenever he does so step aside he will be deceived as to the immediate good, and also find himself put back in his journey toward the ultimat

This attempt to deceive and mislead the voter MAY BE EXPECTED TO CROP OUT IN ALL DIRECTIONS. not in one section only, nor in one country only, but everywhere that So cialist organization exists. What has happened in California to-day may kappen in another state to-morros and in fact we may expect that every possible bribe, strategem, and pitfall will be made use of to break the ranks of the international organization. If in the future there shall come into existence a political organization calling itself a workingman's party or a So cialist party, but organized upon a nar-row, so-called American basis, and acting independently of the Socialist movement in other countries, it will only be an evidence of the well-laid

plans of capitalist opposition.

The only hope of gaining political power is to hold with the great body of workers who are internationally or ganized, and to watch warily for de-ceits and subterfuges likely to deceive that body or to throw it into confusion. A great world-conflict lies be fore us. Whether it will be waged with intelligence, determination and skill, and result in victory for the worker, or whether it shall be allowed to lapse into a mere unintelligent ex-hibition of brute violence, like the row at an Irish fair, when every man hits the head of the one nearest him-and the masses, rests with the worker him self to decide. J. R. COLE. San Jose, Cal.

Let the workingman carefully re Let the workingman carefully re-view the history of the old political parties in so far as concerns their ef-forts in behalf of the common pepole, and he will calucide in the steadilygrowing popular opinion that the time has arrived when the toller must act independently and for himself.—The Union Sentinol. BEFORE YOU PLACE

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184 William Street, New York.

BOWERS, WILLIAM.

In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having elaim against William Bowers, inte of the County of New York, deceased, to resent the same with vouchers there of to the subscriber, at his transacting business, No. 245 Broad way, Borough of Manhattan, in the of Ne York, on or before the 15th day of June next.

Dated New York, the 3d day of De-PRANK BOWERS,

L. D. MAYES, Attorney for the Executor, 245 Broad way, New York City.

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spolls its democracy with prefixes and suffixes. If the world plays to favor-

ites. If the world gives one man too

much chance and another man too little. If the world is all over fences.

If the world mocks you with the

thumb and forefinger of its supplies

best intentions. If the world make

it impossible for you to be just to your neighbor or just to yourself. If the world stunts you root and branch. If the world honors trickery above falent.

If the world concentrates in the mil-lionaire. What does that world not

do but dissipate itself in a cloud of

The world as it is is a world of nega-

tion. It writes its noes and ciphers over your brow. It signs away its

titles in a maybe or a perhaps. I surrenders soul and salad to a con

tingency. It ties up its own feet and

hands. It seals its own lips. It deafens its own ears. It blinds its own eyes. Then it weeps over the

The world was made for order and

given to chaos. The plan was stayed. The proposition was not put through.

world means to be fair. But the

world needs a breath of oxygen. The

world was to have undertaken a four

ney of justice. But the world got up a little late and had to put off its jour-

ney to a to-morrow.

The world as it is has all its children

at bay. The world has fastened as anotherna upon labor. The world has done blg things to the ear and little to

the hope. The world cries trespass against its children. The world as it is is not a home. It

is a boarding house. It is an ind. It is anything. But it is not a home.

The children are at once made to feel that they were not born into a home. They realize that they are born allen.

But if a world is not a home, how

can a home be a world? And until homes are worlds and worlds are homes, how dare we talk of civiliza-

tion? The world as it is is not the

The world as it is is not a world.

is a battlefield. It is a black threat

as it is does not celebrate man. It

celebrates property. The world as it is honors property and discredits man.

The world as it is gives its degrees to

financial prestidigitation. The world as it is is only a place for the aristo

crat. It is made uncomfortable for simplicity. It does not stake its for-

tunes on simple results. It risks all

This world of the mines and the fac-teries. This world of the storegirl and

the clerk. This world of the train

band and the roaddigger. This world of purity and prostitution. This world

with teeth set against social justice

This world as it is scarred all over

with contrast, contradiction, cruelty

worn to the service of the man or

As if there could be any top or bot

tom in a democracy. As if there could be any top or bottom in a world of

journed to the workshop. We have things to do with it before we have announced its finalities. This magnifi-cent malevolent world. This brutally

beautiful world. This world as it is

Our world. This world every inch o

it the rock and dirt and moisture of

our own hands. This world whose fate calls upon us for rigorous revi-

sion. This world as it is,

This world as it is must be

and concubinage. This world as it is

for the big shows.

lecent diameters.

world

tangled and postponed itself,

The world's resolution a

nd demards. If the

rain of life

The world is your master,

If the world does nothing to g
on good terms with it. If the

MASSACHUSETTS.

Haverhill Election Case to Be Decided on Jan. 12.

Mayorhill Republicans Evidently Scar ed-Socialist Movement Active In Boston and Throughout the State-Fuel-Famine Making People Think

BOSTON, Dec. 20.-The Haverhill election contest will be heard before the full bench of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts on Jan. 12. This Judge Loring was willing to render a decision, but insampeh as his inding would be reviewed by the full court in February, it was thought best to allow the case to be argued again the full bench as soon as pos In the meantime the present Mayor, Poor, Republican, will hold

That the anti-Socialists realize that they have a slim chance of securing s decision in their favor is evidenced by their starting a movement which seeks to take the power of appointing the Mayor's Clerk out of the hands of the Mayor and providing for his election by the City Council.

Heretofore the power of appoint

ment of Mayor's Clerk, who is really private secretary to the Mayor, has re-sided in that official himself. With Flanders as Mayor the change would mean that the City Council could se-lect a Republican or Democrat as his private secretary. It would also mean that instead of two Socialists holding and drawing salaries there would be only one.

Such a move as this is unprecedented, because it has always been the rule, out of common fairness, to have the Mayor select his clerk. Of course and if the purpose of the enemy be no offshed it will not burt the Socialists as much as the enemy. It all illus trates how hard driven our opponents are in their attempt to maintain control of the city government.

Party Work in Boston.

The coal situation has reached such an acute stage that the Socialists of Boston will hold a meeting on Friday evening next, Jan. 2, in Fancuit Hall. The meeting is arranged under the ansnices of the Boston Central Committee and Representatives James F Carey and Frederic O. MacCartney. Henry R. Legate, Patrick Mahoney and John Weaver Sherman will be speakers.

The Socialist Women's Club of Bos ton has taken charge of the lecture and reading to be given by the Wentworths on Sunday, Jan. 25, in Paine Memorial Hall, 0 Appleton street.

A Socialist Speakers' Club was or-ganized at Homesread Hall, 724 Wash-ington street, last Sunday afternoon, with Frederic O. MucCartney as director. It will hold weekly meetings at 3 p. m. every Sunday and only party members are admitted to membership It promises to be of much value in developing speakers for the local propa

The first ball to be given by the Bos ton Central Committee for the benefit of the party will be held in Arbeiter Hall on the second Monday in Febru-The arrangements are in the hands of a committee composed most ly of cigarmakers who have much experience in such affairs and its suc cess is airendy assured.

Agitation in the State,

Organizer Dan A. White, after week's rest, renews his work to-day and will go into the Brockton district for the next two or three weeks. There are several places waiting to be or ganized and others that only need a visit to get the local workers into line

Dates for Franklin H. and Marion Craig Wentworth for their Massachu setts tour have been arranged so far as follows: Ware, Jan. 14; Haverhill, Jan. 22 and 23; Boston, Jan. 25; Lynn Jan. 26; Rockland, Jan. 29.

The Socialists of Hyaerhill will hold a fair the week of Jan. 19 to 26 and the Women's Club is working hard to make it a success

The Brockton City Committee of the Socialist Party last week closed its account for the year and found sufficient balance on hand. After spending nearly \$600 in the state and municipal campaigns, to donate \$25 to the State Executive Committee, which act is appreciated, because funds are needed by the Executive Committee to carry on the necessary work. The Brockto comrades will also hold a fair soon.

The American and German clubs in Adams have formed a Central Com-mittee, with William Kuopp as Secre-tary, and preparations are being made to place a ticket in the field for the

spring town elections.

The annual session of the Legislature opens on Thursday, Jan. 1. It promises to be an unusually interest ing one from every point of view.

At a special town meeting held in Braintree last week the Socialists succeeded in having a committee of five appointed to petition the incoming Legislature for authority to establish a municipal fuel yard. Comrades E. J. Thomas, W. O. Pinckney, and Julius Hewlin are members of the committee. This fuel question is going to be the most important question before the Legislature, since the petition started by Comrade Henry R. Legate for presentation to the Legislature is recciving thousands of signatures throughout the state. The bills which

the petition will support will be intro-duced by the Socialist members. Chelsea Club holds Sunday night discussions in Central Labor Union Hall, 108 Park street. The club is growing in membership and doing better work

than ever before.

Comrade John J. Kelly, who was elected Alderman in Chicopee at the recent city election. is an old and faithful worker in the movement and will do good service. Fitchburg Socialist Club will hold

agitation and education meetings on the second Sunday of each month at

Representative Frederic O. Mac-Cartney and Mayor Charles H.
Coulter, of Brockton, will address a
public meeting at Holbrook town hall
en Friday, Jan. 16, under the auspices

of Holbrook Club, which is increasing

in membership at each meeting.

In the city election held in North dams, Nov. 16, Comrade John J, Clark received 684 votes for Alder man-at-Large. He was the first can didate ever nominated by the Social ists in that city. The club was only recently organized there and is con posed of good material.

Nowhere in the state is there a club that promises more for the future the one in Norwood. Although only rganized in October, its membership s already over fifty and increasing each meeting. Norwood is a rapidly growing industrial town, having one of the largest printing establishin in the country, and the club is com ed almost wholly of union men.

The club organized at Northampto few weeks ago started out with wenty-nine members, and should de-velop into a very active force in that city, which has been difficult for us to enter before. Comrade J. H. Charlesbois is mainly responsible for the club's existence, and organization sas affected with the assistance of Courades Wrenn and Brooks of Springfield.

UNION LABOR PARTIES

And the Experiences of the Economic League in Connecticut.

Nearly 250,000 Socialist votes have een cast in the United States at the elections and Socialism has suddenly become a political factor sufficient importance to frighten the capitalist class and their hireling poli-ticians. We may now feel sure that they will try every means at their command to binder the growth of the Socialist Party and, if possible, to destroy it. How will they attempt to do

The Socialist Party appeals directly to the material interests of the working class. The working class is beoming aroused and has for some years past instinctively rebelled against capitalist rule. The organized portion of the working class has within the past two years listened eagerly to the teachings of the Socialists, and is coming into the Socialist movement. This is the reason of this rapid growth which is making Labor real political power. Evidently, ben, the thing for the capitalist polltician to do is to organize a counter demonstration, which will keep the working class where it has always been-in the political parties controlled by capitalists, electing candidates who are capitalist parasites, stupidly begging favors of the enemies of Labor whom Labor has elected to office.

So, look which way you may over the country, you find "Union Labor" parties springing up on every hand. Examine them only a little and you will find them inspired and financed by some shrewd capitalist politician; conducted by a band of "reformers," each of whom has his own pet nos rum to spring on a confiding public and each of whom endures the others order to get a chance to hear himself (alk; and manned by a few inno cents and a horde of "labor fakirs," from the president of the trades coun cli or state federation who gets \$25 a night for stumping for the pintocratic party, down to the secretary of "Local who sells his own vote and the of his hangers-on for \$10-all of these last in holy horror of losing their making frantic efforts to re-

tain their grip on the union vote. This is the Union Labor party which ur California comrades regard as a spontaneous movement of the working class. How do I know? Because we in Connecticut called the 'Economic League," and about a year ago we, too, thought it was a "spon aneous working-class party."

The Economic League was born in Ansonia. Conn., during the machinists trike for a nine-hour day. Its materpal parent was poor but dishonest. So were most of its nurses. Its father was a wealthy but disinterested gentleman residing in New York who is the proprietor of a paper called the "New York Journal." The manner of its birth was as follows. Machinists on strike at the Farrel Foundry, Anonia, will persist in telling scabs not to go work for the company. Relative of Farrell happens very conveniently to be judge of state court, and issues an injunction restraining strikers from picketing. Strikers persist in picket-ing; and deputy sheriffs arrest a dozen of strike leaders and load them on a train to go to New Haven. One of them waves two-cent American flag and crowd cheers. The flag-waver, Mr. Stephen, Charters, having thus shown that he possesses the proper qualification for a capitalist decoy and got his name and portrait in all the daily papers is sought out by agents of the proprietor of the "Journal" sforesaid, who puts up the money to pay the expense of the trial of Charters and his comrades for violation of the court injunction. Charters runs for Mayor of Ansonia and is elected. The Economic League is launched, and Charters becomes suddenly flush of money, travels around the state, telling all the trade unions "what we did in Ansonia." Also Spillyan, presi dent of the State Federation of Labor. gets into the League and is elected

Mayor of Hartford at the same time. This was in November, 1901. The League grew rapidly and the same "Journalistic" influence which at tracted Mr. Charters rapidly frew to-gether a swarm of "labor leaders" and "reformers," who railled to the League like files around a molasses hogshead. It appeared in about a dozen towns and talked a great deal about captur ing the primaries of one of the old parties. This gave it a large and important aspect, calculated to impress the innocents, some of whom had timidly gathered to see what the noise was about.

As the time for the spring election in one or two of the large cities drew near this plan was abandoned, how-ever, as it was discovered (by a com-mittee sent to interview some prominent capitalist politicians) that one or perhaps both old parties would be glad to nominate some prominent member of the League. As each member who had ever nerve enough to get on his feet in a meeting thought himself s.

7. The right of suffrage for women. The international parliament of the international parliament of the conditional union of the poles, the Caschs, Finland, etc.; that the working class has to face this feet in a meeting thought himself s.

prominent member, this was entirely atisfactory, and the entire Leagu waited hopefully for the old-party conventions to take their pick.

The old-party city conventions met and nominated regular machine can-didates with one exception. In New Haven the Democratic convention tool up William Trueman, general manage of a large manufactory and wel known as a Single Taxer and "re former," who was nominated for Al-derman and is one of the leaders of the Economic League.

Under the present city charter for candidates are nominated by each party, and six of these candidates are sure of election. Having nominated Trueman in order to secure the League vote, the machine was put to work to defeat him, and all the ef forts of the League barely sufficed to League and the unions endorsed regu lar Democratic candidates, and thu cratic state committee, a lawyer, be came "Labor Mayor" of Norwich and Labor scored a number of other similar "victories."

This ought to have discouraged the mocents and killed the League, but it didn't. There was more "graft" left in the old thing, and the politicians fixed her up for the state election They were going to capture the primaries, sure. But they failed. Mr Charters was sure to get the Demo cratic nomination for Sheriff. Sullivan, Mayor of Hartford, thought the nomination for Governor would suit him about right. Lawyer Wallace Congressman-at-Large. All of these Economic Leaguers, as well as the aspirants for local offices, were turned down with a dull sickening thud. With the Democratic machine was no monkey business in the state election. Mr. Charters lost all control running as independent candidate of the League for Sheriff, but threw down the League, two weeks befor election and accepted a remunera

tive engagement to stump the county for the Democratic party. Mi Sullivan did the same. So did all the rest of the "good men" who were run-ping the League. The few innocents who were left hunted up an obscure pion man and put him in the plaof Charters for Sheriff, endorsed candidates of both parties, right and left. and appeared at the polls on election day with their pockets full of pasters, source of amusement to all observers.

All this political trickery and jobhunting has opened the eyes of nearly all the honest ones who were in the eague and many of them voted the Socialist ticket. But Hearst's money

is working again, and already there is on its feet again for further busines in the city elections next spring, and to doubt Labor will win another tory similar to those enumerated above and those won by union labor parties elsewhere, which our California comrades admire so much.

As for the Socialist Party, it will keep in the middle of the road. The omic League and its experiences have had a salutary effect on our com rades. A year ago, when the League was first organized, our comrade who thought they saw the unlos turning toward independent political action were in favor of making a pro-posal to them to co-operate with the Socialist Party. Now the same men have a supreme contempt for the posed co-operation with them would be laughed at and told to join the Economic League.

The tendency to enter into a fusion with the trade unions for political action has been strong in our party in many parts of the country during the past two years and topposition and aroused by the California affair will, I think, help to check this tendency and make our comrade more wary and carefut. The unionists should never go to them.

W. E. WHITE. New Haven, Dec. 14.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST BUREAU.

Submits Propositions to Be Considered at Amsterdam Congress Next August

Secretary Victor Serwy of the So cialist International Bureau at Brus-sels submits to the Socialist organizations of the world the propositions so far laid before him to be placed on the order of business of the International Socialist Congress, which is to meet at Amsterdam on August 16, 1902. The propositions are as follows: Submitted by the "Union fédérative

du Centre of France—

1. The general strike.

2. Suppression of standing armies.
3. Extension of the work of the International Secretariat in relation to

present conditions. 4. Movement for the nine-hour day in countries where it has not yet been

gained. Submitted by French Socialist Party (Union socialiste révolutionaire)— 5. International rules of Socialist

policy.
Submitted by the Socialist Party of the Argentine Republic-& National and international logists.

tion in regard to emigration and

gration

(a) To prevent the artificial stimulation of immigration now carried on by the capitalists in many parts of the New World for the purpose of flooding the labor market and reducing wages; (b) International legislation to facilitate the naturalization of immigrants

struggle of the working class. (The Bureau appends a note to the effect that these propositions are dictated by the special conditions of Argentine; but it may be added that they

they may take part in the political

THE WORLD AS IT IS .--

By Horace Traubel.

The world sa'lt is is a world of conflict. The child born into the world ices not find the world its friend. The child finds the world its foe.

The world makes it hard for a child o be born. The world makes it barder for a child to live than to be born The world offers a hard passage to those who cross its birthline.

The world as it is is rich enough for all. And yet the world as it is gives riches to but few. The world is all

refusal or all favor.

If you catch the world in one humo it will spoil you with its gifts. If you catch the world in another humor

it will destroy you with its frosts, Fathers and mothers view their chil-dren with starm. The child is a threat.

Love itself is a peril.

The world promises you harvests. But few can survive the disastrou prings and summers that precede the harvests. The world sends up prayer for children. But when the children appear the world does not protect The world drives children to the

treadmill. The world takes the young-sters before they have had their playtime and apprentices them without re norse to the unsufferable tyrannies of of these children are served up to you in interests, rents and profits.

The world invites you to a feast. Then the world forbids you to eat. The world calls you a freeman. Then the world makes you crawl.

The world does nothing to make me proud of themselves. The world does verything to make men ashamed of hemselves. The world is choked with ems and baws and spologies. world discourages straight talk. The world condemns those who act out the imple dictates of the humanities

The world makes man a slave to his meals and his clothes. No man ought ever to have to think of his meals till the time comes to eat them. breekfast seems to threaten dinner and dinner supper. A man goes to bed wondering if next day is to starve him. The world turns its conscience over to its appetites. The result it calls civilization.

The world as it is ties me to a stick n the ground. The world as throws me up, down, around-is al ways doing something with me. The world never lets me alone. The world is afraid of freedom. But

what does the world know of free dom?. It has never tried freedo has never given man a chance to know what freedom is. Man is a mole. He feels about. Man is given eyes but not allowed to see. Man is given freedom but not allowed to be free.

The world has made its industrie

the means rather of enslaving than of freeing men. The world has upper and lower, superior and inferior, hire and hired, boss and workman. Noth ing is on the level.

The world turns its virtues over dreamland and keeps its vices fo everyday use. The world has learned how to do things, but has not learned what do with them when they are The world has invented a word with

which to insult itself. Pauper. That is the word. Everytime the world its own whip. That word is always a shadow. It falls across empty tables and denuded hearts. The world as it is is not believed in

Men ought to love the world. But they distrust the world. They do not know when the world may not play hem dirt. The world may be hiding round some corner prepared to knife them. The world may talk them fair and do them foul. The world does not persuade. The world drives. The

Submitted by the Fabian Society of England-

Compulsory arbitration;

9. Legal minimum wage. (The Fubian Society appeals to the xample of New Zealand and New South Wales in advocating these two

propositions.) (On this point the Fabian Society

proposes a resolution to the effect that, while the Congress notes with satis-faction the growing tendency of the unions to co-operate with Socialists in political action, yet, in view of the fact that reactionary candidates are sometimes chosen by the trade unions the Congress insists that all national and local Socialist organizations main tain distinctly their Socialist program and hold their separate Socialist organization intact.)

11. Municipal control of the liquor

Submitted by the Independent Labor Party of England-12. Socialist activity in municipal

nffairs.

(The I. L. P. urges that, without neg lecting national and international action, Socialist organizations engage actively in municipal politics for the following immediate objects: (a) Municipalization of public services; (b) Pub-lic service, not profit, to be the consideration in view in each municipall zation; (c) Improvement of the housing of the people; (d) Protection of public health: (e) Public assistance for invalids, infants, the aged, and the unemployed; (f) To ameliorate the condi tion of life of the workers by the eximple of the better condition of muni-

cipal employees.) Submitted by the Socialist Czechs of 13. The action of the international

roletariat on the question of national-(It is pointed out that in all the European states the nationality ques-tion plays a part, in the form of the charvinism of a conquering or of a conquered nationality or of a struggle working class is the place for the disession of the question.)

Submitted by the Socialist Party of 14. Homes for aged, sick, and dis-

abled workers. Submitted by the Parti Ouvrier of France (Fédération Girondine)

moses that the foreign con espondents of Socialist papers be bosen from among militant comrad of the Socialist organizations in the respective countries in which they serve, or be accredited by such organi-

zations, and be under their control. Socialist organizations in all lands are requested to consider these propo sitions and to transmit reports upor them to the Secretary, Victor Serwy Maison du Peuple, Brussels, Belgium

The Socialist parties of the world are also called upon to send to the Secretary, before May 1, 1963, reports upon the progress of Socialism and the labor movement in their respective countries, to be laid before the Con-

THE NEW SOCIAL STRUCTURE.

A Deep Sermon, a Wise Editorial and a bit of Sage Advice once decided that Humanity was sorely in need of a new Social Structure and fell to discussing plans and specifications and figuring out the number of stories and gables and doors and windows, the parior and dining room and kitchen and laundry and bed room and bath room accommodations that would be required to make Humanity and his family comfortable and happy.

The old and reliable firm of Hard-

work and Commonsense stood rendy to undertake the contract and put up the structure immediately if Humanity wanted it and was willing to fo the bills. But the promoters of the enterprise said Humanity wasn't to be trusted, and that they must rely upon Sweet Charity to wheedle the money out of Capital, who has means of squeezing it out of Humanity.

Besides they very much preferred to

give the contract to Evolution, a dis-sipated old duffer who doesn't believe in working, but in letting things take their natural course, and who prom-ises to have the structure done in sev-eral hundred, or may be several thou-sand or million years.—Avery Quercus.

CAPITALISM IN JAPAN.

We have read a great deal about the marvellous progress which Japan has made in the last half-century though the introduction of modern methods of stry-that is, of capitalism. There is an aspect of this matter that has not been presented to the public by the respectable newsgatherers and organs of public opinion-the frightful brutality, surpassing anything known under the old feudal régime, which has accompanied the rise of capitalism in that country. Among very many instances which have come to our knowledge we choose one for presentation reporting it in the quaint English of the "Japan Gazette," as follows: "We have airendy reported the ar-rest of the proprietor of a weaving fac-

tory at Haruokamura, Saitama Pre-

fecture, his mother and male em

ployees on charges of having brutally treated girls in the factory. The preliminary examination of these persons was concluded on the 10th inst. at the Urawa Chiho Saibansho and they were committed for trial. From the decision rendered by the Preliminary Court it appears that the particulars of cruelty to the factory girls pub-lished in the newspapers and some of which have been reproduced in these columns are fully substantiated. The could seem that there 2 buildings it which some 28 girls ranging in age from 15 to 28 are employed in weavstrong fences. Their entrance is shut up all the time so that none of the girls can find access to the factory compound. No decent clothes are given to the girls while only course food is given to them. The girls are dally given much more work than they can finish under ordinary circum-stances and if they fail to finish their work or some of them attempt to run away they are subjected to different methods of torture, shame, and fiendish punishment. In the execution of these the proprietor was assisted by his mother and 4 male employees. On several occasions between October and December last year one of the girls named Kano was subjected to the re cuction of and forced abstention fron On one cold night she was stripped of all ber clothes to do wear ng; on another night she was obliged to sit in the snow stark naked for several hours, but her termentors, no satisfied with the punishment they had inflicted on her, dragged her in the snow, inflicting incerated wounds all over her body. The most fiendish de vice which defies description was apblied to a poor girl in the godown by baring her all of her clothing, as usual binding her hands and feet and gag ging her mouth. As the result of thee ortures her physical strength has been gradually weakened and she compictely lost her eye-sight in March this year. Similar and sometimes more brutal punishment has been meted on in the case of 10 other girls. In fact the proprietor and his accomplices ap-peared to have been always engaged n evolving new and different methods in evolving new and unterest and of torture to add to the shame and colo of the unfortunate girls. Their methods were always combined with a large measure of indecency which they seemed to have thought a most effective means of punishment. Now

that these flends have been committed for trial it will not be long before they will get the punishment they de-serve. Unfortunately this state of af-fairs is not confined to this particular tactory but it is prevalent among toany other factories in a greater of less degree. It is to be hoped that the resent case shall prove an example o prevent the continuance of such

harbarous practices." In the United States and the more advanced countries of Europe, where capitalism is more fully developed, these crude brutalities have given place to more effective and more subtle but no less cruel methods of coercin

the working class. We know, of course, that the development of capitalism in these coun tries, with all its horrors, is a stage through which such countries as Japan must pass through; the redeeming feature is that an intelligent and aggressive trade-union and Socialist movement has arisen in Japan, in touch with the international Socialist movement, which will shorten the process of development from feudalism through capitalism to the Co nwealth.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY of New York meets 1st and 3d Sunday every month, 10:30 a .m., at 216 East 41st St., New York. All Scandinavians are wel-

BRANCH GLENDALE, LOCAL QUEENS, S. D. P., meets on the first Wednesday of the month at the Hoffman House, Cooper avenue, near Myrtle avenue, Glendale



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National Platform of the Socialist Party.

tional convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of In-ternational Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the work-ing class and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the ob-ject of conquering the powers of goveernment and using them for the pur-pose of transforming the present sys-tem of private ownership of the means production and distribution into col lective ownership by the entire peo-

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This conversitie analysis the CAUers. This ownership enables the capi-talists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is respon-sible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and ulsery of the working class, and it di-rides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. vide The once powerful middle class is rap idly disappearing in the mill of com-petition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and so-cial inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capi-talist class dominate our entire social system: the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indisriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial domin-ion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home. But the same economic causes which leveloped capitalism are leading to So-

cialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class, All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of realth production. The Democratic. Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete verthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political rep-sentatives of the capitalist class. The workers can most effectively act

collective powers of capitalism, by con-stituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to al parties formed by the propertied

While we declare that the developsent of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the tir of the transition to Socialism also de-pend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost import-ance for the Socialist Party-to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect So cialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end-

As such means we advocate: I. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by mon-opolics, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to

ment of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers. 2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of

abor of the employees, to the improve

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class. 4. The inauguration of a system of

public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up

to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing,

6. Equal civil and political rights for The initiative and referendum.

proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents. But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn

working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an at-tempt of the capitalist class to secure goternmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining great-er security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working

Every Reader of The Worker should decorate his home with the

New Years Greeting

It is an effective allegorical picture, based on the heroic struggle through which the anthracite coal miners have passed, and pointing the way to the emancipation of the workers and the inauguration of a

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PLEDGE.

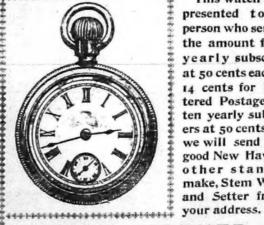
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64 E. Fourth Street, New York City I hereby pledge myself to contribute for the publication of an English Socialist Daily the sum of \$ to be paid in monthly installments

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THE WORKER, 184 WILLIAM ST., - - NEW YORK.

****************** -You don't mind paying from ten ; nty-five cents a week for capi-

talist papers which give you only the other fellow's side of the news. Why not spend one cent a week, 50 cents a year, on a subscription for The Worker, which gives you the working-man's side?

eral notice through the performance of his "Vor Sonnenaufgaug," which made a great sensation.

Gerhardt Hauptmann, is only forty years old. He was born at Obersala-brunn in Silesia; his father was a botelkeeper. He first came into gen-eral notice through the performance of

The Worker.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 11, 1903.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

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of the working class, the Pennsylvania

Railroad began a series of "voluntary"

wage advances that has now reached

the majority of the railway workers

of the land. The Southern Pacific fol-

lowed by establishing a pension sys-

tem and the Standard Oil Company

quickly fell in line. And now, in the

gigantic-or, at least, gigantic-seeming

-profit-sharing proposition of the

United States Steel Corporation, comes

the climax of a great series of con-

cessions to Labor, WRUNG FROM

THE CAPITALISTS BY THE RIS-

ING REVOLT OF THE WORKING

CLASS, BY THE WELL GROUND-

ED FEAR LEST A WORSE THING

Let us not be misunderstood. We

know perfectly that these concessions

are of little real value, in some cases

of none at all. The capitalist class

knows well the art of giving with one

hand and taking away with the other,

We observe that the raising of wages

on the railroads is followed up with a

proportionate raise of freight rates,

which will again proportionately in-

crease the cost of the workers' living

and recoun the railway companies for

the added expense. We observe that

the pension systems are so arranged

that the average employee has hardly

one chance in a hundred of ever

profiting by it. We observe that the

terms of the Steel Trust's offer are so

arranged that, even if it is carried out

in perfect good faith, the actual gain

to individual workingmen will be

ildiculously small in proportion to the

extra efforts to which they will be

stimulated and the consequent increase

of profits. Of these things we shall

speak more fully next week, analyzing

the pension and profit-sharing schemes

in detail. Our present purpose is only

The fact that the capitalist class is

to point out the great lesson-

BEFALL THEM.

VOL. XII.-NO. 41.

WILL HE DEBATE?

Chairman of National Economic League Is Challenged.

Comrade Alexander Fraser Invites Silas B. Dutcher to Submit His "Impartial Movement to Oppose Socialism and Class Haired" to the Test of

Fair Discussion.

In the issue of Dec. 28, The Worker gave some account of the National nomic League, an organization formed, according to its own statement, "to carry on an IMPARTIAL educational movement to OPPOSE Socialism and class hatred," and officered by such men as Silas B. Dutcher. Ex-Mayor Schleren, Lyman J. Gage, Bishop Potter, Henry Clews, John D. Long, O. H. Kuhn, Levi P. Morton, and J. L. Greatsinger.

Mr. Dutcher is somewhat widely if not too favorably known in Brooklyn as a politician, and Comrade Fraser. one of the active Social Democrats of that borough has accordingly sent him the following invitation or challenge:

"Hon."Silas B. Dutcher,
"Dear Sir:-Having read a circular issued by the National Economic League and signed by you as Chair-man, in which you state it to be your purpose to oppose Socialism and class batred,' I write to ask if you will consent to debate upon some phase of So-cialism at the Socialist Propaganda Club, which meets at 315 Washington street, Brooklyn, every Sunday even-

"The Socialists desire to establish a better order of society and believe that this can only be accomplished through the collective ownership by the whole of society of all the great natural resources and of the means of production and distribution, thereby replacing the present system whereby a few own all the sources of wealth and the means of producing wealth, with the remainder of society dependent upon them, while the workers compete amongst themselves for the oppor-tunity to earn a living and at the same time carry on a constant struggle with the possessors of wealth for a larger share of the wealth produced.

"I cannot imagine that you purpose ly place Socialism and class hatred in same category. Our great aim le to establish fraternal relations be tween all men and to abolish this class batred and these class antagonisms which manifest themselves in frequent strikes, boycotts, and riots, and in the calling out of the militia and the poclashes between the capitalists and the orkers are inherent in and insepara e from the present order of society They arise from causes over which w have no control-while we are satis gime, and may safely be expected t recur with increasing intensity and over a much wider area, while business is conducted solely with a view to profit.

suffering intensely during the present winter because of the shortage in the supply of coal due to the coal strike In the future these conflicts may cause artificial famine and perhaps provoke bloodshed through the temporary in-terruption of the work of production. What course do you expect to pursue in order to put an end to these conflicts between Labor and Capital? repeat, the object of the Socialists is, put an end to these class antagon

"The large Socialist vote cast at last election doubtless convinces you that Socialism is a growing force, and if you wish to combat it successfully, you cannot better accomplish your purpose than by entering the lists against it in an open and straightfor ward manner. If you are convinced of the justice of your position and that you are working in the cause of humanity and of the truth, we shall error of our ways, for we have no de What is not of the truth cannot stand and we shall all be measured by that standard ultimately. Should you decide to debate with us, or have some member of your League do so, we shall accord you the greatest courtesy and assure you that ely fair and impartial

"Yours sincerely, "ALEX FRASER 'Brooklyn, Jan. 2, 1963."

In connection with this it is inter esting to note that Comrade Hayes of Cleveland challenged D. M. Parry of Indianapolis, President of the Nationa Manufacturers' Association, to debate ods of Socialism, Mr. Parry having, in the many circulars of his organization, repeatedly made violent and malicious attacks upon the Socialist movement Mr. Parry, however, did not have the nerve to defend his statements face to face with a Socialist. The reason he gave for refusing to debate is rather cotted by the American Federation of Labor and that therefore "no work-ingman could attend the debate without being fined for violating the boy cott rules." Mr. Parry probably knows little more about the trade unions than he does about Socialism, but it is hardly conceivable that he is so ignorant on the subject to believe what he here says. His refusal is a simple "sneak." It remains to be seen whether Mr. Dutcher will show more

-It is not by saving money that men get to be millionaires, bu stealing it.—John C. Chase.

COST OF LIVING.

Not Coming Down as Prosperity Shriekers Say.

Examination of Prosperity Statistics Shows that Infinitesimal Reduction In Cost of Food Is More than Balanced by Rise in Cost of Fuel, Rent, and Clothing.

The capitalist moulders of public ppinion, in their alarm at the general invest of the working class and their desire to convince the working class that there is no good cause for dissatisfaction, are putting a good deal of emphasis, of late, on the alleged reduction of the cost of living.

The average workingman-or his wife, who has to undertake the diffi-cult task of "making both ends meet" -finds it hard to believe that any such reduction has taken place, whatever the figures that are put before him.

The average workingman and his wife are right, and it may be worth while to examine the statistics that are cited to prove the capitalists pdint.

The figures which are then as being authoritative on this question— and, on the whole, they are fairly re-liable—are those of Dun's Agency. We agree in taking these as the basis of

Dun's had made an estimate of the amount of various commodities constituting a year's supply of the necessaries of life for an average person in the United States, and gives the cost of such a supply at wholesale prices at various times as an index of the rise or fall of the cost of living.

Dun's statement for Jan. 1, 1903, onts this index at \$100.30 cents at prices now prevailing, as compared with \$101.50 at prices prevailing a year ago, and \$72.46 at prices prevail-ing on July 1, 1807.

The figures are given for the three periods and by classes of commodities ncluded in the year's supply in the following table:



Jan. 1, 1902, \$20,002 9,670 15,248 8,952 15,547 15,375 16,703

July 1, 1897. \$10,587 7,520 8,714 7,887 13,808 11,642 12,288

Even though we accept the state-nent as it stands, the fall in the cost of a year's living as compared with the beginning of 1902-\$1.21 for a person ar about \$6 for a family-is so small as to be hardly worth mentioning. At this rate it would still be about twenty-five years before the cost of living would have fallen to the

standard of 1897.
On two points, however, qualification must be made. We are not informed just what expenses are included under the item "miscellaneous." From the smallness of the item, however, it is certain that it cannot include eithe

Now there can be no doubt that there has been a general, although not, perhaps, a very large, advance of rents during the last year. Even were the advance no more than an average of 50 cents a month for a family, this would counterbalance the reduction in the cost of those commodities included

As for fuel, it is necessary to say that there has been an enormous in-crease in prices-not for anthracite slone, but for soft coal, coke, wood, and kerosene. This advance began more than a year ago—long before the beginning of the coal strike. Since the strike and since winter came ou, it has been carried still farther. And we are told that there is little chance for any considerable reduction in the nes

Taking these things into considera tion, it appears that the cost of living, so far from having been reduced during the last year, has been positively advanced, and has reached the higher point ever yet recorded. Nor is the any reason to expect a reduction-until the next period of industrial depres prices will be more than counter calanced, so far as the workers are and the increased difficulty of getting

SUMMED UP.

Wall Street arithmetic: io milis make one trust. 10 combines make one merge 10 mergers make one magne 1 magnate makes all the mo

"INDEPENDENT" WORKINGMEN

National Scab Bureau Is Being Organized.

The British "Free" Labor Associatio to Have a Counterpart in This Coun try-Some Interesting Features o the Plan.

The British employers have for some time had an organization for the double purpose of fighting labor legis-lation and, in general, through the press and otherwise, prejudicing public opinion against the labor move-ment and of maintaining a force of scabs or strike-breakers for use in emergencies. This organization—one of the means by which the benevolen capitalists propose to "harmonize Capi-tal and Labor"—is designated, by a tine stroke of irony, the Free Labor Association.

In this country the husiness of strike breaking has never yet been fully or-ganized, being provided for, in general, only through the ordinary agen-cies of employment bureaus, charity organizations, and the willing services

of the capitalist press.

The activity and increasing aggresiveness of the labor movement, how ver, has now resulted in a new move ment on the part of the capitalists, and the British "Free" Labor Associa tion will soon have a counterpart in the United States, as shown by this recent news from Albany:

"Independent" Workmen,

"The Rev. E. M. Fairchild of Albany, who has been called into consultation by the workmen interested n the formation of the National Asgue of Independent Workmen of America said to-night:

"The League will be organized in the near future. It is proposed to put a National organizer in the field and to organise local branches all over the country and demand that employers run their shops as "open shops," in which union and league men can have an equal and fair chance for employ

"'The League will be strictly a boring man's affair, but it will be incorporated, so as to command the con-fidence of employers and the general public, and be in position to defend the rights of its members through the courts. Only American citizens will

be eligible to membership.
"The specific objects for which the independent workmen propose to or ganize are as follows:

"First—To protect independent workmen in their independence. "'Second—To sustain high wages by skilful, energetic co-operation with ou

employers.

"Third—To establish reasonable hours of labor according to the exi-gencies of the trades.
"'Fourth-To promote intelligent un-

derstanding of our work.
"Fifth-To furnish favorable conditions for training apprentices in order

that our boys may become successful " 'Sixth-To maintain sanitary conditions of employment by means of state

laws and inspectors. "Serenth—To compel officers of the government to enforce the laws. "'Eighth—To compel labor unions to observe the laws.

"'Ninth-To protect the members against unjust treatment from employ ers by due process of law.
"Tenth—To provide a labor bureau

for its members. It is easy to imagine how "independ ent" are the traitors to the working class who form this organization and how much truth there is in the statement that it "will be strictly a labor-ing man's affair." The nature and purpose of the plan are so evident to any intelligent workingman—be he a union member or not—that only a few of its features call for comment,

A Wise Precaution-

The association is to be incorporated observed the dangerous tendency of even organized scabs to develop into made by the non-union miners in Pennsylvania-and wish to be in a n sition to hold the "independent" work ingmen to their original function and to smash their organization if it should ever become rebellious against its masters.

Only American citisens eligible to membership. This is a once "a play to the gallery" of wha is commonly called public opinion and a measure in line with the genera policy pursued by capitalist agents o pathies among the workers.

The second, third, and fourth of the "specific objects" mean simply that, in times of peace (or truce) between strikes, the "independents" are to serve as "pace-makers" in the shops to force their fellow employees to

The Apprentice Question.

The organization will try to "furnis favorable conditions for training apprentices" and so forth. Every work ingman knows that the old apprenti system has long ago broken down and become unadapted to modern industrial methods, and that the rules of trade unions limiting the employment of apprentices, whatever real or see ing hardships they may work, are ab-solutely necessary to limit, though they cannot prevent, the far greater evil of child labor. This raises a question that few of the unions have as yet attempted runlly to solve—how to give the boy a chance to learn a trade

without giving the employer a chance to use the boy in cutting down the man's wages. That question must be met. But self-respecting workingmen. will not be slow to meet the attack implied in this declaration of the "in-

The provision of a labor bureau for members means, of course, nothing more nor less than the establishment of a thorough system for supplying "independents" — commonly—called scabs—to employers involved in labor. disputes. And we venture to guess that in time of need the employers will not inquire too closely after the American citizenship of the scabs supplied.

After all, it is good to see such mo nents as this springing up. They prove that the labor movement is do ng its work, that the capitalists are feeling and fearing its attacks, and they help in turn, to bring out more clearly the class antagonism between capitalists and workers and so to bring us nearer to the final struggle.

KENTUCKY'S VOTE.

COVINGTON, Ky., Jan. 4.-The Worker in its issue of this date understates the vote of the Socialist Party in Kentucky. The official report gives us, not 1,665, but 1,886 votes. This is a gain of 148 per cent. In two years, our vote in the presidential election

TEXAS VOTE DOUBLED.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., Jan. 1,-The official returns show that the Socialist Party has doubled its vote in Texas in the last two years. We do not yet know our vote for Governor and Licuteman Governor, as that must be canvassed by the Legislature, but for the other six places on the state ticket we polled as follows: Langworthy, for Comptroller, 3,513; Bruce, for Treas urer, 2,278; Kuykondall, for Lan Commissioner, 4.508; Gibsons, for Su perintendent of Public Instruction 3,641; Clear, for Railway Commis sioner, 4,231; McBride, for Attorney General, 3,615. In the national elec-tion of 1900 we had 1,846 votes.

ARIZONA'S GOOD START.

GLOHE, Ariz, Dec. 20.-We have a ist the uticial report of the vote cas for the Socialist Party in this territor; on November 4, and it greatly exceed our expectations. Dr. William Nelse headed our ticket as candidate for Delegate to Congress. He received 510 votes. This is over 2 per cent. of the total vote. As only one per cent. is required for official standing, we are now a recognised party and can go on the ballot next year without petition.

As this is our first attempt, we con sider the result very satisfactory, especially in view of the great difficulties put in our way. Mining is the prin-cipal industry and is controlled by a few great companies, which thus have almost unlimited power. Here in Globe, which is the center of the movement, we had to meet the machina tions of a traitor, one William Jenkins, an officer of the Miners' Union, who was formerly a member of the party and was expelled for cause. He acted as a spy for the bosses and succeeded in getting every active Socialist or sympathizer on the blacklist, so that ost of our party workers had to leave the camp. However, the miner com rades have exposed him and brought charges against him, with the result that he resigned and left town. The Socialist Party will move on, in spite of the efforts of capitalists or their hirelings.

HAVERHILL HOTES.

Fourth annual fair of the Haverhill Socialists will be held in Lafayette Hall on Jan. 22 to 26. This will be a big event as usual and comrades from neighboring towns should attend. Season tickets, 50 cents; single tickets, 25 cents.

A pleasing feature of our city elecwas the solidity of the vote ting about 2,000, while the highest got about 2,100; the average increase over the vote of last year was about 400 but the vote was much more nearly Our candidate for May as in the past our vote has varied from 600 to 800 between the highest and the lowest figures on the city ticket. We are getting to bedrock Party vote. When we carry the city again, as we shall in a year or tw we shall carry it "for keeps."

Assistant Assessor Morrill of Ward 5 (Carey's district) ran about fifty votes ahead of the rest of the Social ist ticket. It will be remembered tha Comrade Morrill had a controversy with the Assessors, owing to their action in putting a Republican assist ant into Ward 5 without his consess and contrary to law, and that upon going over the territory which had been illegally covered Comrade Morrill discovered forty or fifty names which had been dropped from the voting list, the most of them being Socialists He compelled the Assessors to resign to him all his rights. The Works stated at the time that the voters were indignant and threatened the action of the Assessors at the polls and this has

that Comrade Morril is always read; to receive subscriptions for Worker or other Socialist papers.

-Under Socialism a mechanic wil not be hitched to his machine like a mule to a wagon and be driven by a boss, but the machine will be his helper in making honest wares was per in making bonest wares u direction of his most shiffull workmen.—It. Louis Labor.

INVADES GERMANY. BOSTON IS Tobacco Trust Steadily Ex-

tending Its Power.

While It Invades the Old World II Tightens Its Grip At Home-Opposition Can Proceed Only on Lines that Hasten the Tendency to Centralization.

While the little retail tobacco and cigar dealers are trying to get together for a fight against the Tobacco Trust "octopus" is steadily tightening its hold on the industry in all its branches, not in this country alone, but also in the Old World.

It will be remembered that this trust—the American Tobacco Company, to use its real name-began an invasion of England about a year ago; that the English companies were obliged to unite into a trust to fight it; and that a lively struggle ended, after a few months, in a treaty of peace and the consolidation of the two concerns on a besis of common interest which seems to assure the permanence of the combine.

Invades Germany,

Now comes a dispatch from Berlin, stating that "the Anglo-American Tobacco Trust will introduce in Germany on New Year's Day a system of rebates and premiums to small dealers -a system similar to that by which it forced the consolidation first in the United States and then in Great

Britain. The dispatch further states that the Trust owns, as yet, only one establishment in Germany-the Jas matzi factory at Dresdon but that it has greatly enlarged the mil equipped it with the latest American machinery for making eigerettes. A number of the smaller manufacturers have offered to surrender and be merged in the Trust, but their offers have been refused until the question shall have been settled with the two or three targest establishments in Germany; this having been done, the Trust can take the small concerns in at its own terms or kill them if it so prefers. The dispatch says that the email manufacescaping or resisting the attack of the Trust.

Tightening its Orip at Home.

At home, the Trust signalized the be gianing of the new year by acquiring control; through the Continental To bacco Company, one of its ambidiary organizations, of the Harry Weiss-inger Company of Louisville, which was its only considerable surviving rival in the manufacture of plug and other chewing tobacco. The Conti-nental increased its capital from \$30, 000,000 to \$40,000,000, the increase being taken chiefly by A. N. Brady, J. B and B. N. Duke, W. L. Elkins, W. C. Whitney, T. F. Ryan, P. A. B. Widener, and Moore & Scaler, who own

The comment made cook this even The comment made are the event by the New York "Evening Post" is worthy of notice, as illustrating the loose conceptions of a og and good faith prevailing among the capitalists themselves—by which we may judge how little reason the working class has for trusting their professions. The "Post" says:

"There have been many conjectures as to what the Trust intended to do in the matter of the Welssinger Company. The latest account has it that ulsville company is to be liqui dated. The Trust has an adequate number of factories for the production of its wares, and may see no reason for the continuance of the Weissinger Company. That it has felt the com-petition of the goods of the Weiszinger Company is common talk in the to-bacco trade. But what the trade fails the company to the Trust within three wasks after the issue of a circular by the Weissinger Company that it was an independent organization, to be nducted as such, and not to be sold

"This circular was issued at the time the company reverted to its original owners. A syndicate agreement was drawn about Nov. 1 that the stock of the company should not be sold at less than \$150 per share, that is, at \$50 a share profit, without the consent of the syndicate managers. One of these negotiations for the purchase of the company, would not listen to the price the Trust offered, \$105 per share. He maintained that the Weissinger business was highly profitable, that its net profits for last year were \$125,000, and that the business was paying about 10

per cent. "But there were 'powers' at work to bring about the sale of the control of the company to the Consolidated Toone manager was unavailing, and, according to the best information obtainshare for the 80 per cent. of the pre-ferred stock it intends to gain. As to with every share of the preferred. "If it is the intention of the Trust to iquidate the business of the Weiss

ger Company, and the minority ockholders find that they have be 'squeezed.' It is probable that lawsuita will follow quickly in the wake of the If we may judge by similar affairs in the pure, the little stockholders would de well to submit to the "gueese" and take it out in grumbling, rather than spend dheir mency in lawyers' fees and

(Continued on page ()

STIRRED UP.

Socialists Hold Great Coal Famine Meeting.

Carey, MacCartney, Mahoney, Cutting, Mailly, and Legate Point the Way Out-Democratic Free-Trade Humbur Exposed.

"Resolved, by the citizens of Bos ton, in mass meeting assembled, in Fancuil Hall, Friday, Jan. 2, 1963, that we condenin the condition that causes the prevailing fuel famine as the result of private ownership of the means of fuel production, distribution and supply, as represented by the Trust, the railroad combine and the

retail dealers' organization.
"Resolved, further, that we demand ownership by the people of municipal fuel yards, railroads and coal mines as a step toward the abolition of the system of private ownership which enables the capitalist class to rob the miner who produces the coal, the railroad man who transports it, and the people who consume it; and following upon that, as a logical consequence, the establishment of Socialism-the ollective ownership of industry,

"Resolved, further, that we indors the petition now being circulated which supports the bills to be introduced by the Socialist members of the Massachusetts Legislature seeking to establish municipal fuel yards and government ownership of coal mines."

A Record-Breaking Meeting.

Such were the resolutions adopted with ringing applause at the meeting held in Fancuil Hall under the auspi ces of the Boston Central Committee of the Socialist Party on Friday of last week. The meeting, it is admitted by the local daily press, was one of the largest ever held in that relebrated place, and the straight Socialist utterances of the speakers were greeted by the audience with un-

State Secretary William Mailly pre sided and the speakers were Repre-sentatives Carey and MacCartney, President Mahoney of the Cigarmak ers' Union, George G. Cutting of the Typographical Union, and Henry R. Legate:

The Free-Trade Humbug.

In calling the meeting to order Com rade Mailly referred to the meeting held a few days before, under the auspices of the American Free Trade League, and said that "not one note was struck there that sought to re-lieve the sufferings of the working class." His defense of the miners, on whom the capitalist apologists seek to famine, was evidently in entire sym pathy with the sentiments of the nudi ence and was warmly applauded.

Comrade Cutting was the first peaker. He showed that the coal famine is directly traceable to the pri rate ownership of the mines and rail-roads and their operation for private profit and that the only way out is public ownership for public use, as advocated by Socialists all over the world. The removal of the tariff. which the Democrats are so voci-ferously demanding, would, at the most, as he clearly showed, have no other result than to hasten the for tion of an international instead of a national coal trust.

Representative MacCartney had an enthusiastic greeting. "The conditions which prevail among millions of our he said, "from the lack of the conditions that for twenty years have been leading up to the existing situation, all of the forces which have been at work leading up to this crists these forces to-night join in an indictment of the present capitalist system."

His praise of the miners was hardly more warmly applauded than his con-demnation of the operators. From an operators. From an arraignment of the operators he passed to the leaders of the great political velt for the part he played in entrapping the miners into a "settlement" which, as is now plainly evident, will be wholly favorable to the mine He held up to the ridicule of his

audience the free traders' mass meeting, and said it was symbolic of the ecay of leadership and a prophecy of the time when the people would choose their own leaders from the ranks of the people. "What did they propose?" he thundered. "Sixty-seven cents off the tariff!" the Socialist Party comes to

you with this proposition that private ownership must give way to the sys-tem of public ownership of the coal nines; public ownership, not only of the coal mines, but of the railroads of this country; the public ownership of every productive function or distribu-

when we swear by all that we hold acred-the time has come when we erty a word which will penetrate the stubborn pride of the coal operators, and which will disturb even the comdiscent spirit of the President of these

No Race Line Among Workers. Before introducing the next speaker the chairman called attention to an error made at a meeting of colored citizens in Fanceti Hall on Thursday

WHY WE GET CONCESSIONS. Does it pay to organize and agitate? , that so clearly proved the awakening Does it pay to strike and to vote as

we strike? Does it pay to be radical, to be bold, to throw defiance in the face of the capitalist class? The capitalists have answered that question for us, by their recent actions,

so clearly and emphatically that the wayfaring man, though a fool, can hardly fall to understand. During he last year the working

class has been more restless, more

open in voicing its dissatisfaction, more aggressive in its spirit, more radical in its demands, more united and energetic in its action, than ever before. Never before was there such a strike as that of the anthracite miners; never before was a strike so well supported. And hardly is that strike suspended when the bituminous miners begin to talk of making similar de mands. The railroad men, meanwhile, have declared their determination to share in the forward movement. Almost every other trade has had its strikes or its threats to strike. In the Far West the miners and other workinguen have openly declared their intention not to stop short of the complete emancipation offered by Socialism. The Federation convention has come nearer to declaring for Socialism than ever before. And, at the same time, the political Socialist movement has strengthened its organization in every part of the country and, close upon the heels of the great strike, has come the general election showing an upparaticled increase of the straight Socialist vote.

Conservative labor leaders have been frightened by these phenomena; they have warned their followers that by demanding too much they would risk osing all. But the rank and file has wakened and the leaders have been forced to move forward or to step aside, "Respectable public opinion" has been shocked and its subsidized organs have vacillated from frantic menace to abject pleading, from preensions of friendly counsel back to blustering arrogance. But in spite of injunctions, in spite of blacklists, in spite of browbeating and of cajolery. in spite of Citizens' Alliances and of Civic Federations, in spite of threats of suppression and of promises of arbitration, the workers, having realized at once their wrongs and their power to right them, have gone on from one bold step to another, with the assurances of still bolder steps to be taken in the near future.

Within a month after the election

evening, when they passed a resolution condemning the Miners' Union for excluding negroes from their organiza-tion. As a matter of fact, said Comrade Mailly, speaking from personal knowledge as a former member of the organization, the union does not exclude any mine worker on account of

Comrade Mahoney followed with a forcible speech, calling on the people who use coal to stand together as the people who mine coal had done, to work for Socialism, and overthrow the system which enabled a few idle individuals to levy tribute on the needs of every worker in the land.

Comrade Legate, who is in charge of the petition being circulated throughout the state, asking the Legislature to memorialize Congress for na-tional ownership of the coal mines, and to pass an amendment to the constitution providing for municipal fuel yards, urged his hearers to join in the work of getting signatures. careful canvass of the state were made," he said, "I think fully 80 per cent, of the people would sign the peti-tion." He also pointed out that the Socialist Party has now three members, instead of two, as last year, to on such measures on the fl of the Legislature-men who owe allegiance to the producers alone and will not shirk their duty.

Paul E. Averett, a negro, succeeded at this point in getting recognition from the chair, to say that in his opinion the meeting of colored m was not representative of the colored workmen of Boston. "I am a member of a union myself," he declared, "and know that no such discrimination is made."

The chairman then read the resolutions printed above, which were frequently interrupted with applause. They were unanimously carried.

Carey on Prosperity. Representative James F. Carey was

introduced as the last speaker, and was given three hearty cheers. He referred to the fact that at the Salvation Army's Christmas dinner 11,000 children in Boston, representing 4,000 families, had been fed, and asked if that was the sort of prosperity referred to in the annual reviews which terrec to in the annual reviews which have appeared in the newspapers. He ridiculed the idea that any relief of the coal situation could be obtained from the removal of the tariff duty on

At considerable length he discusse the great increase in the Socialist vote at the last state election, and declared that the coal strike had not been the

now trying, as it never before tried; because it never before had such need to try, to conciliate the workers; That this attempted conciliation omes in response to the increasing aggressiveness of the workers and is a most emphatic endorsement of the wisdom of an aggressive policy;

And that, in order to obtain further and more substantial concessions in the immediate future (to say nothing of complete emuncipation), it is necessary only for Labor to pursue that aggressive policy, to increase its demands in proportion as Capital yields ground, to redouble its attack in proportion as Capital shows its fear

strike was but an acute phase of the permanent conditions of capitalism which are driving the people toward Socialism.

It is worthy of note that this most successful meeting was arranged with-out spending one cent for advertising. The only announcement was by notice given through the papers, Co. Sherman having acted as press agent! That the size and spirit of the meet-

ing made a profound impression is proved by the attention shown it by the capitalist press and by the fact that, realizing the folly of trying to keep up their old practice of m spread movement, they gave very fair

CARPENTERS ON THE FRANCHISE, The Bronx Borough District Council of the Brotherhood of Carpenters has

adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, Some of the so-called friends of Labor (at least prior to tion), who constituted the majority in the Board of Aldermen on Dec. 16. saw fit to grant, after vigorous protests having been entered from all sides, the valuable franchise known as the Pennsylvania Railroad Tunnel, without the slightest guarantee of fair conditions to labor employed thereon; thereby further inviting this corporation to continue and extend their nefarious Padrone system to the detriment and disgrace of American work-

ngmen; therefore be it "Resolved. That the Bronx Borough District Council, U. B. of C. & J. of A. in meeting assembled, does hereby unanimously condemn the action of those who voted in favor of said franchise, and considers that their action clearly demonstrates the necessity lass-conscious independent political

action; and be it further "Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread in full on our utes for special consideration; that a copy be sent to all labor organizations in the city; a copy to Borough President Haffen, the Board of Aldermen,

-Now when we are reading so much in the daily press about railway service, rates, wages, and profits, is a good time to circulate Hanford's "Railroading in the United States," one of the best Socialist pamphlets ever written. Price, postpaid, 5 cents a copy; ten or more at 2% cents each. ist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

-Hear George D. Herron at Cooper Union on Thursday evening, Jan. 15. Bring your wife and your friends.

and the press."

own? And why should New York

detriment of the lawful business of lyafing on coal? Of course, we know the sly old aldermen of both cities are

only bluffing for votes, but suppose they were in earnest—Why? Answer:

The number of church holidays in

viting people away from work was the

which the whole soul of bourgeois Protestantism most ardently protested

and that is about all that our well-fed

protest against to-day. If the church

is to succeed in America she must really reduce the number of her holi-

The fundamental principle of prop

ertylem is to keep an ever increasing

talism does not love pauperism for it-

self, nor hate nor love immigrants; it only wants the use of men. It is not

nalignant, it neither seeks war nor

for profit. There would be no need of

wars to weed out the population nor

of barring out the foreign man of brawn, if we could only keep an unem-

ployed army on the shelf, consisting

of patriotic Americans of the scab persussion. This is the ideal army of

memployed to the capitalistic man.

The noor old Democratic party no

ving in the silent tomb of desnetode

would be obliged to any lady or gentle

man, or anything else, that would favor it with a live issue for the next

campaign, out of its present gloom.

The successful suggestor will be hand-somely rewarded. Silver 'colners,

tariffanlacs, auti-imperialists or re-

formers need not apply. Answers to

this puzzle may be sent to Foxy Grandpa at the Cemetery office, Park

Straight is the way and thorn-sirewn

the footsteps of the viceroy who tries to be Ruskinian on a capitalistic basis. A man like Lord Curzon, even though

be primarily represents English com

before a great Oriental multitude like

that assembled at the Delif durbar.

he allowed himself to dispraise the

cham and gaudy furnishings provided

to the home by English profit mongers,

as compared with the true, lasting and

benutiful work of the natural man out-side of wages. Now, my dear Curzon,

when you want to say anything moral

again, as the viceroy of British trade, confine your remarks to heavenly

things or you will surely hurt some of

It seems that the Indian potentates

are evolving into the humorous stage of public life under the provocations

of English rule. Hence we find one of those delighted and patriotic princes

expressing at once his gratitude to

Great Britain, and his expectations, by giving a large sum of nioney as the

nucleus of a fund to provide against the next famine. What a sly rogue

The difficulty of accomplishing any work is usually a difficulty of the tools, do not know what would have be-some of New York City in the course

of her numerous recent reformations if she had not a police force to be

shaken up and shaken down again ac

cording to the moving of the high-toned spirit and the need of offices for the righteous. Colonel Green by

adding one more to the number of police shake-ups, as his first official

achievement, proves that he knows as well as his predecessors how entirely reform has degenerated into a game of

pointed to the Tenderlois, has com-mitted a vow which he had better

make haste to retract before the ink

He says he will enforce

law on the statute books. What lay-

man has ever read that podey volume

pbliceman, for the matter of fact, ever

read it through? And when you have

books. Oh O'Reilly! You had better

climb down, my dear captain, while your family has a pape. Enforce the

mr prosperity, which it would take a

poor girl so very much wanted the food and shelter that would be pro-vided for her in a hosnital during the

vided for her in a hospital during the Merry Christmas and Happy New

patient. But the poor creature, alas,

found only admission to the grave in her awful act. What a world of un-told tragedies lie behind the pale faces

Once upon a time virtue in Manhat

the city. His path is stream with stowers, broken plain-glass, torn court orders, and other mangled remeants of law deformed. The two affinities

known as Carrie Nation and Travis Jerome have clasped hands around the handle of the battle-axe, and it will

times, that she set fire to herself

triotie politician to explain,

laws!" Almighty dollars forbid.

Captain O'Reilly, fust an-

police checkers.

Poor

your shoddy empire.

varied and extensive interests of

Row, New York.

ace, it only wants the use of men

roportion of the population well and seably below the pauper line. Capi-

days. We are a slave-making people.

me error of the old religion against

Because it is unconstitutional

aldermen try to borrow money to sup-ply coal to freezing humanity to the

The Worker. IN GROAM OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY own in New York State as the Social PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK By the Social tic Co-operative Pub-

P. O. BOX 1512. Telephone Call : 302 John TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

s or more, per hundred

hake money orders, checks and drafts pay-the to The Worker.

Recoints Receipts are never sent to individual sub-priters. Acknowledgment is made by langing the number on the wrapper, the sek following recept or moisey. Communications concerning the editorial partment of the paper should be ad-tall communications. All communications should be written all communications said of the paper; rin should not be abbreviated; every let-should beer the writer's name and si-st; and matter should be put in as few rin as possible, consistently with clear c. Communications which do not com-

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6,



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM

Many readers of The Worker havwritten to us commending the article on "The Socialist Party and the Trade Unions," published in our issue of Dec. 14. It seems to us that the principles laid down in that article as governing the relations of the two move ments are sound once and we are naturally pleased at the manifesta-

Comrades in New York City and the immediate vicinity should do all in their power to advertise the meeting to be held in Cooper Union on Thursday evening, Jan. 15, to further th movement for a Socialist and tradeunion daily newspaper. Carey, Hanford, and Herron are a trio of speakers worthy of any audience and the cause is one that should enlist the interes of every workingman and of every sympathizer with the forward move ment of the working class.

THE AUTONOMY DISCUSSION.

We give more space than usual in the present issue of The Worker to unications on questions of party erganization, particularly of "state autonomy" and the functions of the National Committee. We regret the necessity of sparing from news and propaganda matter of general interest so many columns for matter interesting, in general, only to party members, But the necessity exists. The approaching annual session of the National Committee makes the discussion of these questions timely. We have been compelled by obvious limitations to select for publication only a few of the many letters addressed to us; still the number and length of those which we feel it necessary to give is such that they will occupy what some readern may consider undue space, not only in this, but in some succeeding

pression of our own indement on the state autonomy question. For the present we would comment rather on the method of discussing and considering this and other matters of the sor than on the point directly at leane.

are none of us free from the temptapoint-succumbing to the temptation quite unconsciously, in the great majority of cases, but none the less disestrously for that. Three such dan vers are especially common: The tendency to think that by citing a few particular facts we have established a general principle, without stopping to nak ourselves whether equally weighty instances might not be cited on the other side: the far more dangerous tendency to accept a general principle especially if it be one hallowed by custom and tradition, and to deduce from it conclusions which may be eafte at variance with existing facts; most of all, the tendency to use ready-made phrases which have justly securived some offum or favor is as application different from the original extended and which curtailed or train-

one, thus carrying over to a new object the odious or favorable association belonging to the old.

To apply these remarks to the pres ent discussion: Those who support what is called

state autonomy—a phrase, by the way, which seems to have varying meanings in various mouths—can cite certain cases in which the National Committee or its Local Quorum or the National Secretary took action which seems to them to have been both unwise and unwarrantable. In several of these cases we heartily agree with the critics. But do we agree with them in thinking that this is a conclusive argument in favor of abolishing the National Committee or, at least further limiting its functions? Not at all. We remember that state committees also may take unwise or unwarrantable actions whose evil results extend far beyond their respective states not only may do so, but sometimes have done so. Giving attention only to the errors of state committees, others reach an equally hasty conclusion that state committees should be abolished or, at least, brought much more closely under national control. The advancement and reiteration of such generalizations and countergeneralizations does not materially

belp us to solve the problem.

Again, some of the autonomists ap-

peal to the time-honored Jeffersonian dectrine that government or discipline is, at best, but a necessary evil, that they are governed best who are governed least, and from this general principle they deduce the particular conclusion that the functions and powers of the higher party organizations should be minimized. On the other hand, some of their opponents appeal to the general evolutionary tendency toward centralization and deduce the conclusion that the higher party organizations must be progressively strengthened. Jeffersonianism is, of course, a political doctrine quite out of harmony with twentleth-century conditions, useful as was the service ! did a hundred years ago; it is radically nconsistent with the philosophy of Spelalism and those who cite its maxims in this controversy would not admit its application to larger social questions. Were we to decide by offhand reference to general principles, we should have to go the whole leugth against state autonomy. But when general principles are in question it is well to remember Dick Bunsby's sagacious remark: "The bearin's o' this observation lays in the application on it"-in other words, that special circumstances have always to be considered in the application even of the oundest general principles, Finally, we need cite but one ex-

aniple of the use, or abuse, of ready-

uade phrases as a substitute for argument. The word "De Leonism" is justly odious to Socialist ears. To impute De Leonism to a comrade is to make a very grave charge indeed nguinst him-to accuse him, if the word be taken in its true sense, of deliberate and systematic and malicious dishonesty prompted by personal and base motives. Yet in this and in other party discussions, this word has been so lightly bandled about that it has lost much of its offensiveness and most of its definite meaning. Does omeone wish to argue against having a strong National Committee, and is be too indolent to make a real argument against it? He says the National Committee is a relic of De Leonism. Does someone else think we ought not to fight Hearst, or Jones, or Johnson or the Union Labor Party, and does he think it too much trouble to show us why we ought not? He says that it is Does someone else think we ought to enter the lists to defend the larger and more conservative faction of the trademion movement against the smalle and more radical, and does he find it hard to convince us that such is our duty? He says those who look with favor or with hope to the younger faction are following a De Leonistic policy. Within the last six months w have seen the word misused in all these and several other connections in our party press. No one has been convinced by the indiscriminate use of this word; but many have been exas perated and thus made harder to con vince; and, incidentally, the loose use of a word so full of meaning gues for to obscure the very important lesson

Socialists are humanly fallible. We learned from the experience of 1809.

> If these three forms of faulty reason ing could be eliminated we should get along much better in discussing mat ters of party organisation and policy We are making progress in that direct tion, assuredly; but assuredly there is still room for improvement. and less use of hoseys and shiftholeths In this discussion of state autonomy

statement, more recognition of facts, for instance, let the question of limit National Committee be more carefully distinguished from the question whether or not the present Nationa Committee has exceeded or abused its covers. Let us not be teld only the the National Committee should have more power or less power, but let us be told which of its powers should be

ferred and given reasons for the

And above all, when a decision is made, let it be accepted by its opponents in good faith, not as final, but as having, until revoked, the authority of the party which is greater than any of us, and let a fair chance be thus given us to learn by experience whether the decision was a wise or s foolish one. But this is a point that calls for separate treatment and to which we shall recur.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Jerome will keep his promise to appear before the Central Federated Union and an swer questions. If he does, there will be fun. The New York Central tunnel horror the Tarrant case, the continual violation of law by the elevated and street-railway companies to the injury both of the employees and of the passengers, the clubbing of women on the East Side during the Meat Trust demonstrations-a few clearly put questions on these points and others that will suggest themselves will probably provoke poor Jerome to another of his hysterical outbursts and help to expose the humbug of "respectable re form." J. Fall

The malodorous Devery visiting labor organizations (and with an honor ary-membership card in his pocket), putting himself forward as the champion of the laboring people, and being greeted with applause-this is a spectacle which may well give pause to those comrades who are in a hurry to extend the olive-branch to anything that calls itself a labor party. And, after all, if only because he is so bragen and shameless, Devery is far less dangerous than some of the other politicians who are playing for the favor of the working class.

If as is now expected the Third Arenellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York, composed wholly of Republican judges, decides that the Franchise Tax Law is unconstitutional, it will be well to remember that it was David Bennett Hill, leader of the Democratic party in the state, honored by that party as Governor and as Senator, who, as counsel for a score or more of franchise corporations, appeared at a hearing before Republican Governor Roosevelt to oppose the signing of that bill in its original and much more effective form and prevailed upon him to call a special session of the Legislature to amend the bill in such a way that, if sustained by the ourts, it would, at most, be less offensive to his millionaire clients. In this, as in other things, the two old parties are, to use Mark Twain's phrase, "Kin in sin."

It is up to our Republican Govern and our Democratic Attorney-General. The finding of the Kings County Grand Jury in the matter of the rapidtransit abases puts plainly before them the question of public welfare versus private profit. Either one of them can act. If either shirks his duty, the other can put the responsibility squarely mon him. But will either of them dare to follow the Grand Jury's advice and take steps to revoke the charters? Not a bit of it. And why? Because they know their masters. Because Cuproen knows as well who supplies the Democratic campaign funds as Odell knows who supplies the Republican campaign funds. "Who pays the piper may call 'he tune."

SOCIALISM AND

Ind., on July 31, 1991:

The following resolution was dopted by the Socialist Party in Na-

TRADE UNIONISM

assembled, declares that the trade union movement and independent political action are the emancipating factors of the wage-working class The trade union movement is the and represents the economic side of

ticual Convention at Indianapolis,

the working class movement. We consider if the duty of the Socialists to join the unions of their respective rades and assist in building up and unifying the trades and labor organi entions. We recognize that trade unions are by historical necessity organized on neutral grounds as far as political affiliation is concerned. "We call the attention of trade

unionists to the fact that the class truggle so nobly waged by the trade union forces to-day, while it may re-sult in lessening the exploitation of abor, can never abolish that exploita-The exploitation of labor will come to an end only when society takes possession of all the means of production for the benefit of all the people. It is the duty of every trade dependent political action on class-con clous lines, to join the Socialist Party nd to assist in building up a strong political movement of the wage-working class, whose ultimate aim and oblavery and the establishment of a coparative state of society based on the

The Socialist Party is known in the



up in one of those mad houses known as a European court has gone sane to large circle of other noodles through out the world. The Saxon court has that its lady has not gone so far a Socialism She has only been afflicte

It is said to think that Miss Louise's allowance of public prayers has been ent off by order of the church as punishment for her helnous running away with the music master. I as in this time of her great need that the prodigal daughter of Saxony might at least have been left her prayers. A Socialist can explain why the Court Company of King and Priest cuts this gas on but how can the poor Magdalene in the dark understand it.

on the political game board than your Philip Egalltes and other patrons, by adoption, of democratic manners, They have played with half a dozen little tricolor rosette revolutions in Europe without having ever sincerely ought the real pulse of society; just as they have played with a constitu-tional century of our own American politics. Now is there anything in historic nature that compels persons to be the archangels of hypoc risy and sham in their relations to democracy? Is there anything in that compulsion that accounts for the large percentage of official lunatics to be found among poer humanity? they who live a perpetual lie live for

The New York "Times" is keeping close to its old sponsor of Printing House Square, London, in its ponderous pretence its pomnous shallow ness; and in everything but price and the courage of openly despising democ racy like the eld Tory thunderer-two merely American shortcomings "our own" will soon get over. Now, like duli imitators everywhere the "Times" is generally accurate very seldom inadvertent. I beg, there-fore, to call the attention of the old lady, who, though suffering from senile entia, continues to write the "Times" labor articles, to the odd use of the word "premature" in her yap of December 35 on the coal strike arbitration. You there say, my dear, that the miners complain of their children being forced into premature slavery and thread long enough now to avoid letting an adjective like that get before the wrong noun? Why did yo

What a general change of heart is taking place among railroads concern-ing the raising of wages. All over the right thing, and all out of the fulness of their own precious sense of right and love of the poor people. Thus they give the world a foretaste of the sweet bye and bye, when there shall be no more labor unions and everything will be left by the workers to the commer-chil consciences of Christian gentle men, n la Baer. Now you had strikers will you be good. Now will you not throw yourselves confidingly into the arms of Christian Capital!

When it developed that the Roos velt Coal Strike Commission was on the eve of producing fits of moral shivers among that large number of amiable fools who still believe that the good people are on top, our shrewd hasis of the commission, and put it on ten dollars a day; so as to shorten its to make, desent manhood throughout the world blush for the American capionly had such a Senate as this back of him before the war, the Spanish Habanas for all that could have been Cuban people.

When people go into partnership they ought to play fair. The anthra Europeanish combine with the authra cite priest to get his parishioners down should not kick when his authracite reverence takes down his own shutter to send up prayers and do the business of the church holidays.

The Hague Conference is as safe thing as was ever turned out of the cunning brain of diplomacy—safe for the two interests on the outside rim of European politics. Our English, German, French and Italian friends there fere move like laggard school boy after a truant week to the Hagu-while our friends of Russia and Wast ington go there with candy in their satchels. No combination can send anything to the Hague arbitration hoards but the internal elements of capitalism; no motive can set then agoing but the desire to burt one an other's interests and no other result can ever be reached than a knock one of the powers with ring, which is a moral victory for the two great Christian powers that favor arbitration.

The divine right of leaving every to take care of bisself and letting his Satznic Majesty get possession of the hindmost, being the foundation stone of commercial civilization, should not of commercial civilization, abould not be disturbed in panicky times, nor for fear of shame. What right have Chi-cage aldermen to turn back the wheels of competitive progress by intertering with the coal dealer's privilege of get-ting all that he can fer his fuel from freeship citismes. Has not every min the right to do wint he likes with his

THE TRAIL OF THE SERPENT.

By Franklin H. Wentworth.

Washington. A bill has passed the House and is

up for consideration in the Senate that is defiled by the slime of official

On its face it is a measure for reganizing the militia. Becomething follows in the shadow. It provides, beyond the reorganiza

tion of the militia, for a "volunteer re-

serve" of 100,000 men, which it is not

contemplated should be, and by no neans is, a militia organization at all. Although it is to be resident within be appointed by state authorities and no Governor will have the slightes control of that portion of it resident o quartered in his state. It is to be absolutely under the control of the President, and subject to his call for service either within or without the limits of the territory of the United States. The constitution, for which capital ism professes such an inordinate re

gard, expressly reserves to the stat the power to appoint the officers of the militia. This "volunteer reserve," therefore, cannot be any part of the organized militia of the country, and to place it in a bilt designed to effect a reorganization of the militia is to creep up under cover. It is evident that the present Secre tary of War, by and with the consent

of the President and his Cabluct, is attempting to do by stealth what the people would frown upon if brought honestly and directly before them reserve, but is in effect a 100,000 increase of the regular army. It is designed to give to the servants of capitalism in each state a body of armed men that can be used locally against the working class in its effort to free itself from economic tyrancy, particu larly at such times as the Govern who may recognize the wrongs of the workers, refuses to call out the militla at capitalist mandate.

President Cleveland at the request

of the Chicago capitalists sent a de-

There has been devil's work at tachment of the regular army into Illi-mois during the Pullman strike despite

the protest of Governor Altgeld. This bill obviates such a violent subversion of state rights by giving to Illinois a resident army answerable only to commands from Wall Street,

In July, 1991, the mine operators at Telluride, Colorado, imported a body of scales to replace locked-out union

But what if, instead of appealing to Chicago in 1884?

The bill now under consideration by the Senate is designed to meet such emergeucies.

a be officered and the territorial scope of its possible military service, unde any conditions, this proposed force has every essential characteristic of the regular acmy. The effect of the prorision, if enacted, would be to give capitalism a regular military establish-ment, in activo service, of from 60,000 to 100,000 men, as the President may direct, together with a regular army reserve of 100,000, the total force of trained soldiers at the President's personal beck and call being no less tha 200,000 men. And in order to bring into existence

which can be induced by empiralist in fluence to smirch its public record by such contemptible indirection.

vention was plainly in favor of adopt-ing the resolution. And as a result of the great confidence imposed in him by the delegates, he succeeded in defeating the resolution, though by the narrow majority of about 400 rotes in convention composed of more than 000 delegates.
Phase contrast this speech with a that is to say, Washington,

neech that Mr. Compers delivered in miners. The union miners drove the scale over the range. The operators appealed to the Governor of Colorado for the militia. Lieutenant-Governor David C. Contes sent an investigating committee instead, and thus not being able to use the organized force of the state against the citizens of the state, the operators righted a few-of the grievances, and the union men went

Denver the mine operators might have appealed to Wall Street-that is to say. Washington-as the late Mr. Pullman Mr. Marshall Field and others did in

In view of the manner in which it is

so large an army in the United State the prime movers of the scheme are cunningly attempting to impose this additional force of 100,000 upon the nation in the guise of a volunteer 'militia" reserve. It is indeed a weak administration

Our > Esteemed Contemporaries BBB (and OTHERS) BBB

California Socialist.

of Pennsylvania are preparing to resist the Mine Workers' Union by orabout to form themselves into what some one has aptly called "a non-union union." Imagine wage-workers organizing to promote the interests of italists to defeat the struggles of their own class to get better conditions. However, it is perfectly natural that such people should get together. They must do so to keep each other in countenance. Wonder what they will call their "union?" We will sug gest a name. Let it be called: "The Judas Iscariot Memorial Ass-o-cia-

Literary Digest.

The movement to abolish universal suffrage in Germany is taking such a defined shape that something like a crisis exists both within the Social Democratic Party and the ranks of the conservative and reactionary Agrari-nus. The Emperor William has followed up his statement that he does "not wish for the German people free-dom to govern badly." He adds to it other public utterances which give meern to the Socialist "Vor warts" (Berlin). That paper says that the reactionaries are frankly aiming at the subversion of popular institutions so far as they exist in Germany. This heroic undertaking is the only method by means of which the reactionaries can maintain their supremacy. Figures show that Social Democratic election of 1898 the Socialists polled 2.107.100 votes, but are allowed only the Roman Catholic Center party polled only 1,455,100 votes and is allowed 102 members. This is the result of under-representation of the cities; but it has falled to destroy the Socialist strength. Consequently a revolu-tionary proceeding is contemplated.

This charge is met with a rather sur prising frankness by the "Kreux Zeltung" (Berlin), "the Byzantine organ of absolutism," as the Socialist paper save. There is no doubt, asserts the conservative sheet, that the Social Democratic Party has brought about an intolerable condition within the German empire. Respect for the throne and the altar has been under-mined to an extent that is frightful. The good old German ideas of the fathers and the grandfathers of the race are speered away. The land is pervaded with notions from the United States. God belp the fatherland! The perfit calls for constitutional remedies, and the men at the head of affairs will not be daunted by the necessity. This is the gist of what the Conservative organ says from day to day, quoting freely from other papers in support of its position.

of the common-looking folk around us. Was ever despairing humanity so bread-driven as this before, in all the It is impossible to determine the force of all the currents of thought and feeling and of economic and industrial tan found itself occupying a meek and lowly estate. Now, on the other hand, the Puritan is the most noble and

development which go to make up the tream of modern social life, and to decide off-hand whether they will at last bring the world into the socialistic state, of which some of the more ardent and intent Socialists dream, is far beyond the power of any man wh now lives. If we were able to put ourselves back to the conditions of no this state of Massachusetts and were to contemplate from the point of view of the then living men some of the propositions of social activity and or-ganization which have now bear mis-

tured into practice and which are uni versally accepted as to be permanent, we should at once see how absurd they seemed to the most enlightened thought and the most unselfish heart of that day. That a community should take upon itself, as a community, to conduct certain enterprises and activi-ties for the benefit of all the people was all but incomprehensible, even though at that very time the germ of this policy was accepted as part of the principle of the Massachusetts town ship. The occasional dreamer of a wider extension of the office of society in such directions was only the be-liever in an "ism" which to his neighbors' view wasn't going to amount to much. And if we look at the matter closely we shall discover that there were Isms and bons, and that some of them have amounted to much and some of them haven't; but, on the whole, in neither case is the prevision of their contemporaries concerning them proof of abundant accuracy of foresight. It seems to us that that is much the case with Socialism. We have what some of the extreme Socialists have no patience with in those things which are usually denominated as socialistic in their tendency, and we have the propositions for a good many more. Some of them are apparently coming in not many years; some of them are uncertain; some of them seem to most of us impossible. But

Reynold's Newspaper, England. The municipal elections have gon

the presence of the unknown.

"impossible" things, and they have not

turned out to be altogether "horring

hard with the Tories. The most significant result of these local contests however is the large increase in the labor and Socialist vote. The attacks of the "Times" upon "Municipal So-cialism" have only had the effect of eipal Socialists' position. They have gained a large number of seats and have made it sufficiently clear that collectivism is a coming force in British politics. In Glasgow, which es" made the subject of spehe "Th int attack, the contests were of an exelting character. Heavy polis were recorded and the labor party won some remarkable triumphs. The Lord Provost himself, one of the most popular men in Glasgow, and a progressive of the official Liberal type, was beaten by Mr. Scott-Gibson, a young Socialist, by a majority of 1,112 on a total post West Ham, whose attracted the attention of the "Times" ritic, replied by adding two more So also increased the progressive strength on the borough council by two Socialist votes. At Blackburn and Nelson also the labor party gained two seats and one each at Manchester, Salford, In Lincolnshire, as well as in Lan-

eashire, labor has also triumphed, three seats having been won by labor candidates at Grimsby. One of the most significant facts of the election. however, is the return of a Socialist for Birmingham. A labor man has aise triumphed at Croydon, in spite of its proximity to London villadom. Official Liberals will do well to take note of these remarkable labor tri-umphs. They indicate that in the near future, as we have often contended there will be only two possible political parties, the party of Labor and the party of Capital. are the problems of the future.

Samuel Gompers made a speech in New York City Saturday night that would seem to indicate that he owes an explanation to the American Fed-

New York hast Saturday night. Speak-Economy, a woman's organization, Mr Compers said:
"Labor is the only thing upon which the buyer sets his own price. Upon all other things, the seller fixes his price. This system had its origin in the old serf times when the employers had absolute away and to-day it is still in force when employers think they have the power to regulate the pur-chase and the sale of labor," Mr. Gompers whoke only the truth, The fraudulent wage system of capithe toller and buys his labor, not for

the recent convention of the organiza-

tion at New Orleans.

Mr. Gompers, at this convention, made an impassioned speech against the adoption of a resolution endersing

the principles of Socialism. He spoke

at the end of a long and heated dis-cussion, when the temper of the con-

what if is worth as preasured by the value of its product, hos for the lowest ann upon which the toiler can live. That being true, why does Mr. Gom-ers defend capitalism by defending the wage system with which it roba Why did he use all of his

splendld abilities at New Orleans to revent the endorsement of principles that ere aimed at the very wrongs that in his New York speech he atneks?

Bocialism stands for nothing so much as it does for the destruction of the wage system. In this fraudulent device it recognizes the wrong that makes untold millions toil from their roung unabood to the grave, receive of life, in order that a few men may obtain from the labor of others more wealth than they could spend for their wn necessities if they were to live ten thousand years.
It seeks to free these industrial

slaves by giving them free access to the tools of production, so that no man, because of inability to obtain the tools with which he has learned to work. hall be deprived of an opportunity to work at his trade, unless he consent to work for the wage that capitalism

And in seeking to bring about these things, it seeks to right the wrong of which Mr. Gompers so justly compiains-the wrong of compelling labor to sell its only possession, its muscle and brain, not for what their products are worth, but for the smallest sum mon which the laborer can live

If Mr. Gompers desires to be of any real service to the workingmen of the United States, he should open his eyes to the plain remiedy that exists for the eradication of the great wrong from which he acknowledges that labor

uffers, The wage system is the hateful thing that must be rooted out before labor can obtain what it creates. It is the bindgeon that capitalism uses to enrich itself at the expense of others. And so long as it shall exist, there can only be comparative degrees of the rong that will follow its dominion because, under it, capitalism will never pay more for labor than it is compelled to pay, and all history shows that it is seldom compelled to pay more than the inflorer requires to live.

That man really works for capitalism who seeks to benefit labor without recognizing the prime necessity of destroying the wage system that robs labor. It matters not how sincere he may be or how carnest he may be. The result is the same. He may reduce, to a small extent, the amount of the robbery, but the reduction will constitute only a small part of the that are not quite so disastrous to the toiler, he may appear to have helped him, but he has, in fact, delayed the coming of the time when labor shall not be robbed at all-when it shall have what it produces

How much of justice will the coal cressed 20 per cent.? There will be less suffering, it is true. There will these when it is considered that the coal trust could increase the wages of the miners 200 per cent, and still obtalp a profit of 100 per cent, at the present selling price of coal?

These wrongs, in varying degrees, exists.

It is blindness, except for present necessities, to seek to decrease by a trifle the robbery of the wage system unless these efforts be nec bery at the earliest possible moment by destroying the system itself.

THE QUESTION OF INCENTIVE. Two news items in the daily press of

Monday, Dec. 1, illustrate very plainly where the incentive under Socialism would come from. One item gives an account of a sixteen-year-old bank bers, and who defended the bank's strong box against big odds and finally gave up his life. This youth did not have time to think of any reward that he might receive for protecting his employers' interests; it was duty which impelled him to give up his life. The other case was that of a young nursa who rendered valuable assistance in looking after the wants of the injured in a railroad wreck. Neither one of these beroic deeds had gold as an inducement to act, but the mere thought of duty and to relieve distress was incentive enough for them to act as they did. There are many cases similar to these happening every day and not one of them is impelied to sacrifice himself or herself on account of the competitive system's great incentive—gold.— Iowa Socialist.

-Cold weather and dear coal make people think, but it is our business as Socialists to help them to think right. Circulate Socialist literature.

The Hoston "Herald" of Jan. 4 gave a five-page review of the Socialist movement in the state. It is carefully prepared, and, on the whole, pretty fair, though an insidious attempt is made to convey the false idea that the movement is a foreign one and that Carey never really worked at his trade as a shoeworker. The appearance of such an article indicates the power the movement has now reached in the Bay ganizer White has formed a local with twenty-two members at West Bridge-water and will soon bave locals st Randolph, Middleboro, Avon, Stoughton, and Weymouth. Nell Regan of Brockton, seconded by Comrade Mailly, has organized a local at Mariboro. Comrade Carry spoke for the striking carriage workers of Ames-bury on Monday and for the street-car workers of Lowell on Thursday.

Comrade Mailly writes us that be made an error in crediting Comrade Clark with only 684 votes for Councilman in North Adams, large as was the gain indicated by that report. The true figure is 804. North Adams will soon be a Socialist town, at this rate.

ean Brauch of Local New Haven, Conn., will be held at 740 Chape street on Saturday, Jan. 10, at 8 p. m. The regular meeting of Local New Haven will take place at Aurora Hall on Tuesday, Jan. 13, at 8 p. m. Every member should be present, as import ant preparations for city elections will

Representatives of the Italian organization of the S. L. P. in Centerville, Conn. and Italian members of the New Haven S. L. P. and the recently organized Italian Branch of Local New Haven of the Socialist Party met in New Haven last Sunday and discussed plans for extension of the Italian Socialist organizations in Conneedlent. A meeting of the Italian So-culists of New Haven and vicinity will be held at 746 Chapel street on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 11, and arrangements will be made to hold an Italian mass meeting in the near

A meeting of Local Essex County, N. J., will be held on Tuesday evenlug, Jan. 13, at 124 Market street, Newark. All comrades are requested to be pres ent, as the committee on new constitu tion will submit its report.

Members of the Socialist Party Ciub of Bloomfield, N. J., appeared before the business committee of the Essex County Grand Jury and laid before it the facts in regard to the persecution which they have suffered at the hands of the town officials and self-styled espectables." E. T. Neben acted as spokesom. The committee expressed its disapprovat of the methods used by the officials and advised the club to incorporate as a means of defense This will be done, as tailt door

The Pennsylvania locals of the Sochalist Party are actively preparing for the local elections; several have nominated full tickets and others will soon do so. New locals are being formed at Maytown, Little, and Marietta, fargely through the efforts of Organ-ber Klucker of Lancaster. Comrade Goebel of New Jersey will speak in Lancaster, Reading, York, Spring Forge, Begersford, Williamsport, Austin, and other points within the ext mouth. Comrade Collins will address a mass iffeeting at Pittsburg on Jan. 13 and will work there through the city campaign, after which he will visit every local in the state. The Delaware County comrades are actively Metalling literature and Comrades Long and Atkinson will soon speak for them. At East Mauch Chunk the scialists' activity has driven the old parties to unite on a "Citizens" " ticket. Lansford comrades have the opera house for every Saturday even-ing; Comrades Williams of Reading, Weller of Mauch Chunk, and Swift, Long, and Frost of Philadelphia will Swift and Frost will probably visit Hauto, Summit Hill, and several week the locals will receive financial statements for the quarter and for the year; they are urged to pay dues as promptly as possible, as great demands are being made upon the State Com-

New Castle, Pa., will have a cor tinued debate on Jan. 29, 30, and 31 between Father McGrady, represent-ing the Socialist Party, and W. P. F.

Party has arranged a series of Sauday evening lectures at the new headquar-ters, 1305 Arch street. Morrison I. Swift spoke last Sunday on "The United States the Natural Leader of Socialism in the World." Next Sun-day, Jan. 11, Horace Tranbel will speak on "The Social Consciousness." W. W. Atkinson and J. Mahlon Bernes are the speakers for Jan. 18 and Jan. 25. Admission is free and general discussion follows each lecture. headquarters are open every day evening and all who are interested in Socialism are invited to call and get acquainted.

The meeting arranged for Max 8. Hayes in Memorial Hall Annex, To-ledo, Ohio, on Saturday evening, Jan. 3, proved a success from every point of view. It was a had night, but a good crowd was in attendance. Tickets were sold in advance of the lecture, at 10 cents each. The expenses were over \$30, and after paying this, the local will have about \$15 to place in the treasury. This is the first of a series that will be given this winter. Father McGrady will likely be the next, the

Local Toledo, Ohlo, at its meeting on Senday, Jan. 4, unantmonely adopted the following resolut's a: "Resolved, That Local Toledo requests the member of the National Committee from

Ohio to use his efforts in the meeting meet in St. Louis, Mo., on Jan. 29, 1903, to have some method adopted for raising funds to pay the obligations assumed by the Unity Convention. The State Secretary to furnish a copy to the member of the National Commit-tee." The Worker heartily concurs in

All Socialists in Greater New York and the vicinity should help to make a great success of the meeting for the Daily at Cooper Union on Thursday,

The General Committee of Local New York meets Saturday, Jan. 10, at 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum. All delegates should be present, nomina-tions for officers for ensuing term beally the first order of business.

At the last meeting of the General Howerman, E. P. Clarke, M. M. Barnew, R. M. Martin, Fred. Paulltsch, Wissner, and James N. Wood were elected to the new City Executive

The 12th A. D. has reopened headquarters in the Grand Central Palace Hall, 60-96 Clinton street, in the commodious room 3, second floor, where it will hold lectures every Friday even-ing. On Jan. 9 will be election of offi-cers. All members of the district are: equested to be there at 8 p. m. sharp. The 16th A. D., at its meeting on

New Year's Day elected new officers as follows: Recording Secretary, 8. Panzer: Financial Secretary, Sol. Graff: Treasurer, W. Newman; Organ-izer, Herman Reich; delegates to the General Committee, Miles, Graff, and Scheer; to The Globe Conference, Fischman and Panzer. The discussion was on the question, "Are Cooperative Institutions Under Existing Conditions Beneficial?' The regular meetings of the district for business and discussion are held every Thurs-day evening at 8-10 Avenue D. Lafayette Hall. The Progressive Social Democratic Club, recently organized in the district is doing good work and gaining in membership and will be a great help to the party.

The 24th A. D., Br. 2, at its meeting of Dec. 29, admitted two new mem-bers. It was decided to take up active work at once and to meet every Mon day evening, instead of twice a month, as heretofore. Meetings are held at 953 Second avenue. It was decided to co-operate with Branch 1 in trying to organize a Bohemian club, as the Fifth Election District, which is in habited mostly by Bohemian working-men, gave us fifty votes in November and good work could be done by such

Sunday evening, Jan. 11, the 50th A. D. holds a grand concert and ball at the Old Homestead Garden, Third ave-nue, between Ninetleth and Ninty-first streets. The net proceeds will go for Socialist propaganda in the district. Admission is 10 cents.

A meeting of the Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Election Districts of the 30th A. D. will be held at Rothermell's Hail, 1607 Avenue A (the perma-nent headquarters of the club) on Wednesday evening, Jan. 21. All residents of these election districts who voted the Social Democratic ticket in November or who now wish to aid in advancing the work of the party are invited to attend. These four districts gave 180 of the 939 votes cast for Hanford in the 30th, and it is intended to carry on such thorough personal eduentional work during the next ten nouths that the number will be greatly increased in the city election.

In spite of the rain last Friday, the ecture on "Emile Zola and His Work" given before the Socialist Educational League at 953 Second avenue by M. Winchewsky was well attended, and the lecturer's treatment of Zola as a man, a writer, a patriot, and a Socialist was thoroughly appreciated. Friday evening, Jan. 9, L. B. Boudin lectures on the great German drama-tist, Gerhardt Hauptmann, and his play. "The Weavers." Admission to those lectures is free and they should be well attended.

The Socialist Literary Society is making good headway and finds its en-larged quarters at 241 East Broadway. none too large for the number of people who come. On the last Sunday December, when Mrs. Lease spoke some two hundred people had to be turned away from the doors; it may be noted that she will speak on Jan. 25 at Colonial Hall, 101st street and Co-lumbus avenue. Last Sunday J. E. Erron lectured in the afternoon on Dickens as a Novelist" and in the evening P. J. Cooney spoke on "Modern Socialism." The hall was crowded at both meetings. On Sunday even-ing, Jan. 11, Dr. C. L. Furman will lecture, his subject being, "The Trust, Its Present and Future Owners." Courtenay Lemon and Leonard D. Abbott will speak on the two following Sundays. The clubrooms are open every evening and on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays are open also during the whole day. There is a reading claiist and other periodicals and a good library of books. In the basevisitors can talk, smoke, drink tea, and play various games. All East Siders who are interested in the Social Democratic movement or wish to become ac uninted with it are invited to visit

Comrade London lectured before the social Democratic Educational Club of the 8th A. D. last week, his subject being, "The Labor Laws of the United States." The lecture was well attended and well received. This club has aland well received. This club has al-ready taken five bundred tickets for The Globe Fair and will probably take more. The object of the club is both to week for the S. D. P. and to carry on educational work, and all residents of the district who are interested in Socializar are invited by visit the stay. Socialism are invited to visit the cini-rooms at 84 Orchard street. On Sun-day evening, Jan. 11, Joseph Baron-

1 We fight against conitalism all the

to prevent misunderstanding, confu-sion, and disappointment among new Socialists; the S. L. P. fights us, and

treats the propaganda of Socialism as a secondary matter.

2. We support the trade unions,

without seeking to interfere in their

special work or allowing them to dic-

and works for the destruction of the

trade unions with a vigor second only to that with which it attacks us; not

centent with denunciation, it has even gone into the economic field to form rival unions and scab upon the exist-

3. We regulate our internal affairs

by democratic methods, believing that only so can the organization be kept

pure and the members trained for their growing responsibility as Social-ists; the S. L. P. is ruled by its leader

and dissent from his views is punished

by suspension or expulsion.
4. In advocating the cause of Social-

ism we seek to convince men by argu-

ment and appeals to their intelligent interest and their feelings of honor or

humanity; the S. L. P. depends upon

abusive epithets, lies, and "bluff." This article is intended as a warning

to those who are new to the movement

and who naturally suppose that the Socialist Labor Party is a bona fide

Socialist organization, or who do not

even observe the distinction between it and the Socialist Party. If any of

our readers doubt the fairness of our statements we suggest that they in-vestigate fag themselves—attend the meetings and read the papers and

pumphlets of both parties and thought-fully compare them. If anyone candid-

ly prefers the methods of the S. L. P.

he does not belong with us and we do not want him. All we desire is that the distinction between the parties

their votes or their influence on the

THE WORKER.

By Kate Brownles Sherwood.

And you read a while, with a placid

And you lunch and drive and dine;

You rise at eight and you sit do

straight
To a breakfast flush and fine.

And you love to talk of a co

walk, Or a run in the rolling park;

In the day time and the dark.

Your time is free for the charity tea, Or the art exhibit rare; Or the vaudeville, where they trip and

trill,
Or the Horse Show at the Square,

Or you play, at pool; or on cushfoned

So weary and full of care.

And you take offence at their impu

If they jostle you as they fare; And you maile, or sneer, at their garb

stool You mumble a hurried prayer;

But the worker works, Though the master shirks,

With never a thought, or care.

go by.

dence,

so queer,

And the gulf is wide between

And you long for a fairer scene; But the worker works,

Though the master shirks,

You will yet arise and with wonderit

Behold that the slave is flown;

That the man at your side, as yo run, or ride, Has up to your stature grown;

dawn, And the sun sheds forth his light;

NEW YEAR'S GREETING.

The New Year's Greeting of The Worker and "Volkszeitung" is now

eady for sale. It is an effective alle

gorical picture, based on the heroic struggle through which the anthracite

coal miners have passed, and pointing the way to the emancipation of the workers and the inauguration of a sys-

tem under which such struggles will

workingman's home.

unknown. This Greeting will be a ting adorament to the walls of any

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the rate of 5 cents a copy, postpaid. Send orders with cash to The Worker,

-Be at Cooper Union on Thursday

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—Congrades who are members of trade unions will find it worth while to circulate Lee's "Labor Politics and

to circulate Lee's "Labor Pointics and Socialist Politics" among their fellow unionists. Price, postpaid, 3 cents a copy; ten copies for 30 cents; sifty fee 85 cents; one hundred or more at 145 cents each. Socialist Literature Com-pany, 184 William street, New York.

181 William street, New York City.

Though the worker works,
While the master shirks,
The morrow will set things right.

the world moves on from dark t

But the worker works,

other alde.

ing ones.

time, giving to the rival organization only so much attention as is necessary

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A WARNING TO NEW READERS.

The party which The Worker supports is known in the nation as the Socialist Party. In New York, on acount of certain provisions of the election laws, it is obliged to call itself the Social Democratic Party; its emblen in New York is the Arm and Torch. The Socialist Labor Party is an en

tirely acparate and hostile organiza-Leon. It is important that the distinct tion be made clear, as a study of the election returns shows that the S. L. P. gets many votes not intended for it. n account of the similarity of names. The present Socialist Party was

formed three years ago by the union of the old Social Democratic Party, organized in 1897, with the majority faction of the old Socialist Labor Party, which had split in the summer

This Socialist Party or Social Democratic Party polled about 97,000 votes in 1900, with Eugene V. Debs and Joi Harriman as its national candidates in 1902 it increased its vote to about 230,000. The Socialist Labor Purty polled less than 35,000 in 1900 and about 50,000 in 1902.

The leading question of party policy at issue in the split of 1800 was that of the attitude of the party toward the trade unions. The opponents of De Leonism held that the party, as the political organization of the working class, and the unions, as its economic organization, should work fraternally. though independently, in their sepa-rate fields. The De Leonites main tained that it was necessary to mash" all existing unle

Since the split while the Socialist Party or Social Democratic Party has vigorously attacked expitalism and taught Socialist principles, the Socialist Labor Party, disgracing its once henorable name, has devoted its efforts almost exclusively to two obfects: First, to hamper the growth of the Socialist Party; second, to attack, undermine, or disrupt the trade unlons

The difference between our party and the Socialist Labor Party may be summed up under four heads;

evening, Jan. 9, Dr. A. Caspe lectures at 83 Forsyth atreet. Readers of The Worker are invited to attend both lee

The West Side Socialist Club is holding very well attended public meet-ings on Friday evenings, at Clark's Hall. Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue. On Jan. 9 Mrs. Alex. Fraser of Brooklyn will lecture on "The Joy of Work." and on Jan. 16 Frederick Krafft of Jersey City will discuss the question, "Is Our Country a Repub lic?" Admission is free.

day evening, Jan. 11, at Colonial Hall, 101st street and Columbus avenue, on "The Socialist View of the State, State Interference, and State Capitalism.

W. E. McNabb will give his lecture on "The Duties of Organized Labor before the Socialist Educational League at 953 Second avenue on Sun-day evening, Jan. 11. Admission is free and all workingmen, especially trade unionists, are invited to attend.

The Kings County Committee meets at the rooms of the Socialist Club on Saturday evening, Jan. 10.

Henry L. Slobodin will lecture Sunday evening, Jan. 11, before the Brooklyn Socialist Propaganda Club Wurzler's Hall, 315 Washington street, near the Postoffice. The title of his lecture is, "Why Revolutionary and Why Scientific?" All comers are wei-

HILLQUIT CHOSEN FOR

NATIONAL COMMITTEE. State Secretary Slobodia gives the following statement of the vote cast for member of the National Committee from New York, the candic ing William Thurston Brown, Morri Hillquit, B. Schorr, and John Sparge: For Brown: New York, 20; Ki

20: Peckskill, 8: Wells, 4; Highlan Fals, 8; Catskill, 6; Queens, 5; Johns town, 1; Rochester, 15; Richmond, 6 New Rochelle, 15; Syracuse, 4; total,

For Hillquit: New York, 94; Kings 10; Queens, 25; Johnstown, 1; Buffalo 2; Utica, 4; Rochester, 28; Richmond 7; total, 171.

For Schorr: New York, 4: Kings, 1: Rome, 5; Queens, 1; Buffalo, 14; Syracuse, 2; total, 27.

For Spargo: New York, 37; Kings, 8; Queeus, 1; Johnstown, 7; Schenectudy, 7; Utica. 2; Rochester, 5; Syracuse, 6; total, 73. Total number of votes cast, 383.

Morris Hiliquit is thus elected by a

piurality of 50 votes.

The following assembly districts of Local New York made returns: 1st, 3d. and 5th: 4th: 6th and 10th: 11th 14th; 15th and 17th; 16th; 18th 20th; 19th; 24th; 30th; 32d and 33d 35th. The following assembly districts of Local Kings County made returns: 1st, 2d, and 3d; 7th; 11th.

[Note.—This statement should have ppeared last week but was uni tally omitted. The responsibility for the delay rests on the Milior, not on the State Secretary.]

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The January meeting of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 61 East Fourth street, on Monday evening, Jan. 12, at 8 o'clock sharp. All members of the Association are urged to attend, as a report on the work to be done for the coming Daily Globe Fair will be made and the co-operation of all comrades is needed Members who are in arrears for the meeting prepared to pay up what

Any person who has for hix months been a member in good standing of the Social Democratic Party-or Socialist Party, as it is called in other states is eligible to membership in the Work ingmen's Co-operative Publishing As sociation, whose purpose is the estab union daily paper to be of stock is \$5, payable in quarterly instalments. There is no limit to the number of shares one person may hold, but under the provisions of the noise, but quoter the provisions of the charter each member has only one vote. Purther information will be given by the Secretary, William Butscher, at 64 East Fourth street.

Cooper Union Meeting.

Everything is ready, so far, for the Daily Globe mass meeting to be held at Cooper Union on Thursday, Jan. 15, and all comrades and sympathizers are requested to thoroughly advertise this Comrades desiring throwaways can get a supply from Camrade

Comrade Herron, who has recently returned from Europe, Representative James P. Carey of Haverkill, Mass., and Benjamin Hanford, late candidate

Every member of the party in Greater New York and vicinity should attend as well as all of those who are in sympathy with Socialism and the Social Democratic Party, and make this meeting the most successful ever

The Globe Fair.

orades are also again reminded Grand Central Palace, March 28 to April 5. Tickets can be had from Comsembly districts. We also need a large nantity of presents. Don't forget to East Fourth street.

A Daily Globe Conference is being formed in the borough of Brooklyn. The first meeting of this body will take rooms of the Socialist Club, Ralph avenue and Fulton street. Each dis each trade union or other-labor organiration is invited to send two delegates participating in the work for the Daily

The fund for starting the paper I tions. Readers of The Worker who have not already given to the fund are invited to do so. If you can afford to give \$10 or some larger amount within coming year in payments of a dolthat effect, along with the first instalment, to Secretary Butscher. If you are not in a position to pledge your self for future payments, send what you can now, as a cash contribution All pledges and payments upon then and all contributions are acknowl edged from time to time in the col

Following is a statement of	
pledged for the Socialist Dati	r Fun
up to Jan. 5, 1903:	
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A. Abrahams, city	5.0
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Previously acknowledged	7,308.8

Total pledged......\$7,345.80 C. McCullough of Summit, N. J., also pledges \$1 a month, not stating the total to be given. The following amounts have been re-

ceived as payments on pledges or :

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	10.00
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CASH CONTRIBUTIONS.	5 A 10 A

Jaz. Elliott, Cokedale, Wash.

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THE WORLD THAT IS TO BE.

ome slavery. It will be conceive

The world as it is to be will take care of the children. It will have no

early old children. It will give its

children a chance to get good bodies It will not pay out the soul to the

body or the body to the soul. It wil

not damn the child in the parent of damn the parent in the child. It wil

give the child all the time and space is

needs so as not to reach maturity either late or early for the schedule.

The world that is to be will regard

life as infinitely precious. It will hus band life in its most delicate refine

sacred with the dearest. It will find

se for everyone and everyone of use

It will not sacrifice men to the idea of

the mine or the factory. It will not turn men over to the whimsies of a civilization that is self-betrayed. It

will not be a world of gorge and emptiness. It will not be a world dedicated

to the eternal shock of contract. It

will not submit you to an unbroken encounter with knockdowns and pick

ups. It will deal gently with man. It

will not play you life for corners. Its only stake will be love. And love alone will go into its scales. Love will

o be you are accused of sentiment

As if any sentiment could exaggerate nobility of which man is capa

As if anything but sentiment will take

hell out of our industrial system. Scutiment alone will crowd hell out. God alone. We will so fill the world

with justice there will be no room left for the antithetical genius of the ex-

ploiter. Is it sentiment to believe that

non will get tired of war? Man is at

itself is war. But man will have had

his measure full and overflowing with

peace. Then he will take all industry

away from the despoiler. It is senti-ment to believe in the square deal.

But it is also sentiment for you to en-

joy your dinner. And it is sentiment for you to be pleased. And it is

equally sentiment for you to be dis

pleased. And without sentiment the heart would stand still. And without

sentiment the brain would get stuck

entiment can so effect life at its roots

it will administer life in its branches,

And if sentiment can produce food it can distribute it. And if sentiment

can make the plutocrat it can destroy

him. And if I believed in all the other

should be like any other fool. And if

I could believe that man is no longer than the boot or coat he wears I might

believe that he could not get round the

world not of grab but of give. It is

not to be a world which drives ce

to which there is no out or in. Man

will be born into that world. That is

forfelt the protectorship. Nothing he

ould do would reduce his opportunity

This world will be a world of talen

It will not be a world of misfits. It will

be a world of fits. This world will not

shove nine-tenths of its youngster

into allen occupations. It will not be

a blind alley. It will not take you up

land and then drop you maliciously the

other way into failure. This world will mass every man back of each

man. A million helpers will turn

every man hercules. All the soul and

every pair of shoes we wear. Civiliza-

tion is plenty. Plenty for the belly. Plenty for the head. General plenty without private surfeit. No one even

to-day contends that the world lacks

in the power to produce. Convert this world of enemies into a world of

friends and you have shifted gravita-

tion to the side of social providence. You have talked of God until the ears

of God himself have tired of your

false plaints. If you cannot make God mean man or justice of what use is

God? You have got to crowd every-

thing but God off the earth. God will

resurrect your dead workshops. And

exigencies of this situation.

The world as it is to be is to be

in the rot of its own distress

arbitrate all the items of its appeal

The cheapest life will be

nated in freedom.

By Horace Traubel.

The world that is to be must be a world without social antagonisms. This does not mean a world of saints It means a world in which the saint is possible. It does not mean a world which the giant may be developed.

The world now believes that nothing decent can come to it without a fight. We are not supposed to be on good terms with each other unless we are capable of war. We are supposed to be hereditary and constitutional enemies. We are to take care of ourselves. Each man his own separated entity. Take care is to the individual aw. The cost of taking care of the elf, of shaping all life into attributes of the self, is social contrariefy and death. The bill is paid in blood

But in the world that is to be every child will find itself introduced to a community of friends. No child will shrink from birth. Now I can imagine the children debating with themselves back in space whether it is safe to venture into this caste-strewn world. The new child will find itself welcome. It will find all the hands there are our stretched offering it succor and care The new world will inject no threat upon the cradle. The child may sleep all its sleep screnely. No clouds will surreptitiously play over its unguessyouth.

You have believed that men must be perfect before justice can come. But man is potentially perfect. You have not tried man by the real standards The new world will have no other,

It is that of the home. The new world will not play traitor to its own good will. This world will not play sheak upon the man. Men will live unafraid. Men will not tremble with a last cent. Men with the last cent will be as well off as men with the first. Men will not keep life suspended over analyses. The new world will make men feel secure. Man will not in this world feel like an allen. Man will migrate anywhere and find his liberties there before him. That is, find his living. For to talk about liberty to a man without a living is the last crime of cant.

The world as it is to be is to be a

home. It is not to be a home for a few or for the good but for all, including the evil. This world will make little of evil. It will offer so many incentives for good, evil will find itself at a loss for a motive.

The world as it is to be is to be the world of the body and the soul, Every inch of any man's body is as sacred as any inch of any other man's body and as much worth maintaining in its integral cleanliness. Civilization means cleanliness. It means enough out of the universal plenty to work with and lonf with. It means a condition in which all the dangerous edges are

The world as it is to be could not exist under the dominion of the lords of the soil and the soul. For he who ords it over the soil lords it over the And he who thinks that the actory is made for him rather than that he is made for the factory. And he who thinks the tools of the world, toil of the world, can be branded to the chest of privilege. And he who thrusts too deep a palm into the com-mon fund. He might as well be dead. For the world we are preparing for is not a world whose artifice will shield his rapacity. For in this world ownership will so cross and mix and interplay that no man will have the temerity to say where his acres commence and where his neighbor's begin, This world will not be the world of

the surveyor but of the savior.

The world as it is to be will take no man at his worst or best. It will take man. It will not have the lawgiver. The law-giver will retire for the law. The law will execute itself racy will exist by custom. It will achieve itself in the general consent. It will have no boss, no whip, no time-bell, no character tests, no whistle, no of old debris. Man will find man these temples work will worship and casier of access. Production will not justice will be the errand spirit of be a ladder each rung significant of labor.

Thos. J. McDonald, Cokedale,

W. O. Neese, Cokedale, Wash.

Nicholas Thones, Cokedale,

Punch Card 215, Fort Wayne, *

R. Brickwood, Ejizabeth, N.J. P. Loegel, Punch Card 121,

8. D. P. Zither and Mandolin

Total contributions\$1,280.63

Paid on pledges, as above. . . 2,730.45

Total cash receipts.....\$4,011.00

THE REASON WHY.

Brother to the Ox-Why is it that I

work hard and have nothing, while you don't work at all and have more

interest, while you, instead of voting for your interests, vote the same ticket that I do.

Brother to the Ox-I don't under

tand why, if we vote the same ticket,

Brother to the Fox-I know you don't understand it. That is the rea-

son you don't get half of the benefits

READ THIS AND PASS IT OR.

don't get half of the benefits.

The Ox and the Fox.

Wash.

Wash. .

100 INVADES GERMANY.

(Continued from page 1.)

costs of court. They are victims of the system of private ownership, along with the small growers, manufacturers, and dealers, and with the cigar and tobacco workers; the only ques-tion is, how long it will take the middle-class victims to learn to unite with the working class in using their political power to overthrow the economic system which is despoiling them.

Growers Getting Pinched. The tobacco growers of Kentucky an association to fight the Trust. Their plan is to organize to the number of bacco-leaf to the manufacturers. The irresistible tendency to consoliation is thus still further emphasized by the fact that retail dealers on the

one hand and producers of the raw insterial on the other find themselves forced to give up their individual bust ness existence in an attempt to fight the experience of the past in various fields, notably in the steel industry step toward the complete centraliza-tion of control, a counter-combine is only one more

tion of control.

Socialists view the process placently, pointing to the fluid choice that confronts us—the despotism of the private, trust or the fraternal racy of the public trust, the Co

BUY UNION MADE GOODS.

STATE AUTONOMY.

Simons, Martin and Others on Questions of Party Organization. The Worker has been obliged, since

election, to devote a great deal of attention to internal party affairs. Much as we regret the necessity of infringing upon space that might other wise be used for propaganda matter we realize the importance of free and general discussion of party questions and desire to give the fullest oppor tunity for it in our columns. mount of such matter pressing for admission has, however, been so great that the publication of some important communications has been long de layed. We now bring together several such articles on the state autor and connected questions.

[Article by W. G. Critchlow, State ecretary of the Socialist Party in Ohio, written in November, I

So much abuse has been thrust up has fared at the hands of its opponents as has the term "Socialism" at the hands of the capitalist papers. It appears that the opponents of state autonomy in the party organization having been unable to meet the argu ments of the "autonomists," have at tempted to vulgarize the term with the intent of hiding the real issue until such time as the advocates of centralization could come forth and control the field.

State autonomy properly applied means the right of each stare to conduct its own business as pertains organization, propaganda and fluancial matters. It means that the state or-ganizations will be held responsible for the safe conduct of the affairs of their respective states. The placing of this responsibility means the developing of large army of workers and speakers that could not be otherwise reached. It means a better organization of each It means that each state will be conduct a better and more thorough propaganda than were this responsiennization. "It allows the national organization to conduct the general and executive work of the party in place of confining them to the routing details of the entire nation and hav-ing no time to do the more important

State autonomy does not mean that Wisconsin can refuse the national orcontention a fist of their state locals; that Kathan can abolish the dues-pay-ing system, that the California comrades can fuse with another political separate list and form of printed supplies. No indeed, comrades, state nutonomy does not allow of this. If the national constitution does really allow of these things now it is then a matter to be remedled at the very first

opportunity.

There should be uniformity of printed supplies to be issued by the national organization and sold to the locals direct in the unorganized states and only to the State Committees in the organized states. There should be a compulsory dues system enforced upon the states. There should be a perfect system of monthly reports from the states to the national headquarters. Now to apply these ideas will not about state autonomy in the least. They are simply reforms made necessary by experience. We certainly did not expect to launch out into a new system of organization and have it perfected at once, did we? Why no, of course not. So now these things must be done to correct the abuses to which state autonomy has been put in

the past year.
Our organization has onigrown the old form and we must not retrogress. We must look forward and adopt progressive measures. Our organiza ton is here too large and nawleldy to headquarters. The national organiza tion could not have done the work of the past campaign. I do not believe that they could have done the work of three of the larger State Committees work in this state during the past year than the national organization could

We must have state autonomy coper or later as a permanent meas its being abolished we will be forced to return to it by force of the manner in which the political laws of the country are enacted. We now vote by states; get official standing by states. All the election laws are made by states and therefore the Socialis Party must be organized with th states as units of the party or dis-

We now allow the cities fo conduct their own business and organize them-selves into ward clubs. This is local cess wherever the organization is large enough to warrant the division rect principle for the organization of cities then it is likewise correct for the

ganization to have a strong centralized power at national headquarters and they doing all the business direct with the locals why would it not be well to extend the form of organisation and abolish the locals entirely and have the national headquarters to do all business direct with the members, and sible to no one except the national or ganization. This would be centralise

Then with a centralized power and the National Committee doing all the party business it would be impossible for them to do the necessary work in getting the tickets on the ballet where we have not yet gained official stand-ing and as a result it would became mary to have a state organization

without any means of support and in would be forced to adopt the form organization that we now enjoy-state

Without state autonomy, Ohio would not have obtained official standing and become the third party in the state this year.

No, comrades, we must not abolish

state autonomy but we must correct its abuses. To abolish it would mean reactionary policy that it would take years to overcome. The organization with the ever growing movement. We must pay no attention to the wails of discontent that occasionally emanate from the national headquarters against state autonomy. They want more power and there lies many dangers in granting it to them. have shown what they could do had they a little more constitutional power. If the officers at national headquarters would be given the authority to expel Western Socialist locals to club the American Labor Union out of exist exce and then change the name of the Socialist Party to the Union Labor Party they would be much pleased.

However, they are not going to have this power and the Socialist Party is going to retain the form of organiza tion which it adopted at the Unity Convention in 1901 and under which we have made such wonderful and suprecedented progress during the Past year."

II.

[Circular letter from the Local Quorum of the Ohio State Committe at Dayton to members of the National Committee and to the various State Sceretaries, dated Nov. 27, 1902.1

Comrades:-We beg to call to your ttention some of the acts of the Na tional Secretary of the Socialist Party. We find that it is necessary to bring these things to your attention, as be cems unwilling to give us any eatis taction whatsoever. First, we will quote Section 4, Article 6, of the na-tional constitution, which bears on the case in question:

"In states and territories in which there is one central organization affiliated with the party and representing at least ten local organizations in dif-ferent parts of such state or territory respectively, the state or ferritorial or-ganization shall have the sole jurisdiction of the members residing within their respective territories, and the sole propaganda, organization and financial offairs within such state or territory and the National Committee and subcommittee or officers thereof shall have no right to interfere in such mat-ters without the consent of the respective state or territorial organizations.

Now this part of the constitution is very plain and there is certainly no excuse for not being able to comprehend its meaning. One of the came dissatisfied with the form of nembership cards in use in Ohio and, majority or use the referendum to give ion to their dissatisfaction, ap plied direct to the National Secretary for a supply of membership cards, thus ignoring their City Central Committee and state organization. As soon as our state Secretary learned of this, he informed National Secretary Greenbaum that to furnish this order would be a rielation of the national constitution and he should not therefore supply the branch as requested. The National Secretary promptly replied that they had furnished the order, and cialmed authority from the National Commit-tee for so doing. However, he was very careful to not mention the national constitution at all. Upon re-ccipt of this our State Secretary, W. G. Crifchlow, wrote him a very warm let-ter, telling him in plain words what he thought and that he was meddling where he had no business, ams was quite lengthy letter and dealt in tail with the point at issue. In reply to this National Secretary Greenbaum said that he was in the habit of doing lusiness this way is the past and in addition to this he again claimed authority from the National Commit-tee for his action. It is a noticeable thing that the authority he quotes also mentions due stamps; and of course, in standing upon this ground, he also to anybody who has the cash to pay for them. We cannot get any satisfactory explanation from the National Secretary as to his act nor will be acknowledge that he is wrong.

Now, we are not trying to argue as to the justness of the national consti-tution at all, but we do insist that this is an open violation of the law of the party and the National Secretary has no right to meddle in the affairs of a state such as Ohio which has been progressing so nicely in the past year. It is indeed a serious matter when the National Secretary will co-operate with some dissatisfied person or set of per-sons in an organized state. This has raised quite a rumpus in this state and we refuse to allow it to pass unnoticed. tional Secretary Greenbaum taking the law-making power into his own hands and running things to suit himself. He has assumed power before this that was not given him by the from other State Committees have

The truth of the whole matter is that National Secretary Greenbaum is ac prejudiced against the present form of organization that he takes every opportunity to help breek it down. He tional constitution provides for an or ganization by states. He has no righ to use his personal prejudices to the detriment of the party in any state His business is very clearly outlined in the national constitution and if he will follow those instructions he will have no time to meddle with the de

mistake when it elected a man for Na tional Secretary who opposed the form Now the Obio State Committee Local

Quorum wishes to emphasize its pro-Greenbaum in meddling in the affairs of Ohio by selling membership cards, of a different design than is in use in Ohio, to a branch of one of the state locals and we insist upon his attending to his duties as outlined in the con-

already organized states. The national constitution cannot be changed by the National Secretary nor the National Committee. It can only be altered by a referend sist upon our rights as is guaranteed by the national constitution and we call upon the National Committee at their meeting at St. Louis in January to take such action as will protect from such meddlesome acts in the

GEO. WEBBER THOS. FISHER, ED. GARDNER. FRANK TRYER.

Members Local Quorum, Ohio State W. G. CRITCHLOW,

[Communication to The Worker by Charles R. Martin of Local Toledo, dated Nov. 30, 1902.1

Editor of The Worker:-A communication from Local Dayton, Ohio, came to the attention of the City Central Committee (Local Toledo) to-day, that was considered of importance enough to merit publicity in your paper for the enlightenment of members generally and of those in Ohio in particular, as tending to show the confusion that we are up against, and offering a

text for discussion of same. Under date of Nov. 22, our very efficlent State Secretary sent out a cirular letter calling for the nomination member of the National Committee, as provided for in Article2, Sections 1 and 2, of the national constitution. Section 2, Article 19, of our state constitution provides that such nominarote taken in November.

The letter from Local Dayton is nominating Comrade W. G. Critchlow. our State Secretary, for member of National Committee. Accompanying this is a circular letter, of the same date, of which the following is a copy: "Mr. E. I. Rodgers, Secretary Local Dayton, etc.
"Dear Comrade:-Your note at hand

advising me of my nomination as a candidate for National Committeeman from Ohio by Local Dayton of the So

clalist Party.
"I feel it would be best for m give you a clear understanding of the ideas that I hold in connection with the state work, so that my position may not be misunderstood. You know there has been some wrangling in the party lately as to the various phases of state autonomy as well as to the fusion affair in California, where o movement has come out and openly fused with a pure and simple labor party

"I am unalterably opposed to fusion whatsoever, whether it be with a clear-cut capitalist party or a pure and-simple labor party with the capi talists backing it. I have carefully read all the details of the California affair, as well as the arguments pro and con, and I take the stand that a ompromise has been effected and th National Committee must take steps to right it at once.

"I am a state autonomist in all that the term implies. However, this form of organization has been much abused in the past year; but, nevertheless, these abuses can be easily remedied and the present form of organization kent intact. It must be remembered it is to this form of organization that our great growth is to a degree respon of the present form of organization by unscrupulous persons, or states, I advocate and will work for the followirg: A uniform charter, membership eards, application blank, dues stam formity in all regular printed supplies these to be issued by the national of ganization. There should be a compulsory dues system enforced upoz each state. There should be a perfect national headquarters each month. These are reforms for the presin no case to changing the present form of organization. I insist on th right of the states to govern then selves as to organization, propagands and financial matters, and I insist o the responsibility being so fixed that the national officers can attend to the general business with the organized states and devote the balance of time to organizing the unorganized states. This is state autonomy as I

your nomination and in case of election I pledge myself to work for the on the lines as laid out above.

"Fraternally yours,
"W. G. CRITCHLOW." No time being set for the return of

nominations in the circular sent out by the State Secretary, and the time for election being so close, we realize the election of Comrade Critchlow is prac-tically assured. We do not assume the situation to have been planned, but we do want to point out some of the con-tradictions in the above letter, and to once more say that Toledo voted against state autonomy in the unity, convention at Indianapolis—where it was passed to appease certain persons attitude threatened unity-mor as an expediency measure than well thought-out principle. A great majority, if not all, of the members here want to vote for someone for Na-tional Committeeman who is opposed to state autonomy.

We consider Comrade Critchlow's letter about as self-contradictory as it is possible to make it, and it is a great is possible to make it, and it is a great surprise to the workers here. State autonomy as he "sees it" would hardly be autonomy. "There should be a compulsory dues system enforced upon each state" is hardly in accord with Every Reader of The Worker should decorate his home with the

New Years Greeting

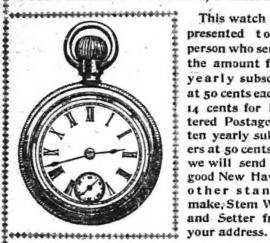
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***************************** the dictionary explanation of autonomy, and I am ready to gamble my life that the author of our state nomy idea would not so construc The assumption that the growth of the movement is due to state auton omy is absurd, to say the least.

working constitution had been adopted Pale will your oppressors turn at Indianapolis-one to apply to nalines of previous constitutions-we would have at once been down to due paying and, I am satisfied, have been out of debt, instead of presenting the humiliating spectacle of owing we

ed at the unity

Comrade Critchlow should know that the "reforms" he speaks of can-not be made operative under the present constitution. What we do want if we would prevent disaster. nust have, is a working constitution to apply throughout the nation, and we will have worse affairs than that in California if autonomy prevails. Now we have a little slip of paper with what is called a national constitution, another little slip with state constitution, and still another with local constitudozen members has a copy of the three at any one time. Beautiful example of the Socialist contention that the largest possible conduct of affairs is the economic and efficient. The only ecourse for locals is to go to the expense of printing the whole matter at their own cost-a worse than wasteful nethod. If Comrade Critchlow etter is not a condemnation of state autonomy, the reasoning faculties of the working, class-conscious Socialists in Toledo are at fault. Itead his let-

Cebts assum

ter carefully, and you will think out Comrade Critchlow knows that the crying need of the movement at this time is method in details, and this but impossible by reason of autohomy, and a national constitution that is a farce.

CHAS. R. MARTIN. Toledo, O., Nov. 30.

THE COMRADES' SONG.

[Written for the General German Workmen's Union by George Herwegh in April, 1864. Translated by "Hebe,"]

Work and pray, so you are told, Briefly pray, for time means gold; Poverty gains o'er your bed-Briefly pray, for time means bread.

And you dig and plough and mow. And you saw and drill and sew, And you hammer and you spin What do you, O workers, win? At the loom you toll and weave.

For their ore the rocks you cleave, And the horn of plenty still To its very brim you fill.

Where, tho, is prepared your meal? Where may you a warm hearth feel? Where for you a sword so sharp?

Everything by you is wrought, But of all for you there's naught! And of all things but alone, Is the chain you forge, your own. Chain that round your body clings,

That has beht your spirits' wings, That is the reward for you. Gems you raise from darkest mine,

Are but made for rogues to shine; Cloth you weave, but curse and fear Bears for you in soldiers' gear. Houses that your hands erect,

Have no roof you to protect. Those, whom you with all provide, Tread on you in baughty pride. Human bees, did nature true

Give but honey unto you?

Have you lost the sting you bore?

Waken, laborers, to your right! Learn at last to know your might! All the wheels will cease to go If your strong arm wants it so.

When your burden you will spurn, When aside the plough you lay, When, it is enough, you say.

Break the double yoke in twain! Break the dread of slavery's pain! Break the pain of slavery's dread! Bread means freedom, freedom bread!

---- Mrs. Henrit will never advocate the Socialist platform, the only salvation of the working class. And there are too many workingmen nowadays who have learned this great truth and are teaching it to their fellow worklugmen. It is too late to seduce the working class with any such wrinkled beauty as the Democratic Hag can present.-Senttle Socialist.

-About 76 per cent, of our adult population must find a master or else beg or starve.—Seattle Socialist.

--- The price of kerosene has advanced four times during the coal stringency. This ought to stimulate gifts to educational enterprises.-Boston Transcript.

-Don't be afraid to let people know you are a Socialist." They will find it out anyhow, sooner or later, and most people respect a man who shows that he has the courage of his convictions

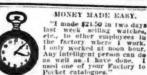
- James F. Carey, Socialist member of the Massachusetts Legislature, speaks at Cooper Union on Thursday evening, Jan. 15. Tell your friends about this.

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VOL. XII.-NO. 42.

REVIEW OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Report of New York State Committee.

Shows the Magnitude of the Work Done, the Difficulties Encountered, and the Hocessity of Still More Strenuous Effort in the Future.

The following is the report of the State Committee of the Social Demoeratic Party of New York on its work during the last half-year, including the late campaign.]

We offer the following to the con rades as a concise review of the work of the State Committee during its incumbency in office.

The following comrades constitute the State Committee: Emil Neppel, I. Phillips, Herman Reich, Henry L. Slobolin, Leonard D. Abbott, H. C. was ordered and distributed during the Bowerman, and James N. Wood of New York; Dr. Chas. Furman of Kings: Chris. Rub of Queens; and Godfrey Lehner of Westchester. The offi-cers are: Henry L. Slobodin, Corresponding and Financial Secretary; James N. Wood, Assistant Financial James N. Wood, Assistant Financial Secretary; H. C. Bowerman, Recording Secretary; Emil Neppel, Treasurer; Herman Reich, Literature Agent.

ganized on the eve of a campaign and had immediately to prepare the plans and the material for Socialist propaganda. This is had to do under great difficulties. There was a paid Organ-izer, Comrade F. J. Spring, in the field, at the expense of about \$35 a week. Great quantities of printed matter had to be ordered. Yet there were no funds available. On the contrary, there was a permanent deficit, which was growing larger every week.

by the lassitude and inertness which alled among the party members But gradually the coal striks, which began to engross public attention, roused also the Socialists to action, roused also the Socialists to action, and when the campaign developed into full swing all the comrades were found

at their posts.

It was the intention of the State Committee to prepare early in the campaign the bulk of the necessary litera-ture; but in this, as in its other plans, it was frustrated by the absence of the cesary funds. It is one of the greatest drawbacks in our work that we start the campaign without any funds. The contributions come late in the campaign, while speakers have to be sent out and literature ordered early in the campaign. The result is that the State Committee is compelled to borrow money, to be tardy in the payment of bills, and to be handleapped in many ways. Comrade Hanford made two agita-

tion tours through the state. The tours extended over eleven weeks. The cost was about \$480, a very small part of which was contributed by the locals. The greater part had to be paid out of the campaign fund of the State Committee. As Comrade Hanford's personal presence was the main factor in arousing the comrades to activity, it was necessary to arrange meetings in as many places as possible. In r previous campaign has Comrade Ha ford worked so hard and so long. The result to bimself was that at the en of the campaign be was completely exhausted and his health impaired. left a position where he was earning comparative case much mor he State Committee paid him, is evident that he has done his sha during the past campaign.

work has been published before may add that he has given saisfactio to the State Committee as well as t the comrades at large. All his work was done in the state outside of New York City. The comrades of the state have, however, contributed but a small share of his expenses. His expenses during the campaign were about \$520, of which \$100 is still due to him. Comrade W. T. Brown could devote

but a few days to this state, as he had made engagements to speak in other states during the campaign.

Comrade Alexander Jonas made German agitation tour. There are only a few places, outside of New York City, where a German speaker is gladly reseived. These are Johnstown falo. In other places even German comrade prefer to have an English speaker, claiming that all Germans rho may care to come to a Socialis meeting will understand and prefer an

In our election campaign we were terribly handicapped by the name which at one time the party in this state was compelled to assume. Our speakers and our literature agitate at times for Socialism and not for Soweeklies published outside of this state siderable circulation in this state. And every one of them, as well as every piece of Socialist literature exh as was published by the State Committee, spoke for the Socialist Party and not for the Social Democratic Party. The "Appeal to Reason," which enjoys a popularity among the rural Socialists and is circulated by some of our locals for propaganda pu poses, came out in one of its issues b fore election with the design of the Arm and Hammer, the official emblem of the Socialist Labor Party, designating it as the emblem of Labor. The cir culation of The Worker in this state is. cient even to neutralize the misinformation disseminated through other mediums. To add to this confusion,

the Social Democratic ticket on the ballot had the Socialist Labor Party icket on its left and the Liberal Dem cratic on its right. There was thus langer that the Socialist voters of this state and especially the new converts to Socialism might be led to forget or to ignore the fact that the Socialist movement of the United States was represented in this state by the Social Democratic Party and that to vote for the Socialist Labor Party is to invite and encourage dissension and division

in the Socialist movement. The State Committee saw the necessity of doing all in its power to keep that fact before the voters. This it could do only through the medium of agitation leaflets. But there are one million and a half of voters in this state and something like an adequate supply of literature meant millions of caffets and an outlay of thousands of dollars. The State Committee did not have at its disposal cash funds. But it made an estimate of the prob-able income and gave orders accord-

150,000 How Workingmen Should Vote, \$184.00: 100,000 cartoon cards, \$60.00: 245 000 Beef and Coal Prices, \$106.50; 25,000 Beel and Coal Ind. \$106.50; 175,000 What Socialism Is, \$75,00; 25,000 Trade Unionism, \$7.50; 50,000 Tragedy of the Vote, \$30.00; 100,000 stickers, \$60.00; 90,000 Letters of Acceptance, \$190.80; 50,000 Rallroad Monopoly, \$27.50; 210,000 sample bal-lots, \$86.50; 50,000 German leaflets, \$72.00;25,000 Pocket Library pam-phiets, \$128.60; 5,000 posters, \$20.00; 105,000 Platforms, \$63.00; 50,000 spe-cials, certificates, instructions, etc.,

\$60.00; 1,420,000 pieces in all, \$1,081.80. The cost of the leaflets and the expenses of their distribution amounted to about \$1,200, of which the State Committee paid over \$700, and about \$500 it still owes to the printers, mainly to Geo. Speyer.

It was absolutely impossible for the State Committee to compel the locals to pay cash for literature. That would been to withhold it from the locals. The comrades made the air blue with clamor if the Committee happened to be tardy with the literature, and were equally indignant when requested to pay for it.

The total receipts of the State Committee for literature are \$428, of which Local New York paid \$233 and the rest of the state paid \$195. The liabilities of the locals for literature are about \$500, distributed as follows: Local New York, \$320; Albany, \$4.70; Union Springs, \$2.30; Buffalo, \$10.06; Ticon-deroga, \$2.71; Gloversville, \$7.10; deroga, \$2.71; Gloversville, \$7.10; Frankfort, \$3; Herkimer, \$3.43; Water lown, \$5.80; Onelda, \$2.76; Rochester \$58; Niagara Falis, \$1.85; Utica, \$5.05; Syracuse, \$7.10; Highland Falls, \$1.94 Middletown, \$1.80; Newburgh, \$1.30; Island City, \$7.10; Troy, \$4.70; Pearl River, \$2.95; Schenectady, \$5.28 Corning, \$3.50; Hornellsville, \$1.30; Painted Post, \$1.50; Mt. Vernon, \$1.50; New Rochelle, \$4.45; Port Chester. \$3.31; Yonkers, \$6; Kings, \$25,

The books of the State Committee are not yet audited. We therefore give here for the information of the com-rades the chief items of expenses from June 25 to Jan. 1, and present liabili ties of the State Committee.

LIABILITIES.

For literature:	
Geo. Speyer	\$393.00
Comrade Pub. Co	70.00
Posters	18.00
The Worker	6.00
Speakers:	
T. J. Spring	102.00
A. Jonas	40.00
W. T. Brown	32.00
"Volkszeitung" (Butscher)	108.00
Money borrowed:	
From H. L. Slobodin	889.00
From J. Halpern	100.00
National Committee, stamps	278.00
Hillquit & Hillquit, fees	50.00
Total	1,536.00

OUTSTNDING ACCOUNTS. The following are outstanding accounts due to the State Committee: From Local New York (and Kings, formerly Local New

York) for stamps....... \$520.00 Local New York for literature 320.00 Other locals for literature.... Local New York for speakers,

EXPENSES. National Committee, stamps. . \$275.00 Geo. Speyer Comrade Pub. Co..... 14.00 Postage and expressage..... Two Cooper Union meetings... 233.00

The State Convention decided that the State Committee should issue con tribution lists and distribute them among the locals, which were to re tain half of the money collected for the local campaign and forward the other half to the State Committee for the state campaign fund. The follow ing moneys were so contributed: New York, \$1.040; Peekskill, \$12.80; Water town, \$8.50; Woodhaven, \$4; Woodside, \$20.05; New Rochelle, \$31.55; Mt Vernon, \$9.75; Yonkers, \$51.30; Peekskill, \$14.25; Cold Spring, \$5; Histiland \$58; Newburgh, \$5; Catakill, \$5; Troy \$14.25; Batavia, 25 cents; Schenectady \$12; Houston, Tex., \$1; Linoleumville 25 cents; Buffalo, \$17.25; Albany, \$2; Ressemer, N. C., \$7; Johnstown, \$14.75; Utica, \$20; Rome, \$3; Dexter, \$5; Corfu, \$12; Horuellsville, \$5; Atlanta, Ga., \$1; Syracuse, \$6; Kingston, \$5; Pearl River, \$3; Long Island City, \$2; Port Chester, \$2.20. Some locals ig-

(Continued on page 2)

PENNSYLVANIA.

Great Socialist Activity Throughout the State.

Local Compaigns Are On and Comrades Are at Work-How Locals Forming-New State Committee Elected, with Long as Secretary."

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12-Local Philadelphia of the Socialist Party a its meeting on Jan. 7 elected the fol lowing as members of the State Com mittee for the year 1903; Fred W. Long, Ed. Moore, Jos. Edelman, F. G. Rother, W. W. Atkinson, Walter Ribl, and Howard H. Caldwell.

The old State Committee held its last Reports and correspondence receive showed that the comrades throughou the state are working splendidly, that there is no apathy, no waning of interest in the movement which took such a grand forward stride in this state las

Local Activity.

Locals Clifton Heights, Duryes, Oswayo, Pottsville, Wilkes Barre, and Williamsport sent in their financial re-

orts for December.
Locals Elderton, Kittanning, Lans ford, and Pittsburg asked for speak-

A report was received from Nanticoke that a member of one of the locale is a candidate on a "Citizens' ticket." The Secretary was instructed to notify the locals that the party has no room for such persons and to advise that

action be taken at once.

The Socialists of Eric will hold their city nominating convention in the Baker Block on Jan. 15. Local tickets will also be nominated during the week at Taylor la Lackawanna County, at Butler in Butler County, and at Spring City in Chester County.

In Pittsburg and Williamsport we already have tickets in the field, the latter place having candidates in eight ter piace naving candinates in each out of the thirteen wards.

Letters were received from Utahville in Clearfield County and Hyndman in Bedford County asking for instruc-

tions how to form local organization of the party.

The Wilkes Barre publication com-

mittee states that it will not issue "The Socialist" before April 1. The Eric Socialist before April 1 Inc 25 commades are high in hopes of starting a daily paper in the near future. The Sentinel, published by Local Reading is deservedly reaching a larger number of readers with each issue.

The arrangement of dates through the state for Franklin H. Wentworth and Geo. A. Sweetland was referred to the new State Committee.

Local Pittsburg reported having ar-ranged a mass meeting for Comrade Collins of Chicago for Jan. 15. Tea housand circulars have been distrib Collins will assist in the campaign in Pittsburg for about three Invitations have been ended to him by a number of trade

New Committee Organized.

The old State Committee having adsed by the election of Fred W. Long ar Financial and Corresponding Secre-tary, with Walter Ribl as Assistant Secretary, Jos Edelman as Treasurer, and F. G. Rother as Recording Secre and F. G. Romer as Recording secre-tary. All communications should be addressed to State Secretary Fred W. Long. 1805 Arch street, Philadelphia. The Committee will meet every Mon-

day evening at this place.
Upon application by the Luzerne
County Committee that body was
given control of the issuing of stamps and supplies to the locals in that county and the accounts hereafter are to be kept between the State and

Philadelphia city nomination papers will be held at the Labor Lyceum, Sixth and Brown streets, on Jan. 24. J. MAHLON BARNES.

SOCIALISM AND

TRADE UNIONISM The following resolution was adopted by the Socialist Party in National Convention at Indianapoli ind., on July 31, 1901:

"The Socialist Party, in convention assembled, declares that the trad mion movement and independent political action are the emancipating factors of the wage-working class The trade union movement is the atural result of capitalist production and represents the economic side of the working class movement. We con ider if the duty of the Socialists to join the unions of their respective rades and assist in building up and unifying the trades and labor organi-tations. We recognize that trade unions are by historical necessity organized on neutral grounds as far as political affiliation is concerned.

"We call the attention of trade nists to the fact that the class struggle so nobly waged by the trade union forces to-day, while it may re-sult in lessening the exploitation of labor, can never abolish that exploitation. The exploitation of labor will to an end only when society takes possession of all the means of production for the benefit of all the eople. It is the duty of every trade dependent political action on class-con cious lines, to join the Socialist Party and to assist in building up a strong political movement of the wage working class, whose ultimate aim and object must be the abolition of wage slavery and the establishment of a cooperative state of society based on the

The Socialist Party is known in the state of New York under the name of Social Democratic Party, and its em-blem is the Arm and Torch,

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Socialists Will Make the Session a Lively One.

republicans, Seconded by Democrats. Start the Leasion Ausniniously for Capitalist Corporations, but the Voice of the Workers Will Be Heard Through Carey, MacCartney, and Ransdee.

ROSTON, Jan. 12.—The customary routine involved in the process of er-ganization was disturbed on the open-ing day of this session of the Massachusetts Legislature by the introduc chusetts Legislature by the introduc-tion of an order by Representative Cal-lender seeking to instruct the Attorsey, General to appear before the Suprema Court and pray for an injunction to re-strain the Massachusetts gas com-panies from voting to add \$20,000,000 of watered slock in violation of the state have, at a meeting called for the following day. The leaders of the House attempted to choke off con-sideration of the order by moving the adoption of last year's rules until new ones were adopted. The result would be the laying over of the order until the following day, too late to make it

Callender protested against this pro cedure and was supported by Representative Carey, who denounced the attempt to siderrack the order by the use of parliamentary technicalities as aiding the violation of law, which in turn involved a species of anarchy, respectable perhaps, but nevertheless archy of a kind far worse than which respectable people professed to

The order was laid over until the fternoon, and then taken up and passed. The Attorney-General, upor receiving if administered a rebuke to the Legislature for "exceeding its jurisdiction," and Callender thereupon introduced an order requesting the At torney-General to co-operate in a suit already in process against the gas companies. Meanwhile the companies directors held their meeting and the

speaker Myers was re-elected, there being no opposition except from the Socialists, who voted for Carey. The Democrats decided not to run a didate, evidently because they did wish to antagonise Speaker Myers and injure their chances for rec and committee appointments, ceeding clearly illustrative caliber of the Democratic party.

Committees Safely "Fixed,"

The committee appointments, so far as the Socialists were concerned, were quite what was expected. The Com-nittee on Labor is composed almost entirely of the same members who the new members are no better tha the old ones. That Speaker Myers in nores the Socialist members in the make-up of this committee, when Carey and MacCartney have come to be the acknowledged spokesmen of Labor in the House, is eloquent Testiment of his capitalist class-consciousness and that the Socialists are the work

ing-class representatives.

Carey is "promoted" from the Counties Committee to that on Water Supply, usually a somnolent committee, al-though it is probable that Carry will ugh it is probable that Carey wi rouse it this year, as he has one may ter which he will bring before the con mittee before the session closes. He also retains his membership on the Libraries Committee, Ransden suc ceeding him on the Counties Commitee, whose chief characteristic is its having nothing to do. MacCartn County Committees.

An affidavit meeting to certify the Parishes and Religious Societies—in atonement for past offenses, we sup-pose, and is also a member of the Towns Committee. The committees where the economic class interests are affected are filled by staunch supports parties.

.... The Coal Question.

The coal situation is going to stir u Ever since it became known the So ciellsts were going to introduce bills for municipal fuel yards, various "peo-ple's champions" in the old parties have also introduced measures along the same lines, but none of them the monster petition being circulated by Comrade Legate. In my next letter I shall give the bills on this subject introduced singly

and jointly by Carey, MacCartney, and Ransien... The Senate, apparently the purpose of checkmating the So lst move, has appointed a commis to "investigate" the coal situation and suggest a remedy. Of course the coan-mission will be like the Roosevelt Strike Commission and not report until the emergency which caused its exist ence has passed. But MacCartnes an ticipated this by introducing an order requesting an opinion from the for ne Court as to the mustitution of the establishment of numicipal fue yards. This becomes necessary be-cause the Supreme Court rendered a sectsion in 1802 declaring such estab

ild the present Supreme Court decide the same way, then the move ment for a constitutional amend goes on. If it does not, then the fight for the bills granting cities and town the right to establish fuel yards proceeds. Whichever way it goes, the agi-tation continues and out of it all will assuredly come more grist for the So-

Coulter Insugurated.

Mayor Coulter and his Socialist col-leagues in Brockton were duly in-stalled in office last Menday, and the occasion was celebrated by a harvest you earn-for somebody else.

supper held that night at which Com-rades Carey, MacCartney, White, and the writer were among the visiting

Coulter's inaugural message ably covered every question involved in the municipal government, the opening paragraphs containing an unequivocal affirantion of the Socialist position. "Society." he said, "which creates and operates all the means of modern in dustry, should own and operate these industries for the good of society as

Coulter again appointed Carlton S Boals as City Marshal, the appointment being confirmed without opposition by the City Council. George A. Monk, Socialist, was elected President of the Common Council

At the time of writing, the Haverhill Mayoralty contest is being heard be fore the Supreme Court. WILLIAM MAILLY.

THE GLOBE FAIR.

Volunteers to Work for the Daily Wanted.

Unusually Good Meeting of the Conference-Interest Increasing-Much to Be Done in Short Time Remaining Before the Fair Opens.

The seventh session of The Globe Conference was held in the Labor Ly-ceum on Jan. 8 and was unusually well attended. The Executive Committee made a satisfactory report on the work done and to be do for the Falr. Con siderable interest has been aroused the delegates through the fact that work has really been begun in carnest. Various sub-committees were chosen and Comrade Butscher was elected as General Manager for the Fair. Eight new unions were admitted upon pre-sentation of credentials. Comrades and friends of the cause

are reminded that the Fair Committee has established store rooms and re-quests that those who have obtained presents for the Fair will either bring em to Comrade Butscher at the La bor Lyceum or else notify him so that he can see that they are called for.

Only about two months remains and all who are interested are urged to do be had from the Secretary, who will gladly give any needed informa

The Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association decided at the last meeting association declared at the last meeting to meet twice each month until after the Fair. The next meet-ing of the association will take place on Monday, Jan. 20. All members should attend and help along in the

work to be done.

Those who have made pledges to the Socialist Daily Fund are asked to consider that Secretary Butscher should be free to give all his time to the preparations for the Fair; by bringing or ending their instalments to him promptly they will save the time other wise taken up in collecting.

Comrade H. L. von Duffy has con

sented to act as agent for the Daily Globe in the Bronx. He will call upon those who have made pledges, to collect the instalments. Comrades are requested, to assist him, by paying

A VALUABLE PAMPHLET.

H. Gaylord Wilshire's "Why Work ould Be Socialists" has bee issued by the Socialist Literature Co pany in neat pamphlet form. It is sold at 2 cents a copy, or \$1.25 a hundred. postpaid. The wide circulation which this pamphlet has had in past years indicates that it is well adapted to its purpose of interesting strangers in the Socialist movement. Address Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

WHAT WORKINGMEN'S VOTES CAN DO.

"What Workingmen's Votes Can Do," by Benjamin Hanford, is one of the best propaganda leaflets that you can get. It was written for use in the last campaign in New York state and was found to be so useful in bringing workingmen to a true understanding of the principles and purposes of ou movement that a special edition has been prepared for use in the country at large-the name Socialist Party b ing used in place of Social Democratic Party, as used in New York. In place where city campaigns are now openin it should be widely distributed. Prices \$2 a thousand, or 25 cents a hundred expressage paid. Order of Socialis Company, 184 William

-UNEQUALED AS AN EDUCATOR."

Comrade Duffie of Local Dover N. H., in sending in an order for twenty-five copies of The Worker Weekly, says: "We are using The Worker to educate our new members As fast as possible we induce ther to subscribe regularly. I have yet to see the equal of The Worker as an spart." From the steady growth of the circulation we infer that many convenies show the touch with general Socialist move rades share this opinion.

taken editorially by The Werker or the California matter. It is a condito you. Let us make Socialists. The counting of votes will be of greater im-portance later." Bo writes Comrade Price of St. Thomas, Ont .. - sending is bunch of subscriptions, by the way. -The more you work, the mo-

WE WIN IN HAVERHILL.

Supreme Court Seats Socialist Mayor.

Flanders Case Establishes the

As The Worker goes to press news omes that the Massachusetts Sunreme Court has decided in favor of the Se cialists in the Haverhill mayoralty case, seating Parkman B. Flanders as

publican Board of Registrars sought to overcome the Socialist plurality by counting for the Republican candidate eighteen blank ballots.

WORK IN THE RROWY

The general meeting of the Bronx on Jan. 5 was not so well attended as it should have been, only twenty-five

ing report on the work of the last half year and on work planned for the immediate future—including a propa-ganda meeting for the Twenty-first Election District of the 35th A. D. at Wewer's Hall, 163d street and Washington avenue, on Thursday, Jan. 15, and a course of fifteen Sunday evening lectures to be held at Zeltner's Morris ania Hotel, beginning Jan. 11; com-rades were requested to distribute cards for these lectures and in all ways

to help make them successful.

It was proposed to amalgamate all branches in the Broux, but after thor ough discussion the motion was de

The financial report was accepted with great satisfaction and a unant mous vote of thanks was given the continues to act until new delegates are elected. It is hoped that the new delegates will soon take up their work and all comrades become active. The financial report for the half-year

showed receipts as follows: Balance from Auditing Committee Balance from Campaign Com-5.80 mittee Balance from Spring Festival Committee, 123.49 Comrade Sielke ... Kranken Kasse, Br. 170...... Kranken Kasse, Br. 180..... 25.0

Kranken Kasse, Br. 108, Wake field Kinder Sterbe Kasse, Br. 6.... 6.00 Contributed for music and stand, Annexed District.....

Br. 1, 35th A. D.
W. E. A. Clubhouse......
Collection in meeting......
Received for literature: The Worker, \$7.83; pamphlets, \$12.48; "Pionler," \$12.50; buttons, \$4.15; balance from for-

144. Wahlmeyer 1.00 3.00 90 112, John Schmldt 114, Spranger..... 13.40 125, 25, 735, 137, 211, 138,.... 8.85 128, 124, 125, 127, 128, 129, 130, 8. D. P. Frauen-Verein

135, Koerner 192, Pfahl 110, 152 Total\$446.30

Rule that Votes Must Be Counted as They Are Cast.

It will be remembered that the Re

The court decides that the votes must

be counted as, they are cast. The Registrars made the astonishing defeuse that their decision, whatever it might be, was final and could not be reviewed by the courts.

courades being present; the Annexed District was not represented. The Organizer made a very gratify-

5.00 1.65 mer agents, \$3.20..... 40.16 106 189, Br. 1, 8, D. P., \$10, Alex-2.85

1.00 The total expenditures were \$321.51, leaving a balance on hand of \$124.79. Among the principal items of ex-pense were literature from Local New York, \$114.07; The Worker, \$29.36 other literature, \$20.98; transparencies \$28.75; carfares for platform commit tees, \$16.75; stationery, postage, etc. \$31.77; donations to State Committee \$5, and to Parade Conference, \$5; Br 1, 85th A. D., \$24.90; with smalle

items for advertising, platforms, music, etc.

WE WANT COAL, NOT WORDS.

Never was the utter brutality of the [trated than by the "coal famine" now prevailing all over the land.

Millions of people are suffering the seenest privation, men and women and children are dring every day, because of the high price of fuel.,

We cry for relief, and "the Christian gentlemen to who God in His infinite wisdom has given control of the property interests of this country" respond by putting the price a notch higher and then, sitting at ease in their well heated offices or their comfortable homes and clubs, sanctimentously prating of the sacred rights of property and the wicked improvidence and ingratitude of the poor.

We cry again for relief, and the men whom these Christian gentlemen have pominated and whom workingmen's votes have sent to City Hall and State House and Capitol to make and judge and execute the laws say they have no nower to act. They tell us to be patient, to respect law and order, to be frugal and industrious, to contemplate the proof of our prosperity in the increase of coroprate dividends.

But, we say, we who work and shiver or seek for work and freeze, we have no share in those dividends. We are frugal already, because we cannot help it. Our industry does not save our wives and bables from suffering. Law and order does not cook our food or warm our wretched tenements. Patience sometimes ceases to be a virtue. And we want coal

Then again they reply that they car do nothing. They have no power to act. SACRED PROPERTY RIGHTS ARE IN THE WAY. The constitution is in the way. Everything is in the way, when it is a question of saving us from the men who own the coal.

Government is powerful when property rights are threatened. The contitution has never prevented the isnance of injunctions and the use of troops to break strikes. But now property rights are threatening us-nay, olning our very lives into profit. What does Government do?

The most that the strenuous Roose velt or the benevolent Hoar or the most truculent of the Democrats-even the Democrats, with the advantage of being an irresponsible minority-the most they offer us is that, perhaps after a while, when they have talked about it long enough, they may take

the tariff off coal! WE ARE NOW PAYING FROM \$5 TO \$15 A TON ABOVE THE NOR-MAL PRICE FOR COAL, THE TARIFF IS 67 CENTS A TON. IT IS A CENEROUS PROPOSITION IS IT NOT?

And the same men who control the Coal Trust control also the Shipping

The removal of the tariff would not reduce the price of coal even G7 cents a ton, probably not one cent. And its only real permanent effect would be to hasten a little the day when the Coal Trust will become international, as the Oil Trust and the Shipping Trust and the Tobacco Trust already

are. In our opening sentence we put the

There is no reason to believe that there is a real coal famine, a real and serious lack of coal. There is every reason to believe that coal is being deliberately held back from the market to-day.

The Worker has received trustworthy information that an officer of the Eric Railroad-speaking, as he supposed, among friends who would not repeat his words-openly declared that his company, among others, was holding back coal in order to keep up the price. Trainmen on the coal-carrying roads report that enormous quantities of coal are sidetracked all along the lines. The capitalist papers are not publishing these facts. It is not their business to publish the whole truth. IT IS GOOD BUSINESS TO MAKE

AN ARTIFICIAL SCARCITY OF A COMMODITY THAT THE PEOPLE MUST HAVE. It costs no more to the mine owners to get a ton of coal mined and carried to the market now than It did a year ago. It therefore pays much better to sell one ton for ten dollars than to sell two tons at five dollars

The mine owners and their spokes men-politicians, editors, preachers, college professors, and others-are telling us that the miners are to blame for our present sufferings, because they went on strike last summer. That is a lie. Even though the strike

had entailed a lack of coal at the present time-which, we maintain, it did not-it has not increased the cost of the coal that is mined and therefore has not justified the increase of prices.

Observe, too, that there was no strike espitalist system more terribly illus- in the bituminous fields; yet the price. of soft coal has been raised 50 per cent. or more. There was no strike in the oli industry; yet the price of kerosene, a partial substitute for coal, has been raised 40 per cent. or more. There was no strike in the gas works; yet the gas companies, not being allowed to raise the price of gas, have compassed the

same end by reducing its quality. So here we are, suffering from AN ARTIFICAL FAMINE, RESULTING FROM THE PRIVATE OWNER SHIP OF MEANS OF PRODUCTION CONSISTING PARTLY IN THE BOUNTY OF NATURE AND PART-LY IN THE RESULT OF THE PAST LABOR OF MYRIADS OF

WORKINGMEN. What are we going to do about it? . . .

To get immediate relief, something can be done-not much, but something.

Trade unions, workingmen's societies of all sorts, and workingmen and sincere sympathizers of the working class as individuals can bestir themselves to scare the capitalists and the capitalist politicians into some measure of de-DON'T THINK YOU CAN APPEAL

TO THEIR SENSE OF HONOR OR HUMANITY. THEY HAVE NONE. PROFIT AND BOODLE HAVE KILLED T. THE ONLY WAY TO GET ANYTHING IS TO SCARE THEM. Circulate Socialist literature. Hold public meetings and demonstrations.

Write letters to the newspapers. Write letters to aldermen, mayors, legislators, governors, congressmen, senators, judges-to the President himself. Don't beg. DEMAND! Don't plead. THREATEN! Threaten them with,

political annihilation. Let them know that they are making Socialists. And BE SINCERE in your threats. Carry them out. Make up your mind to vote for Socialism next time. And do it. And help induce others to do it. That is the only way to impress

these profit-grinders and their agents. To avoid such calamities in the

future, there is only one way, Remember that the capitalist class has the power and the will to make a coal famine, an ice famine, a meat famine, a bread famine, whenever it sees a profit in so doing. This will not be the last-UNLESS YOU AWAKE

AND ACT. Remember that the working class has created and now operates all the means of production, that it produces all wealth, that these means of production are necessary to society's life, that private ownership of the means of production means private mastery over

the lives of all the workers. Strike at the root of the evil. The ballot-box is the place to strike. Strike for public ownership on the Socialist plan. In hundreds of cities you will have a chauce this spring. In hundreds of other cities (including New York) and in several states you will have a chance next fall. Work for it. Strive hard, from now till election day, to educate your fellow workingmen and fellow spfferers to thro yoke of capitalist oppression.

The day of change is coming. De YOUR part to hasten it on. All depends upon YOU. Shall you complain who feed the world,

Who clothe the world, Who house the world-Shall you complain who are the world,

Of what the world may do? As from this hour You use your power. The world must follow you.

KANSAS VOTE.

GEUDA SPRINGS, Kan., Jan. 8-The figure given by The Worker and by several other party papers for the Socialist vote in Kansas is too low by about a thousand. The official statement by the Board of Canvassers gives us a vote of 4.078 for A. S. McAllister. our candidate for Governor, with our other candidates ranging from 4,179 to 4,408,

Our vote two years ago was 1,005 Our straight vote thus shows an in-crease of 2,473, or 154 per cent. in two years.

-Now when we are reading so much in the daily press about railway service, rates, wages, and profits, is a good time to circulate Hanford's "Rail-roading in the United States," one of the best Socialist pamphlets ever writen. Price, postpaid, 5 cents a ten or more at 21/2 cents each. ist Literature Company, 184 William -Don't be afraid to let people

know you are a Socialist. They will find it out anyhow, sooner or later, and that he has the courage of his con--We shall take from the capitalist class the unpaid wages of our fathers

and grandfathers-the tools of produc

By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub-lishing Association. P. O. BOX 1512 Talaphone Call: 302 John-

TRRMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. invariably in advance.

to The Worket. Receipts are never sent to individual sub-iliers. Acknowledgment is made by-inging the number on the wrapper, the st following receipt of money. ommunications concerning the editorial artiment of the paper should be ad-used to the Editor. ed to the Editor.

communications should be written link and on one side of the paper; the paper of the paper



of evolution are working for the downatt of canitalism and the upbuilding of the Co-operative Commonwealth. But the true Socialist never forgets hat he is one of the forces of evoluon and that he has to do his part.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT.

The article on 'The Socialist Party and the Trade l'nions" in our issue of December 14 seems to have struck the right apot. With all due modesty we ncede a belief that it was a pretty mod statement of the true position of the Socialist Party on this question and well adapted for circulation among trade unionists, some of whom are afraid the Socialists are working some scheme to "capture" them. A number of orders for the issue containing this article came too late to be filled and neveral readers have requested that it be printed as a leadet. To meet this demand we shall reprint the article in our isone of February 1, two weeks from to-day.

Ben Hanford's article, used as a leaflet in the New York enmpaign, "What Workinfamen's Votes Can Do." With perfect truth we can say that, so far argument of its sort ever put into so few words in the English language. It connot be given too wide a circulation.

valuable matter in the issue of February 1, and we advise locals and com rades to distribute it in large numbers Bend in your orders early-at any rate by Wednesday, January 28. The prices for bundles of The Worker are: For one hundred, 75 cents; two hundred \$1.20; three hundred or more, 50 cents a hundred; all postpaid; cash should

TO NEW YORK COMPADES.

We would commend the report of the State Committee of the Social Demo eratic Party of New York to the care ful attention of all comrades and sym enathizers in the state-more especially of those outside New York City.

There is probably no other state which presents such a combination of difficulties for the Socialist movement as New York. The wonderful develop ment of political corruption under Tammany and under Platt-more efficient if not more infamous than ever the rule of a Quay or an Addicks or a Carter Harrison-has engendered a evnical anathy in the great mass of the uncorrupted voters, which makes It hard to awaken them to enthusias for the Socialist ideal. The S. L. P. working for dissension and disruption is stronger and viler here than any where else, and we still suffer for it ds. Added to all this, we have the handicap of a party name different from that used in other states and oper to misconstruction by the imperfectly informed voter. All this, to say noth ing of the conservative prejudice matural to long settled rural communi

n certain parts of this state, make ou msk here a difficult one

But to the true Socialist the enumera tion of difficulties is only a stimulus to increased effort. In spite of every factory gain in this state in the late election. If we have fallen from first to second rank in the table of the Socinfist vote, it was through the greater success of our Massachusetts comndes, not through our own failure. And we have to remember that, as we are fighting capitalism in its very citadel and stronghold, the eyes of Socialists all over the country are watch ing the progress of the party in New York and that a special responsibility is thus imposed upon us.

As the report of the State Committee shows, the comrades of Greater New York have done more than their full share in the recent state campaign. They have done it cheerfully and will cheerfully do it again, to the extent of their ability. But we have a most important city campaign this year and the party in the city will feel that it has a right to devote most of its efforts for the time to its own work The responsibility for the progress of the movement "up the state". during the coming year must be borne chiefly by the locals outside New York City.

The election of 1904 will be of such importance as to require the most thorough preparatory work-presidential, congressional, state, legislative, and, in many places, local elections all coming together. About twenty-one months remain in which to strengthen the party organization, extend its work to every heretofore neglected corner of the state, and make the principles and nurposes and methods of the party familiar to every voter. It is a heavy task. The State Committee will undertake it bravely. But it must be given carnest support, financial as well as moral, in order to fulfil its obliga-

ought at once, within a month, if pos sible, be supplied with enough money to pay off all its debts. The prompt payment of the indebtedness of the locals for stamps and for literature would go far to accomplish this. A comparatively small additional contribution from each local, together with scrupulous care in the future in regard to the payment of dues would soon cover the remainder of the debt and put the State Committee in a position to meet the demand for speakers and Bterature.

Local New York is already taking steps to clear up its indebtedness to the State Committee. So, we believe, is Local Kings County. Let the movement be general and prompt and energetic, and we shall soon be able to undertake vigorous and systematic educational and organizing work throughout the state without being hampered by the incubus of unpaid bills and an empty treasury.

Comrades, with 23,400 votes to ou credit we ought not to be troubled about financial matters. Which will be the first local to clear its account and make a good contribution to meet future needs. We shall not say, "Don't all speak at once." If all speak at once, so much the better.

From all over the mine region of Pennsylvania reports come of many persons being on the blacklist; as usual, it is the men who have been the most active in behalf of their fellows and most of them are Socialists. But if the mine owners think they are goby such methods as this, they little know the temper of the working class. Blacklisting a man does not fill him with love for the blacklisters; and as for the effect on others about him, a few may be frightened into submission, as the capitalists intend, but more are roused to indignation and reminded that "Eternal vigilance is the price of

The Socialist Party has nothing to fear from without, so long as it remains true to itself. Neither by misrepresentation nor by persecution nor by conciliation measures can the forces of capitalism stop or seriously impede its progress, if it holds firmly to its complete ideal. Nor is there any serious danger of the party going astray so long at it adheres to manly and in telligent methods of discussing and deciding upon its problems. The common sense and right feeling of th rank and file can always be depended upon in the long run.

"I voted the Republican ticket for twenty years," writes a new comrade in Ohio, "so you can see how long it since I left I have got some others to come with me." Sometimes the man who is hardest to convince is the bes when we get him; he knows why he is with us and knows how to meet the objections and remove the difficulties in the way of others. It is important full of fire and spirit, should be given an opportunity to work for the cause on certain lines they can do better service than the older comrades.

"I cast my first Socialist vote last fall and there are thousands who ties. Which is nowhere stronger than | would feel just as I do if the matter | that light before?

was only presented to them," writes a subscriber in Menton, Ohlo, "The har vest is ripe in Ohio for an immens rote. The soft coal trust has a stea on of \$1.50 a ton; this, in addition to a 50-per-cent, steal on kerosens, on top of all the other thievery, is getting off a good many eyes." Indeed it is, not only in Ohio, but all over the coun try. It is safe to say that thousand tickets "just once more" in Novembe are already regretting it and are ready to come with us. The meral of this during the coming eight months, be fore the opening of the regular fall campaign, to spread a knowledge of our principles and to strengthen our organization. This is seed-time and the harvest on next election day will be in proportion to our activity now.

"Order reigns in Warsaw," was the master, when the murmurs of the Polish people had been silenced with fire and sword. It is in the same sense that the mine "operators" declare, be fore the Arbitration Commission, that "the relations between the companies and their employees had for many years been peaceful and harmonious until they were disturbed by the machinations of the officers and agent of the United Mine Workers."

we find an article by Arthur M'Ewen entitled "Why Bret Harte Died Poor" Some sentences in it are striking-con sidering who is the writer and what is the paper in which they appear-strik ing for their truth. We quote:

"Bret Harte died poor because his whole life long he worked for wages and knew of no other way to fill his purse. • • • "Had Bret Harte possessed a grain

of business sense he might easily have been a rich man. The way to get to be that is to set other men at work for

"Then, and then only, you begin to

"He might have saved a few thou sand pounds and become the silent partner of some British manufacturing Then, while he went shead earning wages with his pen as usual, profit would have come to him-profit in that case being the difference between what the workmen earned and what they got, the difference between what the goods cost to manufacture and what they sold for.

"Or he could have saved his wages and loaned his surplus out at interest either personally or through a bank and his money would have worked for him while he slept. "Wages, Bret Harte ought to have

been keen enough to understand, are what a man gets by the sale of the labor of his own hands or head, where for you by others."

One is tempted to make invidious re marks about a man who sees the truth of the Socialist position so clearly and can state it so well as M'Ewen here does and who yet goes on selling his ability to a paper that upholds the profit-and-wages system and that sys ematically seeks to sidetrack all so cialistic tendencies into the swamp of capitalistic Democracy.

We can understand it, of course; th "American" can afford to pay probably twenty times the wages to good writers that the Socialist movement could pay. But the explanation re minds us of an anecdote of Dr. John on. He had been scoring an ac quaince for some dishonorable con duct, and was met with the response "But, Doctor, a man must live." Th caustic old philosopher's reply was "Sir. I fall to see the necessity."

After all, however, "God is served by the mammon of unrighteousness." The "American." Inconsistent and often inus as is its policy and reactionar; as is its aim, does start people think ing; and a man once started in that line cannot always be stopped or turned aside.

THE BUSINESS IDEAL

What has been the message of so ciety to the rising generation for many years? Is it not just this? "You who are to be the men of thicountry, every one of you must become a business man if he hopes to provide comfortably for himself and his family, and to be rated as a free and

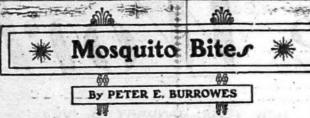
ndependent citisen.
"Anyone who, instead, shall seek to work with his hands and brain for wages, thus proves himself hopelessly inferior, and is under much the same obligation to the business man who grants him employment as if he were the recipient of charity from him, and should accept gratefully whatever his

"Any man who seeks, hy any mean to obtain more than this is guilty of gross ingratitude, and should be re garded as an enemy to the public wel

But suppose that all men were to themselves as enterprising as ove statement demands, and all were to become business men, leavin no one to do the real work of the

The idea is too absurd to be though of, and shows clearly the fallacy of the

"What would the workers de if it were not for the expitalist?' is a question often asked. We will answer it by reversing it. What would the workers? Did you ever look at it !



selected Knox to take care of the trusts. Another man might have fussily postponed conditions necessary for the well pounded-out discontent for the wen pounded-out discontent that shall precede Socialism. Suppose, instead of the present Orientally wait-ing Cabinet, we had a strenuous Presi-dent running things against the trusts, as Bolica Commissions Recessit made. as Police Commissioner Roosevelt used to do in New York against Tummany? thous presidential soul, now wasting itself on colored schoolmistresses, had put its helmet on and gone a tilting on his Rosinante nation would have been kept so busy admiring him and binding up his as to greatly hinder our agitaof Toryism, says, "Let things do them-selves." And the trusts are going to do themselves surely, even to death, if their friends are not too much frightened and ashamed. The competitive madness must live its full life. Help madness must live its full life. Help it not to die, therefore, until it must, to make way for Socialism.

fessional political class-mind of capi-talism is impactful as to persons. We gets money is our aristocrat. The class vision of Knox, when riewing his country, never dips below the line of opulence. If sees only the money folk is America. Now if half the population be under this line they are there This is the key of senatorial politics. To those who never look below the stoop-line our country must be always prosperous. So, if the proletarians are ever to be recognised as part of this untry they must walk up stairs -up

It is to be wondered at. Does Geo. N. Palmer, the Democratic leader at Albany, really believe in himself and what he is doing politically, or is he playing an impudent game of bunco in playing an imputent game of ounce in his proposal to take the judges from under partisan influence, by trans-ferring the designation and assign-ment of Supreme Court justices from the Governor to the Court of Appeals? Whence comes the Court of Appeals? From Heaven? Or raked out, like the lovernor, from the three heaps of New class property politicians-BAD, WORSE and WORST? Give us

It has been decided by the Tuscan branch of the Habsburgh family forth-with to pay the Archduke Leopold Ferdinand, who accompanied his runaway sister, the Crown Princess of Saxony, his share of the family for-tune and so dismiss him from the family. What, then, is the family? Is possible that even royal families also, are only small groups of persons physically knotted together to enclose mong them for their own use the collection of property called their for-tune? We used to think it a dignity of blue blood, nobility, and divine appointment; and here it fizzles down to a divvy—giving one of the bandits his share of the booty and kicking him down the hillside. The running away of the woman was womanly; but this with a bag of money as the equivalent of his royal gall, dignity, and descart shows that Americanism has con-quered the world-including the Court

of Saxony. The white man versus the black man, when he appears in politics, is a sorry creature; but when he appears rals he is of all things white or the church constitutes the chief urge behind the average non-slunerto be the ghost that walks alone. Now when a great number of fleshy people try their stunts at this ghost-walking things happen. And so, they have under the lead of Murphy, the chiefs have been walking the battlements of the Wigwam wrapped up in virtue's flowing sheets, reciting their paters and aves. Then Devery, secking to mount among the elect, is hurled down to Hades, where they want him to stay. But Justice Gaynor has issued another "stay" to get him out. How conderful are the ways of the injune

American political Democracy, though neatly emasculated with a golden knife, still, like an old cunuch, coes through the congressional maure will not amount to a serious com-petition with Socialism, nor Republicanism, yet for years to come it will render national service to the theory of the popular majority's right to rule; while the Republican practice will ties prepare the way for Sociali Watch the coulng struggle about the rules of the House in the next Con-

There is no legislation taking place in this or any other country on behalf of the scale no railroad or any other power on earth is surrendering naything to him but free taffy, and the constitutional right to the pursuit of his own vermin, his own hungry lib-erty, and celestial happiness. Laws may be passed to help him to help thers to unhoip themselves by remainsed free-born American turn he is expected to organize politirake laws to keep that bread sway

rage which is appearing among the

It works as if evolution itself had I bits of profit put into the scale on the goldmaster's side to balance a pressure of power manifested on the wage slares' side. It is not much; but it tells exactly how much they feel the of economic organisation among the unions. So long as the capitalist sees only an economic organisation for wage driblets, his response will be in wage driblets. When he realizes that the very men who are fighting him now for wages have Socialism in the now for wages have Socialism up their sleeves. American politica will enter upon a new volume of its history.

> ent of archangel over the anthracite defertment of geology, beamed upo New York the other day as a public orator, he appeared not as one of the gods who grind their mills slowly, but over hastily amidst a fire of crackling therns. The Society of Pennsylvania, a social clique of commercial bodynatchers well known in the local stock, market, was his enthusias audience. But Baer, on the point making a fool of himself oratorically bubbling, just in the nick of time learned to forbear, and said he could not frust himself to say any more. This archangel, who calls upon Labor to mistrust its own organizations and trust its all to him, cannot even trust himself to speak-so much of wrath and folly has be to conceal.

fathers and made more ingeniously bad by ourselves, the laws of the United States to-day may be described as a tissue of cumping, trickery, and deceit, designed almost entirely for the holding or releasing of persons to the uses of the property interest. Every day's session of every court, and every day's newspaper issued in every city illustrates this. The case of a caudy boy whose eye was smashed with golf-stick wielded by a wealthy sport ing gentleman is but one. The jury awarded over six thousand deliars to the boy. But the wealthy smasher resents the decision and evades payment for six months which is technically, in his case, six months' imprisonment All lawyers desirous of saving their reason, or what's left of their souls. should vote for Socialism

Rev. Mr. Hillis of Brooklyn, whos life-work-if ever such a coherency appears-will surely be marred by the threshold of accomplishing such a work at last in the building of a tomb for Beecher. Not a bad work for a Hillis, if only he could keep the day's though out of it. But he cannot. So it is proposed to have American Labor represented on the committee as di-vided into two bodies, organized and unorganized labor. Thus in the very act of honoring Beecher it is attempted to cherish a self-conscious and aggressive scabbery. Instead of rebuking their anarchy they are invited to form themselves into a separate army around the tomb of Beecher. The attention of the Charley Oceani

demoralizing proposal of the President and Secretary Boot, of giving away the famine-stricken population of the Philippine Islands. It has been shown by our legal adviser. Mr. Rives, that even to raise money for perishing New Yorkers to buy coal with is unconstitutional; and our lay pastors in the preus as well as our spiritual ones in the publit, have long impressed our tender minds with the perils to self-respect self-heip, independence of spirit, etc., etc., that lurk within anything a poor man gets outside the appointed for grinding profit. The C. O. S. should therefore protest against the deteriora-tion of Fillipino manhood which must follow a wishy-washy sentimentalism for feeding starving families withou first finding out whether they drink and are perfectly virtuous and deserv-

People who are concerned to know ow the laws of property and its custons which now together seem to make up civilization will fare under Socialism may find an instructive little example of progress by neglect in the case of Charters, the Mayor of An-sonia, Coun. Before the last election Charters had a court injunction over his head as a labor leader, which would certainly have proved him a criminal and sent him to jail had he not been made Mayor of the city. This is now the court's decision: "Condi-tions have so changed since this charge was brought that it is now deemed inadvisable to compel His Honor to stand trial." If Charters were a Socialist and the election had been national here is the revolution in an Ansonia nutshell.

Sidney, Neb., is situated in a timber less district and the folk down there are all shivering in the grash of ley winter without home fires. Now the Union Pacific Railroad has a big staout places where coal can be quietly alde-tracked for speculative purposes. The Sidney people demand that the scal dealers be supplied from that stock that they may buy and be warmed. But that coal was mined for elling at the highest price and no or mon's necessities and must not be for mon's necessities and must not be touched till that price is said. The trochs may be called out, therefore, to a niutain prices, to preserve the rights of profity, and to freeze the people. In the meantime we are of dellars to relieve the poor Filipine

citerations and definiteness of on reventionary program as embodied in the polities of Labor alone. A nation without slaves being the ideal of Sothe dead of the comments in from the dead of the profit monger, one is

lefinitely a revolution to the other When the real solidarity of our bond-age is accompanied by a unity of thought and consciousness to match, the nation will vote itself free of its masters, and the present profit-masters will enter the nation as fellow-citizens in and for the common work and common wealth. When we are class-co scious the labor movement will ceas to have any interest for old politician.

If we are class-conscious the first t know it will be our friend the re former. While we are class-co no offers of political alliance will come our way; and, not because are saints, but because we are class conscious, we are politically incorrup

THE MINES OF SIBERIA

A Fit Name for West Virginia Collieries.

Pathetic Letter of a Russian Entice There Under False Pretenses an Now an Unwilling Seab.

The following is a translation of etter written to a friend now in New York by a Russian who was enticed to the mines of West Virginia through the employment agencies which are as useful to the capitalists in time of withheld for obvious reasons, but the renuineness of the latter is vouched

"Mines of Siberia, Nov. 27, 1902. 'My dear Sargy Alexandrowitch:

"I am going now through a terribi ordeal. As you know, I have not worked lately in Mount Carmei more tlan a week. I thought already of taking a tramp to Philadelphia, but a ulne agent arrived and began to re cruit men for the mines in West Virginia. All the boarders entered their names. An offer was made to me and gladly consented, which I now rewe are twelve scabs living in dally terror for our heads. Second, th work is terribly hard. The coal is soft a yard high. We are crawling all the line in water. We got dry bread by near the mines; there is a force around us and the village is about twenty miles from here. We must buy everything from the stores of the olupany and pay extortionate prices For instance, for rubbers, which cost \$2.50 in Mount Carinel, they charge here \$5. Meat is 18 cents a pound But the pay for the work is very low The result is that we work for the They gave us an abandoned but, without a chair or mattress or anything at all in it. We are all com-pelled to keep in our clothes on the foor, shivering with cold. We must wash ourselves in one tub all at once so that after one has washed his feet you must wash your face in the same water. They are going to deduct from every man's wages \$15 for the fare Our pay-day will be only on Christman Day. Several of us plan to run away but certainly not before pay-day. sleep in the shirt in which I work an to the mines, as the best of them will he too hard for you. I give the same

"I shake your hand from my tran. Sincerely yours,

The letter is worth considering, no only for the light it throws on condi-tions in the West Virginia mines, but also for the suggestion it gives that matifiable as is the feeling of indigna tion against scabbing, the scab may have much to say in his own defense Bobble Burns said of all who "go : kennia' wrang"--

One point must still be greatly dark the movin' why they do it: And just as lamely can we mark ho far, perhaps, they rue it."

It is safe to say that the majority hase who are gullty of scabbing do it under hard compulsion of want, and cases are myriad, as illustrated in entrapped into a position where they have no other choice. Wanton and wanton and wilful thieves. of wisdom and humanity in the legislator would be, not so much to punish temptation to theft and make honest living easy. So the part of wisdom for organized labor is not so much to condemn or punish the scab as to re move the temptations to scribbing and the conditions which allow men to be so forced into an unhappy and degrading position as in the writer of this letter.

THACKEDAY ON SUCCESS.

I have seen too much of success life to take off my hat and huzza to it, as it passes in its gilt coach; and would do my little part with my neighhers on foot that they should not gape with too much wonder nor applaud too locally. Is it the Lord Mayor going in state to mince-pies and the Mansion Honse? Is it poor Jack of Newgate's procession, with the sheriff and Javelin men conducting him on his last jour-ncy to Tyburn? I look into my heart. and think I am as good as my Lord Mayor, and know I am as bad as Ty-burn Jack. Give me a chair and red gown and a pudding before me, and I could play the part of Alderman very well and sentence Jack after dinner. Starve me, keep me from books and honest people, educate me to love dice. gin, and pleasure, and put me on Hounslow Heath, with a purse before me, and I will take it.—Thackeray, in "Henry Esmond."

.....'I would almost as soon think of getting along without anything to eat being without your valuable pa-writes Comrade Murray of Conord, N. H., in reviewing. "I generally read it when others go to church, and I believe I derive fully as much benefit as they do, for I am always sure of retting the pure, unadulterated truth Your editorials are all right."

NEW YORK.

(Continued from page 1.)

nored the lists of the State Committee issued lists of their own, and failed to contribute to the state campaign fund. Local New York would undoubedly have contributed more, but the Penn sylvania comrades appealed for and Local New York gave about \$500 to the Pennsylvania agitation fund Many contribution lists are still out

The State Committee received many of neglect of this or that locality on the part of the State Committee natter of fact, nearly all the attention of the State Committe was directed to the state outside of New York only a small part of their time in New York City. The State Committee spent ut \$1,000 for speakers and \$600 for literature up the sinte. It has received from the state about \$750. The differ ered by contributions from Local New York and a part it still owes.

State Committee. It must not be assumed that it was all contracted durexisted when this State Committee assumed office.. It is evident that should all the locals pay their and return all the lists with money collected on them, the State Committee would be enabled to settle nearly all ts accounts. The Socialist Labor Party used all

neans at its command to discredit the Socialist movement in the eyes of many who would otherwise be converts to the cause. It published a long concection of calumnies against the Social Democratic Party, and it availed liself of the "report" of the National Committee, which it republished in thousands of leaflets and circulated, to gether with its own calumnies, for the purpose of discrediting the Social Democratic Party. The burden of the agita tion of the speakers, leaflets, and pa-per of the Socialist Labor Party was the basest vilideation of the Social Democratic Party and everyone nected with it. This could not but result in infury to the Socialist canno This can be clearly perceived by com-paring the percentage of the Socialist vote (both partles) in places where the Social Democratic agitation predomi-nated with the percentage in places where the Socialist Labor Party was stronger. Only the main centers coclallet propaganda are taken for

comparison Monroe County-S. D. P. vote, 2,198; 8. L. P., 864; combined, 3,062, or 7 per cent, of total vote, Fulton-8, D. P., 485; S. I. P. 179;

embined, 637, or 61/2 per cent. of total. New York-S. D. P., 10,885; S. L. P., 5.820; combined, 16.705, or 51/4 per Queens-8, D. P., 1,037; S. L. P., 370;

combined, 1,407, or 5 per cent. Kings-S. D. P., 4,381; S. L. P., 2,800; ombined, 7,250, or 31/2 per cent Westchester-S. D. P., 700: S. L. P. 557; combined, 1,257, or 3½ per cent. Schenectady—8, D. P., 136; S. L. P.,

287; combined, 423, or 3% per cent. Jefferson-S. D. P., 368; S. L. P., 126; ombined, 494, or 3 per cent. Renssellaer-8, D. P., 233; S. L. P. 489; combined, 722, or 2½ per cent. Opendago-S. D. P., 367; S. L. P.,

450; combined, 823, or 2 per cent Erle-S. D. P., 506; S. L. P., 1,031; ombined, 1,537, or 2 per cent. Albany-S. D. P., 123; S. L. P., 441 mbined, 564, or 11/2 per cent. These figures plainly show what is

the object which the leaders of the L. P. have set before them ent or retard the progress of the Socialist movement and growth of the Socialist vote. In this they undo succeeded wherever the vulgarisms of the S. L. P. speakers and writers were very much in svidence. How, under such circumstances, many upright and sincere Socialists-and many of this character are still to be for vall upon themselves to adhere to this party, is past explanation. It is also significant that the S. L. P. gained votes largely in places where the agita tion of the Social Democratic Party was stronger and lost in its own strongholds. This, we repeat, is due to the carelessness of our own comrades who do not advertise sufficiently the name and emblem of the Social Democratic Party and continue distributing papers and literature that speak of the Socialist Party and not of

the Social Democratic Party. The comrades often reproach them-selves and one another that their work for Socialism is confined to the campaign period only. We must finally nize defects in our agitation but also to remedy them. In our work we have before us three chief objects-to send out agitators, to publish literature, to raise the necessary funds.

I. We shall shortly, in co-operation with the Daily Globe Publishing Association, send out Sol Fieldman for an neitation tour through the state Comrude Fieldman has given satisfaction wherever he went. His expenses to

the locals will be very small.

We are also negotiating with other states of the Atlantic Coast for the establishment of a bureau for arranging interstate lecture tours.

2 While we point out the necessity

of distributing only literature mentioning the Social Democratic Party remains that there is now no such literature to be had. The State Committee is willing to publish a series of agitation pamphlets and leaflets at a very low price and furnish them to the relary and stenographer to inke locals at cost, but the condition of its charge of Social Progress, and raise treasury forbids taking any steps in

2. The State Committee pever had ney on hand for agitation. It was always, as it is now, steeped in paying off old debts and making new. There is no reason for such conditions to continue. The comrades and friends are very generous in contributing to

aside for the General Agitation Fund. (2) That 10 per cent. of the net income from all festivals or affairs held by any party organization in the state or by any other organization supporting the party be contributed to the General Agitation Fund. An organization would hardly miss 10 per cent. of this net income, but as there are numerous organizations, it will constitute a ource of revenue for the General Agitation Fund. (3) By the issue of 5 cents special agitation stamps to be sold to the locals at half price.

Comrades, the criticism contained in this report is not offered as a grievance of the State Committee. We merely point out defects to be remedied. The comrades should not leave this task to the few men on the State Committee. Yours fraternally, New York State Committee.

Social Democratic Party. HENRY L. SLOBODIN

CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

To provide a fund which will be ready for proper preparation for the next campaigu, lists have been circulated by the Finance Co Local New York. Contributions are solicited from comrades and organizations of Manhattan and the Bronx. A great struggle is ahead of us. This municipal enumpaign will be the most setive that Local New York has ever undertaken. Let us prepare for it

The following pledges and payments have been received: M. Tanzer, pledged \$3, paid 50 cents; W. J. F. Hannemann paid \$1; Geo. D. Herron, pledged \$50; W. H. Wissner, pledged \$3, paid 25 cents; J. N. Wood, pledged \$5, paid \$1;

total pledged, \$62; paid, \$2.75.

JAMES N. WOOD, Organizer.

Organizer Wood acknowledges the recipt of the following sums for the 1902 campaign fund: Alleman, List 76. Brickingers' Union No. 35, List Electric Lodge, I. A. M., Lista 2226, 2228 Socialist Liedertafel, Lists 6146-50, 1552 Arb. Kr. Kassa, Br. 24, Har-lem, Lists 0196, 6198, 6199, 6200 Dr. Ingermann Frederick Schultz, East Port-

Also the following amounts for the parade fund: Kr. Unterst. Ver. deutscher Arb. Kr. Kasse, Br. 6, Morris-

Cake Bakers' & Confectioners' Arbeiter 2.00 Rieker, for Fiedel..... 1.00 Arbeiter Maennerchor...... 2.00 Previously acknowledged...... 125.00

The following amounts were received by The Worker and "N. Y. Volkszei-tung" for the New York State Campaign Fund and delivered to Organize Wood on Nov. 5, 1902: Skat Club The Kickers ...

Skat Club The Kickers....... 4.00
Collected by Jos. Sekoli, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.......... 5.60 Arb. Kr. Kasse, Br. 13. Arb. Kinder Sterbe Kasse, Br. 12 2.00 Виссека

THE SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

The following fable which appears under the ritle "A Fat Salary little booklet entitled "The Silly Old Dragon and Other Fables," by "Avery Quercus," published by the Straight Edge Press, 1 Seventh avenue, New York, characterizes with beautiful exactness the Social Service League of ganized by W. H. Tolman:

"A Fat Salary once invited a number of friends to a swell ding order to talk over plans for Social Progress. As the subject was a delicate one, only such guests were invited as would inspire awe by reason of their Great Names.

"The guest of honor was Hon, S. T. Policy, who comes from a very respectable family, which was further represented by Business Policy, Social Policy, Government Policy, and others, Among the other guests pres-ent were Popular Sermon, Editorial Wisdom, Good Investment, Gilt Edge Security. Watered Stock, Political and Eminent Respectability.

"The guests who were noticeable for their absence were Simple Justice, who has to work overtime an blindfolded statute on the Court House, and cannot get away for social func-tions; Equal Opportunity, who is not on good terms with the host; and Sound Principle, who has said things and has not a decent suft of clothes to

wear anyhow.
"The result of the company's delil." rations was to appoint a committe consisting of Blowyer Horne, Richly N Dowd, and Miss Sweet Charles who were empowered to hire a s the necessary funds for its support.

selected as secretary a gentleman of great tact and discretion, Prof. Thus debts and its accounts consisted in empowered to attend to all business connected with Social Progress, and to relieve the benevolent patrons of all responsibility."

-See to it that every man who Ine propagantar rund curing the campaign. Part of that fund can surely be collected long before the campaign starts. We recommend: (i) That the price of due stamps and by the locals be increased to 15 cents and that 5 cents from code stamp sold be set party work.

—See to it that every man who joins your local or braftes subscribes for some party paper. It will serve the double purpose of giving him a thorough education in Socialist principles and of keeping him interested in party work.

Local St. Louis, by a heavy major ity, voted to condemn the fusion policy and called for the resignation of Com rades Greenhaum, Putnam, Dunn, and Itoche, who have supported such s policy.

James F. Carey has been elected Na tional Committee man for Massachu setts, receiving 501 votes to 57 for Geo A. Keane. Twenty-nine locals voted.

ranged for Franklin H, and Marios Wentworth in Massachusetts: Jan. 21 Were; Jan. 22-23, Haverhill; Jan. 24 Whitman; Jan. 25, Paine Memorial Hall, Boston; Jan. 26, Lynn, On Jan. 26 and 30 the Wentworths are at Lewis ton, Me., whence Franklin Wentworth makes a quick journey to Cincinnati, where he speaks for the Clarion Club on the afternoon of Feb. 1. Marion Wentworth goes from Lewiston to New York for a public reading of Hauptmann's "Sunken Bell" the first week in February. Mr. Weatworth Joins her in New York after his Cincinnati date, and together they will journey West to Chicago, speaking at a few places en route. On their way East they will stop in Rochester for a talk before the Labor Lyceum of that elty on Jan. 18. They are also to speak in Plymouth Church, Rochester, of which Comrade Brown was late min ister, the trustees opening the a torium especially for the occasion.

There are now four locals of the Sc cialist Party in Vermont and a state organization will soon be formed,

Comrades in Boston and vicinity ar naked to remember that Franklin H. and Marion Craig Wentworth will give their lecture and readings at Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton street, on Sunday evening, Jan 25. The affair is under the management of the Boston Women's Socialist Club and is the first undertaken by it. Tea cents admis

Comrada Mailly of Boston writer and Representative Carey will take place early in February.

The increase of the Socialist vote in Malden, Mass., from 70 in the state election of 1901 to 424 in that of 1902 has convinced the comrades there that, if they work as they should, it is only a matter of one or, at the most, two years till the Socialist Party will carry city. They have accordingly gone work in earnest to build up the party organization, increase the circu Intion of the Socialist press, and circulate literature, and they intend to keep at it till the victory is won.

At the last meeting of the New Jersey State Committee, Secretary Kearns reported the result of the referendum, showing the election of the following National Committeeman, Geo. H. Goebel; State Secretary, Henry R. Kenrus; Financial Secretary, E. M. Dobbelaar: Treasurer, A. P. Firth.

tation, before the Citizens' Union of Essex County, N. J., at their head-quarters, 351 Main street, East Orange, on Thursday evening, Jan. 22. His subject will be "The Socialization of the Tools of Production and Distribu-tion." Socialists should attend and bring their friends.

Local Hudson County, Socialist Party, will have its semi-annual general meeting and election of election at Hashnel's Hall, corner Griffith street nd Hancock avenue, Jersey City, on Sunday, Jan. 18, at 2 p. m.

W. W. Atkinson is the speaker at the Socialist headquarters in Philadelphia, 1305 'Arch street, Sunday evening, Jan. 18. Admission is free and discus

Local Toledo, O., has subscribed for everal of the leading Socialist periodicals to be placed in the public library

Father McGrady will deliver a lec-ture in Memorial Hall, Toledo, O., on Tuesday evening, Jan. 27, on the subject. "Economic Questions that Con-front I's." An admission fee of 10 cents to all parts of the hall will be charged. Big hall, big man, and it is boped, hig crowd. There the boped, big crowd. Pass the word.

Alassilion, O., is B. Leroy Smith, who is also Literature Agent of Local Masllon. His address is 250 Duncan

A local of the Socialist Party has been formed at Ashland, Ky. David Cox of 210 Twenty-second street will bet as agent for The Worker.

The Idaho comrades are working neticely. The 1.800 votes cast in their first election have only whetted their appetite for more. Money is being raised to buy a plant for the state paout with less expense. The comrades in charge of the naper are trying to

New York City.

Frederick Krafft will discuss the question "Is Our Country a Republic?" at the West Side Socialist Club. Clark's Hall, porthwest corner of Twenty-fifth street and Eight avenues on Friday

Rocialist Conception of the State, State Interferepres, and State Capitalism" at the West Side Socialist Club, in Clark's Hall, northwest corner of Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, Priday even-

Auditing Committee to Simon and M. Tanzer; delegates to General Com-mittee, Otto Sattler, E. W. Searing, Simon, Goldberg, H.-L. Slobodin, and Hannamann; to Second Agitation Dis-triet - Committee, S. Baines, E. Siff, and Goldberg; to Volkaseltung Conference. Sattler and Anton Eberic: to The Globe Conference, Hannemann and Raines; Literature Committee, Sattler, Hannemann, and B. Korn; The Worker Distribution Committee, Brosch, Slobo-din, and Sattler. Two new members were admitted. It was deckled to hold s special meeting on Friday, Jan. 16, to discuss election-district organization and propaganda. After the business meeting Dr. Grosse spoke in German on the fight against tuberculosis. The

On Saturday, Jan. 17, at 8 p. m the W. E. A. Clubhouse, 206 East lighty-sixth acreet, will be held the annual general meeting of the district organizations which belong to the Yorkville Agitation Committee. committee will give a report of its activity during the year and submit a complete account of all moneys recelved and expended. New propost mendations for a plan to be discussed. All the members of the districts and also the delegates elected for this purpose by the trade union and other workingmen's organizations of Yorkville are expected to be

in the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth

D at Old Homestand Garden last Sunday evening was a complete success; in spite of the unpleasant weather, the hall was filled to the verge of crowding, and a handsome sum was netted for the district campaign fund. En-couraged by this success, the comrades are already thinking of holding another entertainment in the early summer, ao that there shall be no lack of money for literature and other campaign purposes when the time onnes.

Dr. Firman was unable to appear at the Socialist Literary Society last S day, but sent Dr. Clark to speak in his place, and the audience was well satis-fied with the substitute. Dr. Clark's address was followed by an interesting discussion. On Sunday evening, Jan. 18, Courtency Lauson will speak on "The Socialist View of the State, State Interference, and State Capitalism." The rooms of the society at 241 East Broadway are open every evening and all visitors are welcome.

At the Socialist Educational League, 953 Second avenue, on Sunday even ing, Jan. 18, Daniel K. Young will lee ture on "Socialism and Business." Ad

"The Socialist Solution of the Liquor Problem" is the topic for illscussion on Sunday evening, Jan. 18, at Colonial Hall, 101st street and Columbus avenue. George H. Strobell of Newark, N. J., is the lecturer. General discus-sion is invited after the lecture, and it is hoped that all who are interested either in Socialism or in the liquor question will attend.

The Young People's Social Demo ratic Club of Yorkville resumed its meetings last week after a holiday vacation. The meeting was very wall attended. Comrades Friedrichsen and Sprotte were elected delegates to The tickets were accepted, with the probability that more will be taken afterward. The club meets every Thursday evening at the W. E. A. Clubhouse, 200 Kast Eighty-sixth street. All young men and women living in that part of the city who are interested in the cause of Socialism are invited to join. The immigration question is the sublect for this week's discussion.

All Brooklyn comrades who have not returned their campaign subscription lists are urgently requested to send them to J. C. Holzer, 832 Halsey street, as money is needed to pay outstanding billy.

H. Gaylord Wilshire will debate with Prof. E. R. N. Seligman in the large hall at Cooper Union on Friday evening, Jan. 10.

Mrs. Lesse's second lecture for the 21st A. D. in Colonial Hall, which was usually large audience listened to The present agent for The Worker in Mussillou, O., is B. Leroy Smith, who is also Literature Agent of Local Masitself under the able tutorship of Sol. Vnil's "Scientific Socialdistrict will undoubtedly be able to present the S. D. P. movement in the next campaign with several well-grounded expounders of its principles.

> The 12th A. D. at its last meeting elected the following officers: Rubinowitz, Financial Secretary; Chas Zimmerman, Recording Secretary Sumkin, Treasurer; M. C. Levine Organizer; Edlin and Zimmerman delegates to the General Committee The necessity for headquarters in the district, where the comrades and sympathiners may meet and the work of the district be carried on more sys-tematically clearly admitting of no delay, it was decided to take immediate ntops to organize the 12th Assembly District Social Democratic Club. Con-rades Zimmerman, Yudin, Rosenberg. threenhers and Levine were elected a committe to solicit donations for the clubrooms-fund. Comrades desiring to aid in the undertaking, should communicate with Chas. Einmerman, No.

arrect and Eighth avenue, Friday evenlug. Jan. 28. All comers are welcome,
General discussion follows the lecture.

At the last meeting of the 6th and
10th A. D. officers were elected as fellows: Organizer, W. J. F. Hannemann;
Recording Secretary, L. Goldberg;
Financial Secretary, Felix Breech;

Brooklyn all but a few members were pany, 184 William street, New York.

Brooklyn all but a few members were pany, 184 William street, New York.

—The Social Democratic Party of
New York is the same as the Socialist
Party of other states. The difference of name is due solely to provisions of
the election laws. Do not confine this
comrades have, as always, been using
all their energy to make this body one
worthy of recognition. The club will

now hustie to gain new me comrades wishing to join this club may communicate with H, Koenen, 1486 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, or attend the meetings at the new Labor Lycoum every Thursday, beginning with Jan-

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Comrades Ramm and Wissner pre-aided at the last meeting of the Gen-eral Committee of Local New York. The following delegates were seated for the new term: 1st, 3d, and 5th A. D., E. Braun, A. Schoeberg, L. D. Mayes; 2d and 8th, P. Lane, C. G. discussion at the meeting of Jan. 23 Lane; 4th, L. Boudin, S. Pollack, Nathwill be on scab unions and the incorporation of unions. The district meets | Rearing, L. Simon, L. Goldberg, H. L. Suson; etc. L. Boudin, S. Poliner, F. W. Scaring, L. Simon, L. Goldberg, H. L. Slobodin, W. J. F. Hannemann; 12th, Edlin Zimmerman: 14th B Goetifert

F. Boettger, E. Meyer; 15th and 17th, C. Firnkas; 16th, S. Graff, Schoer, Miles; Sist, D. R. Young, A. Abrams, E. S. Edgertan, J. C. Kanely; 22d, Dor-man, Flick; 23d, E. P. Clarke, Emil Neppel, M. M. Bartholomew; 24th, Br. 2. J. Flanzer, N. S. Reichenthal; 20th, Boliemian Branch, H. Engel; 28th, Hoppe, Wolf, Larsen; 30th, Dr. Lichtschein, Ramm, Stahl, Schaefer, Wolter. Brunhober, Wagner; 31st, J. Wilkins; 324 and 33d, Dr. Ingermans, M. Brom-berg; 34th, Reinleib; 35th, Br. 2, Wissner, Wright, Anderson, Schillinger, Frenchman: Annaxed, C. Moder,

Forty-three new members were admitted to the party.
. Candidates for officers of the local were nominated as fallows: For Organizer, James N. Wood; for Recording Secretary, E. M. Martin; for Treasurer, W. J. F. Hannemann, Slobodin Morris Brown, Engel; for Controller, Friedmann, Bowerman, Kanely; for Sergeant-at-Arms, Graff. Paulitsch. Phillips, Abrama; for Executive Com-mitted (seven to be chosen), Clarke, Anderson, Wright, Solomon, Larsen, Kabu, Edlin, Simon, Wilkins, Wiss ner, Haunemann, Dr. Halpera; for Auditing Committee (three), Bartholomew, Goldberg, Beinleib; for Griev-ance Committee, Boudin, Ramm, Blo-bodin, Reichenthal, Engel Hillquit; for Finance Committee, Hainemann, Mrs. Clarke, Raines, Wilkins, C. S. Lane, Harth, Haupt, Von Duffy: for Credentials Committee. Anderson, Abrams, Frenchman, Rhein-leil; for Auditors for the State Committee (two), Wolf, Dr. Halpern,

Reichenthal, Raum. Election will take place at the next secting. The Auditing Committee not being ready to present its report, this was made a special order for the next meet-

The Finance Committee reported that many tickets for the picule of Sept. 17 and the concert of Dec. 11 are still outstanding and urged that se-

counting be made at once.

A delegate reported that Comrade S,
Epstein is very sick, in a hospital, and in need of amistance; it was decided to send lists to the districts to raise needed money and \$0.27 was collected for the purpose at once.

KINGS COUNTY COMMITTEE

At the meeting of the Kings County committee on Jan. 10, Organizer Atkinson reported having sent letters to the trade unions inviting them to The tilobe Conference to meet in the So-clutist Club on Jan. 17. He has re ceived several calls from trade unions for speakers on Socialism. In connection with the new City Executive Committee Comrade Atkin-

son reported that a sub-committee had been appointed to prepare a prelimi-nary plan on the power and scape of the committee, its source of income and other details, to be submitted at the next meeting.
It was decided that instead of a May

Day demonstration a May Day festival be held at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, that the Organizer invite as many trade unions as would be likely to participate, and that the proceeds of the festival go to the Dally Globe. Comrades Well, Chas. Meyer, Jahnder. Burrowes, and Hopkins were electe as a committee of arrangements.

It was decided that the County Conceum and the Organizer was instructed to make arrangements, Burrowes, Droste, and F Comrade: Burrowes, Droste, and Furman were appointed to get up suitable mottoes to be hung up in the Labor Lyceum. This committee will also work in oon up posters once a month, which the Posters' Valor will put up in con-

spicuous places. Comrade Holzer submitted a plan, based on the election returns, dividing Kings County into seven districts, which will be voted upon at the next

Committee in still in need of funds to pay the expanses of the last campaign, it was decided to send them \$40. A motion to give 10 per cent. of all featival proceeds to the State Committee was referred to the branches to be ed and referred back to the

County Committee.
The 10th, 17th, and 18th Assembly Districts have decided to get up a monthly "Socialist Bulletin." to cen-tain items of local news that do not appear in the party press, such as the minutes of the Socialist Club and the party branches, places of meeting, lists of lectures, and other matters which would not interest those outside of Kings County. Space will also be given to the trade unions. The work will be entirely voluntary and expenses will be covered by advertising.

Some delegates are remise in their attendance at the County Committee and are urged to make an effort to attend more frequently.

---Comrades who are members of trade unions will find it worth while to circulate Lee's "Labor Politics and Socialist Politics" among their fellow unionists. Price, postpaid, 8 cents a At the last meeting of the Young Scients; one hundred or more at 1½ cents; one hundred or more at 1½ cents; one hundred or more at 1½ cents each. Socialist Literature Comprobilitys all but a few members were pany, 184 William street, New York.

WHAT IS SOCIALISM?

Socialism is a theory of a system of human society based on the common ownership of the means of production and the carrying on of the work of production by all for the benefit of all. In other words, Socialism means that the land, the railways, the shipping, the mines, the factories and all such things as are necessary for the production of the necessaries and comforts of life should be public property, just as our public roads, our public parks, and our public libraries are public property to-day, so that all these things should be used by the whole people to produce the goods that the whole of the people

Socialists say that this is no utopian dream, but the necessary natural out-come of the development of society. It used to be supposed that anything like the collective carrying on of any enterprise was impossible because it was thought that the personal supervision and control of the owners was absolutely necessary to the success of any such enterprise. But we see to-day that the greatest undertakings are tione which are owned by joint stock companies, in which the personal supervision of the proprietors is quite impossible, and in which the whole business is managed and carried on by puld officials, who might just as well be paid by the community to carry on the enterprise in the interest of the general Body of the people as be paid y a few wealthy men to carry it on for their profit.

To-day goods are not produced to satisfy human needs; they are simply produced to provide profit for the class which owns the means of production. It is only for the sake of this profit that the property-owning class owns these means of production. As a conequence, we have shoddy and adulterated goods produced. Also, as this profit is simply the difference between the value of the work which the work-lug people do and the amount they recrive in wages, the actual producers never receive the equivalent of what they produce, and therefore are never able to buy it back again. It happens, therefore, that, as the machinery of production increases and workmen ara able to turn out more goods, they are thrown out of work, and they, with their wives and children, are in want and misery, not because there is any scarcity of the things they need, but because there is more of them than those who have produced them can

Under the present system, therefore, theorery increase of wealth is too often a curse to the wealth producers, sim-ply became those who produce have no ownership in the means of produc tion, and no control over the things produced.

Under Socialism, as the means of production would belong to the whole people, the whole people would have ontrol of the things produced. Every increase of wealth thou would benefit the whole community. Under the present system increased wealth means increased luxury for the few the many. In a Socialist community increased production would mean more leisure, more wealth, more means of enjoying life, more opportunities for

By the discoveries of science, the in rentions of genius, the application of industry, man has acquired such power over nature that he can now roduce wealth of all kinds as plentifully as water. There is no sound reason why poverty and want should exist anywhere on this earth. All that is needed is to establish a more equitable method of distributing the wealth already produced in such pro-fusion. That is what Socialism pro-puses to do. The work of production organized, secinized; it is necessary

o socialize dishrbution as well.
What is to be done to supplant the present system by Socialism; to substitute fraternal co-operation for the cut-throat competition of to-day? The first thing necessary is to organize the workers into a class-conscious party; that is, a party recognizing that as a class the workers are enslaved through the possession of the means of production by another class, recognizing, too, that between these two classes there is an antagonism of interest, a perpetual struggle, a constant class war, which must go on until the workers become possessed of political power, and use that power to become masters of the whole material means of production, When that has been achieved, the war of classies will be at an end, because the division of mankind into classes will have disappeared, the emancipa-tion of the working class will have been accomplished and Socialism will be here.-H. Quelch.

--- It has become an axiom that modern governments are simply com-mittees for managing the common affairs of the capitalist class.

----When the daily papers begin to discuss focialism seriously, it is the duty of focialists to see that the people learn the right of the question. --- Socialism means that the man who produces something will not have to divide up with the man who does

-The Worker stands for straight Socialism, and against fusion or com promise of any sort. Party locals should see that new comrades sub-scribe to The Worker, that they may become clear and class-consci-

-Job Harriman's "Cines War is Idaho" is the plain and unvarnished account of one of the most remark-able episodes in the history of the labor movement. It should be distributed along with Hanford's "Rail-roading in the United States" and Lee's "Labor Politicherand Socialist Politics." The price is 5 cents a copy or forty copies for \$1. Sectaint Life erature Company, 184 William strend New York City.

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ONE MORE LIE FROM HEARST.

can"-a "twentieth century newspaper" published by Presidential aspirant William R. Hearst-printed a few days ago an alleged interview with Eugene

In this interview Comrade Dobs was reported an saying that, in his opinion, Mr. Hearst would be the Democratic Presidential candidate in 1904; that he Deba, would not be a candidate: that he would not support Hearst; and that, in his opinion, THE MINERS OF THE WESTERN PEDERATION WOULD SUPPORT HEARST.

The Worker knows Comrade Delu too well as a Socialist, on the one hand, and knows the "American" too thoroughly as a disseminator of misin formation, on the other hand, to have given my credence to the alleged interview.. We thought it worth while, record. We therefore wrote to Comrade Debs, asking how much of the interview was genuine and how much manufactured. Comrade Deba' reply

"Editor of The Worker.

"Dear Comrade:- I have seen the in terriew as published. It is notable for containing what I did not say and contiting what I did say. Beyond the statement that Hearst was looming up to Hearstism.

terview of the capitalist press further the interests it represents.
"Praternally yours,

"EUGENE V. DEBS." This is not the first time that the Hearst papers have wantonly and inexcusably lied about the Socialist movement. It will not be the last time. These papers are only a little less truthful than the average of the capitalist press. Falsehood is the stock in trade of capitalism and of its "organs of public opinion." They consider it safe to lie about Socialism and Socialists, especially-as on the eve of the election in 1900, when they published a statement that Debs would withdraw in favor of Bryan-because, as yet, we have no daily press in the English language. This experience only emphasizes the importance of hastening the establishment of such a daily press.

As for the Western Federation of Miners, it is pledged to Socialism, net

SOCIALIST PARTY AND LABOR PARTIES.

We present under this beading some tion of the attitude of the Socialist Party toward labor parties, as brought to the attention of the party by the action of the San Francisco and Los Angeles comrades.

L. It is my humble opinion that the situation resulting from the attitude of grave one, is a favorable one, not be cause their action was right, but be-cause it has brought about much dis-cussion in our party press and has belied to clear away some very false an attitude taken in good faith by many has opened their eyes to the fact that politics for the sake of votes and offices is espitalist politics, rotten politics, whatever name it may masquer

fe under. If there be any who have developed the disposition to place the means be-fore the end, it is the fusionists who seem to forget that for a Socialist the political movement is only a means to economic emancipation. The Socialist movement is above all things an ecou-

ties is to get at the pie counter. Any means that will elect brings that end, and therefore the means are the whole

But with a Socialist party it is diferent. The end of politics is to force revolutionary change in our economic and political systems. The mere electing of a few Socialists does not secure that end. Therefore the means elect are not the important thing. And, as the important thing is the end no means can logically be employed that may in the least obscure the end.

There are no changing circumstances that can bring sufficient pressure to whatever its name, that does not ever want to land in some fat office.)

If the Labor Union party is here and t must be met, let us meet it in an moment and upright manner; let us meet it like men and not like cowards the Socialist Party to fight and destroy, neither room nor cause to fight bethe political field, and where the Sc cialist party is not already in the field a labor union party of that character would be welcomed by all comrades. There is neither cause for fight or fusion with a genuine Labor party. If e are all after the climination of capi-

But if this Labor Calon party stands on unsound principles, if it advocates only reforms, if it is only fighting for office, if its leaders and members are workers with a capitalist mind, then it would be worse than folly, it would be criminal on our part to join hands point the working class, cause a reaction and throw thousands of wage workers back into the folds of the old

I know workingmen who, after being elected to office, became worse tyrants than the capitalists. I know me who now hold political office and of free speech (if the speaker is to be . Nocialist) than would many capi-

If I am to continue to have economic broad minded, educated gentlemen.

But I am a Socialist because I wish get rid of masters, because I wish to be free, and for that reason I do not advocate the policy of electing good men, broad-minded men, educated men, but that of electing men who stand for economic and political free-

If I take an active part in a political movement it is only because that movement aims to abolish wagemovement aims to abound wage-slavery and because it gives occasion to educate the masses to a clear under-standing of Socialism. A political movement, no matter what its name,

The "New York Journal and Ameri- ; as a Democratic Presidential poss bility, the alleged interview is a reporter's dream or a press fabrication. It has all the virtue of the regulation in-

> ever you read anything in the capitalist papers about Bocialism or about the labor movement, against malicious and cunningly devised fabrications.

political administration, a reform of the present system, could not have my

All trade-union leaders do not sell out, not by any means; many could not if they would. They are not worth buying. Who would be foolish enough to buy something that he already owns and controls? I deff successful contradiction to the assertion that a large number of trade-union leaders have used or are using the trade-union movement as a stepping stone to a position with the enemies of union-

In this matter there is no middle ground. If you believe that labor is right, then when you enter the camp of the enemy you become a traitor to labor. Of course, many labor leaders do not hold their position because they believe labor is right. They are not working for a principle. They hold it because they are paid for it. They would accept a position with the devil

In my twenty years' experience as active trade-unionist (I have worked over fifteen years under ground mining and loading coal) I have met thousands of individuals who were active in the trade-union movement from purely selfish motives. Their aspiration was not the general emancipation of labor but their indi-vidual emancipation from the ranks of common laborers to that of salaried servants of capital. And their activity was always measured by the amount of pay they would receive. Every obpervant trade-unionist is well aware of these facts.

In our trade-union movement there is ancient, and it is now the controlling element, that advocates the common interest of capitalists and laborers Every action of that element is measured by this question: Will that action endanger my chances of getting a good political office or a fat job from some employer in case I get tired of my present position or my consti-tuents get tired of me?

What in the name of comm could the working class or the Social ists ever bone from a political party

The Socialist movement is founded

I am a Socialist because I love the idea of Socialism and I love the idea not only because it is a lovable idea of a future society, but because that idea represents the material interest of my class; the working class.

Anything short of that idea does no represent the material interest of the working class, for the simple reason that reforms whatever may be their nature and to whatever degree they may be beneficial, only benefit a part and not the whole of the working class. Generally reforms benefit one part at the expense of another part,

I am heartily in favor of the Social

ist Party reaching a friendly under standing with a genuine Labor Union party whenever it may arise in any locality. But to be genuine it mus advocate without the least equivoca tion the complete emancipation of La bor-the Socialist idea. If it does no advocate this, it may be a Labor Guin party, but it is not a genuine Working Class party. It is controlled by capi talists or their tools and towards su fake Labor party the true Socialist must maintain the same attitude as toward any other capitalist party In following such course we may mak enemics, we may lose friends and votes, but we will have acted honestly with ourselves and others and we will in the long run we will obtain better results than if we had followed :

policy of compromise.

Let us not forget one moment that there are many definitions of Social ism. Let us not forget that many who call themselves Socialists are yet mere reformers whose Socialism does not go beyond municipal or state ownersh

forced on us through economic evolution or development, we must be pre-pared for those changes. If the ma-jority of Socialists believe that the mere nationalization of railroads and other industries is Socialism, that's th Socialism we will likely get, and it will be a sad disappointment. If on the other hand the Socialists, while not so strong in numbers, are a unit on the proposition that nothing short of the collective control of all the means production and distribution by the working class (and not by the repre-sentatives of the Goulds, Bockefellers,

give such general satisfaction that reaction would be an impossibility.

Let us Socialists advocate Socialism and nothing but Socialism. Let the reformers agitate for reforms that gen

erally never reform, and we will no have to stand the responsibility of hav-ing agitated for something that was

not worth having.

Before I close it will not be out of place to state here my opinion that some of our own comrades are to a great extent responsible for this Labo Union political movement. Many go into their union to capture it for a Socialist party. While they generally get left so far as capturing is concerned, they instill into members the idea that a trade-union movement may be made a political movement And when their own teachings result in a Labor Union party started to obstruct and destroy the Socialist move ment they find themselves in a quee position. They dare not go back or their own teachings and they have to abadon the straight path to support

fake party. I pity them.

The duty of a Socialist in a trade union is not to capture anybody, but to teach sound economic principles.

And there is nothing in the rules of the You can tench Socialism without talk ing politics. Sound political action will naturally follow sound economic

The Socialist who tries to have his trade union endorse the Socialist Party is not acting for the best interest of Socialism. You may lead a horse to the watering trough, but you cannot force him to drink. You may get your local to endorse the Socialist Party but you cannot force the members-to rote for its candidates.

They will do so voluntarily, without

any endorsement, when you have proven to them that their material interest lies in that direction.

An illustration to show the folly and lorse a political party.

Some years ago many members of the S. L. P. treed to have that party endorsed by their unions. Then the split came. And some who before wanted the S. L. P. endorsed, now wanted it condemned and the S. P. en-dorsed. And naturally the tradeunionist who was not posted on the Socialist movement asked himself if the Socialist knew one day what he would want the next.

would want the next.

Sound economic doctrines, Socialist
principles are to-day what they will be
to-morrow. You can have them endorsed by your local or national traile union without fear of having to apologize the next day. But don't try to have a political party endorsed. You don't know where it will stand to

trade union, advocate partisan politica in meetings arranged for that pur-

It cannot be denied that there are politicians in the Socialist Party. There will be more as we gain strength. The politician is our worst nemy. He will at all times sacrifice principle for gain, sacrifice the genera welfare to his own aggrandisement Let us not give him the least hold on our organization. We can best save ing the straight path. Our motte everywhere and at all times must be no compromise, no fusion, no confusion. Nothing but straight, unadult erated, revolutionary Socialism

LOUIS GOAZIOU. Charleroi, Pa., Dec. 28.

II.

The situation in California demands the most thoughtful consideration of the rank and file of the Socialist Party. Only by a dispassionate discussion or the merits of the case can we hope to settle the vital questions of principle and tactics involved in the problem.

It is unfortunate that the editor of one party paper at least ("St. Louis Labor") has seen fit to withhold pub-lication of articles favorable to the Union Labor side of the controversy while finding space for resolutions and editorials denunciatory of the policy pursued by the California organiza ons. It is likewise unfortunate that the editor of the "International Bocial ist Review" should see in the present situation an opportunity for character assassination. What though it is the same old question of our attitude to ward the traide unions that is again ciple.differing only in form-surely this does not necessarily justify the methods of a De Leon in settling the case This is not a personal matter. Ferdithings truth and justice towards your ents—and it is especially for the ng class to pamember this— "truth and justice toward an opponent is the first duty of a man." Let us try and keep this admonition in mind at this juncture and consider this ques-tion on its merits from the standpoint of the interest of the wage-working

The fact that the Union Labor parties both in San Francisco and Los Angeles were the direct outcome of a convention composed only of delegates democratically elected by the local trade unions, is a vital consideration

Laying it down as a fundamental proposition therefore that the political was but a reflex of the economic organization, thus establishing the class character of the movement beyond question, I offer for the consideration of all concerned the following interre

Question 1-If trade-union organiza tion is a wage-working class organisa-tion, does it not logically follow that any political movement inaugurated by it is equally a class organization? Question 2—Does the failure of

either the economic or political organization of the trade union to declare for Bocialism impair its class character?

Question 8—If the failure of the economic organisation to declare for Socialism is no legitimate reason for Socialists refusing to join the same, or to oppose the same, what justification can there be for opposing the political organization of the trade union?

Question 4-Will not opposition by a Socialist Party to the trade union Socialist Party to the trade union movement result the same on either the economic or political field?

Question 6--By what right does the Socialist Party claim the sole privilege of representing the wage-working class on the political field?

Question 7.—Can the Socialist Party establish and maintain such a right (?) if challenged by the trade union move ment in any locality or in the country

Question. 8-In, a struggle between the trade union movement (Union La-bor party) and the Socialist party for political power from what class or ele-ments would the Socialist Party draw its strength and support?

Question D-Is not the organized force of the wage-workers the only true and definite expression of their

Question 10-1f the organized force is

Question 10-If the organized force is the only frue and definite expression of a class interest, does it not follow that its movement (even though a minority in numbers) is the movement of the class as a whole? Question 11-Measuring the organi-tation by the character of its member-slip is not the truth union movement the truest expression of the wage-working class? working class?

Question 12-Do the mistakes of a

trade uniours an economic organiza-tion warrant Bocialists in refusing to join the same? If not, why should be mistakes as a political organization constitute a reason for such refusal? Question 12:::Will not the material class interests of the trade-union movement clarify the organization and purge it of corruption alike on the political and economic field?
Question 14—Are the mass of wage
workers outside the trade union move-

ment because of autipathy to organization or lack of intelligence?

These questions will do in lien of an argument and are offered for the good

the cause. Let us consider them

Comrade Borden of Riverside, Cal.,

writes to say that he regrets and desires to withdraw his remarks in The Worker of Dec. 7 referring to Comrade Appel as "one who cares nothing for principle, but simply wishes to vindi-cate a local quarrel."

THE AUTONOMY QUESTION.

[We present here some further comnunications on the question of state autonomy and party organization, on which we defer editorial comment till next week.]

(Article by A. M. Simons of Chicago, written early in December.]

The circular letter recently sent out by the Ohio State Committee in regard to the attitude of the national organiention toward party matters these subjects once more forcibly to the front. It shows that the question of state autonomy will not down and it may as well be fought to a finish.

clear exactly what I mean when I sag state autonomy and, so far as I have talked with those who defend this pesition, I believe that a majority of them agree with me. However, I do not presume to speak for anyone but myself. I believe in the most complete centralization, of information. The national heroquarters should be the place most capable of routeing speakrs and giving information as to general activity of the party. I believe I was the first one to suggest, in print at least, the formation of a National Lecture Bureau. And whether by coincidence or otherwise, the plan which was announced was practically identical with the plan presented by me in the "Worker's Call" (now Chicago "Socialist") some weeks before the meeting of the National Executive Committee that finally drafted the plan adopted. I fully believe that if the National Secretary had possessed even prdinary tact and had confined himself to the duties for which he was elected, that he could to-day be exercising a far greater influence on the Socialist movement than was ever ex-cretaed by any other individual in the movement. If he had gathered the possible information concerning their morement means the same as trade terms, etc. be could have had a large autonomy in the trade union movethe party now speaking indirectly a least under his control. Instead of this, he proceeded to do something which it was the sense of a large majority of the delegates at Indianapolia ld never be done, be hired national organizers and placed them on This was specifically denounced repeatedly at the convention which elected Leon Greenbaum and it was thoroughly understood by every one there that such organize not directly forbidden by the constitution, so he cannot be said to have literally broken faith on this point.

in regard to ... a number of other things, however, he has deliberately broken faith with the mon who elected him. The national constitution plainly says that he has no right to interfere in the affairs of an organized state, The record of Ohio, Utah, Illinois, North Dakots, and probably other states of which I know nothing, shows that he has interfered and, in every case, to the detriment of the movement in those states. He seems to be laboring under the impression that he was elected as constitutional lawyer and an expert on Socialist econo Unfortunately be is poorly fitted to fill either of these positions. But the convention did not care for his fitness on these subjects: neither does the So Party at the present time. He was elected to act as an organizing center for the Socialists of this coun try, and as a means to co-ordinate the Socialist efforts existing outside of or ganized states or between state organi sations. This field, the only proper one for him to occupy, he has left practically vacant, and is proceeding to instruct the Socialists of this coun-try on what he thinks they ought to do. That this has been contrary to the expressed opinion of the party in its national convention has counted for

appear that the Socialist Party is almeration of Labor, and has involved the Socialist Party repeatedly in most em barrassing positions by his actions in this regard. The recent vote at New Orleans shows that the A. F. of L. is becoming rapidly impregnated with Socialism and this is a cause for congratulation by Socialists. It seems to ne that it demonstrates the position Socialists, including the national offi-cials, that if the A. L. U. had remained captured the latter body. However, the Western comrades did not see fit to de this and they having so decided. it was not the business of the national officials of the Bocialist Party to in any way interfere. Now that the two bedies are in existence, there is no nearer the Socialist position than the A. F. of L.

and if my information is incorrect, I hope the National Secretary will be prompt to publicly deny it, that let ters have been sent, qut, from the na tional headquarters endorsing the Cali-fornia fusion and confusion. I am not here discussing the wisdom, or other wise, of the action of the California cause I oppose their action any national pressure should be used to compel them to reconsider it... The question must be fought out in Califernis, and not in St. Louis or in Chicago. But it is silsolutely none of the National Secretary's business and for him to interfere is simply a piece of impertinence. The fact that neither he nor any one of the men who are working in the national headquarters are in any way recognized as authorities on Socialist economics simply makes their meddling in this field more injurious. But as they were not elected for this purpose their lack of knowledge on this point would not have been burtful had they kept to the work for which they were elected. It seems to me that this situation has now reached such a crisis that unless the National Secretary will obey the constitution under which he was elected and attend to the business which constitutes his proper field, he must be removed to make way for someone who will. It he present netions tending to involve the party in

will disrupt the organization. One fact which must be borne in nind is that state autonomy is and niways has been a fact in this coun-No way has ever yet been found to coerce a state and attempts at coercion always ended in disorganica-

action of the national officials at the present time the prospect is good that we will have a dozen different forialist organizations in this country very

I say all this without the slightest personal animosity toward Comrade Greenbaum. If he would but confine himself to the work for which he was elected I would be only too glad to work with him rather than against him. But it is not a question of personal but of official action which incolves the entire party. Since he has insisted on opposing his personal cpinions to the whole of the party, it would seem that the only possible solution would be to demand his resignation in order that a man who is in accord with the ideas of the party may be given charge of the work. A: M: SIMONS.

[Article by W. G. Critchlow, written n December.]

Those who oppose the form of organization of the Socialist Party known as state, autonomy produce arguments to prove the fallacy of this form of organization that are, to my mind, contrary to Socialist principles. They claim that state autonomy does not tend to create discipline in the organization and that the movement could reach a far better state of discipline if the autonomy were taken away from the states. Some argue that state autonomy in the Socialist

While I am a trade unionist, being n member of two organizations, and being a strong advocate of industrialism as against trade autonomy, I cannot take the position that so many of my trade union friends do on the question of state autonomy in the Socialist

There is a vant difference between trade autonomy and state autonomy.

Trade autonomy as applied to the trades organizations means the organ-izing of unions on purely trade lines. Each trade will be organized separate ly and in case of there being ten trades employed in a single industry they will all be organised under separate banners and in numerous instances be at war with each other. These trades overlap each other until to-day we have so many different organizations that we have nothing but jurisdiction wrangles for the purpose of determining where certain men belong, and each organization trying to build up their own union at the expense of some other one. In many instances on their brother unionists. Each of these trades has different interests as guard them against the encroachment of other trade

The opponents of trade autonomy, or the industrialists, advocate a change in the methods of organization, holding trade lines is not the correct policy. They contend that the working people orght to be organised by ind and not by trades. They want all the workers in a given industry to belong to a certain organization—for illustra tion, all the brewery employees to be long to the Brewery Workers' Union, ers' Union, etc. This would enable these organizations to completely tie up an industry in a strike with no po-sibility of any other trade scabbing

their job. It would be a step towards bem to compete with better chance of success against the large corpora-tions and trusts. It would give them a more concrete form of organization and eliminate the craft prejudice which exists at the present time. A good example of this principle is the rapidly growing organization of the Brotherhood of Railway Employees, which accepts into membership all em-ployees of the railroads, but still al-lows them to retain their separate local unions. Still they are all organized under one head and a strike on any rairoad system controlled by them would meen a complete tie-up, with no danger of the firemen taking the places of the engineers or the brakeganized on the lines as followed out by industries instead of the narrow trade lines as at present.

State autonomy as applied to the Socialist movement is not the same by any means. The Socialist organization has certain lines mapped out by law that must be followed. centralize the work of our movement all we wish and adopt a constitution saying we were not state autonomists, but we would still have to conform to all the various laws in the different withdraw from the national organization at any time and still be the recin spite of anything that the national

organization could do. Trade unionists have different interests as such and we often see two large organizations at war with each other trying to protect their conflicting interests. Socialists have no conflicting interests, but are all working for one common goal, and it resolves itself into a question of agreeing on the tacties to be used to accomplish what we desire.

themselves as they see fit in regards to the financial, propagands, and organization matters. They would, of course, be pledged to adhere to the national constitution and platform. This plan does not prevent us from having uniformity of printed supplies, a perfect system of reports from organized states and locals in the unorganized states and the compulsory dues sys em on states. By giving each state the right to govern themselves in th matters above referred to we would

in charge of each district, the respon trating on the members within the dis Peveral other organizations are taking up this same form of organization iming that it tends to better system atize their work and places the respon

The main argument advanced against state autonomy is that it tends to a greater laxity in the organization's methods and allows the movement to become a tool in the hands of unscrupulous persons as well as to give the members greater freedom from discipline-that is, that the movement would become a better disciplined organization without the state autonomy

Discipline means to be subject to an authority. Many of the trade union have good discipline in their organiza-tions, and the members of such bodies know what it is to strike against their own wishes and to be forced back to work again at the order of a nationa officer. The Socialist Labor Party wa a well disciplined organization and the results of De Leon's discipline are well known to many of us. Every time be would discipline a state he would lose clai ktanding, the national organization though the party still existed and went upon the ballot just the same. The ciplined organization. The soldier are learned to obey, obey, nothing but obey their superior officers. The mili-tary organizations as a whole are the best examples of discipline that we

The Socialist Party does not want, and must not court, this discipline under any circumstances. We can build up and maintain a perfect working organization without drilling such discipline into the members le brought to a point of understanding where they will submit to an author ity on all questions within the move ment. We must have a well organized movement with the great body of mony with each other. We must build up an intelligent working organization who thoroughly understand the principles of Socialism as well as under at and how to make new Socialists in a scientific manner. There are no immediate benefits in the Socialist move ment and with the membership doin cause" there can be no amount of dis cipline in the movement. The me of Socialism from the standpoint of class interests as well as the recog nized party tactics and then we will continue to work in harmony with cach other for the establishment of the

encentration of effort in the trade inion movement that would enable nen taking the places of the conduc-

State autonomy means that each

be granting them autonomy.

It is quite noticeable that so

the largest trade unions who stand for industrialism in their movement are adopting the form of organization known to us as state autonomy. The vided up into districts and officers are aibility for the work in such territory trict. They also grant a certain sibility on the members who have to

This is the best argument in favor of state autonomy that can be advanced. If state autonomy gives us greater freedom from discipline than the centralized form of organization, then by all means let us maintain the

Co-operative Commonwealth.

The Socialist Party organization

must of necessity be built in conform ity with the organization of the na tional government. The national government is built on the state plan and each state has the right to make its tion and the laws of general import to Every Reader of The Worker should decorate his home with the

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party is a separate party in each state. The various state parties may be affi-hated into a national organization, but tney are not so recognized by the law in any respect whatsoever. Each state is recognized as a separate party by the law. The Republican party, or

conflicting platform in each state and still be the Republican party on the ballot in such states. trust be built along the same lines in order to conform to the political laws be a separate party in itself in our movement, just the same as in the other political parties. The only way we can bridge this is by voluntarily affiliating ourselves into a national or-ganization. Even then any state could withdraw at any time and still remain

any other, may have a separate and

the recognized Socialist Party of their respective state.

The Socialist Party of California is a recognized official party of that state. Let us suppose that the Na-tional Committee at the January meeting would revoke the California char-ter and thus discipline the California comrades for their action in fusing with another political party. The result would be that our national organization would have no movement in California, but there would still re and it would appear on the official ballot under that name. Nothing that would prevent this and they could not even go into the state and reorganize curing a place on the ballot under the name Socialist Party. This is one of the features of the political laws that we have to contend with and we must

organize ourselves accordingly. vier to safeguard the So novement against such revolts by the different state organizations, as made possible by the peculiarity of the law, we must allow every party matter the widest possible discussion and court the best possible under standing as to party principles and tac zation resting upon a group of well organized states, all with a good workor any of the states bolting the national party and continuing as a sepa-

I thoroughly appreciate the fact that the movement needs more attention paid to the detail work. I am greatly interested in this class of work and take every opportunity in trying to perfect plans for the improvement of perfect plans for the improvement of the details of the organization. While some states are better organized than others, I feel safe in saying that the entire organization could be materially advanced were there more people that would devote their attention to the detail work within their respective or ranizations. However, I deny the con state autonomy who maintain that we Leed a constitution that will lay down all the detail workings for the na There is not the remotest possibility that a constitution could be devised that would be agreeable to all of the states and locals. The details for the state and local organizations must be made by themselves and not by the national organization. The making of national organization. The making of such a constitution by the national body would be the wielding of some discipline which might force the dis-satisfied states to bolt the national organization and exercise the right to mintain a state Socialist party sepa rate from the national movement which they could do if they so desired There has been a constant kick from the direction of St. Louis for the past acceral months about the deficiency of the present form of organization.

This has been done both openly and under cover. A strong agitation has been started from these same quarters for a national convention one year in advance of the regular one for the sole purpose of granting more power to the national officers. They have nothing but complaints to make about the strenous advocates of the anti-autonomy policy, sithough the national conditution plainly calls for state auton ciny at the present time. The National cretary has gone so far in his oppo sition to state autonomy as to openly violate the constitution and called to task for it shifts the blame no logical reason for the national officers being granted more power. I be-lieve they have misused the power already accorded to them to such an extent that it would be sheer folly to rant them a still further extension. If the national officers wish to retain the confidence of the membership at large let them carry on the regular party business and try to organize the unorganized territory and if at the next regular convention it can be shown that the present constitution is inadequate to meet the requirements to change it. Let the national officers hend to the work mapped out for them and stop medding in state affairs contrary to the constitution. Then it will he found that the present form of or-ganization is quite efficient indeed.

W. G. CRITCHLOW.

-You believe in giving every man a chance—to skin the other fellows. Socialists believe in giving to every man a chance to labor and receive the full product of his labor.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

YOUNG LADY or married couple can find congenial home with a family of two. Reasonable; modern. ousekeeping if preferred. J. Fox 19 West 118th street.

York meets lat and 3d Sunday every month, 10:30 a .m., at 210 East dist St., New York. All Scandinavians are wel-BRANCH GLENDALE, LOCAL QUEENS, S. D. P., meets on the first Wednesday of the

month at the Hoffman House, Cooper

DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY of New



MONEY MADE BASY. "I made \$21 50 in two days last week selling watches, etc. is office employees in the factory where I work. I only worked at soon hour. Any it religent person can do any it religent person can do lased one of your Factory to Pocket catalogues." I have

Our catalogue is sent free- write us. W. F. DULL MFG. CU., 175 Broadway, N. E. Established 1876.



The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

Agents sending in enhanciptions without remittance m state distinctly how long they are to run.

Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpoid subscriptions sent in by them.

Saly duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XII.-NO. 43.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 25, 1903.

FOR THE DAILY.

Slowly but Surely the Fund Increases.

Preparations for the Fair, Which is Exposted to Not Thousands of Dollars for this Purpose, New Call for Most Energetic Assistance from Ali Com-

The time is fast approaching for the holding of the Fair at Grand Central Falace for the benefit of the Daily Globe, and all comrades are reminded that in order to make it the success we want it to be, each and every our must pull off his coat and go to work The Fair Committee needs imme

other organizations for the purpose of ting them to take part in the work of the conferences and take tickets for the Fair. Those who are willing to help and are not already enlisted in the work should at once re-port to Secretary Butscher at the La-bor Lyceum for this or such other service as they can perform.

Many comrades and sympathisers are at work getting presents for the Fair. The Committee wishes to make a report of progress in this matter in the next issue of The Worker and all who have presents are requested to bring or send to Secretary Butscher, not later than Jan. 24, a full list of presents obtained, with the names of the givers. Many thousands of pres-ents should be collected in order to ensure the full success of the Fair. It is known that a good start has been made by a number of the comrades and the work must be energetically

pushed,
The Workingmen's Co-operative
Publishing Association having decided to meet every two weeks until after the Fair, all members of the Association are urged to attend the next meeting, which will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, on Monday, Jan. 20, at 8 p. m. There is much important work to be done. New members may be proposed at

any regular meeting of the Association. Any person who has for six months or more been a member in good standing of the Social Democratic Party (or, as called in other states, the Socialist Party) may be come a member by buying one or more shares of stock at \$5 each. Each member has one vote, regardless of the number of shares held.

Amounts Pledged.

-pledged for the Socialist Dally	Fund
up to Jan. 19:	
D. Stern, city	\$10.00
J. Kalma, city	5.00
Henry Supli, city	8.00
Radu Tathi, Newark, N. J	50.00
J. Loopoloff, city	5.00
Alex. Georgian, city	10,00
Dr. J. M. Jacobs, city	10.00
Chris. Turner, Brooklyn	5,00
J. M. Heaman, Westfield, N. J.	1.50
Robt. Otto, Westfield, N. J	3.00
Chas. Zeitelbach, Westfield,	
N. J.:	3.00
Paul Koch, Elizabeth	10.00
Rudolph Stark, Elizabeth	3.00
H. Rost, Elizabeth	3.00
Barah Greenspan, city	5.00
B. Greenspan, city	3.00
8. Mishun, city	25,00
Adolph Zeitlin, city	3.00
Joe Cohn, city	.50
David Simur, city	3.00
Benj. Korn, city	3,00
Sam. Soomsky, city	2.00
Louis Cohen, city	2.00
M. Schoenberg, city	1.00
Rosie Sorscher, city	2.00
H. Towbin, city	2.00
W. Posner, city	3.00
A. Saslan, city	2.00
A. Silver, city	2.50
Harry Balost, city	3,00
Morris Minkowsky, city	2.00

Previously acknowledged.... 7,345.80 Total pledged......\$7,586.50

Herald Paulk, city.

Lizy Mishmur, city.

Mary C. Blossom, city.....

J. E. Rabinovitch, city.....

Feller, city.....

OBBH MEGUIPES.	
The following amounts have i	
ecived as payments on piedge	AR 70 1
cash contributions:	
PAID ON PLEDGES.	
Dr. I. Ortman, city	\$3.00
Dr. P. Ortman, city	.50
Dr. J. M. Rubinow, city	2.00
Gerald Tushak, city	2.00
Edw. Martin, city	1.00
J. A. Goldstein, city	2.00
Fred, Bennetts, Yonkers	3.00
T. Solomon, city	4.00
N. I. Stone, city	2.00
Geo. Kantor, city	.50
J. Besold, city	1.00
A. Schonberg, city	1.00
J. Kalma, city	.50
Theo. Birk, city	1.00
H. C. Kelly, city	.50
Dr. N. Booth, city	2.00
Dr. H. Schwartz, elty	5.00
Dr. A. Himovich, city	3.00
A. Margolla, city	1.00
S. Greene, city	1.00
A. Casper, city	8.00
W. H. Bartholomew, city	2.00
F. Schultheis, city	50
P. Worner, city	2.00
Henry Supil, Glendate	.25
W. G. Smith, Glendale	.25
Aug. Fless, Glendale	75

Chas. Kuscher, Glendale..... Geo. Lochat, Glendale.....

Aug. Thomson, Glendale O. Sarchi, Brooklyn.

And. Moeller, Newark.

Morris Green, Newark..... Chas. Deus, Newark.... Pankin, city..... L. Jefkins, city..... Angus McDonald, Brooklyn.. Chris. Turner, Brooklyn..... H. Rost, Elizabeth...... P. Koch, Elizabeth..... Rudolph Stock, Elizabeth....

	Roht, Otto, Westfield	.25
	Chas, Zeitelbach, Westfield	.25
	J. M. Beaman, Westfield	.25
1	Previously acknowledged	2.730.45
i	Total peld on pledges\$	2,798.45
į	CASH CONTRIBUTION	8.
i	Tunits	\$9.50
	Chas. Gunner, Yonkers	1.00
	8. Tropp	1.25
	Jos. S. Hardenstie, Haldeon,	
	N. J	5.00
	G. Jann	5,00
	J. Short	.50
ı	B. Lies	1.00
i	Local 503, Carpenters' Union.	10.00
	John Scheeder	1.00
	Punch Card 28 (Sachs)	3.00
	Thos. Coston, Hoquim, Wash.	.50
	Collection Cooper Union, Jan.	
ĺ	15, 1903	90,90
	Geo. L. Hoag, Brooklyn	3.77
i	Sam. Knapp, Westfield, N. J.	.50
	Previously acknowledged	1,280.63
	Total contributions	1 413 55

Paid on piedges, as above...: 2.793.45 Total cash receipts......\$4,207.00

BROOKLYN CONFERENCE

The first meeting of the Brooklyn Daily Globe Conference was held Jan. 17 at the Socialist Club. Comrado Butscher presided. Julius Bychower elected Pinancial Secretary and John Libskie Corresponding Secretary. A credentials committee was appointed and delegates were seated from various

rade unions and assembly districts.

After the chairman's explanation of the objects of the Conference—to work actively for the establishment of a daily paper to be co-operatively owned and controlled by workingmen in the interest of the working class—an Advisory Board was elected, consisting of Comrades Atkinson, Blankenfeld and Janders and the officers. Two more members will be elected at the next meeting.

It was decided to leave the collection of donations for the coming Fa'r in the hands of the Ladies' Socialist Club, and that organization was requested through Mrs. France to appoint two del-agates to this Conference. Comrades Jacquers and Blankenfeld were chosen ulttre on breweries. The New York Conference was requested to supply Brooklyn with necessary station-ery, etc. The next meeting is to be held at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum-on Feb. 4, if hall can be secured that evening. The delogate from Br. 4, W. S. & D. B. F., reported a donation of

\$40 to the Globe.
All assembly districts and trade unions that failed to send delegates to this Conference should be represented at the next session. Brooklyn comrades can secure Fair

tickets in any quantity from Julius wer, 143 N. Elliott place, near

INTIMIDATION ATTEMPTED.

Comrade Sam Eiges, Secretary of the Brunz Agitation Committee of the Social Democratic Party, is complaining of the impertment officiousness of the new police administration, as are many others connected with the labor Commissioner Greene inlong with Jerome) will probably de serve- our thanks before he gets through for making the humbug of socalled "reform" thoroughly odious.

The Bronx Agitation Committee arunged a public meeting to be held in Vewer's Hall, on 163d street and Washington avenue, on the evening of Jan. 15. It was announced through the press and by circulars as a meeting of the Social Democratic Party The members of the committee were considerably surprised, when they are rived, at seeing a large force of uniformed policemen and "plain-clothermen" in and around the hall.

The officers were inclined to apole gize for their presence and explained that they were sent by the captain, had to ober orders, and did not know why they were ordered out. They were not delighted with the idea of losing their sleep to "keep order" at what everyone knew would be a perfectly orderly meeting for the intel-ligent discussion of social questions. ligent discussion of social questions A sergeant finally came and withdrev five of the officers.

Further inquiry elicited the explanation that "somebody" had reported that this was to be an Anarchist meet ing and that the order had come from Mulberry Street to send out a big force

meeting and listen to the speakers were frightened away by the imposing array of blue coats and brass buttons, not knowing what it might mean. Nevertheless, the meeting was a suc Comrades Wissner and Eiger and Organizer Wood spoke, explaining the principles of the Social Democratic Party and appealing to those in sym-pathy with it to take active part in its work. Four new members were gained for the party organization and several others promised to join soon.

If the police authorities think they can interfere with the progress of Socialism by calling out the police reserves they will be sadly disappointed. The chief result will be that some more of the officers will become converted to Socialism, as not a few al-

verted to Socialism, as not a few al-

SOCIALISM A DRAWING CARD.

Cooper Union Packed Two Successive Evenings.

At Mosting for the Dally on Thursday and at Wilshire-Seligman Debate on Friday the Growd of Eager Hearers Exceeds the Great Hall's Coprolty.

The attendance at the Cooper Union meeting for the daily on Thursday of last week and at the Wilshire-Seligman debate in the same place on the following evening go to show what a firm foothold the movement has taken in this city and how much keener and more general is the interest in Sociallam now than ever before.

The middle of January has not, in previous years, been an auspicious time for the holding of large Socialist meetings, and experienced comrades were agreeably surprised on Thursday to see the great hall filled to the limit almost as soon as the doors were opened. Still more remarkable and the occasion of the meeting was one that could not be supposed to be of especial interest to the general public, but rather to party members and active sympathizers, the audience was largely composed of strangers, at-tracted by the simple fact that it was a meeting of the Social Democratic Party and that they were desirous of

nowing more about Socialism.
A still larger crowd and one in which he strangers bore a still larger propor tion occupied the hall on Friday even ing to listen to the debate on Socialism between Courade Wilshire and Pro-fessor Seligman of Columbia Uni-

John Spargo presided in the meeting for the Socialist daily and James F. Carey and George D. Herron were the speakers. Comrade Caray received en-thusiastic applause, both for his own witty and eloquent speech and as a representative of the rapidly growing movement in Massachusetts, to which comrades all over the country look with so much pride and hope. Com-rade Herron was given a most hearty greeting on this, his first appearance on the platform in New York since his return from Europe. His address was a strong precentation of the funda-mental principles of Socialism as a self-conscious and self-reliant collective movement, not depending on or inated by leaders, but guided by common thought and carried on by the common thought and carried on by the united energy of the rank and file He pointed out the great service which a daily newspaper can do in the hands of such a movement, using apt and timely illustrations to show how dif ferent would be its conduct from the demagogical policy of the capitalist

Comrade Carey declared that the Socialists of Massachusetts looked enger-ly for the establishment of the Socialist daily in New York, knowing the great service it would do the party in their state and all over the country. Only through a daily press in the hands of the party, he said, could we antisfactorily carry our ideas to the mass of our fellow workers, and be was sure that when such a paper is established in Boston, the next elec-tion would seat a Socialist in the Gov

ernor's chair. Comrade Spargo spoke briefly but forcibly in introducing the perennial and always interesting subject of the collection. Over \$100 was taken in and piedges to the amount of \$125 for cialist Daily Fund were handed to the ushers. This represents, how ever, but a small part of what the meeting accomplished in furthering the plans for the daily, as the chief end of the meeting--to advertise the project and make it a subject of consideration beyond immediate party cir-

It is worthy of note that, notwithstanding the great success of the meeting was observed by a large num-ber of reporters, not one capitalist daily in the city—that is, not one daily except the "Volkszeitung"-gave it so much as a line. That the lesson of this suppression of news, so well illustrated the suppression of news, so we trating the need of a paper to speak for the workers, was not lost on the udience is shown by the following etter, written by one who had been in

Wm. Butscher, Secretary, Working-

sociation.
"Comrade:—Enclosed find my pledge, ogether with the first instalm the daily. Thursday's meeting was an awakening; but the paper for which I have been paying my pennies had

'nothing to say' about it,
"Yours fraternally,
"CHRIS. TURNER.

"Brooklyn, Jan. 17." Friday night's debate was held un-der the auspices of the People's Insti-tute and Charles Sprague Smith presided. In introducing the speakers Professor Smith stated the purpose of the People's Institute to be the realization of the purest and most complete democracy. Comrade Witshire, in opening, took up the words and de-clared that no better definition could be given of the aim of the Socialist movement. Our present political democracy is thwarted and perverted by the industrial despotism laevitably growing out of the competitive or capi-talist system, and it is in order to real-ise true democracy, the rule of the common will for the common good, that Socialists advocate the collective

though we are confident of successfully meeting them, are at least worthy of serious consideration. Professor Seligman, however, did little but repeat the backneyed superficia objections which are now generally met with only in the rural and the

ectarian press. Professor Beligman is undoubtedly an able and a learned man, very deeply learned in his special fields of economic and historical science. His failure to meet Wilshire on any common ground or to make any appeal to the minds of the audience was un-doubtedly due to the minfortune, cammon to the majority of "intellectuals" under capitalism, of living in a world of theory, out of touch with the dom-mon life. Always protesting against the recognition of class divisions, their whole view of the world is colored by an instinctive tendency to make a faise class division—setting up a chi of intelligent people, who must be looked to for light and leading, as agginst the ignorant and helpfel The Socialist movement is

A TYPICAL INSTANCE.

motive power.

unintelligable to those who take this view, and they can form no adequate

conception either of its ideal or of its

Striking Hiustration of One of the Ways in Which All Great Capitalist Concorns Are Linked Together.

The obituary notices of Gen. Samuel which all great capitalist concerns are to-day virtually linked into one great profit-grinding machine by the fact that each great capitalist is com-monly a stockholder or bondholder in very many companies and a director in several. The case of Gen. The may have been an extreme one, but it is typical. The Evening Post" says:

"At the time of his death he was a director, in the Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company, the American Pig Iron Storage Warrant Company the Rowling Green Trust Company, the Canadian Pacific Rathway, the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway, the Cuba Company, the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Company, the Indiana Stone Railroad Company, the Metropolitan Trans Company, the Pacific Steel Company, the Plastic Material Metal Covering Company, the Rapid Transit Serry Company, the Richmond County Power Company, the Seventh National Bank, the Shelby Iron Company, the Staten Island Electric Railroad. She Staten Island Rapid Transit Company, and the Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company of America.

"He was President of the following: the Columbus Gas Light and Heating

Company, the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Bailway, the Metropolitin Dredging Company, the New York & Staten Island Electric Company, the Richmond Borough Company, the Standard Milling Company, and the United States Cast-Iron Pipe and Foundry Company."

Thus this one man was a director or

an officer of twenty-six supposedly isdependent companies, representing the great industries of coal and iron mining, iron and steel manufacture, haid and Water tramportation and transit communication, lighting and heating power supply, and some minor ones, besides commerce and finance. In bow many other companies be held stock or bonds we are not informed.

Of course it is impossible to suppose that this man had a technical knowledge of all these various industries. Yet be drew at least eight saintles for his "labor of superintendence"—the sort of work by which, as the apologists of capitalism maintain, the capitalists earn their profits. But in addi-tion to these eight or more salaries, be drew dividends and interest from the stocks and bonds of at least twenty-six companies, quite apart from his "wages of superintendence" and irre-spective of any work, useful, useless, or harmful, that he might do.

. The consideration of such facts ought to convince any thinking man of two facts: First, that capitalists, as auch, are parasites upon the working class; second, that the capitalist class already form a solid phalanx, daily becoming better organized, whose whole force can be mobilized for the defense of its common interests, and which is vulnerable only to attack by political methods, striking at the very base of its power, the private ownership of the means of production.

CHASE AT WASHINGTON. Comrade Joseph Wood of Washington, D. C., writes: "John C. Chase of Massachusetts

spoke before a specially arranged meeting of the Bellamy Society of Washington last Sunday. The meet-ing was a great success. In a short time Washington will boast of a Socialist club of several hundred members. Comrade Chase has now crossed Mason and Dixle's line and is about bers Con to attack the reactionary element of pitalism in its beretofore unascall

exercise of the franchise for main years, but we comrades are going tagitate in all the outlying towns an when the first Socialist Congress comes to the Capital City be will find he is not wholly among ene

Paper Box Hakers.

The Paper Box Makers' Union of New York and Vicinity has elected Geo. B. Hillard as President; Wan. Flynn, Vice-President; Jos. Braun-stetter, Financial Secretary; Ed. Bredwhat most impressed Socialists in the audience was undoubtedly the weakness of Professor Selignan's attack. We all know that there are arguments to be brought against Socialist theory and practice which,

REPUBLICANS FORCED TO ACT.

Massachusetts Socialists Show Their Power.

The Three Socialists in the Legislature Drive the Republican Majority to Take Up the Goal Question-Carey and MacCartney Scathingly Condemn the Policy of Dalay.

ROSTON, Jan. 17.-It is seldom that the leaders of the majority party in the Massachusetts Legislature are driven into the unpleasant position of asking the members of a minority arty to postpone action on a in order to save the majority from be ing stampeded for the measure, but this is precisely what happened on Monday of this week. From opposi-Monday of this week. From opposi-tion the Republican leaders were forced into acquiescence and confer-ences with the Socialists upon the coal

It will be remembered that, as reried last week, the Senate, apparent ly for the purpose of checknisting and obstructing the Socialist-move for nunicipal fuel yards, had appointed a committee, to act with a similar one of the House, to "investigate" the coal situation, and that MacCartney had anticipated this by introducing an order requesting an opinion from the Su-preme Court as to the constitutionality of the establishment of municipal fuel rards.

The order came up on Monday last, leader on the floor of the House, op posed its adoption on the ground that the Supreme Court in 1802 had pass upon the measure, and be contend that the order should be referred to the special committee authorized to consider the coal situation. The Senate members of that commission were appointed and he moved that the order be tabled pending the appointment of the House committeemen.

MacCartney on "Investigation."

MacCartney replied to Newton, say ing that it was not investigation the people wanted but relief from the in-tolerable conditions which everyone knew existed. Legislative investigations, especially those in which great corporate interests were concerned, seldom resulted in anything but whitewashing. The House should know ex actly how to proceed on this question if it was unconstitutional to establish municipal fuel yards then the constitution could be amended. Immediate not investigation, was demanded, for by the time an investigat-ing committee reported, the problem confronting the people would be one of ice and not of coal.

Dana of Newton, another Republican leader, said he hoped the House would go slow. If an opinion was now to be asked the court might decline t express any opinion on the gro that the matter had already b acted upon by the court; the House would then be subjected to the humiliation of having its desire for an opinion ignored. He thought it would be time to ask the court's opinion af ter the Legislature itself had taken

Carey Arraigns Majority,

Carey made a stinging speech in re ply. He arraigned the majority mem-bers for being afraid to act upon a matter of acute interest to the people at this time. The suggestion that the court might now decide the question adversely, but a mouth or so later might possibly agree to the proposition, was a- very peculiar one to manate from the source it did. "Does the gentlemen from Newton imply," he asked, "that the court may change its mind in a month or two? If so, he has less respect for the court than I have, and I have been accused of having no more than the law allows Meantime the slaughter of the ins cents is going on. The delays caused by the slow, stately march of investigating committees are notorious, Postpone this measure a day, and a child of the people dies a child of the ten ments; postpone it another day, and another child dies. There are states nen in Massachusetts of the sort de scribed by Victor Hugo when he said.
It is the province of Matesmen to deflect the course of a public movement until it proceeds in a circle."

The house and gallery applauded igorously when Carey concluded, until the Speaker rapped sharply for order. Newton of Everett admitted the people want legislation and many members undoubtedly favored it, but they were not trying to make political capital out of it.

MacCartney resented the charge that he Socialists were trying to make political capital out of the situation urse followed by them in this was similar to that they had The course observed in former sessions; the present situation was but a substantiation of that course and of the correctness of the Socialist principle. He thought it would be more respectful to the court to ask its opinion before passing a bill than to rosh through a bill in the face of the adverse decision of 1802. In view of the fact, however, that the court in that decision had stated that the court was not called upon to con-sider what extraordinary powers the commonwealth in the cities or towns might exercise in times of exigencies. be offered to amend his order so that the court abould be asked whether to establish municipal fuel yards would be constitutional in the face of an

extraordinary exigency."
MacCartney's effecing this am ment disposal completely of the objec-tions raised by the Republican leaders and the latter were "up against it." Newton recognised this and withdrew his motion to table and moved instead that the whole matter be postponed until next day so that he might study the amendment and order. Maconey made no objection and postp

Majority Brought to Torms.

As a result of this the Repui leaders were compelled to confer with the Socialists upon the framing of an order propounding questions to the Su-preme Court upon the legal points inrolved in the establishment of muni cipal fuel yards. Throughout the disfrom and one would have thought that there were really only two parties, the Republicans and the Socialists, repre-sented in the House. The Democratic leaders were invited into the confereure only out of courtesy. The inci-dent has again demonstrated the senility of the Democratic party and the inevitability of the Socialist Party as the coming party of logical opposition to capitalist class interests.

On Wednesday the order as agreed to by all parties passed the House. Pour questions are included, covering the constitutionality of municipal fue yards, permanently or during exigen cies, and the right of the different cities or towns to constitute them solves judges of such emergencies.

The Haverhill Case.

The full beach of the Supreme Court decided in favor of Parkman B. Flanders, the Socialist Party candilate, in the contest for the Haverbil mayoralty.

The court held that the eighteen ballots, each containing a cross in square opposite the blank space. ediately under the name of the Ite publican nominee, should not have been counted for the Republican can-didate, but should have been recorded as blanks.

By the returns of that board, Henri R. Watson, Republican candidate, was declared elected by a plurality of twelve votes, but according to the decision of the court, that the eighteen ballots were improperly counted for him, he stands defeated by Flanders, whose plurality is six votes. Board of Aldermen are ordered by the court to correct the records of election and insert the name of Flanders in tend of Watson.

The decision was not unexpected, as the contention of the Haverhill Board of Registrars that it was the final arbiter of elections was too dangerous a one to uphold. It is a matter for congratulation that the Socialists forced a Republican court to defeat the attempt of Republican particans to defraud us of the election.

As for Comrade Flanders, let it be nid that there does not exist in the Rocialist movement to-day a truer, hraver soul and none more worthy and deserving of the victory he shares with the Socialist Party. WILLIAM MAILLY.

STATE COMMITTEE

OF NEW JERSEY.

The last regular meeting of the New ersey State Committee was held on anday, Jan. 11, at 124 Market street,

country, sin. 11, it 124 Market afrect, e-Wark. All organized counties ex-cept Mercer were represented. On the completion of reports of dele-gates and other routine work the Sec-retary announced the result of the referendum on time and place for holding state convention. Camden, Jerney City, Paterson, Trenden, Now. Jersey City, Paterson, Trenton, New ark, Rutherford, and Hoboken were in the race and Camden won. Twelve dates were given, ranging from Jan. 10 to Labor Day, May 30 having the largest number—the result being Deco-ration Day at Camden.

The ballot for state officers showed the following result:
For National Committeeman—Chas.
Ufert of Hudson County, 166 Geo. H.

Goebel of Essex, 250; Wm. Glanz of Passaic, 29; Goebel elected.
For State Secretary—Henry R.
Kearns of Hudson, 455; elected.

For Financial Secretary—E. M. Dob-belaar of Bergen, 254; W. L. Oswald of Hudson, 143; Comrade Hufner of sex, 45; Wm. Glazz of Passale, 11-

Dobbelaar elected. For Treasurer—A. P. Firth of Hud-son, 297; Paul Koch of Union, 45; Wm. Morton of Hudson, 83; Comrade Hand-

schub, 11; Firth elected.
Hudson County, through Secretary
and its Delegate, made formal complaint of proxy or resident representa-tives on the State Committee from out-lying counties, it being the judgment of complainants that it was in violation of the constitution, which pro-vides for the election of representa-tives from their constituency. The delegates complained of held that the complaint was not well founded (givng to the clause of the constitution in question their interpretation), and further held that the complainants having been a party to the scating of delegates as resident representatives they were not competent to sit in indemen and that the matter being out of order

On ways and means it was decided to supplement the plan of the Organization Committee (the sending of individual subscription lists to all members of the party now registered and the individual members of all Sick and Death Benefit societies not antagonistic to our aims politically) by the issue of blanks to the Organiser, who is to re-caive a certain percentage of the amount collected as an addition to the stipulated sum which may be guaran teed by the State Committee at time contract for services; half the amount collected from members of the party on blanks furnished by the Organiza ion Committee to go to the county in which the respective comrade holds

For information about the S Democratic Party (Socialist Party) in New York address the State Secretary, Henry L. Slobodin, 60 Second avenue, York city.

MUX UMION-MADE GOODS.

WILL NOT DEBATE. MANUFACTURERS'

Challenge to S. B. Dutcher is Declined.

Impartial" National Economic Longue Does Not Care to Take Any Risks with Socialists.

We published two weeks ago the challenge to debate sent by Comrade Fraser on behalf of the Socialist Pro paganda Club of Brooklyn to Silas B Dutcher, Chairman of the National Economic League. This challenge was sused on the fact that the National Economic League in a circular (not in-tended for publication, by the way, but addressed only to business men) declared its purpose "to carry on an IMPARTIAL educational movement TO OPPOSE Socialism and class hatred." On the ground of this official declaration, the Socialist Propaganda Club invited the Chairman to meet a clatist in fair delate on the question of Socialism.

Mr. Dutcher, however, has no tomach for such a delaste. This is not surprising. It is pretty hard to find a capitalist advocate, however brave he may be in denouncing Socialism when there is no chance for criticism, who will venture to line up with Socialist in manly discussion oth will have an equal chance befor an audience.

Through the "Editorial Manager" of the League, Mr. Dutcher replies with a very courteously worded letter, declin-ing to debate and explaining that neither Mr. Dutcher nor anyone con-nected with the League desires to en-ter into a debate on Socialism or on any other questions which relate to the onditions between Capital and La-

It is explained that "the object and purpose of the Lengue is to promote an intelligent study and investigation of the social sciences" (but not by debates, mind you) and that "the special aim of the League will be to show the capitalist and the laborer that there is no natural antagonism between them, and that each must work in harmony to bring about industrial peace and the greatest results for the best commercial conditions of our country." This, of course, is exactly the point which Socialists contest, maintaining that there is such a "natural antagou Isin" and that the desired "harmony is impossible, and the League, as an organization for "impartial study of the social sciences" ought not to be afraid or unwilling to subject its nions to the test of public discus

WORK IN YORKVILLE.

The general meeting of the districts affiliated with the Yorkville Agitation Committee (26th, 28th, 30th, and 32d) in the Eighty-sixth Street Clubbouse last Saturday was very well attended The unions and societies which had contributed to the Yorkville campaign fund were invited to send delegates to receive the report, and the following were represented: Bricklayers No. 35, Bakers and Confectioners No. 50, Cigarunkers Nos. 90 and 141, Carpentern Nos. 300 and 513, Arbeiter Maennerchor, Moebelarbeiter Macunerchor, Cremation Society, Br. 2; Working men's Sick and Death Benefit Society Branches 24 and 158; in all, thirtee unions and societies with twenty-four delegates. This good representation of the labor organizations gave great satisfaction to the comrades as showing the increased interest of the working people of Yorkville in the inde pendent political movement of their

Bock as recording secretary. J. Obrist gave a detailed report of the work of the Yorkville Agitation Committee during the year 1902 and especially during the late campaign. In the beginning of the year a regular course of Sunday afternoon lectures at the Clubbouse was arranged, but this had ommended that in future mass meetings be arranged for the discussion of portant current events from the So-ilist point of view. The Committee had got the consent of a number of unions to have speakers address ther on Socialism at their meetings, Several such lectures had been held and more would have been done but for the difficulty of getting speakers. The campaign was a very vigorous one. Mor than 120,000 leaflets were distributed and eighty open-air meetings were held, not including a number of hall meetings arranged by the 30th A. D. The funds for this campaign were mainly supplied by donations from trade unions and other labor organiza-tions of Yorkville. The total receipts were \$216.50 and the expenditures mere \$210.45 The report was taken up in detail,

the majority of the party members and delegates present taking part in the discussion. The Committee's rec-ommendation in regard to mass meetings was concurred in and the Committee was given full power to act. It was decided to send a communication to the various organizations, urging the importance of foreign-born workingmen becoming citizens as soon as possible; also that a standing naturallration bureau be established at the Clubhouse, to give necessary informs tion to those desiring to become citi-nens. A motion was carried that a speaker be supplied to each union at least once in every three months. The such a general meeting of the Yorkville comrades, inviting delegates from sympathetic organizations, every three months, to hear reports, discuss the situation, and devise plans for extending and improving the work of the Yokville Agitation Committee. As the business had not been completed at a late hour it was voted to

ASSOCIATION.

One More Circular from President Parry.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Volces the Serrows of the Smaller Capital sts. Pressed Cown By the Trust and Hazassed By the Workers.

President Parry of the National Manufacturers' Association has insued another circular which is interesting chiefly as showing how seriously he and the class he represents are fright-cued by the growing aggressiveness of the working class. He says:

"Dear Sir:-- If you have contracts of sub-contracts with the Government, or furnish supplies to it, you cannot help but be interested in the fight which the National Association of Manufacturers is making against the Gompers eighthour blil in Congress. If you are not a Government contractor or sub con raci or and are not seiling supplies to any of the Departments, our opposition to this bill will interest you just the same. "If you are selling supplies to the Government I desire to inform you that

the best judicial opinion is to the effect that this propo ed legislation will e that put you entirely out of Government business, or so disturb your relations with the flovernment as to greatly damage your profits. One of the greatest tariff experts in the United States, a Senator from New England, has stated that this proposed law will be more fatal to the commerce of this country than a radical and sudden re-vision of the tariff. This is undoubtedly true. "It is useless for employers to try to

fight this proposition single-handed. Compers boasts that he can beat us all, if he can take us one by one. That is also true. Nor can the large steel and shipbuilding interests alone best the bill, however strong they are and how ever ably represented by attorneys. The Senate committee on education and labor, before which the bill now is, wants to hear from the "average man-ufacturer," from the hundreds and thousands of manufacturers employing anywhere from fifty to one thousand men. They want to know how this proposition will affect THEM. Our Association, composed of more than fif-teen hundred united factories, is giving the Benators this very in ormation representatives in Congress will then know the truth. It would seem as if the right should once in a while have a show against threats and coercion. We propose to win this battle. But we need

rour help--your moral support.

therefore earnestly request of you to secome a member of our Association, "You may think that this proposed eight-hour bill would be declared unconstitutional, but in the Utah case exactly similar legislation was held valid by the United States Supreme Court! There is no question but that if you are doing business with the Govern ment this proposed law will affect you at once and disastrously. It may put you entirely out of Government business. Those who are not doing bus ness with the Government will get their share of the injustice of this law in due time. Gompers frankly admits that this proposed law is intended as an opening wedge to enforce the shorter work day upon the entire country. En-ropean nations have adopted the best designs of American machinery and are working their people twelve or four-teen hours per day. We cannot compete with them on an eight-hour basis

for the world's trade. "I trust, then, that you may realise the extreme importance of united acfort, so that we may bury this bill for all time. You should regard membership in our Association as an incurance against vicious legislation which may destroy you. Dur fee is fifty dollars per year. This is less than fourteen cents a day. L your shop is union there is not a man in it who contributes less than twelve dollars per year for union purposes. Can you afford to idly fold your hands and let this warfare be waged against you without making protest? Employers of the stick together, clse they are lost. Let me bear from you. We mean business.

"Faithfully yours,
"D. M. PARRY, President The National Association

Of course Mr. Parry's siarm about the Eight-Hour Bill is unnecessary, even if it is real. That bill is not go-ing to be passed in this Congress and so the whole process of lobbying for it will have to be begun again at the next session. But their general alarm is well founded.

Judging by the long list of officers on the letter-heads, the National Manufacturers' Association seems to represent rather the smaller expitalists than the great magnates of the trusts. In their name Mr. Parry may well say "We must get together or we are lost." Most of them are lost, anyhow, in the face of the big combinations, but this makes them all the more bitter in their hatred of the labor movement. If only they could "work their people twelve and fourteen hours a day," they might have some hope. But, nias! the in-solent workingmen are dissatisfied even now and clamor for shorter hours. So the poor small capitalist sees only ruln in store for American

UNICAGO LADIES' TAILORS' STRIKE The Executive Committee of Ladies'

Tailors' Union No. 300 asks us to call on in Chicago and that ladies' tailors are requested to keep away from that city until further notice.

The Worker. OROAR OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY ion in New York State as the Social oratic Party.) PUBLISHED WEERLY AT 104 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK

By the Socialistic Go-operative Publishing Association. P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Gall: 302 John-TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance. than 100 copies, per copy

dereas all business communications, and te money orders, checks and drafts payto The Worker.

The Worker.

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Entered as accoudcians matter at the w York, N. Y., l'ost office on April 6,





THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

We beg the comrades not to ask The Worker to publish announcements or reports of ratiles, drawings, guesaing contests, and the like. The publication of such matter is a violation of the postal laws and would furnish the government with an excuse for revoking our newspaper mail permit. course other periodicals publish such matter with immunity. But we have reason to believe that any plausible pretext for interfering with the cir culation of The Worker would be engerly seized upon by the postoffice authorities, and it is therefore our duty to be very careful in such mat-

Present indications are that The Globe Fair to be held in Grand Central Palace from March 28 to April 5 will be an unpuralleled success. Comendes should consider that, once expenses are covered-and that is aiready much more than assured-every additional effort means so much net increase in the fund for the establishment of our Socialist and trade-unio daily. About two months remain in which to advertise the fair, collect prizes, arrange attractive exhibits and other features for the entertainment of visitors, sell tickets, and do all else that is to be done for this great purpose. The aid of every comrade or armpathizer in New York City or the vicinity is needed and should be given promptly and carnesti

For the benefit of several locals that have rather hastily adopted resolutions on the subject, we would call atten-Mon to the fact that the meeting of th a'ational Committee next week is regumrly called under the provisions of the second article of the national constitution of the party.

The success of last week's Cooper Union meeting for the Daily Globe shows how eager the people of this city are to listen to Socialist speakers. This makes it the more to be regretted that our city organization has allowed the time to slip by without holding a protest meeting in regard to the coal famine. Had such a meeting been called, we would have had the hall filled to overflowing with working people, glad to hear what the Social Democratic Party had to say on the subject; and the demonstration need not have cost the organization one cent. The Central Federated Union has now decided to hold such a meeting, and Social Democrats should give It their most cordial support.

"society women"-that is omen of the capitalist class-up i Connecticut, having nothing better to do, are going to hold a great cat show. 'As one of the features of the enter talament-they at first proposed a com petitive trial among klittens to see which could kill a mouse quickent. ists, however, thought this would be a cruel ammement and raised a howl. whereupod a "thrill of becree" ras

through respectable society and the ouse-killing match was called off. Meanwhile, both the ladies who wanted to see the mouse-killing and those who were horrified at the idea continue to dress themselves with laces and jewels out of dividends coined from the blood of workingmen killed in preventable "accidenta," from the year-long agony and degradation of shop girls, and the ruin of children's lives in the factories. Such is the conscience of the capitalist.

THE COAL-TARIFF FIASCO.

Exactly as we predicted. The removal of the tariff on coal has done nothing and evidently will do nothing to solve the present coal question. A London dispatch of Jan. 16 says:

"The remission of the coal duties by the United States' Congress still appears to have little or no effect on the British market. At present there are only two American orders on the ('nrdiff market, as compared with at least a dozen a fortnight ago, and even inquiry for cargoes has slackened."

When coal is being sold at a extra profit (not only a profit, but an extra profit, over the usual one) of five dollars, ten dullars, or even more per ton, the removal of a duty of 67 cents can have no appreciable effect.

There was, indeed, a partist break in coal prices, due to the accident of the temperature rising almost at the moment the repeal blit was passed But already we see that the relief was only temporary and we are told that February will probably bring greater auffering than has yet been experi enced.

We pointed out, long ago, that while the tariff system has undoubtedly helped in past years to foster the growing trusts, the trusts have now reached a stage of development in which they no longer need its assistance. Granted even, as the freetraders say and it is only part of the truth), that "The tariff is the mother of the trusts," killing the mother will ne longer injure her full-grown monstrous progeny. The trusts are not only so well established at home that the tariff is a matter of comparative indifference to them, but they are rapidly becoming, and some of them have already become, international in their scope. The only good reason for the trust magnates still insisting on the maintenance of the "protective" system is that it has done such excellent service as a fake issue on which to divide the workingmen's votes that they are loth to put it aside.

The fatuity and imbeellity of the Democratic party has once more been proven in this instance. Instead of firmly demanding measures that would give real relief to the sufferers from the coal famine, they clamored for so paitry a thing as the removal of the tariff. The Republicans took the wind out of their salis by granting it. Baer and his friends have not lost a cent by the step and Roosevelt and his friends think they have gained MORHE Votes.

But the workingmen are thinking and therefore the Socialist movement is gaining new recruits every day.

THE WORK OF MATIONAL PARTY OFFICERS.

"Above all, when a decision is made let it be accepted by its opponents in good faith, not as final, but as having. until revoked, the authority of the party which is greater than any of us. nd let a fair chance be thus given us o learn by experience whether the derision was a wise or a foolish our.

With these words The Worker closed a recent relitorial on the state autonomy discussion. We believe that to the disregard of this fundamental principle of organized effort is due the present all but universal disentisfucof the party, the imperfections of organization resulting therefrom, and the continuance, sometimes in regretably bitter terms, of the autonomy dis-

It was the duty of the National Recretary and the Local Quorum of the National Committee, taking office under a constitution framed upon the state autonomy plan, scrupulously to respect the limitations put upon them and, if the system was unworkable, let it show its own weakness, leaving no one an opportunity to impute its failure to their misconduct. They were elected as executive agents to carry out the will of the party under provi sions drawn by a national convention and affirmed by the general vote. They were not commissioned to change change. But this they seem to have

considered their special mission. We realize that the blame should not fall wholly upon Comrade Greenhann and the members of the Loca Quorum. They were placed, in many respects, in a difficult position, and it suight be hard to say whether some of their supporters or some of their factions critics have been the more re-

sponsible for their failure. If we recognize the failure and the cause of it, however, the apportionment of blame is a minor matter,

The Worker has never been astisfied with the present constitution. We still believe that it will be found pecessary to make some changes in the way of extending, as well as more cirarly defining, the functions of the Xational Committee. But the plan adopted at

Indianapolis should have a fair test, which it has not had, so far, We may probably take it for granted

that next week's meeting of the National Committee will result in a complete change in the personnel at ne tional headquarters. Whoever may be chosen as National Secretary and Local Quorum for the following years, it is absolutely necessary that the National Committee should make clear to them the character of the offices they are to assume and the limitations which they must observe. They must undetstand that they are expected to work in good faith in accordance with the party constitution, and that they should be the last to agitate against it -as was done, for instance, in the very inopportune "semi-annual report." They must understand that they are not called upon to issue official pronunciamentos in the name of the Socialist Party-as was done has summer in the case of the A. L. U. and that of the Pennsylvania campaign. They must understand that there is a great difference between their position as an executive and administrative commission and that of the National Committee itself, which, as a body of delegates elected directly by the party in the various states, comes much nearer to having the authority of a national convention. It would be well if they should understand that, even as individuals, - it would be more becoming for them not to be too eager to issue circulars, statements, and manifestos on matters of party policy, insanuch as such utteraures are very likely to be regarded as having a semi-official character and constituting an attempt to exercise undue influence on the party member ship. In general, whatever the shortcomings of the party constitution, the accoming party officers will be more likely to succeed if they entertain a

phrase, "maw wood and say nothing." Such a secretary and quorum, we be leve, will find a great deal of useful work to do and will meet but little opposition-less and less as time goes on. The comrades generally like to see work done for Socialism and they are not inclined to be captious or unreasonable or to look for technicalities to put in the way of those who wish to work.

modest idea of their position and, to

use a fercible if not altogether classic

THE CRESONS OF DE LEONISM.

We had occasion two weeks ago to deprecate the light and insecurate use of the word "De Leonism" in recent party discussions. It may not be amies to repeat a part of our remarks -bracketing a few words that we now insert:

"The word 'De Leonism' is justly odious to Socialist ears [-to the ears at least, of all who have been in the evement as long as four years. | To impute De Leouism to a comrade is to unke a very grave charge indeed against him—to accuse him, if the ord be taken in its true sense, of deliberate and systematic and malici-ous dishonesty prompted by personal and base motives. Yet in * * * party sions this word has been so handled about that it has loss much of its offensiveness and most of its definite meaning. • • • No one has been convinced by this indiscriminate use of the word; but many have been exasperated and thus made harder to nyines and Incidentally, the loose use of a word so full of meaning goes far to obscure the very important less tons [to be] learned from the experi-

It is not our intention to go over what is now fortunately becoming ancient history nor to recite again the facts that justify the definition of De Leonban we have given. A considerable proportion of those who are now party members went through the bit ter but wholesome experience in the old S. I. P. that led to the split and corganization of 1809; they, from personal knowledge, will testify that our expressions are not too strong. Hundreds more of those who, for one reason or another, stood by De Leon at that time, have since been forced to repudiate his methods; among them are included many who were, and were recognized by him to be, veritable "nillars of strength" to him in the conflict; and their denunciation of him is as much more bitter as it is fresher than ours.

De Leonism was-and still is, within its greatly narrowed scope-just what we have described. The personal nacendancy of a man given to the use of such methods was the chief proxinate cause for the split. Had be holding the same opinions, been an honester man, or had his influence been less, there can be little question that the division of the movement would have been avoided and that the differences of opinion would have been ettled and the party tactics gradually modified, by a process of internal change, to suit altered conditions and new responsibilities. But "if" is, of course, an idle word. It is easy to so that the very "narrowness" of the old S. L. P., its semi-sectorian character. which made possible or inevitable the rise and temporary domination of a De Leon, was a necessary safeguard, in the earlier days, to the integrity o even the existence of the party. The blackest secondrels in history have ment of the world. It is good to remember that. But It is good to remem her also their scoundrelism and to know fast what was its character, that

we may not less the lessen of their

story. A just abhorrence of Robes pierre should not confuse our jude ment of the Reign of Terror.

What concerns us now, in this matter, is not to denounce De Leon anew, but to define for our present and future guidance the lessons of De

Just what was it in the mental attitude, the habits of thought, of the rank and file of the S. L. P. before 1800 that made it possible for a malicious and self-seeking trickster to become the spokesman and the apparent leader of the party? We have described it as a "semi-sectarian narrowness." It may be more closely defined:

We believed, not only that a person who differed with us on minor que tions of economic theory or political practice could not possibly be right, but that he could not possibly be sin cere; when we found a person so disnenting (especially if he was in our party or showed sympathy with its general mirroses), instead of meeting him in fair argument, instead even of simply attributing his disagreement to prejudice or ignorance or stupidity, we thought it necessary to ransack his record and the records of his associated till we found some discreditable fact, which we then confidently accepted as the explanation of his dissent and the proof of his dishonesty.

Of course this is a strong statement; it is the statement of the extreme or typical case; but, with that qualification, it is a true statement of the characteristic mental attitude of the majority of the active Socialists of that

This habit of thought once served a good and necessary part. Fanaticism has its function. But before 1809 it had outlived its usefulness. Just as certain physical characteristics, nornal in the child, become symptoms of disease If they persist in the maturing youth, so the fanktikal fendency (and the tendency, which it implies, to hero-worship or extreme deference to the opinion of leaders), once serviceable to the cause, is now a thing seniously to be guarded against.

It is especially for the benefit of and

in response to occasional requests from the newer party members, who know De Leonism only as a word of evil but of vague import, that we have given space thus to define it in its two related phases—on the side of the leader and on the side of the followers. This was the essence of De Leonism! It was not the habit of paying dues, nor the advocacy of close party organization nor insistence on uncompromising political action: it was that attitude of fanaticism which stiffed frank disussion and so gave free opportunity to rancor, falsebood, and cabal, to per sonal misleadership, and to the follow ing of disastrous policies. In guarding against it, in these later days, we may well bear in mind that the same endency may show itself in the adrocacy of tactics quite different from those of the old S. L. P. We have known people who were fanatical in their professions of tolerance.

If this is the lesson of warning, there is also a lesson of encouragement in the experience of 1860 and the following years. To those who were in the thick of that fight, it is still often a matter of wonder and of for that the ovement could pass through such a erisis, throwing off a leadership so strongly founded, not only without breaking into many factions, not only vithout losing and even positively galoing strength, but without suffering any serious or general reaction from the strictly revolutionary character with which that leadership seemed so closely connected-that, in throwing off so much that was of eril, we loss so little that was of good. No more convincing evidence of the soundness of the Socialist philosophy could be asked then vitasity of the movthe alert and self-reliant intelligence of the rank and file, shown in that unpleasant but salutary episode of party history.

THE WANT BEFUNE THE BORSE, Our business system has its base

The merest trifle-nothing much, of

Only—the trouble is—you've got The cart before the horse!

You my that unless a man shall work tight earnestly, and never shirk; He may not eat. Now look—the change is small.

And yet the truth is plain to see. inices a man cats, and frequen He cannot work at all.

And which comes first? Why this plain,

The man conces first. And, look again A linhy! with an appetite to fit! You have to feed him years and year And train him up with toll and tears Before he works a bit!

And learn with these advancing years To give the oats before we ask for Not set the hungry horse to run and tell him when the race is done Then be shall have his feed!

-Charlotte Perkins Steinen

For information about the Sin ist Party in I'consylvania adde State Secretary, J. Mahlen Sara-

—Cold weather and dear coal make people think, but it is our business as coals hats to help them to think right. Circulate Socialist Hersture.



The difficulty of seeing ourselves is ne under which two sets of American white politicians have labored, but in n. It is true that we have been often shown up to each other in the heat of the hustings; yet it was flercely, and by our adversaries; and nature does not feel itself upon to identify its picture either in the rogues' or the for lery, nor in every street cry of "stop thief." But now there is at last a camera obscura on the field, which re-veals the difference between the black niggers and the white niggers (the bi red workmen in American politics be only that between a mirror and face. Without malice "our colored arudders" are devoutly reproducing ss, and in his political absurdities the colored laborer holds up to the white, a fine opportunity of seeing himself de in a glass, darkly.

Poor Tom Johnson! He is not only dampaign, but after the bubbles have settled to flat suds he runs the risk setjied to flat suds he runs the risk of going down to posterity among our lights that failed as "Bospy Tom." Rowever, Tom may think himself lucky to get down to posterity as any-lings. Pame is very freakish in our days, and Hinckley's soap may prove to be, after all, the Boswell of this

Maybe you want to know what or earth soap has to do with the next presidential election or with Tom Johnson, Well, Mayor Hipckley of Ohio has soap to sell, and for every gross box of it that reaches the market, he declares he will cast \$1.30 into that great washtub-to-be, the presi dential election of 1904. For baif a century, you know, first place among capitalistic comties as an advertiser. Day & Martin began the first half of the last century therefor in the verses of Lord Byron This century leads off with Hinckley and soap. Now which of the two

It is said that President Roosevel has taken deep alarm at the prospect of facing an adversary whose waspot is soap. There is such a varied and rough meed of it amone his riends from the Kentucky am all along the crooked line of frowsy and discolored Southern politician down to our own unblushing Odell. It (hirestens to be a campaign of paintal auggestions to a very dirty party.

Little did the great coal companie

think when intoxicated by the same of their own sufficiency is mer, they rushed a miners' strike upo the community as the labor union's Waterloo, that the Napoleons of Fi-nance would come out of it shorn of their assumed Christian character and of every other form of pretence of of course they are now willing to drop since it is of no further business us to them, but they have proved them selves so indicrously and criminally noninpetent, even to be the caretaker of the nation's coal, that the veries fool of their own company may wisely be thrown open to English coal. of it. The Pennsylvania Philistine who entered this battlefield in the armor of Republican pride and the mear of protection must straighten themselves up for compet tion with foreign coal. To be they will explain the parodox of English coal coming to America by point ing out the luxurious lives of Markle miners as compared with the poverty of the men of England. If you have another eye, please wink with It.

A socialistic force has been intro red into American politics at last; ferces now on their way to the boxes; this one to be known hence forth as the American shivers. Noth ing sentimental, nothing patriotic, rothing Republican, nothing Democratic about it, just a cold blue unartisan American shiver all over the country, a bit of freezing-out realism that will dispel more guff and bluff in one cold night than the Bryans and ers can replace by rhetoric in a whole campaign. Hurrah for the Con Trust which is helping to freeze us ou of Hell into Socialism.

The solidarity of the capitalist class as a world concert and conspiracy against all interests but its own has yet to be fully realized by its subject peoples. During a dinner of the City Club of New York the other evening. Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street italiway let this little cut significantly polep out of his bag. Being advised to study the railroad systems of European countries as a means of improving that he is hignest a consulting mem-ber of the railroad systems of London, Paris, Liverpool, and elsewhers, and that, as such, he has just sout advice that, as such, he has just sent advice out to some of them to drop, or not to helpst, some of the very manus of re-nief now suggested in New York. If teachingmen will ponder over this little pressy, pointer tony will see what a mighty, international, secret suclety capitalism has become; and they will strengthen their expanisations interna-tionally to meet a power so lawless, so despressus and so labuman as this in-ternational association of capitalisms asset over by.

Let us hypnotice ourselves with the Let us hypotoles consulves with the insunage of prosperity, let us boost our opulence, at least until the next election. The follow who acknowledges his present dreary life struggle is not a patriot. The pusper who admiles that he does not own another pair of lesseches is not warthy of he injugation of the Benighted States. Look at the banks over our landers. Look at the banks, cry our leaders Aft of them in Chicago have paid extra dividends. Never mind about the poor peculo perishing for lack of coal: but remember, how much of this glorious prosperity arises from the extra coin

on the extra prices of what was sold. Cuba also is reported to be bursting with prosperity, a New Atlantis basking in the combined beams of Room velt and reciprocity. Keep the lie up gentlemen, if you are patriots.

Confiscation, which has been so long liscussed with diagnst by our oppo-ents in public meetings, is gradually eing stripped of its terrors as a hor rible theory and has entered into the life of many American cities as a condition reasonable, necessary and righ when citizens are perishing for lack o coal and railroad companies are en-sconcing it under their very noses for a rising market. A few more coal strikes like this and the fetish of the rights of private proportarians under all circumstances to hold anything they have a mind to, will be so badly damaged as to look like an old Chines jom. To be sure, the right of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness may be appealed to in favor of the ities that are confincating company oal; but if the Supreme Court is even possion to it will decide that it is natitutional rather to die of coal in the other fellow's car than to take-it me and live.

Low, Baer, and Markle! Upon thes three the eyes of the millio habit the great Manhattan refrigerato have been turned for mercy: bu found none. Business is business; and even if their few well-worn platitudes of pity and "I assure yous" could warm the city, they would surely no have given us even these. warm" is not their business, but "Ye must buy." Fellow sufferers, we are now beginning to find out which of these two, the capitalist or the work man, can be most easily dispense with. Had the whole Baer family per red this winter, no one would have lacked coal.

The working people of Cuba are miserably poor. In Havana they are still on the hungry hustle looking for work and getting abot, by recently dereloped bourgools firm-handed-patriam for not finding it. Very, v poor and belpless are "the free con petitive production slaves" of Cuba like their brethren of all capitalisti countries. But Cuba itself, that is, th ond owners recently arrived there, is coing a fine gilt-relged ora of pr perity, until the victims begin to think As the workers of the million-people itles must think first, we know, here in New York, just how long the people of Cuba are to wait and want and bo-long the bondholders are to bloat.

That Van Dyke burned in the Gould fire the other night was Gould's Van Dyke. He bought it and there's au end on't as things go. A Murillo, Corregio, a Raphael may belong to Mr Gould; and except those imbedded in the walls of the great national structures, it is easy to see that all the world's art treasures may, or must competent and tasteless right of the Philistipe of private property over the world-artist and the world's art is not the least among the emisent unfitnesses of the private man to run the world. John C. Spooner, the gushing geyne

of Wisconsin, has been cancussed back to the Senate. This gentleman is the most characteristic type now existing of the mature American politician, And our political system, which has proved false to everything else, will not even be true to itself if Spooner comes shor of the presidency. He possesses all the remorseless rhetoric of the new trade patriotism whose soul is only a few phrases and a flag. Having a good but the nearest barricade of his class, his mental range is an alternate swing from success to scorn. No man in the Senate so well represents the Rabylonish spectre of imperial capitalism as be. The impending conquest of American's millions by the collosal magnificence of the dollarocracy are net forth in the armed libs and speers the grip,

Mr. Mondell, a Republican of Wy-

oming, objected to the remission of the coni tax on the ground that it would admit competition and so injure the coal industry of his section. The Senators all to a man, will stand for competition in production, the cardinal virtue of capitalistic economy. But with what Mr. Mondell calls the coal industry, that is, the division of the profits, there must be no competition. The trust for profit sharers, the anarchy of disorganized personal dependency for laborers. With the patriot repulses the foreigners from Canada who mine coal and speak Eng lish in order to help the American laborer coming from the Himslayan mountains who cannot speak English and knows nothing of trade unions. Our magnificence as a nation restr pon our defenceless men competing. A window cleaner residing on the Bowery has been fixed ten dollars for wanting to see Mr. Morgan. Now, as

there a great number of other peop in the city who want to see Mr. Mo gan, I would confidentially advise them to say nothing about it. Luxutham to say sorting should it. Loxu-riss of that sort come high; for though the cat may look at a King, the species known as American clines must not even want to see Mr. Morgan except he has tan dollars about him or a domach for prison diet. The face of the poer old "Sun" (a

newspaper which was once a feature in New York's morning rush) is covered all over with a new pimple "trust busting." In view of the well "trest besting." In view of the well known fact, so often proved by the "San" itself, that there are no trusts in this country, it seems odd that the "San" should enamer itself so of a vulgarly phrased impossibility. But the poor editor has been going on a wooden leg over since his row with Big Six, and whether he takes his edi-

THE CONSERVATISM OF THE PEOPLE.

By Horace Traubel.

hoose to make about the violence of the people suppose you think a little about the peacefulness of the people. After your police and your sheriffs and your Pinkertons and your soldiers have done their best and their worst, go among the people, get away from the disciples of slander and force, and take a look for yourself out into the disturbed world. And when you do this I know what you will see. You will not see war, You will see peace. You will not see a people ensit aroused to a quarrel. You will see people slow of anger and patient to ensily n last degree. You will not see a people full of quibble. You will es people guildess and unsuspecting. Such things you will see. And you will not see them here and there, playing a role of exceptions. You will see them everywhere. And you will realine that the people have used you well. Used you far too well.

Now you will not wonder at the vio-lence of the people. You will wonder at the peace of the people. You will consider that you have for so many years been allowed to eat of the fruit of exploitation. You will touch the coat upon your back. You will ask: "How is it that this coat is still on "How is it that this coat is still on my back? Why is it that some man with a better right to it than I have has not taken it from me?" You will see the omniprevalent social wrongs. And you will wonder why the people do not revolt. You will believe the people are meek. You know you would not tolerate for one minute the insults you heap upon the labor of the world. And yet you do not resign your mastership.

You may even think yourself superior to the men you have robbed. Most of us do. We hate the man we Yet is is not hard to rob. Injure. Especially if the someone robbed conrents to be robbed or wishes you to rob him. And that is the point. The people to-day wish you to rob them. They provide the way and you bring the will. They are so peaceful they would rather let you rob them than resent your robbery with some act of

Is your victim weak because he is weak? He is weak because he is strong. He is humble because he is weak? noise. He does not lack the wit to role you. He tacks the disposition. This is not because he is your unperfor It is because he has had a better chance to practice honesty. Your money, your power, has left you no margin for honesty. Your increments are all in your way. But labor keeps man close to essentials. Essentials make man honest. The first lesson of the soll to labor is an exercise its

Man is very patient. He has been lashed, driven and starved. He has cone down to premature graves. All I the wrath of the people is aroused

After you have made all the row you | that you might live. What constitutes your superior claim to life? Your ability as a master of slaves? A man born to iuxury is spoken of as born well. But who is born so iii? For every man who is born well a thousand at least must be born iil. You are that one. And you shudder. What may not the thousand do to you? They are that thousand. And the thousand let you alone.

Remember the thousand. Watch the housand. They are very patient, thousand. They carry their cross without a word. They look into the faces of their chil-dren and say nothing. But—watch them. They are indeed gentle. They handle you as if you were a delicate resepetal. They feed you with ready hands and give you the best of their best. And they eat dry bread and dress in rags. For you. They do not hit you. They feed you. How long do you think that the

good lumor of the thousand will inst? I hone you will come out of your sleen before their patience is exhausted. Probably you will. You have strange warnings. You are conscious of confidences and of summonses and of mysterious demands. And white your soul is struggling to throw off its be wildering lethargy the people grow, Will the thousand as they grow in

knowledge grow as well in patience? When they grow to see the truth will they still run your errands? Lind you not best be about and stirring? There are preparations for you to make fore you are ready for your own re tirement. The people do you no vio lence. And they may always respect your hody. But when they get ready and their unrich is begun what do you think will happen to you if you are still blocking the road?

But you will not block the road. You will have caught on and got on before the dauger line is reached. You will have learned that back of the peace of the people is a menace. You will learn that the very peace of the people in a weapon which will utterly destroy you. The you, the man, may live for ever for all the people care. But the people have it in for you, the ex-ploiter. That you is now enjoying its last privileges.

No the people are very peaceful. They are. Sure enough they are. But there is method in that peace. The neonle will atomach erwrythiag. they will also live. And life to the people means death to averything in rou which is against the people.

The people are very patient. They have carried you a long league. But they are to drop you off their backs at last. Prepare for your fall. wish to land on a soft footbold get of before you are thrown off. The peace of the people will count for little when

ucal, perhaps, slowly and crudely-

but it will be written. And it will have a scope wider than President

Jordan allows. It will show, by laborious examination of social and vital statistics, in the light of the Dar-

winian idea of natural selection, not

the real significance of war alone, but the real significance of the economic

The theory of Darwinism is so freely

and recklessly used nowadays as as argument against Socialism, used by

men who do not know their Darwin

or know it only as a theologian knows his Bible tto say nothing of our Kip-

system of capitalism of which war

only a part.

torial walks abroad in literature, science, politics, religion or art, you see, instead of the broad foot of the cider Dana, the sharp, small puncture of his wooden peg. The "Sun" longer even technically bonest where it can hit the working democracy of America. Socialism laugh with him at this trust busting; but it is because we know the absurdity of it, while Dana ocks because he thinks it might be done, and because he thinks that com-mon people are going in for the bust-

approaching dissolution of capitalism as a natural power in state and civili zation, is the impatience even of our high-placed judges to get into commercial grabbery with the other suc ity. A whole string of them, while yet on the bench, are taking office and oluments from banks, companies and corporations. When shame dier on the bench, the political corpse is ready for the Socialist undertaker.

Current # # Literature

All books and pamphlets mentioned in this column may be obtained through the Bocialist Literature Com-pany, 184 William street, New York.

President Jordan of Stanford Unibrilliant of present-day American college men. We alternate between admiration and annopance at his treatment of social questions; but we can forgive him much for the suggestion contained in this little massage which effects of war, recently published by the American Unitarian Association of "Doubtiess one war will not ruin a

nation. Doubtless it will not destroy its virility or impair its blood. Doubtless a dozen wars may do all this. The difference is one of degree alone; I wish only to point out the lendency. That the death of the strong is a true cause of the decline of nations is a fact beyond cavil or question. The 'man who is left' holds always the future in his grass. One of the great books of our new century will be some day written on the selection of men, the acreening of human life through the actions of man, and the operation of the institutions men have built up. It will be a survey of the stream of social history, its whirls and eddies rapids and still waters, and the effect of each and all of its conditions on the heredity of men. The survival of the fit, and the unfit, in all degrees and conditions will be its subject-matter. This book will be written, not roughly and hastily, like the present frag-mentary casay, still less will it be a brilliant effort of some analytical imagination. It will set down sobarly and atstistically the array of facts which as yet no one possesses; and the new Darwin whose work it shall be must, like his predecessor, spend tweninust, the ms preservance, spend tradi-ty-five pears in the gathering of 'all facis' that can possibly bear on the situation. When such a book is writ-ton, we shall know for the first time the real significance of war."

This book will be written-piece-

lings and Roosevelts, with their florid potheogis of "Nature, red in tooth nd claw's that a real study of natural election among elvillated men is one of the crying needs of the time, In the "Comrade" for January Father McGrady contributes to the "How I Became a Socialist" series; his recent resignation of his pulpit, on ecount of the attempt of the church athorities to dictate to him in politiknown committee, Robert Rives La-

cal matters, makes the article timely. Another interesting feature of the magazine is the article on New Utopin"; a sketch of true of tions in New Zealand, by our about two years. The day of "New Zeumndism" in the Socialist movenest in the United States is he pretty well past, but LaMonte's pre Worker, helps in drawing the line between real Socialism and the hastard species, a cross between sentimental reform and shrewdly class-conscious capitalist politics, which has been so widely advertised from the Autipodes Carmen Shufter, Grace Woodward Smith William L. Benesal, Owen R. Lovejoy, and Charlotte entribute to this number of the "Comrade," and there are illustrations by J. H. Morier, F. Dahme, and Ryan Walker. The editor's "Views and Reviews" are worhly of attention, as

Three of the articles in the January unaber of the "International Socialis Review"—"The American Labor Move-ment," by G. A. Hoehn, "Who Said 'Scab'?" by John Murray, Jr., and Scab'T' by John Murray, Jr., and 'The California Situation," by M. W. Wilkins-deal with a matter of lively present interest. Under the title "Trade Unions and the Socialist Party." the editor writes very forcibly on the same subject. We reproduce in this issue of Worker a part of the editorial Why Co-operatives Have Pailed" by Murray E. King is an excellent an-swer to a question that still-though not so much as three or four years ago—troubles many new Socialists. A. M. Simons contributes an extensive review of Bishop Spaiding's book on "Socialism and Labor." Ernest Untermann's review of recent events is Germany to well worth rending

-We wish to double the circulation of The Worker in the next six months WM you belp us?

-Keep a few copies of L bor Politics" circulating in your shop or your union. You can get ten copies for 20 cents or fifty for 85 cents. So-cialist literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

Local New Haven, Conn., at its last regular meeting elected officers as fol-lows: Organizer, Julius J. Paecht, 329 Winchester avenue; Recording Secre tary, Chas. Volmer; Financial Secretary, and Treasurer, Wm. Lefste Literature Agent, Corpelius Mahoney Party Press Agent, John Holser; Auditing Committee, Adolph Laine, Otto Bruning, and Edward Luyka. It was reported that the net proceeds of the New Year's ball exceeded \$130. It was voted to lean the State Committee \$20 to help cover expenses of National Committeeman Sweetland in attending the meeting at St. Louis. The local decided to request Comrade Herron to lecture in Warner Hall, opposite the Yale University buildings; an admis nion for of 10 cents to be charged John W. Brown of Hartford will also lecture in New Haven at an early date. Each ward was called upon to send delegate to the Central Committee which meets at 746 Chapel street on Bunday, Jan. 25, at 10 a. m. Important husiness concerning the city eletion is to be taken up.

Sunday evening, Jan. 25, J. Mahlo Barnes will speak at the headquarters of Local Philadelphia, 1305 Arch atreet, his subject being, "The Needs of the Socialist Movement at Present." All who are interested are invited to attend and to take part in discussion

A Western tour which will extend to the Pacific Coast is being arranged for Father T. McGrady for next summer.

The mining district of Ohio has at last been invaded and a good local with sixteen charter members has been organized at Jacksonville in been organized at Jacksonville in Athens County, which is the stamping und of Gen. Grosvenor.

The Secretary of State of Ohio has decided that the national emblem of the party is not permissible to go on the ballot in Ohlo as the party's emthe ballot in Ohio as the party's em-blem. Indications are that the Arm and Torch will now be adopted, that emblem being permissible under the

Ohio state headquarters will be removed to Cleveland a referendu-to that effect having carried. Critchiow will continue as State Secretary. He has been elected as National Committeeman by a vote of 220 to 185 for Max S. Hayes and 38 for Rober

The Ohio State Secretary is arrang Ing tours in the state for N. P. Uelger, Gleo. A. Sweetland, and W. J. White, He also has charge of all dates for Father McGrady. Wm. Thurston Brown addresses several meetings in the state this month.

Frederick G. Strickland and Chas Frederick to. Sericano Oliver Jones will work in Indiana during February and will make a few dates in Southwestern Ohio during the dates in Southwestern Ohio during the dates in Southwestern Ohio during the early part of March, after which direct to Colorado, with head

Father McGrady spoke at Warren and Ashtabula, O., during the past week. Dates are already arranged for Jeffersonville, Ind.; Massilion, Cleveland, Toledo, Postoria, Porte mbus, O., and he takes the Borialist end of the debate to be held in New Castle, Pa., Jan. 29, 30, and 31.

The following officers were elected at the meeting of Local Hudson County hast Sunday: Organizer, C. Kronenberg: Assistant Organizer, Win. C. Will hausen; Becording Secretary, Carl Pankopf; Financial Secre-tary, F. Grueninger, Jr.; Treasurer, C. es: Literature Agent, Fred. Krufft; delegates to State Committee, W. L. Oswald, and Fred. Krafft; Auditors, H. Hartmann, A. Orgonik, and A. Kamps. On the reading of the tabulated vote for state officers a lengthy debate followed, during which it was claimed that the vote had been nced for certain candidates and that branches which are otherwise never heard of handed in what they claimed the vote of their membership. Local sindson County decided to de new referendum vote on the state officers and place of state convention. The branches of Local Hudson County were requested to offer dum in proper form. The beal has seventeen branches, with sounty headquarters at 324 Central Brenne, Jersey City.

After completing the arrangements or the lecture of Comrade McGrady at Memorial Hall, Toledo, O., on the at Memorial Hall, Toledo, U., on the evening of Tweeday, Jan. 27, Local Toledo socured the consent of Comrade Jas. F. Carey of Massachusetts to stop off that evening on his way to the meeting of the National Committee and deliver an address. The Toledo comrades want to make this a record-breaker, and all local readers of this source are upper to a maint in the work. breaker, and all local readers at the paper are urged to assist in the work. Tickets, advertising cards, etc., can be secured at the barber alon of Henry Bowers, 413 Summit street. Ad mis-aion to all parts of the hall is ten cents. the vicinity of Toledo mrades in the vicinity of Toledo il do well to avail themselves of

Local Jackson County (Kaussa City). Me., has endorsed the resolutions of Local St. Louis, published elsewhere in this paper, repudiating the policy of fusion and calling for the resignation of Comrades Greenbaum, Putnam, Dunn, and Roche as members or offi-cers of the National Committee.

The debate between Bepresentative James F. Carey and Funderic J. Stim-son has been arranged to take place on Saturday evening, Feb. 7, in Fancuil

The Wentworths, of Chicago, will give their lecture and readings next Sunday evening, Jan. 25, at Paine Memerial Hall, 9' Appleton 'street, Boston, under the direction of the Wemen's Socialist Club. Admission is ten cents

Socialist organisations in Southern Connecticut met at 746 Chapel street,

platform, which has been printed is the Italian language, was adopted by the meeting and other Italian literature the Socialist Party, the S. L. P. and in-

American Branch, Local New Haven meets at 746 Chapel street, Saturday, Jan. 34, at 8 P. M.

Although organized only two months age the Socialist club of Kearney, N. J., now has a club house at 256 Kearney avenue and a membership of 62. The club will give an entertainment and re-ception on Friday evening, Jan. 30, at Evans Hall, corner of Johnson avenue and John street, the feature of which will be the production of Frederick Krafft's Socialist play "Now and

The Labor Lyceum in Rochester was taxed to its fullest capacity at Com-rade Franklin H. Wentworth's address last Saturday. Eugene V. Debs wil speak in the same place on Feb. 8. The local will give a ball at Fitzhugh Hallon Feb. 23 to raise money for the next campaign: the price of tickets is 25 cents. At the last business meeting the following officers were elected: Orgnuizer, Charles Bach; Literature Agent, Joel Moses; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, M. Drysdale; Recording Secretary, George Suter.

Party in Bloomfield, N. J., takes place at the Labor Lyceum, 90 Myrtle street, Saturday, Jan. 24, at S P. M. A full ticket will be nominated.

New York State.

John Steige has been elected Litera ture Agent by Local Highland Palls, N. Y., and will act as agent for The Worker, in place of F. M. Dennis.

The Orange County Committee of the Social Democratic Party has or-ganized a class in social economy to ganized a class in nocial economy b meet at Marx Hall, Highland Falls every Bunday at 3 p. m. It is expected that within a few weeks other classes will be formed in Newlurg, Cornwall, Middletown, Port Jervis, Sparrow Middletown, Port Jervis, Sparrow Bush, Walden, and Central Valley. The kiea is to carry on a work of thorough Socialist education, preliminary to organizing locals of the party.

At the last meeting of Local Peeks kill the follows: Micers were elected: Organizer and Literature Agent, A. F. Organiser and Interaction Agents. 3-br. Simmonds; Recording Secretary, John McGovern; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, John J. Heleker, Jr.; Auditors, Sein Taber and T. W. Haynes; Delegates to County Committee, A. F. Simmonds, John J. Heleker, Jr., Stuar Conklin. The local will put up a ticke for the municipal election in March. and has elected a campaign committee Local Peckskill now has a membershi of thirty in good standing.

New York City.

Courtenay Lemon will lecture on "The Socialist View of the State, State Interference and State Capitalism" fore the West Side Socialist Club, in Clark's Hall, northwest corner of Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, Friday evening, Jan. 23. Free lec tures are given here every Friday evening, and strangers are cordially welcomed. The following Friday, Jan. 30, George D. Herron will address the club on "Socialism and Patriotism."

Leonard D. Abbott will lecture for the Socialist Literary Society at 241 East Bruadway on Sunday evening, Jan. 25, on "The Socialist Ideal." Admission is free and all readers of The Worker are invited to attend and bring their frieuds.

The Bronx Agitation Committee of the Social Democratic Party is run ning a series of Sunday evening lec tures at Zeltner's Morrisania Park 170th street and Third avenue. On Sunday evening, Jan. 25, Organizer James N. Wood speaks on "Socialism and Politics." L. D. Mayes, P. J Cooney, B. A. Glibbs, and Warren At-kinson will speak on succeeding Sun-days. Admission to these meetings is free and discussion is invited after

The committee appointed by the Sothe purpose of devising ways and means for the advancement of wo-man's suffrage has decided to hold branches in this vicinity, the first one to take place in February for ined at Oriando on Jan. 9, 1906, with one to take place in February for Branches 7 and 10 and the second in March for Branches 8 and 11. It was further decided to communicate with the branches in Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louia, advising them of the action taken here and the necessity of agitation in this line. The next meeting of the committee will be held on Jan. 27, at 8 p. m., at the residence of Mrs. Dr. Ingermann, 121 East 112th street. A full attendance of members is expected.

Jacob Gordin lectured at the meet ing of the Social Democratic Educa-tional Club of the 8th A. D., last Friday evening, at 82 Forsyth street. Various classes are being arranged to meet at the clubrooms, 81 Orchard

At Colonial Hall 101st atreet and Columbus avenue, on Sunday evening. Jan. 25, Dr. E. Pish Clarke will speak on "Some l'hases of Socialism." Com-rade Strobell's lecture last Sunday on "The Socialist Solution of the Liquor Problets" was very well attended. Many Prohibitionists were present and look an active part in the discus A challenge was effered to the Socialists to debate the question which party offers a solution of this problem, which will probably be taken up.

Kings County Committee will not take place at the Socialist Club as usual hosytotres. Arrangements have been made for the next mosting of the com-mittee at the Bruoklyn Labor Lyceum, 940-957 Willoughby avenue, Saturday, Jan. 24, et 8 p. m.

Socialist organisations in Southern Sth. 12th and 16th Assembly Districts Connecticut must at 746 Chapel street. New Haven, on Jan. 18, and discussed to be present at the effect of the Organization of Coal New Plane for mailing the Italian Socialism Tork, Sunday, Jan. 25, 6 P. M. Bud-

brought up and prompt attenda-

At the last meeting of the 14th A. D. it was decided to subscribe for 50 conies of The Worker per week and have them placed on all newsetands in the district. The following officers were elected: Recording Secretary, E. Meyer Financial Secretary, J. Daving; Treas urer, R. Meyer; Auditors, H. Albert and T. Birk; Librarian, H. Burlich; Agitation Committee, D. Baumert, O. Berger, J. Daving, E. Moyer, T. Birk, Hartman; Delegates to the General Committee, F. Bottger, B. Gopfert, E. Meyer; Delegates to Globe Conference, G. Lindner and B. hieyer. The financial report for the last quarter shows: Income, \$120.45. expenditures, \$98.28; imlance on hand Jan. 1, \$22,17. The business meetings and fourth Thursday in each month at 238 East Tenth street and all sympathisers in the district are invited to attend and become party members.

Comrades Welss, Kramer and Paulitsch were elected as delegates to the General Committee at the last meting of the 18th and 20th A. D. It was de cided to postpone the matter of head-quarters, as rents are exorbitantly high, Reports showed that the festi val was very successful. Two dollars was donated for Comrade Epstein.

At the Socialist Educational League 953 Second avenue, on Friday evening. Jan. 23, J. Dorman will lecture of Dickens, and on Sunday evening, Jan. 25, H. Gaylord Wilshire will speak on the subject, "Let the Nation Own the

P. J. Cooney will speak on Sunday evening, Jan. 25, at the Socialist Pro pagnida Club, 315 Washington street Brooklyn, on "Christianity and So

The last meeting of the Young Men's Social Democratic Club of Brooklyn was well attended and a great deal of business was transacted. The next meeting is on Thursday, Jan. 22, at the Labor Lyceum, with discussion on the

The ball committee of the 10th and 20th A. D., Brooklyn, asks that mem bers of the Young Men's Social Dem ocratic Club be present at the Labor Lyceum on Friday evening, Jan. 23.

IN THE SUNNY SOUTH.

Report Showing that the Socializ Party Has Taken Good Root in the State of Florida.

The Socialist movement has been slow in taking root in the South, as was natural, that part of the country having been, until recently, almost en tirely an agricultural region, so that while class divisions were very clearly drawn, they were not on modern in-dustrial lines and there was no such thing as a class-conscious proletariat. Conditions are now rapidly changing. bowerer, and there can be but little doubt that before the next national election the Socialist Party will be well organised in most of the Southern states. In our lasne of Dec. 28 ere printed some news showing the awakening of the working class in Louisiana. Similar indications came from Arkansas and Georgia. week we are alle to present the first annual report of the State Committee of the Socialist Party of Florida, which shows that the movement is that state is now growing vigorously The State Secretary is W. R. Healey of Longwood. He reports as follows on the work so far accomplished:

"In presenting the first report of the work of this office we desire to thank the comrades for the many expressions of confidence and words of encourage-ment we have received. We trust the results will justify them.

The first local was organized at Or lando on Nov. 18, 1901, and was followed by Longwood, Tamps, West Palm Beach, and Lakeland. These five met in convention at Orlando on July 14, 1902, and formed a state or-gaultation. Locals Jacksonville and Plant City were in existence at this me, but did not take part.

"The work of the convention was abmitted to referendum vote and

"The following locals have since 22 members. Several others are ex-pected shortly. This work of organis-ing the negroes should be taken up by the locals.

"We have every reason to expect a number of additional locale in the near future as a result of Comrade Chase's lecture tour and a hundred circular appeals for this work have been sent out.

"We desire to call the attention of the comrades to the importance of bestirring themselves in this work of organization. It is vital to the success of our movement. We are a political party and unless we have a perfect organization and plenty of self-sacrifielng comrades we stand a poor chance of successfully overthrowing organized capitalism, which will not accuple to use any means to defeat our

"We would refer the comrades to the "We would refer the committee to the financial report, and bug to remind thm that the State Committee is charged with the work of organization and propaganda throughout the state. This we cannot do unless there is a large increase of members and promp payment of dues, or liberal donation from friends of the cause.

"There have been received at this office 213 letters and other mail packages. We have sent out 352, including a quantity of literature, largely donated by a few comrades at Ortando

nated by a few comrades at Orlando and Longwood.

"The following counties have elected atate committeemen: Ornage, J. J. Morris, of Sanford; Hillseborough, F. W. Edmunds of Tamps; Dude, F. Carlson of West Palm Beach; Polk, J. L. Miller of Labeland; Dural, A. T. Cuyner, H. D., of Gilmore; Volunts, C. G. Smith of Goodsiff.

"Requests were sent to all lecale on Sopt. 12. author." "Requests were sent to all locals on Sopt. 12, asking for nominations for Kattonal Committeeman. W. C. Green and H. W. Greetham of Orlando and W. E. Healey of Longwood were

named. The two former declined and,

"The coming tour of John C. Chase of Massachusetts will, we expect, result in much good to our movement locture is a success, as far as they are concerned, which means the attend-ance and perfect arrangements. Be sure that all the country around sure that all the country around knows about it. Remember in this, as in everything else, 'Everybody's busi-

ess is nobody's business.'
"We are indebted to Comrade Rev. W. H. Greetham of Orlando for the

loan of a mimeograph which is very helpful in the work of this office. "The State Committee donated lit-erature to the amount of several dollars to the Duval County campaign. We desire to thank the comrades of Local Jacksonville for their service to the cause in putting out a legislative ticket, which, in the face of many difficulties, polled a very satisfactory vots, being an increase of over 800 per cent. "Your Secretary visited Jacksonville

in the interest of the proposed state paper. If this paper can be estab-lished on the lines suggested we believe it will be a power in building up the organization. While there, we visited the comrades at St. Augustine. We have also had the pleasure of neeting with the Orlando comrades or several occasions. We are impressed from these visits (which were at our own expense) with the need of a good organizer to occasionally visit the old locals and organize new ones. The ficid is white unto the barvest, but where are the respers?

"in conclusion, let us impress upon you this fact. Your Committee will reflect the enthusiasm of the comrades at large. If they are apathetic, the Committee will be the same. We therefore urge you to attend your locals and see that every obligation is cheerfully met; that your officers are given the encouragement and support that will cause them to but forth every effort to build up an organization that will batter down the citadel of rent interest, and profit in this state, which must be destroyed before we can have a Brotherhood of Man. With Comrade bels we solemily protest against a system in which the laplogs of the rich are the social superiors of the children of the poor. "W. R. HEALEY.

"State Secretary." The accompanying financial report shows receipts as follows: For dues, Local Oriando, \$13; Longwood, \$4.10; Lakeland. \$1.40; West Palm Beach, \$11.10; Tampa. \$8.00; Jacksonville, \$8.50; Pinnt City. \$4; Goodnii, \$1.70; 81. Augustine, 82; 86. Petersburg. \$1.80; members-at-large, \$3; for supplies, from various locals, \$3.85; denated, 64 conts; total, \$64.29. Exnuses were: Dues to National Com mittee, \$30.70; printing, \$11.05; sta-tionery, supplies, and postage, \$19.57, leaving a balance of \$2.97.

NATIONAL SECRETARY'S DECEMBER REPORT

National Secretary Greenbaum's financial report for December shows receipts for party funds as follows: Balance, Dec. 1, \$618.72; for dues— Alabams. \$8.70; Arizons. \$1.80; Arkansan, \$7.70; California, \$25; Con-necticut, \$16.15; Florida, \$5; Illinoia, \$10; Indiana, \$50.90; Kentucky, \$4.05; Louislana, \$6.30; Maine, \$25; Massachusetta, \$30; Minnoseta, \$10; Missouri, \$16.30; Montana, \$10; Maryland, 70 cents; New Hampshire, \$8.75; New Jersey, \$30; New York, \$125; Ohio, \$50; Pennsylvania, \$60; Tennessec, \$3.60; Vermont, \$3.70; Virginia, \$1; Washington, \$27.30; West Virginia, \$2.60-total for dues, \$566.45; supplies, \$34.80; miscellaneous, \$15.14; total, 81,135,11,

Expenses were: National Secretary's malary, 383.37; J. S. Roche, salary, 348; office help, 364; Labor Lecture Bureau (postage and printing), \$21; propaganda, \$193.00; Mrs. H. B. East, balgands, \$100,307; Mrs. D. B. Bant, Imparance for convention report, \$55; W. R. McDermot, ditto, \$100,08; A. S. Edwards, on account Chicago N. E. B., \$25; postage, stationery, exchange, ex-press, and telegrams, \$25.05; emblems and supplies, etc., \$124; office equip ment and other expenses, \$21.80; total, \$764.20; balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1908, \$370.01.

On Dec. 1 there was \$5,10 on hand for the strike fund and during the month \$40.10 was received on the same account. The sum of \$45.28 was remitted to Secretary Wilson of the United Mine Workers.

CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

Organiser Wood acknowledges following 'Further' niedma and pay rollowing further pledges and payments for the Auxiliary Campaign Fund of Local New York: John F. Handlon, \$1 pledged and paid; A. L., \$10 pledged, \$1 paid; total to date, \$72 pledged; \$4.75 paid.
Additional receipts for the State

Campaign Fund of 1902 are: Sam Eiges, List 179, 50 cents; Bricklayers' Union No. 35, Lists 6061, 6063, 6084. \$1.10; Local Kings County, donation \$40; total to date, \$2,930.25.

Branch 152 of the Kranken Kasse has given \$3 to the Parado Pund, bringing the total to \$149.

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LOCAL 476, MACHINE WOOD WORKERS AND TURNERS. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Meets every Tuesday at Bohemin Hall, 323 East Seventy-third street, New York. Financial Secretary, W. E. P. Schwartz, 27 Fulton avenue, Astoria, L. I.: Recording Secretary, Chas. Fiescler, 523 East Eightyfifth street, New York.

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THE COMING PUBLISHING TRUST.

Millionaire Munsey Lays Down the Lines of a Social System Radically Different from That Which Socialists Strive For-Which Will-Workingmen Choose?

Mr. Frank A. Munsey, millionaire, to decide which system he favors. The nud owner of half a dosen magasines and three daily papers—the New York "Daily News," the Boston "Journal," will of necessity help toward the and the Washington "Times"—recent-ly spoke on journalism before the stu-dents of Yale University. In the course of his remarks he made several state-ments that tend to show what may be expected to happen with the publish-ing business of the United States in the very near future. The New York "Daily News" reports Mr. Munsey's speech in part as follows: "There is an portant development that is going to play a chief part in bringing our newspapers down to a rational size and in establishing journalism on better and broader lines than ever before. It will be the combination of many newspapers under a single own-

"If I read the signs of the times aright, three or four years will show great strides in this respect. In fact, it is my belief that the newspapers. the magazines, the books, and all the periodicals of one kind and another will be published by about three or four concerns."

These "three or four concerns" will of course be under the complete con-trol of the capitalist class and they will then be able to mold and shape public opinion in true imperialistic fashion. The Socialist press and some other few exceptions will then alone remain to voice the protests of the orking class in their struggles and to cause the Socialists and progressive trade uniquists to do all in their power to further the establishment of their own daily newspaper. With the ad-vent of the predicted Publishing Trust It would be rather a gloomy prospect if the class-conscious workers would not have their own press to fight their

Here is another admission made in the same speech which speaks vo-umes: "That you will be a salarie worker instead of a proprietor there in little doubt. This thought may a good deal of sunshine out of the ught may take ture, but in reality it will not work to your disadvantage. You will escape the wear and tear of proprietorship" —how very solicitous for others!—"and your earnings will doubtless be as

great or greater.
"You will lose only sentiment. Indeed, I seen nothing but a splendid future for the newspaper man, with an average income well exceeding that of the lawyer, the doctor, or the clergy-

'Men endowed with the ability to n successful enterprises of their own ill still be factors in affairs, and will be better off in our new aconomic sys-tem than they have been as independ-ent units in the Industries and com-

merce of America.
"The modern tendency towards combluation has created much uneasiness, but I am confident that this popular anxiety is not well founded.
"Each period in the march of time

must work out its own systems. That they will be worked out equitably, and in the best interests of all, there

"It is simply a matter of readjust ment to new ways of doing things, and the process will not be half so trouble-some as it now looks to be. Pifficulties are usually at their worst when in the prospective." (This latter sentence is very true and we Socialists can say the same to those who pooh-pooh the idea of the Co-operative Common-

will be free from the worries and anxieties of financing their enter-prises." (But what—oh, what, we ask —will become of the incentive?) "The organizations themselves will bear this burden, and it is a burden, by the way, that has bruken the heart and crushed out the life of thousands of individual proprietors." (But how about "competition, the life of trade?" Won't the abolition of that time honored idol shake the very founda tions of our glorious institutions?)

The humiliation to which the horrower is often subjected will be cut out of the lives of the workers of the coming generations,

under the benevolent regime pictured by him the borrower would not be sub-jected to any humiliation. He would simply be unable to borrow snything. as he might want to use the borrowed money to establish some independent newspaper or other independent ven-ture and then he would "not be free from the worries and anxieties of financing his own enterprise "

Under Mr. Munsey's fancied "new evonomic system" he and the other and worrying—thus saving others the froulde. And the other people? Why, fhey may work for Mr. Munsey's newspaper trust or any other old trust olf the owners thereof see fit to em-ploy them and can make profits out of eir labor. That would be a spiendid prior of things, would it not? Just khink of it, fellow workingmen. We whatsoever. We would then only have to work, that is all. What a splendid system it would be? What is a work-ing class here for, anyway, if it is not just to work?

This is doubtless what would happen, if Mr. Munsey had his way. But not if the working class wills other ganize the working class with a view establishing an industrial demo racy, not an industrial imperialism such as our friend Munsey would like

to see.
It is true that the concentration of industry and the ever-growing tend-ency towards combination will soon force the question of Socialism to the front. The issue will be between the system proposed by Mr. Munsey and the system of society proposed by the Bocislists. The former will of course Socialists. The former will of course be in the interest of the capitalist class, while the latter will be in the interest of the working class. It should not be hard for a workingman street, New York.

establishment of a "benevolent foudalsm" as fancied by Mr. Munsey. The Socialist (Social Democratic) Party, composed of members of the working stands for the introduction of the Co-operative Commonwealth, under which the industries of the nation will be democratically owned and managed by the workers and in which each and every individual will have an equal opportunity to develop all his faculties and he assured of the prod-

net of his labor The need of the hour is the study of Socialism by the members of the working class, both men and women, for this question is sure of gaining in importance as the time goes by; and should you become convinced of the se and justice of our postcorrects tion, then come and join us in the ensystem of society, under which corkers would be free in fact and not in name only.

CHARLES UFERT. West Hoboken, N. J.

HOW TO ORGANIZE LOCALS.

1. Five or more persons may organize a local branch, provided they sub scribe to the platform and constitution of the Socialist Party, and sever their relations with all other political par-

2. The officers to be elected are: (b) Recording Secretary.

Financial Secretary. Organizer (e) Literary Agent.

3. Order of busin (a) Reading of the minutes. (b) Admission of new members.

(c) Communications and bills. Report of Organizer.

(e) Reports of committees. (f) Unfinished business.

4. A monthly payment, computed or a basis of five cents for each member, for the maintenance of the National or-ganization, shall be paid to the National Secretary. Local branches may levy lues if they so choose, or may raise lunds altogether through voluntary funds altogether contributions and pay National dues ut of their general funds. 5. A full report of the meeting in

which organization was decided on, the names of persons participating, to-gether with 5 cents for each member, should be sent with application for charter: after receipt of which, upon approval of National Committee, charwill be granted.

6. Each local branch should hold a meeting at least once a week, for the transaction of business or the discusalon of political and economic ques-

7. Semi-annual reports of the mem bership and the financial condition of each local branch, as well as upon the progress made by the Party and its smects in the locality, shall be sent egularly to the National Secretary.

8. Any person living in a city or locality where no local branch exists may apply directly to the National Secretary for admission to the Party, en-closing one months dues, and will be enrolled as a member-at-large.

SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONISM

The following resolution was adopted by the Socialist Party in Natienal Convention at Indianapolis nd., on July 31, 1901:

"The Socialist Party, in convention assembled, declares that the trade union movement and independent rolitical action are the emancipating factors of the wage-working The trade union movement is the natural result of capitalist production and represents the economic side of the working class movement. We conjoin the unions of their respective trades and assist in building up and unifying the trades and labor organizations. We recognize that trade unions are by historical necessity or-

unionists to the fact that the class struggle so nobly waged by the trade union forces to-day, while it may result in lessening the exploitation of labor, can never abolish that exploita-tion. The exploitation of labor will practically no possibility of organiz come to an end only when society takes possession of all the means of production for the benefit of all the people. It is the duty of every trade unionist to realize the necessity of in-dependent political action on class-con-actous lines, to join the Socialist Party and to assist in building up a strong political movement of the wage-work-ing class, whose ultimate aim and object must be the abolition of wage and enlarged by the Socialist move slavery and the establishment of a coslavery and the establishment of a co-operative state of society based on the in the manner in which some comrades collective ownership of the means of production and distribution."

The Socialist Party is known in the state of New York under the name of Rocial Democratic Party, and its emblem is the Arm and Torch.

-If you want to see the Socialist rote in New York doubled again next election, work for the Socialist daily

-See to it that every man who for some party paper. It will serve the double purpose of giving him a thorough education in Socialist prin-ciples and of keeping him interested in party work.

much in the daily press about railway service, rates, wages, and profits, is a good time to circulate Hanford's "Rafi-roading in the United States," one of

SOCIALIST PARTY

AND LABOR PARTIES.

I We present under this heading some further communications on the ques tion of the attitude of the Socialis Party toward labor parties, as brought to the attention of the party by the acion of the San Francisco and Los Angeles comrades.?

III.

[Extracts from editorial on "Trade Unions and the Socialist Party" in the 'International Socialist Review" for January.]

The situation which confronts us at the present time in several portions of the country is about as follows: Under the combined influence of econoent and Socialist teachings the trade unions have simultan become of great strength and pe meated with Socialist thought, the lat onfused character. The cry that labor must go into politics is taken up. labor" ticket is placed in the confronted with the alternative as to whether it shall antagonize this "unjot labor" party, or whether it shall with-draw from the field.

Various comrades have by a process of what one might call circuited" reasoning to borrow to phrase from the vocabulary of the electrician) jumped to the conclusion that the Socialist Party is at once compelled to make terms with the Union Labor party, even at the cost of the complete sacrifice of the Socialist Party itself. Their reasoning gen runs something as follows:
philosophy of Socialism de

mands that the powers of governmen be captured by a working class party Here is a working class party. It can capture the powers of government That would be Socialism: let us sup port it. Unfortunately there are several

breaks in this chain of reasoning. The weakest point, of course, lies in the claim that any party bearing the name of labor, and largely made up of organned workers, is necessarily a working class party. In the sense in which So cirlists use the word, a working class party means, not so much a party made up of workingmen as one based upon certain definite principles in accord with the interests of the working class, If the working class member ship is the only condition, there has scarcely been a party in existence that could not fill the bill. Hence an argument based upon the fact that these parties are made up of laboring men, whether organized or unorganized, is utterly beside the point and has nothing whatever to do with the matter in mention. The fact that it is ever offered by a Socialist shows a badly confused state of mind.

The only thing which determines whether a party is a working class party in the sense in which the So rialists use the word is whether if stands upon a platform expressing the mission of the working class as the attitude and spirit of the new party indicates that it is inspired by iousness of the functions of the orking class as the collective owner of the instruments of production and distribution and the rulers of the so cial organism

Judging by these standards not on of the so-called "union labor" parties has any right whatever to be called a are much more in accord with small capitalist interests than with those of the working class, * * *

Furthermore, even when the Union Labor party stands upon a professedly Socialist platform, there is no reason why the Socialist Party should leave he field, or should renounce its name and organization.

The Socialist Party is a national and international organization like the capitalism which it combats. The Union Labor party is almost invariably a municipal party, never more than a municipal party, never more than a state party. The capture either of a municipality or a state would not be any very serious blow to capitalian while the more general powers of gov-ernment remained untouched. Further-more, such a capture at the expense of the disorganization of a wider party of the disorganization of a wider party novement would be a dearly gained sloup victory even if it were gain

In all this we see an exaggeration of the importance of the organized labor movement. There is not the unions are by maturing grounds as far as political affiliation is concerned.

"We call the attention of trade but it is equally on the side of such but it is equally on the side of suc workers as the toilers in the swen shops and the child slaves in the fatory, the agricultural laborers and a mass of others far outnumbering those within the unions, for whom there is

ing but a side-show to the trade union movement, as some of the members seem to think, the Socialist Party, the Socialist movement and the Socialist philosophy are all infinitely greater than any trade union movement. There is not a point of the trade union movement which is not swallowed up advocate would be a most ridiculous conclusion. • • •

In conclusion it must be borne in nind that the Socialist Party is a party of the working class and not of any fraction thereof. That to-day, if we are going to give up that class character which rests upon principle, it would be much less of a surrender to indorse the Allied party, which is made up equally of the laboring class and which has much more of a Social-ist platform than has the Trade Union parties of some cities. But to do eithe position. The Socialist Party can have nothing in common with any organization which supports and criages before a man like Eugene Schmitz, immedi-ately after he has come from the de-fense of Tammany Hall, and who has given no reason whatever to balleve that he has accepted any of the prin-ciples of the working class mevement.

[Statement and resolutions adopted by Local St. Louis at the meeting of Ian. 4. The first resolution was car ried, on division, by a vote of 30 to \$

1. RESOLVED, That Local St. Lon reiterates its allegiance to the prin-ciples and tactics of the Socialist Party as adopted and agreed upon by the In-dianapolis Unity Convention. We are fully convinced of the correctness and soundness of the Socialist Party tactics, and therefore must emphatically disapprove of and condemn any at-tempt to lead our movement into fusion and confusion with so-called Union Labor and Reform parties, thereby disrupting the Socialist Party at the very moment when the propects are brighter and more encourage ing than ever before, and when, by polling over 200,000 votes, our organi-zation has become the third political party in the nation, and in many of the states and industrial centers has also become the recognized third

RESOLVED. That we call upon the Socialists and their sympathizers throughout the country to be on their guard, because the capitalist politicism are beginning to realize the seriousness of the political situation, and the of-ward march of the class-conscious movement of the Socialist Party. It is sespecially the Democratic party that will do all in its power to sidetrack the Socialist movement by the organization of a Democratic "Union Labor" party for the purpose of misleading organized labor and catching the labor

Recent developments have shows Recent developments have shown that the Democratic millionaire and newspaper publisher. Hearst, of New York, with his New York "Journal." Chicago "American," and San Fran-cisco "Examiner," assisted by a num-ber of capitalist political hirellings in the labor movament such as Secretary. the labor movement, such as Secretary Steinbles of the National Building Trades Council, and others, are al ready...freely advocating the Demo cratic "Union Labor" fusion ticke with Millionaire Hearst as Den the Cook County Democratic politi clans are making strenuous efforts to enlist President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers as candidate either for governor of Illinois or for the vice presidential companion of Millionaire

RESOLVED. That the Socialist Party of St. Louis will continue the ass-conscious political battle of labor all future campaigns, and also its effective co-operation with the trades

Putnam and James S. Roche have ome out in the Socialist press of the ountry, not only defending the San Francisco political deal known as the Socialist-Union Labor party fusion movement, but also advocating the axon and expansion of said fusion

actics all over the country.
WHEREAS, Commides M. Bailard
Dunn and Leon Greenbaum, have also
publicly advocated the extension and

expansion of said fusion tactics.

WHEREAS, By their said action,
Comrades E. Val. Putnam, James S.
Roche, M. Ballard Dinn, and Leon Greenbaum, have acted in direct violation of our party's principles and tac-tics, defined by the national platform as follows: "The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of producion are alike political representatives of the capitalist class," and have dis-regarded the confidence and trust placed in them by their constituents who elected them members of the Local Quorum of the National Com-mittee of the Socialist Party; there-

RESOLVED. That Local St. Londo bereby disapproves of their action and kindly requests Comrades E. Val. Putnam, James S. Roche, M. Ballard Dunn and Leon Greenhaum, and all those favoring their fusion schemes to resign as members of the National Committee and officers at the national office of the Socialist Party; and be it

RESOLVED, That, failing to resign, re call upon the National Committe of the Socialist Party to remove them.

In the consideration of the so-called "California situation," we find our-selves, confronted... with conditions which necessitate an entire recasting of our previous concept of the class

The labor movement in America has

been peculiar in that the trade union movement came into existence previous to the Socialist Party and attained powerful proportions before the agita-tion of the Socialists was at all a factor movement for the emancipation of the workers. Those who laid the foundations of the Socialist Party, seeing in the then existing program of the trade unions a limitation which to them seemed fatal—a limitation which held the activities of the trade unionists entirely within the conflict between the capitalists and wage workers of particular crafts, and which limited their action on matters of legislation and general governmental policy to resolutions and petitions—resolved that in the united use of the ballot alone, for the complete control of the powers of gov-ernment, and through that means the abolition of the capitalist system of production, lay the freedom of the working class. The formation of the working class. The formation of the Socialist Labor Party was the result.

In this organization, which was made separate and distinct from the trade unions and which sought not only to organise the wage-working class, but "those in sympathy with it," was made the fatal mistake of dividing the efforts of the workers in the class strug-gie and seeking to build up two forces, each claiming to be the emancipating force, each contesting the jurisdiction of the other, and each denouncing the program and policy of the other. True, this was disclaimed and decied by both sides at the outset and there really was a certain show of harmony, but the So-cialist Labor Party had not yet reached sufficient proportions to be much more than the mere naming of a theory. With its growth came a contesting of the field, a struggle for power, and har-mony took wings and flew, and the real relations become a name.

less conflict within the party itself, between those who stood grandly upon what they termed "principle," and those who, having a faint glimr of the real principles of the class strug-gle, sought for a closer alignment with the trade unions, but at the same time made their efforts abortive by failing to adopt their political and economic program to the immediate interests of the trade unions, for whose methods they had really little, if anything, but pity and contempt.

This internal and irrepressible con flict finally reached a climax in the split of the Socialist Labor Party, dividing the party into two wings, one under the domination of De Leon and the other really unorganized so far as a single purpose was concerned, but holding mainly to the idea of a plo ent with the trade unions.

The De Leon wing had become fa-natic in its opposition to the trade unions and continued its advocacy and support of the Socialist Trade Alliance, an organization begun by the Socialist Labor Party for the ex press purpose of supplanting the al ready existing trade union movement They predicated their arguments in support of this postion upon the premise that the wage workers must be thoroughly conscious of the class coflicts of modern society and understa completely the historic mission of the working class in the abolition of these conflicts, before their organization as class could be successful economic or political field.

In opposition to this, the secoding wing set up the argument that the foundation principle of the philo of the class struggle taught us that th material interests of the wage worker would finally bring the trade union to the position of Socialism, just as those same interests had brought them to the beginnings of their craft organization To be sure, there were few who com prehended the real line of demarcation between themselves and their forme comrades, and by most it was considered as purely a matter of tactics, but it was nevertheless a question of prin ciple which separated them.
It was this tactics theory which dom

inated the secoding wing and which finally instilled in the minds of most of its members, notwithstanding their published declarations and resolutions. an anti-trade union spirit which toler-ated instead of opposing the unions, but which nevertheless looked upon them with contempt There grew up in this conflict of prin-

ciples a phraseology which marked the real spirit of the contending elements and which gives a clearer idea than anything else of the forces which have been at work in the American Socialis it throughout its existence, from its original formation, through the split and down to the present; when at last we see the forces lining up for a final struggle, upon the corect

movement in this country.

The Socialist of the De Leon school uses as his principal arguments such words and phrases as "fakir," "labor skate," "labor "lieutenant," "traitor," "organized scabbery," "institution of capitalism," etc. All those in the trade union movement who do not happen to be of their particular opinion regarding the salvation of the working class are dubbed in the above manner, and the whole trade union movement itself in given the name of "organized scatbery," against which the "stalwarts' are battling as much as they battle against any other "institution of cap italiam.

The De Leonite has at least been open in the advocacy of his opinion bowever wrong be may have been in principle. The secoders, however, have occupied a hypocritical position from the outset, an hypocrisy shown in the use of such terms as "tactics," "boring from within," "finding common ground," etc. By remulation and dec laration they have loudly declared their oneness with the trade unions, while they have secretly wished unor the occasion of every strike or other conflict between organized labor and organized, capital that the strikers would lose, in order that they might "get their eyes open;" they have hoped for and prophesied the break up of the unions and the general flocking of the defeated into the ranks of the Socialist Party. And in this I speak from experience, for I have taken part in many such party "councils" (a bitter admis-sion), and while I have never gone the length of hoping for defeat. I have figured out to my own satisfaction (and how few there are who have not) the ultimate collapse of the trade union movement and the riding on its ruins of the Socialist Party trimphant.

But to return to the phraseology of

the seceders. In the term "tactics" we at once brand ourselves as opposed to the trade unions. If the difference between the De Leon forces and the se-ceders was one of tactics purely, why this deadly conflict? Men do not fly at each other's throats in a discuss a question of tactics; it was a question of principle. The De Leonite was op posed to the trade union upon principle. He looked upon them as hostile to the welfare of the workers, as mere cap-italist institutions. The seceders, on the other hand, did not agree with this reasoning, and they set themselves up garded it, for in the school wherein they had learned their philosophy they had been taught that the Socialist Party was the only emancipating force and upon that theory they naturally looked upon the trade unions as bodies outside the pale and to be regarded much the same as other organizations in the body politic. But regardless of their theories, it was nevertheless a question of principle over which they were contending.
Now, if the Socialist Party is truly

a wage workers' party, it should have a wage workers party, it shouts have no "tactics" towards the trade unions. The trade unions are either an integral part of the class strugle, and therefore part of the Socialist movement, or they are, according to the theory of the De Leonite, capitalist institutions. If we attempt to hold a certain set of "tac-tics" toward the trade unions, we place tics" toward the trade unions, we place mony took wings and new, and the real relations became aparent.

Through the years that have succeeded the first formation of the Socialist Labor Party has come as end:

yein toward the trace unions, we place ourselves upon the same plane with the Democratic and Republican parties, which live only by tactics and to which principles are naknown. And why, if

the trade unions are engaged in the same mission as ourselves (which we declare in our trade union se ve "seek common ground" with them? If we are one in principle with the trade unions, why should we seek in converting their members to our philosophy to destroy their faith in their own organization? If we are already a wage workers' party, why must we needs take some action before we are on "common ground" with the wage workers, the trade unions? Logically reasoning we should be there without

our part. If we are not we are only in the road and will be brushed aside. . The prevailing opinion that the So-cialist movement as such is alone the emancipating force of the wage workers (which we have really believed re which were in fact in the last analysis adopted as a purely "tactical" measure and tolerated on that ground mainly) must now be considered in a light that

the necessity of any further action

shatters that theory to pieces.

We are confronted now by the real principles upon which we split a few rears ago and which at that time were not comprehended. The De Leon wing occupies one pole of this position......We must occupy the other or be crushed out if we attempt to occupy a middle ground. We must fight out the issue before us on those lines and the details of the situation in California are but of small consequence. We must not again cloud a question of principles under

The great fact involved in the Calination is there before us, a fact which has been in formation for a number of years in other parts of the country, but, which has only now. reached proportions sufficient to com mand our attention. This fact is the political field in such numbers as to actually secure power, and the situa-tion is not affected by the so-called failure of Union Labor parties in the past, because aparent failure is a concomi-tant of all new and untried efforts of the working class.

We are compelled to behold then in this movement of organized labor the power which we failed to note in the earlier history of the Socialist Party. the power which will make of organ-ized labor itself (a deduction from our own philosophy) the political as well as the economic emancipating force of labor, and which in a few years will make impossible an outside organisation. In fact, if our organization is to fulfil its function, it must shape things toward that end.

And from this we are ugain forced to the deduction that the trade union novement is (in the last analysis) the only emancipating force, and with the development of society that force will take up the means which to it seems necessary to make emancipation pos-i If the intelligence of the mas goes not beyond the resolution and the petition, then those of us who recognize their futility have naught to do but leach and wait for our teaching to take root, for true progress is only with th mass, and if we go ahead of the mass

we will soon find ourselves alone.

And when that mass has absorbed those teachings, then still is our place with the mass, for there are yet many pitfalls before the practical applicat'o of our philosophy, and if we are true teachers we will be with our pupils in the working out of the problems we have set for them to do.

It is with this concept of the labo novement, a markedly changed one. I admit, but still born of the inexorable logic of events, that I write on the "Culifornia situation," and it is also with this concept that I have stated that its proper consideration will require an entire recasting of our prerious philosophy of the class struggle.

[Note.—In the presentation of the thore view of the questions before us I have purposely left out several phases of the development which has brought us to the necessity of deciding the question once and for all, not because they were unimportant in that devel-opment, but because I desired to state the argument as briefly as possible. The principle phase thus left out was the organization once known as the So-cial Democratic Party, and which really had its birth in the hostile attitude of the Socialist Labor Party tow-ard the trade unions, and which more than any other one thing precipitated the split in the ranks of the S. L. P. Since, however, the S. D. P. has ceased to exist, being really assimilated in the union with the seceders (and of which only the trade union attitude remains), I deem it necessary to refer to it only in the way in which I have, as a ten-

On the other hand might be cited the present position of the De Leon wing of the S. L. P. Utterly discredited, their position in this question has placed them entirely outside of the class struggle, so far as any meful function is concerned, and they represent the fanaticism of a movement for the liberation of the wage workers which has become impatient at what considers the slow progress of the sas.]

M. BALLARD DUNN. St. Louis, Jan. 1.

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National Platform of the Socialist Party.

tional convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of inernational Socialism, and declares its alm to be the organization of the work-ing class and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the ob-ject of conquering the powers of goveernment and using them for the pur-pose of transforming the present sys-tem of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire peo

Formerly the tools of production ere simple and owned by the individ ual worker. To-day the machine, which is but as improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capi-tailsts to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responible for the ever increasing uncertain ty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it di-vides society into two hostile-classes the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rap idly disappearing in the mill of com-petition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press. the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and secial inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly ascrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indisnate slaughter is eucouraged and the destruction of whole races is sauctioned in order that the conitalists may extend their commercial domin-ion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to So-cialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force bringing about this new and higher or-der of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or netnal conflicts, are alike interested in the uphoiding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public owncrable parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political repreentatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act | class.

collective powers of capitalism, by con-stituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and oppos parties formed by the propertied

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, there-fore, consider it of the utmost import-ance for the 3ocialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class o better its condition and to elect So cialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end-

As such means we advocate: 1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by mon-opolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of abor of the employees, to the improve ment of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor. 3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want

to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class. 4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purp e in order that the

old age; the funds for this purpose

workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing,

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women. 7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by

their constituents, But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an atgovernmental control of public utili ties for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working

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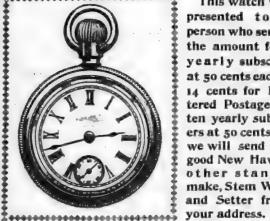
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-We shall take from the capitalist class the unpaid wages of our fathers and grandfathers—the tools of produc-

trade unions will find it worth while to circulate Lee's "Labor Politics and Socialist Politics" among their fellow unionists. Price, postpaid, 3 cents a copy; ten copies for 20 cents; fifty for 85 cents; one hundred or more at 1½ cents each. Socialist Literature Conpany, 184 William street, New York.

-The Social Democratic Party of New York is the same as the Socialist Party of other states. The difference of name is due solely to provisions of

the election laws. Do not confuse this

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VOL. XII.-NO. 44.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 1, 1903.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

FLANDERS IS INSTALLED.

Socialist Mayor of Haverhill Taxes His Seat.

Republican Aldermon Yield with a Be-Grace-Socialists Leading to Vigorous Agitation of Fuel Question All Over the State.

HOSTON, Jan. 21.-Legislative mat ters have been very quiet this week. The only occurence of interest has been the appointment of the House act with a similar one of the senate to "investigate" the coal citration. Of course, none of the Socialists are appointed on the committee, which commenced its hearings yesterday. The attendance was small, probably because there is little faith such investigating commit

Flanders installed.

Parkman H. Flanders was sworn in an Mayor of Haverhill last night. His installation into office was again de-layed through the dilatory tactics of the Board of Aldermen, the members of which seemed unwilling to obey the decision of the Supreme Court deciar-ing Flanders the properly elected

The members of the Board professed ignorance as to how to act, inasmuch as the order of the court requiring the change of election records was dicted to the old Board, which went out of existence officially the first week of January. Pending action, the City Solicitor acted as Mayor, Poor, the former Mayor, having retired to the oblivion whose shades he will gracefully adorn.

On Thursday, to bring matters to a George Fred. Williams, counsel for Flanders, appeared before the Su-preme Court and applied for a supplementary order to enable Flauders to take his seat. Supreme Justice Knowl-ton expressed himself strongly upon the attitude assumed by the Haverhill sidermanic board, declaring that the Board was a continuous body and that non-compliance with the court's order would lay the members subject to ent for contempt of court.

The receipt of a letter yesterday by the Haverhill City Attorney from counsel Williams embodying this pinion of Justice Knowlton, and advising that the Begistrars and the Board of Aklermen immediately change the records, facilitated matters. with the result that a special meeting of the Aldermen was held last night, the records changed, and Flanders eworn in. Only a few Bocialists were present, among them Representative Carey, to see a Socialist Mayor again Installed in Haverbill, the annual fair

being in progress in Lafayette Hall.
Flanders did not present a message.
His first official act was the appointment of Albert L. Gillen as his cierk. Gillen is one of the oldest and most faithful Socialist workers in Haver-hill. He was Mayor Chase's clerk dur-ing all the latter's second term and was also one of the first Socialist aclimen elected in Haverhill (1808) that district in 1900. The Republican movement to have the Mayor's Clerk elected by the City Council was sup-pressed, in view of the general feeling

The Fuel Agitation.

The Socialists are agitating constantly in the different localities where feeling is strong over the fuel hold-up. In Somerville, through the activity of local Socialists, a special general meet-ing was held, called by order of the Board of Aldermen when petitioned by fifty or more citizens. Squire E. Put-nsy was elected moderator and T. F. Volan secretary. W. P. Porter presented resolutions reciting the facts of the existing coal situation and endorsing the Legate petition before the Legislature for national ownership of coal mines and for municipal fuel

E. Putney, C. W. White, Chas. William, and W. P. Porter, and were unnulrequest the Board of Aklermen to in struct the Mayor and City Solicitor to appear before the legislative committer and support the resolutions and that the State Senator and the local representatives to the Legislature requested to do likewise. S. E. Put-ney, W. P. Porter, and Charles W. elected to represent the city at the legislative hearings on the

The meeting was largely attended manifested.

A similar meeting was beed in Hyde Park on Thursday last and the article on the fuel question sent out by th State Committee of the Socialist Party Clubs were the principal subject of dis-cussion. The articles had been in-serted in the town warrant through the activity of Hyde Park Socialists and a large crowd was present at the meeting. The articles were adopted without opposition. The selectmen were also instructed to appear before the legislative committee and favor the Legate petition, Comrades J. J. Gallagher, J. Frank Haywood, R. B. Martin, and J. D. Grant supporting the

acter to those beld in New England towns prior to the American Revolution and they have a significance pe

Work in the State.

hill the two following nights and delighted everybody with their fecture and readings. They are assured of a welcome in Haverhili any time here-

The Brockton Socialist Band is getting up a fair, in conjunction with the local club, and will give half of the proceeds to the State Executive Com-mittee for the party work. As the Brockton Socialist fairs are always successful, this means, with the assistance of other comrades, that a good am for the state organization should

Organiser White is in the Wester part of the state and is meeting with success in his work. He has organ-ized new clubs at Athoi and Orange, with more in sight.

MASSACHUSETTS PARTY WORK.

Reports Show Organization in Good Condition.

Twenty-Seven flow Locals Formed in Last Four Months of 1902-Striet Attention to Occanization Work Nos Rendered Effective the Growing Socialist Sentiment of the State.

The State Committee and the General Committee of the Socialist Party held a meeting on Jan. 10 at 724 Washington street, Boston. The General Committee is composed of delegates of the various Socialist clubs who are the various Socialist clubs who are members of the State Committee, so that both meetings were really held by

the same body of men.

The State Committee organized as follows: James F. Carey, Chairman; Chas, E. Lowell of Whitman, Vice-Chairman; Squire E. Putney of Somer-ville, Secretary; Dr. Moses J. Konikow of Boston, Treasurer, These officers, with Robert Lawrence of Clinton, Wil-J. Coyne, William Mailly, and John Weaver Sherman of Boston, form the Executive Committee of the legal

The State Committee elected the following members to fill vacancies in districts: David Brodeur, Cape district; Dr. George W. Galvin, 18: Bristol; William Mailly, 2d Bristol; Dr John A. Billings, 3d Bristol; Louis S. Talbot, 5th Middlesex, and Dr. Mosei J. Konikow, Berkshire and Hamsphire

At themseeting of the State Committee a resolution was adopted petition-ing the Legislature for change in chapter 11 of the revised laws_so that the Socialists may have representation on the state ballot law commission that all political parties be granted equal representation in the appointment of precinct officers in the towns and wards of the state: that the So-cialists be given representation on the Boards of Registrars of voters in the towns and cities of the state; and that tation on the Boston Election Commis

The General Committee of clubs me William Mailly and M. J. Koni kow submitted their financial reports as Secretary and Treasurer, respective ly. A report of the work of the Executive Committee was also submitted Twenty-seven cinbs were organized since Sept. 8, making a total of sixty

seven clubs.

The following were elected as the Executive Committee for the ensuing year: Dr. John A. Billings of Rock-land, Squire E. Putney of Samerville, William Mailly, Dr. George W. Galvin. William J. Coyne, Joseph Spew of Bos-ton, David Brodeur of Brockton, Charles E. Lowell of Whitman, and

J. Harry Page of Lynn.

William Mailly and George W.

Galvin were elected Secretary and

Treasurer, respectively, of the Execuand Frank F. Tancott were appointed an Auditing Committee.

It was voted to request the Socialists in all the towns of the state to call special town meetings and make an effort to have the selectmen instructed to appear before the Legislature in support of the bill for public ownership of the coal mines, and the request for legislation to allow of muni-cipal ownership of fuel yards.

A committee, consisting of J. Spew, M. J. Konikow, J. Harry Page, J. W. Sherman, and Wm. Mailly were appointed to see about the publication of paper in Massachusetts.

a paper in Massachusetts.

The report of the temporary Executive Committee, showing the work done in the last four mouths of 1902, is here given in full: "To the General Con

o the General Committee of the So-cialist Party Clubs of Massachusetts.

miles ... At the state convention of the Socialist Party Clubs held in Boston on Sept. 8, James F. Carey, Fred. S. Schmidt, Squire E. Putney, M. J. Konikow, Carlton S. Beais, John Weaver Sherman, George W. Galvin, J. Harry Page, and William Mailly were elected as the temporary Executive Committee, to serve until this meeting of the General Committee.
"The temporary Executive Committee met after the convention and or-

ganized by the election of William Muilly as Secretary and E. J. Konikow as Treasurer, and these officers have served until this date. "The temporary committee, through

its Secretary, begs to submit the fol-lowing report as a summary of the work done by the committee for the state organization from the time of the convention until the present

"During the period from Sept. 8, 1902, to Jan. 1, 1902, there has been Through the stupidity of the rail-road management the Wentworths missed their engagement in Ware last (Wednesday, but appeared at Haver— 2,088,98, leaving a cash halance on thereby. Since the musicipal elections,

hand on Jan. 1, beginning the fiscal year, of \$2.45. He has received dur-ing that time 4.218 stamps, and has sold 3,905 to clubs. The Treasurer has received from the Secretary \$2,068.96 and disbursed \$1,194.25, leaving a balsuce on hand on Jan. 1, beginning the facal year, of \$74.71. The liabilities to Jan. 1 are \$377.60, lefving a deficit of \$302.89 after the cash balance of

\$74.71 has been deducted. Since Jan. 1 this deficit has been reduced. "The total amount received from the special appeal for campaign funds sent out to the trade unions of the state

came into existence the state cam paign began and arrangements were made at once to make the Socialist campaign the most active ever held is this state. With this end in view you Committee interested itself in having Comrade Chase, our candidate for Gevernor, return to the state to take part in the sampaign and after concorrespondence between your Serve tary, Comrade Chase, and the National Secretary, Courade Chase returned reaching Boston on Oct. S. He opened the campaign in Adams on Oct. 6, and from that time until Election Day he addressed twenty-seven meetings un-

der the direction of this Committee.
"The state campaign did not really begin until the third week in September and speakers addressed meetings under the direction of this Committee from Sept. 22 until Election Day: James F. Carey, thirty-seven; Frederic O. MacCartney, thirty-one; Dr. H. A. Gibbs, fourteen; Frank A. Sieverman, ten; John W. Brown, seven; Mrs. S. H. Merrifield, seven; Mother Jones, eight; George E. Little-field, six. Other speakers who have addressed meetings for the Committee are Silvio Origo, Mrs. Martha Moore

Avery, George G. Cutting, Levi H. Turner, and William Mailly. "The tour of Mother Jones extended from Sunday, Oct. 19, to Sunday, Oct. 20, and was very successful. We were fortunate in securing Mother Jones for eight meetings for her travelling and hotel expenses.
"On Oct. 26, Comrade Father Hager-

ty began a short tour in the state which embraced Leominster, Whitman, Chelara, Brockton, Brighton, Lynn, and Rockland, Arrangements for these meetings were made partly by your Committee and partly by Comrade David Goldstein.

"During the campaign your Committee had printed and distributed 150.00 tee had printed and distributed about small cards advertising the state ticket, with appeal to voters signed by Representatives Carey and MacCartney; 2,000 large show cards with Chase's photograph; 100,000 pixtforms and 100,000 circulars on the coal situation; 5,000 Chase buttons were also distributed part of them being sold to distributed, part of them being sold to clubs and members. The revenue from the sale of campaign literature and buttons was \$204.30, while the coat was \$554.91. Your Committee also had distributed among the various clubs in the state \$0,000 copies of the 'Appeal to Reason' Massachusetts edi-

"During the last three weeks of the campaign your Committee placed in the field, as organizers to visit the amall towns and to distribute literature and advertise the state ticket. Squire E. Putney and Dan A. White, of Saco. Me. Both of these comrade did excellent work, the result of which was plainly shown in the vote at election time. They succeeded in establishing a number of clubs and their work in new localities will provide an epening for us for future agitation and

organization. "By instruction from the Committee the party candidate for Governor, John C. Chase, issued a challenge to delute to the candidates of the Republican and Democratic parties; this was pub lished in nearly all the newspape but neither Mr. Hates nor Mr. Gam accepted or acknowledged the chalenge. The letter of acceptance written and issued by Comrade Chase was also widely published and circulated. "In view of the large increase in the

vote, your Committee held a celebra-tion in Fanueli Hall on Saturday, Nov. 8, which was a great success. "During the municipal campaign rour Committee arranged dates for meetings for Comrades Carey, Mac-Cartney, Chase, Gibbs, Brown, Flanders of Haverbill, Putney, and D. A. White in cities and towns where party tickets were in the field.

"Realising the importance of the contest in Haverhill and Brockton, your Committee issued an appeal for funds to aid the comrades in these two cities and received in reply \$109.72. Your Committee also sent \$25 to each of these cities for campaign purposes and we have reason to believe that the aid rendered by us was of material benefit. Comrade White also gave some time, at the expense of this or-ganization, to the municipal campaign in Brockton, Haverbill, Lynn, and Bos-

"Your Committee also had a leasiet printed for the municipal campaign which contained a facsimile of a des atch printed in the Boston 'Bernid' where elections were held. Your Com-mittee also issued an appeal for funds to assist the Haverhill comrades in carrying on their contest for the mayoralty in the courts and up to date \$44 10 has been received with assur

"John Spargo of New York addressed meetings in Worcester, Fitch-burg, Brockton, Boston, and Spring-field during the municipal campaigns under the direction of your Con

decided to furnish your Secretary with an assistant, and also to rent an office for headquarters. The services of Miss Hattle I. Himker was secured

your State Committee also decided to keep Dan A. White in the field as Organiser, and with the exception of Christmas week, he has filled that po-

"The question has recently some be should continue the assistant in the rade White as Organizer. Your Com-mittee 'decided' that all these were necessary at this time and voted to issue an appeal for support for a state agitation fund. The responses to this appear have tween somewhat allow in coming in because most of the club-have not held meetings since. Several have notified us that they cannot assist your Committee, while others have already sent in money toward the fund. We believe that if the committee throughout the state are brought to see the necessity of continuing the work of organization, as outlined by your Committee, that they will give

us the support necessary.

"Since-he-status convention, include have been organized and chartered as follows: North Adams, New ton Upper Falls, Holbrook, Wakefield Newton, Saugus, Norwood, Needhan Gloncester, Eittafield, North Graffe and Flaherville, Westbore, Hansok, New Bedford (English), Dedhark, Franklin, Westfield, Revere, Adams (English), Medford, Braintree, North ampton, West Bridgewater, Marilloro, Easton, Stoughton, and Taunton (Eng-linh), making twenty-seven in all. A general committee has been organized in Adams and the clubs in North Grafton and Fisherville, Newton, and Newton Upper Falls are expected to organise central committees in the

"During the state campaign, your Committee learned that C. E. Dewing. a member of the Milford Club, was supporting an independent labor candi-date for Representative. Your Com-mittee notified the Milford Club that if this be true, Dewing should no longer remain a member of the club. The club acted upon this notification and Dewing resigned his position on the legal State Committee and as an officer of the club; finally, at a later meeting, resigning membership alto

Your Committee has correspondence from State Secretaries Slobodin of New York and Irish of Maine, relative to the formation of an Eastern Afita-

report. Committee has arranged a tour during this mouth for Franklin H. and Marion Craig Westworth of Chicago, and they will fill dates at Warn, Boston, Haverhill, Whitman, Lynn, and Plymouth. The Committee is also arranging for State Organize White to address public meetings du ing his tour through the Western part of the state and this is expected to materially reduce his expense to the organization.

"Your Committee has also drawn, up and forwarded articles on the fuel to clubs in towns, with the request that efforts be made to have same-inserted in town warrants to be roted upon at the spring town meet

ings.
"During the state campaign, Han. Frederic J. Stimson, Democratic cuis didate for Congress in the Tweffth District, attacked Socialism at a public meeting held in Franklin. Your Committee immediately issued a challenge to Mr. Stimson to meet a representa-tive of the Socialist Party to discussion on the question of Socialism. respondence ensued, which resulted in Mr. Stimson accepting the challenge, and your Committee has named Rapresentative Carey as its spokesman upon this occasion. The debate will probably take place during the early part of February in Fancuit Hall.

"The election by referendum of a National Committeenan for the en suing year took place in December and the vote resulted as follows: and the vote resulted as follows: James F. Carey, 501; George A. Keene, 57. Comrade Carey was therefore de-

"In order to show the growth of the organization during the past four months, your Committee cites the fol-lowing figures, showing the number of stamps sold during that time and the Tour months immediately preced-ing: 'day September, 1,165; October, 963; November, 1,105; December, 1,181; (b) May, 448; June, 595; July. 030; Aukust, 683. This would show an average membership for four months preceding Peptember of 582 and an average since the first of Sep-tember of 1;118. The number of char-tered clubs at the present time is sixty-seven."

MICHIGAN'S ADVANCE.

SAGINAW, Mich., Jan. 18.-The vote of the Socialist Party for Gur-ernor in the late election is officially reported as 4,271. Two years earlier our vote in the state was 2,828. Thus we gain a little over 50 per cent.

This shows the increase of our so rote in the state. In 1901, a comparereceiving many "sympathetic" votes:
Michigan comrades are satisfied with
a record which shows a steady gate in
the sort of votes that stick. C. s.

ALABAMA'S GAIN.

BIRMINGHAM, Ale., Jan. 18. Metal count shows that the Soc Party has more than doubled its ngth in this state in two years. In the presidential election of 1900 we had 925 votes. Last November we polled 2.812 for our state ticket.

ticket. Most of the eld Populists joined the Republicans, a few progressives ones becoming Socialists.

THE GLOBE FAIR.

A Great Success Aiready Assured.

Many Comrides Working Wolf and More Are Reeded - Collection of Presents-Forty Thousand Tickets

The nine days' fair and labor expo sition to be held in Grand Central Pal-ace, March 28 to April 5, for the pure of raising funds for the establish nent of the "Daily Globe" will us doubtedly be a rousing success. This such is evident from the reports so far received. Eight weeks yet remain be-fore the opening of the fair, and the time is all too short for the work to be done; but if interest continues to grow as it has for some weeks past and the omrades and sympathizers do their best in the time now left them, there is no question that the fair will not such a large sum as to make the establish ment of the long desired daily an event of the early future. Secretary Butscher, who has his of

fices at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, is kept busy and needs the belp of all who are willing to volun

Tinkata Going Well,

The work of distributing and selling tickets to organisations continues cessfully. Up to date about tickets have been delivered to the dif erent organizations, and from reports received they are selling very well There are still a very large number of organizations to be visited and interest-ed, and if a large committee can be secured it will be an easy matter to dis pose of 100,000 tickets before the op n-ing of the fair. Comrades who can speak should iberefore inform Com-rade Butscher of their willingness to devote some of their evenings each week to visiting trade unions. rock has a double effect. It advertises the fair and calls the attention of the trade unlogists to the fact that the "Daily (liohe" is to be established. Let every speaker in the party in Greater New York report at once for duty.

Goldenting Presents-

Another line of work, perhaps of a il cuents for the fair. Every comrac can belp in this. The ladies especially can do very good service, as many of them are already doing. Those who are not yet at work should ask Secretary Butscher for donation books this week and do their share. Many thousands of presents will be needed. A good start has been made, but what has been done is only a start and the work must be carried on vigorous y.

We have received from Secretary Butscher a list of presents so far obtained and reported to him. We should like to present the list entire, to show our readers what a few of their num ber have already acomplished, unce forbids, for the list would on upy at least baif a page of The Worker and we have too many other matters press

ing for attention to give it. This list includes the pe lected by Comrades E. J. Lewis, R. A. Gibbs, Mrs. Paulitsch, George Brown, Miss Fox, Carl Classen, Mrs. Reichenthal, Mrs. Bethge, Mrs. Praser, L. Lifschitz, Fred Bennetts, and others.

A Good Beginning.

Among the donations we notice two complete sets of parlor furniture, number of aldeboards, dressers, tables fine chairs, tabourettes, book-stands clocks, rugs, pictures, frames, lace cui tains, sofa pillows, towels and table ful and ornamental household articles several bicycles; more bottles of wine, boxes of liquors, jars of tobacco, p'pos, smoking sets, etc., than we have time to count: many books-among them sets of Darwin, Suc, Erchman-Chat rian: several musical instruments. photographs, music-boxes, and music in folios or sheets; orders for tailor made suits, shoes, photographs, gre ceries, candy, and other desirable things; ranors, shaving sets, manicure sets, and toliet articles; and numerous shawls, umbrelies, shopping bags peckethooks, handkerchiefs, canes match boxes, card cases, gold and silver watches, chains, pins, cuff links suspenders, children's toys, fancy srticles of many sorts, and so on to the end of a long chapter.

This is enough to show what can be done by even a few "hustlers"—for it is comparatively a very few comrades who have so far reported and the re-guits of whose work are included in the list. For the others—"A word to the wise is sufficient" and "Go ther

It is desired that donations brought or sent to headquarters as promptly as possible, in order to pre-vent unnecessary rush and confusion in the last days before the opening of

'The Ladies' Daily Globe Club and

conference will meet at 933 Second avenue, on Monday, Feb. 2, at 8 P. M. All members of the chib and all dele gates, as well as all ladies in sympathy with this movement, are requested

The Executive Committee for the fair will hold its next meeting at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, on Mon-der, Peb. 2, at S P. M. sharp. All members of the committee are urged to attend, as important work will be presented for action.

presented for action.

Conrades who have made pledges to the Socialist Daily Fund are again reminded to send or bring in their instalments to Secretary Butscher at 64 East Fourth street, as his entire time We had practically no campaign, By deling good work between new and has Fourth street 1904 we can make a tremendous pairs is new taken up F. E. W. with work for the

"INDEPENDENT WORKINGMEN."

"Prominent Employers" Favor New League.

New York "Sun" Also Londs Its Aid-Funny Statement Given Out by Prometer of Disguised Seab Agency.

In our issue of Jan. 11 we gave som account of the so-called National League of Independent Workingmen which we characterized as a "nationa scab bureau"—in the promotion of which a reverend gentleman named E. M. Fairchild is the supposed leader The New York "Sun" last week aned that this organization "is meeting with much success" and gave space to the following statement from Mr. Fairchild:

"Unions Rood Reforming."

"Letters from workmen favorable to its organization have been received from all parts of the United States, and personal consultations with some of our PROMINENT EMPLOYERS OF LABOR, who are not at all hostile to labor organizations, but WHO BE-LIEVE THE UNIONS NEED RE-FORMING, prove them to be favorably inclined toward such a labor or

anization as is proposed.
"The League expects to win a large body of the more intelligent members of the unions into its own rauks, to incorporate, and to accumulate large funds for its work in the interests of labor, especially for its education in the trades, and to become the most in-fluential labor organization in the United States, composed, as it will be, of representatives of all branches of

industry.
"It will contribute to business stability and success, thus promoting continued prosperity. It believes the 'hold up' game, 'Your money or your business,' so often practised by unwise labor leaders, and the boycott to be detrimental to the laboring people, be-cause they tend to unsettle business and precipitate hard times and intimidate many small capitalists who would otherwise take stock in new enter-

"It asserts that gworkman's compenbased on the rate of wages paid to a rorkman of inferior ability. It be lieves that its policy to assist in mak-ing business successful and then insist, through committees of concilia tion and arbitration, on the highest wages that the business will bear, will win more in the long run for the laboring people themselves than any other policy. It believes especially that by preserving the right of the individual workman to make the most of him self, and by education it can belp many of the laboring class to RISE INTO THE RANKS OF EMPLOY-ERS AND THEREBY MAKE WORK and develop American manufacturing, much to the interest of labor.

To Break Strikes on Principle.

The League is not and never will secome a band of strik ebreakers. No ne who intends to be fair will call it hat. It will not break a strike unless the strike is for the purpose of mone polizing the chance to work, which is unfair and against the general inter-cets of the country and the laboring people as a whole, LEAGUE MEN WILL RECEIVE NO EXTRA PAY FOR BREAKING AN UNFAIR STRIKE BUT WILL DO IT ON PRINCIPLE AND FOR THE CAUSE OF LABOR.

"So far as the League oppos unions, it will be for the sake of preventing them from going too far, and injuring the inboring people as well as others. It will discipline any of its own members who, during labor disputes, are guilty of reprehensible con-GAIN THE CONFIDENCE OF ALL CLASSES.

"The League is a higher-form of labor organization than the unions, and cordially invites the support of all classes of labor, for the good of labor and the nation in which all laboring men have the honor to be citizens."

The fact that the "Sun"—the most virulent enemy of the labor movement in America-thinks it worth while to m this new organization is suffitainty when we read Mr. Fairchild's

The "prominent employers of labor who are not at all hostile to labor organizations, but who believe the unions need reforming"—that is, who approve of unions, if these are so constituted and conducted as to serve the employers' interest—are exactly the employers who are most dangerous to the labor movement. A labor organination that the employer loves, one that strives to "gain the confidence of all classes" instead of standing squarely for the working class, is actually no labor organization at all, but a mere cat's paw for the exploiters

The statement that members of the League will break strikes only on principle and will righteously refuse any extra pay for such labors of love and faith is certainly rich. Mr. Fairchild Equally good, though not so new, is

the idea that raising a few working-men into the employing class will "make work" for the rest and so be a blessing to those who are not "elect" to be "raised up." Doubtless it will take a good deal of toll on the part of the workers to maintain each additional capitlaist in proper dignity. Doubtless the League, if it has any success, will "make work" for the

THE BAD FAITH OF THE COAL STRIKE ARBITRATION.

ago, that the Anthracite Strike Comnission was created in good faith as a judicial body, to make an impartial investigation of facts and give judg ment in accordance with them upon the questions at , issue between the miners and the "operators"-if anyone approped this, they must by this time be grievously disappointed and distilusioned. The appointment of Judge Gray, an experienced jurist, as Chairman was put forward at that time as being, in itself, a sufficient assurance of the impertiality of the Commission The conduct of the arbitrators, and especially of Chairman Gray himself, has by this time given us abundan proof that the deliberate purpose and intent of the Commission is and from the beginning has been to confuse the issues, to discredit the miners' cause. to pervert public opinion against them. and so to pave the way for a decision

satisfactory to the mine owners. Throughout the hearings Chairman Gray has borne himself more like a regularly retained counsel for the 'operators" than like the presiding justice of a court of inquiry and arbitration. He has lost no opportunity to comment on the evidence whenever a plausible comment to the prejudic of the miners could be made.

When the borrors of child labor were brought out by the miners' witnesses he took advantage of two or three individual cases, in which it was shows that the fathers were earning wager high enough to have enabled them to keep their children in school, to give an uncalled-for lecture on the wickedness of such parents, carrying the implication that these cases were typical and that the guilt of ch. '-exploitation lay at the doors of the workingmen For the employers, who, according to the overwhelming weight of the testimony, pay such low wages as to cess nel most of their men to send their children to work and even discriminate against workingmen who refuse to do so-for these who pile up fortunes at the expense of children's lives he had no word of censure.

When evidence was presented, o the one hand, to prove that the strikers had been guilty of assault, arson, and murder and, on the other, to prove that such crimes, so far as they did occur, were the acts of a few individunis, discountenanced and condemned by the miners' organization, its officers, and the vast majority of its members, and further that the private army of the coal companies had far outdone the lawless ones among the workers in their riotous and criminal behavior, Chairman Gray again saw his opportunity and, anticipating the verdict of the Commission, assumed to decide the question at once and to put the whole blame on the union and its

If anyone supposed, four months officers, and delivered himself of a violent diatribe against them.

These are but two of the most notable cases in which he has betrayed his bias and used his position to influence the other members of the Commission and, what is more important, to imfluence public opinion against the miners. For the capitalist papers have ever been ready, as Chairman Gray knew they would, to color their reports of the evidence presented, to give the utmost prominence to the Chairman's partial utterances, and to laud him and support his ex parte judgments in

their editorial columns.

It is no accident that Chairman Gray conducts himself in this manner. He knows from his experience on the beuch that if, in an ordinary court of justice and in a case not involving the conflicting interests of employer and employees, he were to inject into the proceedings such prejudicial comments on the evidence presented, the injured party would be recognized as baying ample ground for demanding a new trial under a less partial judge. He knows that the extra-judicial comments in which he has indulged are entirely discordant with his ostensible duty. They are at variance with his habit as a judge. We cannot suppose that they are spontaneous or thoughtless: We must conclude that they are deliberately intended to effect a purpose and that this purpose was known to him and to those who recommended and who appointed him at the time when he assumed his place, and to the

party in whose favor they are uttered. In other words, the work of the Anthracite Strike Commission is, so far, and will probably continue to be a travesty of justice. This is neither more nor less than was to be expected. The "operators" knew the truth too preli to have been willing to entrust their case to really importial arbitration. The President and his advisers are men of capitalist training and know that they owe their official positions to capitalist influence. With one possible exception, the members of the Commission are men bound by training and by interest to the capitalist system, men educated to regard the making of profits as a sacred right and a part of the natural and eternal order of things, and wholly unable to understand the thoughts or feelings or needs

of the working class. For workingmen to expect any measure of justice from such a commi is to expect the jackal to judge fairly

between the lion and the lamb. But the working people are lamblike norance or their apathy. They have the power, whenever they learn to use it, to meet and overthrow the capi-talist beast of prey. They will learn, They are learning. And this arbitration farce is helping them to learn.

honest tollers in the sense of making | CALIFORNIA'S trouble for them at the bosses' dicta-tion. But it is rather late in the day to expect intelligent men to bel that the workers could not labor and produce wealth without a class of owners to "give them work" and take

profits from them.

The plan of stimulating the hope in the breast of each individual work-man that he may succeed in getting out of his class and riding on the backs of his less shrewd or more acrupulous felibws is, of course, a part of the settled policy of the capitalists. But by their own recurrent displays of arrogant class spirit they are rapidly teaching the workers that the only ate and the only honorable hope of advancement for the individual work-

ingman is by and through the rise and the final emancipation of the whole Mr. Fairchild's League, under the intelage of "prominent employers abor" and with the approval of the New York "Sun," may succeed in mak-ing some trouble for the labor movement. It is well, therefore, that work ingmen should be on their guard against this or any similar insidious attack.

WHAT WORKINGMEN'S VOTES CAN DO.

"What Workingmen's Votes Can Do," by Benjamin Hanford, is one of the best propaganda leadets that you can get. It was written for use in the last campaign in New York state and was found to be so useful in bringing workingnieu to a true understanding of the principles and purposes of our movement that a special been prepared for use in the country at large-the name Socialist Party be ing used in place of Social Democratic Party, as used in New York. In places where city campaigns are now opening it should be widely distributed. Prices: 22 a thousand, or 25 cents a hundred; expressage paid. Order of Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

George D. Herron with lecture on "Socialism and l'atriotism" before the West Side Socialist Club, in Clark's Hall, northwest corner of Twentyfifth street and Eighth avenue, on Friday evening, Jan. 30, at 8 p. m. Admission is free and all are welcome.

PROSPERITY.

Fasters Workinsman Warned arainsh Lying Reports that Employment is Easy to Find There-Capitalists Wish to Flood the Labor Market.

Comrade Edmiston of Biverside Cal, writes to warn Eastern working men against being deceived by the roseate descriptions of "California's prosperity" which are so widely circu-

"Employers of labor in California are making desperate efforts to entice laborers from the East, in order to still further flood the labor market hera. The main roads between towns in Southern California are fairly lined with strings of men carrying blankets, he gets stranded in Southern Califor nia is illustrated by the action of Riverside County. In order to save expense in building her new court house, the highways and byways were searched for unemployed men, who searched for unemployed men, who were arrested and forced to clear the ground. An eight-foot wire fence has since been placed around the block and the arrested men set at work breaking rock for foundation.

"While this Southern land would be s veritable paradise under Socialism it is an economic bell for the unakilled worker at present. Hordes of Japan-ese, Chinese, and Mexican 'peon' laborers are used to force down the standard of living and keep the workers un-der the brutal heel of the capitalist

clars. Local Riverside, Socialist Party, to warn the workers in the East of the

CHICAGO LADIES' TAILORS' STRIKE.

All ladies' tailors are notified that the members of that trade in the shop of Charles Schmidt, of Chicago, are still on strike and are warned against accepting offers of employment there. All offers of employment in Chicago about be investigated, as this firm is trying to get workingmen to fill the

The Worker. AR ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

Democratic : arty.) PUBLISHED WEEKLY 104 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association, P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John-

NUMBERS OF STREET OF STREET, invariably in advance.

dross all business communications, and a money orders, checks and drafts payto The Worker, over to individual mobilities and money or to the wrapper, the fine the number on the wrapper, the following receipt of money, munications converning the editorial ment of the paper should be adopted to the Editor. their of the Editor, of the paper; of the be Editor, communications should be written ink and on one side of the paper; a should hear the writer name and administration the writer on anne and administration of the paper; and paper of the p



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

Comrades who write to the editor of The Worker are requested to read and ember the notes printed in small Type at the head of the editorial column. Compliance with the sugges-Rions there made will save much wrath in this office and frequent disappointment alsowhere.

THE DISCUSSION OF PARTY APPAIRS

We fully realize that many of ou Tenders may by this time be tired of be discussion on the attitude of the Socialist Party toward Union Labor parties, that not a few may think we devote too much space to it at the expense of news and propaganda matter, and that some even think such discusaions out of place in such a paper as The Worker, thinking that they give the large number of readers outside the party a false or exaggerated idea of the differences existing within our ranks. We realize all this and, for ourselves, we are rather tired of the ussion. Nevertheless, we conside much discussion necessary-and not a necessary evil, but positively beneficia to Socialists within and without the party. Certainly we do not think that all of the communications we have published were intrinsically valuable; nome that were not so were worth pub lishing because of the position of the riter; one, at least-that of Comrade Dunn in last week's issue--commended itself to us both for this reason and also because its very glaring faults sed to us so well to illustrate the wefkness of the theory it maintained We have at hand a few more com munications on the same question and on others closely connected with it, which we intend to publish, and we have, of course, some further comments of our own to make. But become this issue of The Worker will be rather more widely distributed among those outside the Socialis ranks than is usually the case, we interrept for a week the discussion of such internal affairs.

One or two locals of the party have demanded the expulsion of comrades who actively advocate the policy of fusion or co-operation with labor parties. Against this extreme we would protest as vigorously as against the other. In order to have real and effective discipline in our party it is necessary that we have free discus-So long as comrades are willing to shide by the decision of the pasty. It would be the height of folly to farhid them an opportunity to express their views on party questions. Such a policy, which truly merits the adjective "De Leonite," if adopted, would assuredly strengthen the hands of those who favor compromise of a relexation of party tactics.

The comrades in the city and state of New York cannot be too often reminded of the nacessity of advertising our official party name and emblem. If this is neglected and only a general

agitation for Socialist principles carmany of those who are con vinced by our arguments but know little or nothing of the party organization are likely to cast their votes for the S. L. P. and thus unwittingly to strengthen the hands of the disruptionists. The Arm and Torch and the name of the Social Democratic Party abould be on every leaflet, every card, every handbill given out by our comrades in this state. Where literature not bearing this name and embien is distributed, a rubber stamp should be used to supply the needed information At every public meeting the chairman should state that the Social Damocratic Party of New York is identical with the Socialist Party of other states, the difference of names being due to requirements of the law, and that the Arm and Torch is the emblem nader which Socialist votes should be cast. - The neglect of these simple ensures in some quarters cost us sevoral thousand votes last November. and it ought not to be allowed to go on.

MILITARISM AT HOME.

Just what is the purpose of the governments of the United States, of Germany, of England, and the other powers in the Venezuela affair, it is impossible for anyone outside the inner circles of "statesmanship" to say with any degree of certainty. That it is a big steal, a scheme of international burglary, goes without saying. We have only to look back at the cases of Egypt, Cyprus, the Transvaal, Hawali, Cuba and the Philippines, the late Chinese affair, and many others of the sort, to be sure of that. The question remains, just what sort of a stedi it is to be and how the loot is to be propor

One thing may be said pretty confidentiy, however. While the great capitalists of the United States, in the present very unstable condition of "our prosperity," probably do not at all want war-wer, that is, with any first-class military or naval power-yet they well see the purpose which a war seare can serve for them in internal affairs.

"Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel, said bluff old Samuel Johnson. We would not give full and unqualified assent to the definition, even though it is embodied in a dictionary. There was a time when patriotism, even in its crudest form, was one of the most necessary and important of virtues. Even yet there are forms of patriotism for which we have deep respect-though it must be added that such patriotism is rare. The patriotism preached by the capi-

talist class through its mouthpieces of press, pulpit, college chair, and political platform, however, is well covered by Doctor Johnson's phrase. Whenover the workingmen of any country begin to think together for themselves and to show a disposition to resis class rule, then it is the game of the capitalist class to get up a war-or, if a real war is not to be wished, then at least a rumor of war-and to stir up the workers to a frenzy of patriotism of haired for foreigners and blind worship of the flag, in order that they may be led to forget the wrongs and the hopes of their class and that their very scontent may be turned to serve the sordid greed of their masters.

This purpose ,at least, the capitalist class of the United States seeks to accomplish as an incident to the Vene zuela affair. If American workingman can be stirred with mad hatred of his German brothers, the capitalist reasons, he will forget to bate the rule of Wall Street and the Trust Kings.

Under this cover of patriotism the national government has succeeded in carrying out another foully cherished in such a way as to bring it more completely under centralised capitalist control.

It is not for defense against foreign enemies that the militia reorganization is intended. The representative capitalist papers, during the last week, have guardedly but unmistakably indicated its real purpose when they have referred to the Chicago strike of 1894 and the coal strike of last summer as cases in which the old plan of militia organization has been found unsatts factory and have promised their patrons that, under Secretary Root's new plan as now enacted by Congress and signed by the President, the settle ment of such conflicts will be far casier for the forces of "law and order" and "vested rights."

Militariam differs in form, but in substance and intent and effect it is the same whether in Germany or in the United States. Everywhere it is a part of the enginery of tyrants. Everywhere it is a menace to the walfare of the workers. Everywhere the power of the workers should be used against it.

Our valiant and veteran comrade, August Bebei, has well said in the German Reichsing: "We know but two nations in the world to-day-the nation of producers and the nation of exploiters, the nation of workers and the nation of capitalists." As surely as that the general elections will come within five months, so surely can we medict that at those elections the German division of the interestions. to militarism and strike one more tell-

ing blow against capitalist rule, by an

enormous increase in the Socialist vote. It is far you, readers of Th Worker, you who hate robbery, legal or illegal, you who have war, whether on the bettle-field or masked under the forms of peace, it is for you to second the efforts of your comrades in Ger many and resist the open or covert attacks of capitalist misrulers at home by carrying the light of Socialism to all your follow workers and enlisting them in the great work of making pos sible "Peace on earth and good will teward men."

The discovery that wealthy New York millionaires have been employing proxies to "swear off" their taxes for them is nothing to cause surprise That a capitalist should dodge taxes is natural. It is a demonstration of "business ability." That he should want to escape the chance of going to jail is natural, and of course be would have no eccupies about hiring anyone rash enough and needy enough to take the risk for him. What are hired men for, if not to risk liberty or life in the service of those who "give them employment"? District Attorney Jerome will probably win great renown out of this affair. In the tunnel case he let the Vanderbiltz, Depew, and the resi of the principals go, and got Engineer Winker indicted. He will doubtless follow the precedent here-keep his hands off the millionaires and mete out condign punishment to their hired

District Attorney Jerome was ex pacted at the Central Federated Union of New York last Sunday, but failed to appear. It's "dollars to doughnuts" he'll continue to be conspicuous by his absence from that or any other place where workingmen would have a chance to put plain questions to him and demand a plain answer.

The editors of the San Francisco "Advance" and the Les Angeles "So cialist" protest against our statement in welcoming the "California Sectation" to the field, that "the older party papers in California have committed the grave error of refusing a hearing b those who opposed the fusion policy." They deny that the facts justified our use of these words and, on sober con sideration, we are bound to admit that we made the statement somewhat rashly, but at this distance we had n adequate means of judging the facts and ought not to have made such a charge against these papers. Continuing heartily to oppose the policy which they have advocated, we frankly apologize for what may have been a grave injustice on our part. "To err is human." Will our California co workers practice the divine virtue of forgiveness?

Current # # Literature

"The poet," says Shelley, "Is the on acknowledged legislator of the future" Remembering that a post does not necessarily write in rhyme and that rhymesters are not necessarily poets it is indeed impressive to consider how often the poets, the men of imagina tion, have anticipated the essence, the soul, of movements whose details had to be worked out through long and painful years by the men of science men of action. For instance, read this from Thomas

Cartyle: "Ah, me! into what waste latitudes in this time voyage have we wandered, like adventurous Sinbada, where the men go about as if by galvanism, with ingless, glaring eves, and have no soul, but only of the beaver faculty, and stomach! The baggard despair of cutton factory and coal mine opera-tives, ('handos farm laborers, in these days, is painful to behold; but not so painful, hideons to the inner sense, as that brutish, God-forgetting, profitand-loss philosophy and life-theory which we hear jangled on all hands of us, in senate, houses, sporting clubs, leading articles, pulpits and platforms, everywhere, as the ultimate gospel and candid, plain English of man's life from the throats and ness and ate of all-but all man"

"The great cry that rises from all our manufacturing cities, louder than their furnace blast, is all in very deed for this -- that we manufacture everything and strengthen steel, and refine sugar and shape pottery; but to brighten, to strengthen, to refine or to form a single living spirit, never enters into our estimate of advantages. And all the exil to which that cry is urging our myrinds can be met only in one way; not by teaching nor preaching, for to teach them is but to show them their misery; and to preach to them, if we do nothing more than preach, is to mock at it. It can be met only by a right understanding, on the part of all classes, of what kinds of labor are good for men, reising them and mak-ing them happy; by a determined onc-

Or this from John Ruskin:

ritice of such convenience, or beauty, or cheapmens, as is to be got only by the degradation of the workman; and by equally debarmined damand for the products and results of healthy and ennobiling labor." The grewrome present and the glorious ideal both could see. But the way from the present borror to five glory of the future was dark to both, for meither Carlyie nor Ruskin had a edentific mind and neither of them accentific mind and neither of them lived in touch with the common fife of the tolking masses. That the militant working-discs storemet, which both of these man condemned in their time; similar now alone have the right to quote their eloquent words is a fact that most curiously illustrates the meat curiously illustrates the meat curiously illustrates the meathers of the total time!

VENEZUELA.

By Hornce Traubel.

Poor and rich alike feel right on Vene ruels. You may be starving. But you feel right on Venezuela. You may be reeling home drunk from your club, fat with surplus. But you feel right

The American workman is just aching to go to war anent Venezuela. He does not pay taxes enough. He is eager to pay more taxes. He is just pushing his way up to the White House, to Congress, to the doors of the newspapers, to dechand war. War. War. He sleeps for war. He wakes

Boys, you are all in a fitting frame of mind. You are boiling your blood up. You are getting tired of your looms and your desks. You are craxy, just craxy, to exchange your loom, your desk, for a musket. The musket is so much more civilized than the deak and the loom. You are tired of the slavery of labor. You demand the

You like the Cormann. No? Yes, you do. No? Tes, you do. alo you not see that you hate the Germans, and why? The German has never done nan has never done anything to make you hate him. But you hate him, nevertheless. For the Emperor William wishes you to hate him. And the Krupp gun wishes you to hate him. And Cramps' shippard wishes you to hate him. And cannot beef wishes you to hate him. And we en and a few who wish you to hate him. And others, too, some of them in pul-pits, and some of them in editorial chairs. And se forth. And you would not certainly disoblige these good peo-ple. You would rather, so out and be

the important people of the earth.

You may be detected with the idea that your lives are of some importance. But your lives are not worth gambling about. The Emperor is worth something and case of spoiled eef is worth something. But you are

We are starving people like yen to leath every day. We cut you up in railroad accidents. We explode you in mines. We drown you as We kill you with fever and frost. Every day we tues a respectable mess. We of you to the economic days, waste you by the thousands. W We ex ert every shape and degree of pressure by which to crush 'jou' to the wall surely you can have no conceit left. with a dollar-bill. You are edges margina, cuttings, and castaways. But men you are not. For if you were men we would not waste you.

Do pon not know that the liberty of the Venezueians must be preserved at any cost? Do you not see that we must have liberty in Venezuela even if we have to give up liberty in Amer-ica to get it? Your liberty is of no consequence. You have given it up long ago. You will not, dare not, make it an issue again. But you will fight for Venesuels. You are feeling all right about Venezuela. Venezuela will not do much for you. But you can do much for Venezuela. You may die for Venezuela. And after you have died for Venezuela your family may starve for America. How you will feel houored after you are dead to know that your name is on the pension list. It would be a pity to ask the President or your Congresuman to go out and die for Venezuela, If they were to die what would become of Oyster Bay and what would become of Oyster Bay and who would be left to set up the primaries? So you see it would be impos sible for them to die. And if the high but for the little breeches to die. It is nice to die to mave Ovster Bay and the primaries. And after you are dead you will not have to work. And if you will just die right, if you will invent some watercure operation before you are bulleted into heaven, you may survive in a monument as a benefactor

How pleasant it is to reflect upon the opportunity that Venezuela opens to you. It offers you death in a variety of ways. It offers you disease in ways equally various. It enables to see how important other, people's schemes may be and how useless are your own. It reawakens your dormant manhood That mambood which dies in peace and which is resurrected on the battlefield. It reminds you how honorable it is to be any kind of a president or an emmorable it is to be

any kind of a simple man.

So I hope you are all ready, workmen of America. We need you. We
need some of you to be shot down.
We need your inflamed passions. The
more inflamed you are the canier it will be to get you off on our mission. When you are done your work at night lounge round in the salgone and on the street corners and talk Venezuela, Venezuch. Venezuch, until you are mad as bell. Then come to no. We will tell you what to do. A man who is mad as hell is just of a mood for our service. We always know what to do with a man who is mad as hell. We build warships for that man, And create fever camps. And buy spoiled foods. And a man mad as hell never questions orders or is overfine about the rights of the enemy. So when you are mad as helf come to us. you are mad as hell come to us. Here's our card. Come right in. Ask We do not keep doorkeepers and ubers for such as you. We keep the

You all feel right on Venesuele. You are not poor men, working at hard trades, any longer. You are now given an exhilarating privilege. You are to rwed to die for Will

Now when we are reading a much in the daily press about railway service, raies, wagus, and profits, is a good time to circulate Hantord's "Rail-roading in the United States," one of the best Socialist pamphlets ever writ-tes. Price, postprid, 3 cents a copy; pro or more at 34 cents each. Social-let Literature Company, 366 William Mruet, New York.

THE SOCIALISM OUTSIDE.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

While it is inevitable to Socialist thought that we realise our success and opinions to be directed by the secondancy of economic conditions as well as by heredity (the biological result of that ascendancy) it is not inevitable that we should be led to look upon that economic direction in a helpess sort of way, and so fall into evolutionary Calvinism. The most me-fully convinced Socialist in the world is that one whose flocialism is not a thing of moods and humors but a thing outside to be directed as it directs. There is an important difference be

tween the man who has made Socialmade its own of by Socialism. The first makes the social problem to be a thing undertaken deliberately in the leisure and liberty of his own mind; and the other believes in society as a having its own experience, its own problems and its own movements, with which the true Socialist, half con-sciously and half unconsciously, is slowly developing into conformity. The human race is thus to him The Socialist to which he mentally bears the relation of a gradually developing

mininture photograph. The development of the individual into the Socialist thinker is the most interesting, the most spiritual, and the most humanely practical process is men's experience. On the mental side. It is a struggle of the self out of itself into its containing class of other selves, commencing, however, in this paradox—to learn to live without you that I may thereby best learn how to with you. In competitive econ omics it has been this very same para-dux; all the time trading mysulf, away, from you into a corporation, a trust or syndicate of you and me. And the political history of all nations has told for ever the same story, of small striv ing pations fighting themselves into great political wedlocks or federations and empires. Thus the slave class of modern times has been kept on the broken billows as competing person fighting with each other for bread order that they may learn how to fight with each other for all of life in the struggies of the Eo

There is some anxiety in the minds of many truly devoted Socialist com-rades so to the possibility of ever making the entire protetariat class-co scious and having a social, political and economic intelligence such as you and I have new. And so their anxiety is thus expressed: Will the dead weighted alayery of the workers, as we know them, ever be able to struggle into an intelligent revolution against the numerically growing physical hords of ignorance now issuing from the cradics, the schools and the churches cradics, the schools and the churches into his class? Must we look to edu-cation or provocation as the ante-sti-mate, the insmediate cause of the revo-lution? With this difficulty in mind one set of comrades calls for reform the workers and thus by turkey diet to prepare them for the revolution, while ariother maintains that the slaves' ex tremity is Socialism's opportunity.
I hold to the latter spinion though

might dearly love a revolution by culment like the waters of a draining lake consists of some few that more draft and the many who move after. Just as in the trade unions the majority of the sure members have little other in telligent relation to their unions than onfidence and the will always to support a strike which has been delib-erately and democratically ordered, so the west majority of workers trained into an abiding infidelity in capitalism by a century's outrages, will have grown into them a corresponding faith in Socialism which shall be altogether in excess of their academic knowledge of its science, its philosophy, or its prophecy; and having no other out-look, as the intellectuals may have, they are not only as sure, but sure Socialists than many of their leaders These multitudes furnish us, by their faith, their necessities, their extremity and their habits of trade unionism. with all the class-consciousness that is ceded. Thus it is a revolution imdirected from within, a revolution that is nearly inevitable.

The Socialism autides, the glacial provenent which I am thinking of in this paper, consists of that multitude and their wrongs. The maximum trade and their wrongs. The movement is not an event but a long, long series of events. Fust moving. And no agitator can tell and no philosopher can es it ail. But what we know of it that we can report, and what we may therefrom anticipate, that we may

hepefully deciars.
It is the duty of every Socialist voter to learn more of Socialism and of the agitator to help him on. The work of the Socialist agitator is to make people Socialist movement as it is developing outside of organized Socialism as well within; and to persuade them to in that organization of canacious Sojoin that organization of cuts claims to meet the unconscio In the doing of this work the first of sil, and the best of all the sil, and the best of all, the agitators' efforts must be directed to the work of making the proletariat class conscious of the most imperant part they are to piney in hastening the flocialist civiliza-tion. The second thing to be done is to facilitate such reforms as will keep the proletariat in fighting order, so to speak, for the accompliabment of their flow necessary role of revolutionary impetus out to the new evillation. But ever hearing this in mind that re-form is other palitative or progressive legislation; the former merely aiming at Brancher the mark men allers and the at Resping the workmen alive, and the latter being such only in the degree to

the social action and reaction for prog-ross on-destruction are the man who in-willing to let up take the place of ownership as the alement of civilina-tion and the man who demands pos-sexion as the element of civilination— that in the horislist and the purvate owner. All social movements are cur-

rents from one or other of these tw fundamental forces of present society. Now, from the moment mankind en

tered into any form of even eru society the Socialist movement began the movement towards collectivism and from that same movement the an-tagonistic movement towards anarchy in the name of private property coumenced. Socialism though it was alentrance into society by men, was nevertheless only the unconsciously trodden path of history up to the be-ginning of the 19th century. From thence on it has become and shall in creasingly become the conscious intro tion of all intelligent public life. That intention has now to be cultivated in that suffering class for whose saiva-tion it is the all-absorbing need. It is tion that shall save the world. It may be noted that the two minds of th the social mind to look for and to keep its essential things on the outside of it and in the community, while the individualistic mind aims always at some way of summarizing the world for the purposes of appropriating it within himself. Thus the whole tendency of individualistic manage ment of public affairs is to turn the big things of society and even of natur into the portable and appropriateable no other use for God than to get him inside of himself; that is, to approprinte him. The Socialist finds him self in the external life; the individual ist finds the external life in himself or takes steps to get it there. As both of these are identists, and not one of them only, their idealism is affected accord-

lingly.

Hecause Socialism is verity and indirhiualism is faisity the latter is compelled for a great part of its activities, to dig and build outside of himself. But even in that act he is constrained by his anti-social faisity to affirm that his work is the picture or redection of himself. A multitude of great buildings in a city is to this idealist only so many monuments of the genius of munificence of some private persons. What he cannot put into his pockets he puts into a picture gallery of pri vate persons called citizens, owner he tries to include the world; as an artist he looks upon the ontside world as that which includes him, his frame merely. This is the range of the ego idealism of private property ultimating in anarchy.

On the other hand, the idealism of Socialist corresponds with movements of economic production. It contemplates the soul of man beautify ing itself by organizations, combine tions, and solidarity. The initial poin of moral beauty is that farthest away from ego and its ultimate is that point where ego meeting the approaching ex-ternal Socialism passes into it. Human wisdom may thus be said to

consist of a man's ability to separate biography from history; while human virtue is the will, based upon such ability, to choose the larger social in-terest; and Socialism is the sum, in practice, of such ability and such willof the larger-life in national and world

The life of man since it nassed fro liography to history has been such an external movement around two poles; and, internally, one against each other an antithesis of the classes of prop-

erty and labor.

To keep labor in its own class and to keep it there by means of its own labor and vigor, yet so that it willingly should serve the nurnoses of destructive property is the program of the property state; while the program of the ideal Socialist labor state is to and that class struggle and unite the autithesis into a new state without slaves called Socialism.

Underneath this antithesis between

the property and the labor man is the growing of the single personal mind into group mind and from thence to the last time when all mankind shall have but one general interest and but one opinion in economics,
This evolution of the mind is not a

conscious or voluntary effort. It is a outside. The outside is the real and causal life; the inside is the ideal consequent. The race will be complete when all the real of the one is all the vision of the other.

Misunderstanding between the real-

ist and idealist in Socialism takes place when the idealist attempts to take the initiative. The idealist Socialist trusting to his own impressions and thinking they are his own home-born products instead of what they truly are, only his broken images of the real Socialism then actually side, attempts to adjust it to hi perfect picture. The horizon of the single mind never being identical with available fields and powers of practice be is a light but not a leader of men out to the real Socialism which is tak ing place around us and inviting our minds and wills towards it. When the idealist learns that the Socialism of man is all outside of him hidden in the big affair of the multitude be will prese outward to leadership and this he do only when he ceases to feel parentage and ownership of his idealisms and realises them by attributing them to the Socialism outside. The realist differs very little in the

nature of his error and its consequent limitations, from the idealist. The latter mistakes the impression for the immattons, from the internal. He said that emistakes the impression for the seal that stamped it, and thinks somehow that it is his impression that stamps the seal; while the realist mistakes his knowledge of the real world without for that mak world limit. without for that real world i While he scourges the idealist with his knowledge calling it law, the idealist scourges him with his impression call-ing it truth. Yet the law and the truth are one, and is at an equal dis-tance outside of them both; it is s-social movement imperatively calling upon both of us to move with the realist clears his mind of the can which confuunds counte and evolu-tionary leves with the statement of them, and the kiestlist clears his min-of the cast which confounds impre-

sions of Socialism with the substans and utter the Secialism outside we shall all have won the victory of vic-

Our > Esteemed Contemporaries ### (and OTHERS)

Harpers' Weekly. . Some Republican newspapers seem to have entered into a consultancy of silence for the purpose of hiding from thoughtful persons the ominous sig-nificance of the returns exhibiting the growth of Socialism during the last two years. It is no sincere or far-sighted upholder of individualism who acts upon the theory that anything is to be gained by a suppression of un release facts. If on the face of offi cial statistics, there is spread proof of the fact that Socialism is likely two years hence to become as formidable s political power in this country as Populism was ten years ago, the agoner the fact is recognized the bet-ter. Eternal vigilance is the price of economical salvation. Individuals can-not conjure the spectre of Socialism by shutting their eyes and pretending that they seen no signs of it. The startling truth is that, while Eugene V. Debs the Socialist candidate for President is 1900, received but 88,000 votes, over 400,000 votes were polled for Socialisi candidates for Congress at the recen eneral election. If the voting strength of Socialists should increase at the same rate during the next two yearsthat is to say, at the rate of 500 pe would be able to cost al 1904. In ohter words, they would be twice as strong as the Populists wer in 1902, might carry a few states, and would hold the balance of power in others. What is much more serious they might tempt one of the great polltical parties in 1908 to a species of fusion such as Mr. Bryan brough about between the Democratic and Populist parties in 1896. It is not by blinking and pretending to ignore it that the best means of coping with so

Cleveland Citizen.

grave a danger can be devised.

What bears all the ear-marks of a paid puff has been printed in one or two obscure sheets in which the bold statement is made that one-half the statement is made that one-hair the labor papers in the country are boom-ing W. R. Hearst, the millionaire newspaper proprietor, for President. The fact is, less than half a dozen The fact is, less than han a unseason of the most hysterical, the "Labor Compendium" of St. Louis, which has howled loudly for many moons "to keep politics out of the union," has evidently minjudged the temper of its readers, for new that organ is aiming to noften criticism by making John Mitchell the tail for its Hearst hite. This is an insult to Mitchell and all ed labor. In the first pince, the organi miners' president has announced eral times that he will stand for cilitical office, and for that reason the "Compendium's" scheme to use his name for bargaining purposes is shameful. Secondly, the dium" betrays its contempt for organ ized labor when one of its most promi nent members is placed in a position of piaying second fiddle to a millionaire. If this diagnoting sheet in St. Louis wants to break into politics, why doesn't it show at least decency enough to been Mitchell for President, or admit that it wants to get close to a millionaire's barrel? Lahor is forrer regarded inferior to capital by the inter, which is bad enough, but when a contemptible sheet that poses as a contemptible sheet that poses as cofficial organ of the National Building Trades Council of America," and whose editor is supposed to be secre-tary of that Council, deliberately an and dorses by its own acts that victous principle, it's time that those union men who are in a position to go after that paper and its editor with a club get busy. Labor is prior to and above capital, and any union man who would confer honors upon a millionaire in preference to a trade unionist who has shown his logalty to his class ought to resign from his organization and go over to the class that he admires, aid and defends.

Philadelphia North American

The superintendent of one of the sift conscious of voluntary enort. It is a something that is taking place within mails in which calibran are employed at night, who is also a stockholder of the company, assuming to speak for the silk insunfacturers generally, says: "One thing is certain-tinkering with existing conditions will drive the slik mills out of Pennsylvania to states where labor conditions are satisfac tory. As matters stand, Pennsylvania has a lower age limit than any of her neighbors, and that fact is responsible for much of the prosperity of the state, if the age limit be raised, even though the raise be only of one year, the fac-tories will go over into New York or

New Jerses."
These are the "existing conditions" which must not be tinkered with: Liellbernie violation of the law of the state by the mill-owning companies; systematic refusal by state officials to compet obcdience to the law; cold-blooded sacrifice of human bodies and souls to the Moloch of corporate greed.

To enforce the law, to compel officials to do their duty, to abolish childslavery in Pennsylvania, to deprive capital's camibal god of his banquet of infants' fiesh, is to "tinker" with vested inequities and imports the pros-

perity of the state.

If the prosperity of this commonwealth has been built upon the graves of murdered babes and cemented with their blood, it is a monument to greed, an altar erected for the worship of the devil, that cannot be overthrown too soon. It is a monstrous lie that the nonmerity of Pennsylvania rests upon the infamy of a legislature that made the state government a kidnapper for alave drivers. The gorged wolf's con-

tentment and the welfare of the flock that me and the same thing.

The wolf threatens to change his lake and hunt on snother range if the shepherd puts faithful dogs on guard over the flock and loads his gun. Good? When the wolf howls there is no taking him for an honest dog. silk factories will be moved if lafant slavery is abeliated in Pennsylvania, is the threat of the mill masters. If

formity with statute and moral law they should be driven out of the state. It is immaterial to Pennsylvania where they go, but preferably they may go to the pit which gave birth to their system of mercenary infanticide

Cleveland Citizen.

The New York "Commercial" calls upon Congress, along with acores of other capitalist dailies, to kill the eight other captules tames, to but the eight-hour bill, assuring the politicians that they need have no fear of the "labor vote." "The labor vote," says the "Commercia." "is something nighty," close to nothing." The "Commercial" is frusk and at the same time wholly correct. The "labor vote" is increase. correct. The "labor vote" is largely Republican and Democratic, and therefore divided and ineffective. Yes, it is mighty close to nothing-it has half is used to destroy the other half. But we surmise if the both balves united in a separate party bas d on this class interests of labor the "Comn claf' would whistle another tune.

Des Moines Register and Leader.

One of the important features of the last election attracting attention now that the results are being reviewed, was the growth of the Socialist Party. As a political organization it has not hereto-fore been a factor, for it has never commanded votes enough to hold the balance of power in any one of the close States, but its gains this year have sig nificance. Two years ago the vote for Eugene Debs was only 86,000 in the Inited States, but at the recent election the party cast about 400,000 votes. In Ohio is vote will make it third on the official bailot next year.

The growth of the party was uniform over the country, showing that it was not accounted for by the candidates or peculiar political conditions of any one locality, but must be attributed to a uccess was as large proportionally in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa as it was in the manufacturing districts of the East where the Sociallatic doctrines have been more system

atically propagated.
The same drift of opinion developed in the recent convention of the Federation of Labor at New Orleans, where an attempt to commit the organization to the principles of Sociatism failed by the very close vote of 4,844 to 4,744. with the induence of such leaders as Compers belying against it.

Undoubledly the massing of capital that has been going on, the impressive growth of corporations, and the apparent dwarfing of the individual, as an world, have caused this awakening of ocialistic sentiment. The public has been prepared by these developments to receive the doctrines of state owner ship of utilities and state management of industries more readily than ever be-fore, and the socialistic teachers have improved their opportunity.

Catholic Citizen, Milwaukee.

The tendency and direction of indus-trial evolution is just now towards Serinliam. Two generations ago, when the political evolution was towards constitutionalism and democracy, unwise churchmen permitted the altar to be too much associated with the throne and the ancient regime. In that way the church lost influence with the growing tendency. We see no reason why this mistake should be repeated in the case of industrial evoluti

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

JOIN A. L. U. From a Butte paper we take the ollowing piece of news, interesting both to Socialists and to trade unjou-

The American Labor Union is rapidly becoming the great power in the West and each day its strength is being greatly added to. Yesterday Fresident Dan McDonald received an application for affiliation from the United Brotherbood of Railway Employees, a very large organization with more than 40,000 members, with headquarters at San Francisco. President George Es-tes is the head of the organization, and in a letter acompanying the application he stated that according to a ballot taken a short time ago, the mentions were almost a unit in favor of affilia-

tion with the American Labor Union. "The Brotherhood is a great power in the West, and its co-operation with strengthen anaterially both organiza-tions. It extends all along the Pacific coast from Vancouver all the way down past the Mexican boundar; Nearly all the men on all the roads on the coast are members of the Brotherhood, and on the Southern Pacific practically all the employees be long to the order. There are now twenty-six organizers in the field, and the Brotherhood is spreading and increasing rapidly.

"A few months ago, at the assembly of the delegates of the different lodges, the matter of applying for affliation with the American Labor Union was brought up and favorably reported. In order to give all the members a voice, a ballot was taken, with the result that nearly all voted in favor of the proposition."

The Brotherhood of Rallway En ployees is a comparatively young or ganization, formed on lines somewhat similar to those of the American Reliway Union, which is well remembered for the great Chicago strike of 1891. It takes in railway workers of all sorts engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, switchmen, etc., on a basis of in dustrial organization, instead of the old plan of trade autonomy. It dis-claims any hostility toward the older brotherhoods of the several milway trades, but has been bitterly opposed by their officers. The B. E. of E. in as radical as the older brotherhoods are conservative, and has shown considerable vitality and fighting power. Its membership is chiefly in the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain states, at though it has branches as far east as

-The Social Democratic Party of New York is the same as the Socialist Party of other states. The difference of name is due solely to previous of the election laws. Do not custure this organization with the so-called cialist Labor Party," or ":

Comrade George G. Cutting has been elected Organizer for the city of Bos-ton. He is desirous of geting all Bos-ton renders of The Worker to join the Socialist Party, All those who wish to become members of the party or re-ceive Socialist literature should ad-dress him at 7 Goldsmith Place, Roxbury Crossing, Boston. ting and his assistants, Comrades Ire E. Worcester and D. G. Taylor, will ership before the fall campaign

Comrade Sweetland, of Bristol Conn., writes to express his matisfac tion with Comrade White's article or Union Labor Parties and the Experi once of the Economic League in Con pecticut," published in our issue of

Howard H. Caldwell has written leafet entitled "Prosperity," which has been published for campaign use by Local Philadelphia. Orders should be sent to Bocialist Headquarters, 1305

Comrade Hogan, of Baltimore, has sublished a leaflet from an address on Socialism recently delivered by him in that city. Copies can be had for 50 cents a hundred from J. C. Hogan 3020 Cedar avenue, Baitimore, Md.

Comrade Knox, of Richmond, Va. writes: "Clinse's speech here was O. K. The weather was very jad and the crowd very small, but the meeting was | ismsbridge,

Father McGrady spoke at Jefferson

Local Toledo has secured the ser vices of Comrade Charles R. Martin as wi organizer and, as our correspo ent writes, "those who know him know that Local Toledo will be heard from in consequence." The party will hold the city convention on February 1, and expects to carry on an aggressive cam ign for the spring election

Five new organizations have been formed in Ohio since January 1, the latest one being Martin's Ferry, with 36 charter members. Others are in pro corn of formation and an era of organi-

Ohio has a State Committee com gressional district, and eight members of this committee have already been sected. All important matters will be submitted to this committee for a vota

Metirady, Carey, Goebel, Sweetland, Gelger and Robertson all have meetings arranged for Ohio during February. Several will make short tours. George H. Goebel will spend about ten days in the state on his return from the

A short tour of Southern Indiana for Father Metirady is desired for March. Those desiring dates, address W. C. Critchiow, 26 Pruden Building, Day-

A St. Louis comrade whose work frequently caries him to Little Rock, Ark., writes: 'They have a great deal to contend with in Arkansas. Slowly but surely they are making headway. Comrades Lowey and Perrip have great talent and push. Introducing Social-frm in the South is hard work and the comrades have to undergo all the hardships of workers in a pioneer move

The Socialists of Hartford, Coun. hold a public mass meeting in Ger-manla Cycle Club Hall. Central Row, nonesite the Postoffice, on Friday even ing, Jan. 20. Comrade Brown and others will speak. All who are intercated in Socialism are insited to at and

The convention of the Socialist Perty in Manchester Township, New Jersey, will be held at the Cedar Cliff Hotel, Belmont avenue, Haledon, on Saturiny, Jan. 31, at S.P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the spring election.

ruled out the party emblem adopted by the Socialists of that state-the Globe and Clasped Hands-Local Fostoria favors the adoption of the Arm and reh, the same emblem that is used

New York City.

The Social Democratic Educational Club of the 8th A. A. is showing great activity. Sunday evening, Jan. 25, Comrado Barondess spoke, Wednesday evening Comrade Biches lectured on "The French Revolution," Thursday evening Comrade S. Epstein will disa scientific subject, and on Sunday rening, Feb. 1, Comrade Simon Pock will lecture. Every Tuesday evening regular meetings of the clul All Socialists and sympathiners are invited to attend the lec-tures and visit the reading room at 81 Orchard street.

James N. Wood will speak on "So-cialism and Politics" at the Socialist Literary Society, 241 East Broadway, day evening, Feb. 1.

H. Gaylord Wilshire will speak on "The Inevitability of Socialism" on Friday evening, Feb. 6, before the West Ride Socialist Club, In Clark's Hall, northwest corner of Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, second

Branch 2 of the 24th A. D. will hold mian branch in the 24th A. D. on Sat-urday, Jan. 31, at Zimmerberg's Hall, 216 East Fifty-fourth street, between First and Second avenues. Comrades Mowak and Engel will address the moeting in Bohemian, and Comrades Spargo and others in English. One thousand circulars advertising the moeting will be priested and the com-rades are requested to come to head-quarters on Thursday, Friday and Sat-

urday evenings to distribute them. It raise funds on Saturday evening, Feb. 28, at the chubrooms of the Socialist Educational League, 953 Second avenue. Comrades Flanzer, Kix and Wier were elected as an arangements com mittee. This branch meets every Mon-day evening at 953 Second avenue, and all English-speaking Socialists in the 24th Assembly District are requested

Comrade G. H. Gordon will speak

on "The Democratization of Industry" on Friday evening, Jan. 30, at the Socialist Educational League, 953 Second avenue, and on Sunday evening, Feb. 1, Frederick Krafft will discuss the question, "Is Our Country a Hepublie?" The League has aranged two lectures for German friends and sym-pathisers; on Friday evening, Feb. 12. Comrade O. Sattler will speak on "Die Kunst und die Arbeiter Klasse," and on Friday evening, Feb. 20, Dr. 8. Ingermann will lecture on "Saint Si-mon und seine Schule." The regular nday evning lectures in English wil be continued, and among those who will speak in the near future are Margaret Halle. Mrs. Fraser, Courtenay Lemon, Kate Richards O'Hare, Mrs. Lenge and others.

L. D. Mayes will speak on the ion of the Coal Strike" on Sunday tog, Feb. 1, at Zeltner's Morrisania Park, 170th street and Third avenue.

Owen R. Lovejoy, of Mount Vernon "Bocialism vs. Class Hi will speak on tred" on Friday evening, Jan. 30, at the old Methodist church on Second street, corner of Park avenue, Willi-

The Young People's Social Demo cratic Club of Yorkville will give a con cert and ball on March 14 in the club-A. Oerter constitute the arrangem committee. At the last meeting the club discussed he subject "How to Acquire the Property of the Capitalist," and at the next meeting each comrade will be expected to make a short speech on any phase of Socialism.

The meeting of the Young Men's on Thursday, Jan. 22, was the first held at the new Labor Lyceum and it was well attended. The plan the club is preparing to increase the membership will soon go into effect. The discussion on the party platform was a good one, and it was decided to continue on the same subject the next

BROOKLYN LECTURES.

The Socialist Propaganda Club of Brooklyn holds public meetings every Sunday evening, at 8 p. m., at Wurzler's Hall, 315 Washington street. The nogram of free lectures for February s as follows: Feb. 1—Courtensy Lemon: "The So-

cialist View of the State, State Interference and State Capitalism."

Feb. 8—George H. Strobell: "The Socialist Solution of the Liquor Prob-

Feb. 15-W. E. McNabb: "The Duty of Organized Labor," Feb. 22—George D. Herron: "Socialism and Patriotism."

WEST SIDE LECTURES.

The West Side Socialist Club holds public meetings every Friday evening at 8 p. m., in Clark's Hall, northwest corner of Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, New York. The pro-gram of free lectures for February is

Feb. 6-H. Gaylord Wilshire: "The Inevitability of Socialism."
Feb. 13-Kate Bichards O'Hare:

Woman's Share in Labor's Struggle.' Feb. 20-Mary E. Lense: 'The Re igion of the Twentieth Century. Feb. 27-Charles Ufert: "The Co

COLONIAL HALL LECTURES.

The Colonial Socialist Club holds public meetings every Sunday evening. at S p. m., in Colonial Hall, 101st atreet and Commbus avenue, New York. The program of free lectures for Fabruary

Feb. 1-Algernon Ler: "Wage Stavery and the Way Out." Feb. 8-Algernon Lee: "Labor Poli-

tics and Socialist Politics. The Ohio Society of State having Feb. 15—Charles Frederick Adams: "Should the Masses Be Only Em-

ployees of the Classes." Feb. 22-Courtenay Lemon: "The Socialist View of the State, State Inter ference and State Capitalism.

SUCCESSIVE LIVERARY RECIETY.

The Socialist Literary Society, at 241 East Broadway, New York, is growing in membership and in usefulness. The lectures are well atended and the read ing room, which is open from 7:30 t 11:30 every evening and all day on Sug days and holidays, has many visitors, attracted by the large number of periodicals kept on file. The program of free lectures for Sundays in February

s as follows: Feb. 1, S. P. M.—James N. Wood: Socialism and American Politics." Feb. 8, 3 P. M.—Mrs. Alex. France

"The Tragedy of the Machine."
Feb. 8, 8 P. M.—Daniel K. Young: Socialism and Business." Feb. 15—George D. Herron.

Feb. 22—Margaret Haile. On Saturday, Feb. 14, the society will give a concert and entertainment.

A class in social economics has been organised and the first lesson will be evening. Jan. 29, at 8 P. M. Only

those who are members of the society are eligible to membership in this class LDGAL HEW YORK

Comrade Henry L. Slobodin was chairman, and Comrade Reins vice chairman, at the meeting of the General Committee, Stateen new members were admitted. The Auditing Committee reported that if had not missed its labors, so an informal re-

finished its labors, so an informal report was made.

The officers elected for the next six months are: Organizer, James N.
Wood: Recording Recretary, E. M.
Martin: Treasurer, William J. F. Hannamman; Contoller, E. S. Egarton; Server and Contoller, E. S. Egarton; Server and Contoller, E. S. Egarton; Server and the terrest prices.

Wright, Lowis, Clarks, Wilkins, Ar. derson, Grievance Committee: Philips, Engle, Clarke, Lich ttee: Boudiz French tial Committee: Ramm Happamenn, Auditing Com mittee for State Committee: E. Wolf, Goldberg, and Wissner. Andring Committee: Goldberg, Wissner, and Bartholomew. Finance Committee: Abrauss, Haupt, Wilkins, Solomon, Paulituch, Young, and Meyer. Presi

Committee: Lee, Sparge, Boudin.
At the next meeting of the General
Committee Comrade Sparge will outline a plan for establishing a school of Socialism. The consideration of ways and means of raising the indebtedness of the local was also made a specia order of business for the next meeting.

KINGS COUNTY.

The Kings County Committee held its regular meeting in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum on January 24. Ten applicants were admitted to membership. The May Day Committee have at ranged for a demonstration, public spenking, etc., for the lat of May, and a ball and concert on the second day

The organiser reports that the next meeting of the Daily Globe Conference of Brooklyn will be held on Wedn day, Pebruary 4, at the Labor Ly-ceum, 955 Willoughby avenue. Trades unions are being visited in the interest of the Daily Globs. Organiser com-platus that proper returns are not made as to newly elected officers in

It was decided to defer action on the State Committee debt until next meeting. The publishers of the "Socialist Bulletin" were requested to accept the organizer, treasurer, fluencial and reording secretaries as an advisory board of editors. The secretary was instructed to ask the branches to vote on the general organizer and division the vote to be sent in not reorganize Brooklyn into seven divisions, as presented by Comrade Hoiser at last meeting, was accepted. The following officers were elected for the ansuing term: Recording Secretary. Alex. Fraser; Financial Secretary, C. W. Cavanaugh; Treasurer, T. A. Hop king: Anditing Committee, Comrade Peiser, Koenig and Hofstad; Credential Committee, Comrades Hopkins, Weil and Peiser.

NEW HAVEN NOTICE.

The Central Committee of Local New Haven met at 746 Chapel street Sunday, Jan. 25, and made arrange ments for the city election. It was de cided to have Geo. D. Herron and Thos. McGrady speak in New Haven before the election, which takes place in April. A committee was also elect ed to publish a local Socialist paper during the campaign. Ten of the fifteen wards in the city have ward club organised and efforts will be made to get the remaining wards in line soon. The Committee issued a call for a city convention, as follows:

To the Voters of the Socialist Party in New Haven, Conn.: You are bereby notified to attend the ward caucuses of the Socialist Party in your respective wards during the first ten days in Pobruary to nominate candidates for ward offices and elect

delegates to the city convention, which will meet at Aurora Hail, 185 Union street, Saturday, Feb. 14. Each even numbered ward will non-inste one candidate for Alderman. Each ward that is organized will

elect three delegates to the city con-First Ward caucus meets at 216

Second Ward meets at 490 Congress avenue Third Ward meets at 499 Congress

Fourth Ward meets at 84% Dewitt Fifth Ward meets at 216 State street

street. Seconth Ward meets at 115 Hamilton

Eighth Ward meets at 800 State Ninta Ward meets at 101 Foote street. Tenth Ward meets at 101 Foote

street. Eleventh Ward meets at 229 Exchange street.

JULIUS PAECHT, Organizar.

THE COMING TIME

Then a man shall work and bethink him, and rejoice in the deeds of his hand.

Nor yet come home in the even too faint and weary to stand. Men in that time a-coming shall work, and have no fear

and have no fear

For to-morrow's lack of earning and
the hunger-wolf anear.

O strange, new, wonderful justice! But for whom shall we gather the gain?

r ourselves and for each of our fel-lows, and so hand shall labor in valn. Then all mine and all thine shall be

ours, and no more shall any man erave For riches that serve for nothing but

to fetter a friend for a slave.

And what wealth there shall be left us when none shall gather gold To buy his friend in the market and pinch and pine the sold? Nay, what save the lovely city, and

the little house on the hill, And the wastes and the woodland beauty, and the happy fields we And the bomes of ancient stories, the

tombs of the mighty dead;
And the wise men seeking out marvels
and the poet's teeming head.
And the painter's hand of wonder, and the marvelous fiddle-how

And the banded choirs of music all

For all these shall be sure and all men's, nor shall any lack a share Of the toil and the galu of living in the days when the world graws fair.

—William Morris.

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THE MOST IMMEDIATE OF IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

The Socialist Party, as such, was originally intended to be a means to an end—that is, the propagator of So-cialism, which implies the abolition of private capital and the introduction of the Co-operative Commonwealth. At a means to this end it adopted a platits fundamental principles and the truths and laws upon which those and absolutely misleading as to the final demand embodied in its body nands" are an attempt at recouciling irreconcliables. They are a subterfuge for the reform element that has flocked to the flocksits Party in the last few months. Hence the rapid and almost unexpected growth of the party which is highly suggestive of a de-teriorative force in its platform and constitution, especially so because the laboring forces of the United States are favoring more than ever any reform measures or improvements that may be suggested, and are coming to realize that their hopes for a better-ment of their conditions must not be rentered upon those who are directly Interested in maintaining a conserva-tive policy. It is for this superflux of reform elements toward the party that all the revolutionary Socialists in the party should make all efforts worths of their cause, to preserve, strengthes, and re-invigorate the membership with the class-character of the Socialist movement, and not rely solely upon their periodicals and Socialist Party.

press.
Our liberal union tactics and the state autonomy granted by our constitution have given the political floater a chance to drift far away from the a chance to drift far away from the usual attachments, and the getting away from the old moorings when we separated from the S. L. P. threatens to end in a hippwreck. After a declaration for the abolition

of classes, the restoration of land and of all means of production and trans portation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the sub stitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present planless production, it seems like tautology to propose with a view to "immediate improvement" in the condition of la-bor, "Reduction of hours of labor," in the face of evertaining exploitation of labor, "The United States to obtain personing of the mines, railroads etc." and of all the means of production and distribution, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth, "Inns to be free to all, the inventors to be remunerated by the nat the benefit of a few capitalists. Suci and like propositions have been ex-bodied in the "immediate demand suffix" of Bocialist parties in this coun try and have been at all times a laugh ing stock for thinking men inside and, outside of the movement.

Some of the measures propo so revolutionary that the capitalist class could as well resign itself to be governed as to pose as the ruler without any powers attached to the office. as to the isborer, for whose benefit such extravagant demands and made, and whose vote is supposed to be caught and nothing clea, be he class-councious or class-nucouscious, he knows that it requires the political powers to introduce any political peasure with a view to its enforce ment. The laborer has seen and learned by experience that no legislation is effective or can be effective un less with the legislative action is com bined the power of cufored Therefore he is not willing to vote in favor of the best of immediate de mands because he knows that, with the election of the party that proposes, such extravagant measures, he puta into power a party that is ready to abolish capitalism in its entirety. Thus the subterfuge does not even do its work effectively and serves no other purpose than to hinder the movement from its natural and rational develop

The Socialist Party has no justifica tion for existence, other than to age tate, organize, and clear the way to ward the institution of Socialism. To this end and as a means to this end it may take a friendty but reserved stand toward all trade unloss and give them moral and, if possible, material help without compromising its class character and without losing its dig-nity as the army proper to which the be nothing else but suxiliary bodies for re-enforcement. To command the respect and admiration of the work-ingman and to make him an ardent worker for the ideals of the party, the party must keep clear of middle-class tactics, reform, humbug, and all ash barrel politics. This it can do only by squarely standing upon the most im mediate of "immediate demands," demand that every workingman will be compelled to stand by, sooner or later—that is, the abolition of exploitation of the working class by the cap talist class, and the restoration of all powers, assumed by the class now owning all the means of production and distribution, to the producers of all wealth. This demand becomes more and more immediate as the capi-talist system is nearing the summit of its power and is bound to drive to the working class will gradually condense itself into one party and assimilate and absorb all reform elements, it, should be the special mission of the Bocialist Party to create a platform. upon which such amimintion and at-sorption is possible. CABL PANKOPF.

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Duted New York, the 3d day of De

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L. D. MAYER,

15th day of June next.

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TRE SOCIALIST PARTY AND THE TRADE UNIONS.

The Duty the Party Owes the Unions and What It Can Rightly Demand of Them.

cialists toward the unions? What, on the other hand, does the Socialist Party have a right to ask of the

awered, for the two movements are here to stay; both are growing in strength and developing in spirit and olicy; they are made up of members of the same class and, in their differ-ent ways, deal with the same problem; they must hold close relations of some sort, either harmonious and mutually helpful or discordant and injurious to

In our attempt to answer these questions we address ourselves both to members and sympathizers of the Socialist Party, whether they are trade of every shade of political opinion. We believe that the answer which we shall present embodies the accepted opinion of the Socialist Party upon this subct, as developed by years of experi-

The Common Ground.

The Socialist Party has its sole reason for existence in the division of so-ciety into classes, the exploitation and ion of the working class, and oppression of the working the necessity for its emancipation. Neither of the old parties openly stand for the interests of any one class; they pretend not to recognize the existence of clauses; each of them claims to represent the interests of all the pro-But facts are stubborn and do disappear because men deny their The class struggle is a fact; and the very parties which, in their and the very parties which, in their ante-election professions, refuse to see it, in their post-election practices, give the most striking illustrations of its force; they pretend to represent all the people in order that they may win litical power with which to serve a part of the people at the expense of the rest. The Socialist Party takes no such false position. It claims to repre-sent only a part of the people—the more numerous and the only useful class-as against the amail and useless ines of exploiters whom the old par

ties serve.
The Bocialist Party, then, is an or ganization founded on working-class interest and having as its object the advancement of the interests of the corkers as against those of the capi-

The trade unions in general have, is the past, refused to admit in words the existence of the class struggle between capitalists and workers; some of them still do not clearly recognize it; we often hear labor lenders (even honest ones) talking in the same strain with old-party politicians about the "bro-therhood of Capital and Labor" and declaring that the object of the unions is not to fight the capitalists but."to establish harmony between employers and employed." But the acts of the Just as the old-party politicians, denying the existence of classes, faithfully serve the capitalist class, so the unions, denying the conflict of class interests, yet put forth every effort and for the interests of the working class against their employers. It is not words that count, but acts; and the action of the unions, in demanding reduction of working bours or increase of pay or improvement of the condi-tions of labor, against the will and the interest of the employers, and in fighting for these objects with such weapons as the strike, the boycott, and the label-such action proves that the only reason for their existence is in ing class and the employing class.

The trade unions, then, like the So ing an their object the advancement of those of the capitalists.

Our Duty to the Unions.

This being the common ground—ant, as we shall show, the whole of the common ground-of the two movements, what is the duty of Socialists, as a party and as individuals, toward

It is the duty of Socialists as Indilast national convention-to join the unions of their various crafts, where

It is the duty of the party to lend its support to the unions in their strug-gles-- its financial support when necessary and feasible (as It has done, mos energetically, in the late miners strike), and at all times its moral sup port, which is often still more valuable The national state, and local platatterances of its candidates and other spokesmen all help to fulfit this obliga

This much we owe to the unions right to demand of us; and wherever the party organization or any of its members fall to do these things they fall of doing their full duty as Social-

Our Separate Tasks.

flut while the Socialist Party and the unions have this common ground, they are far from being identical Both their purposes and their methods are different, though not antagonistic. Each has its work, which the other cannot do, and each must leave the other free to perform its special func-

to carry on the battles of the working class in detail under the conditions of the capitalist system. So long as capitaliam lasts the workers will be ove worked and robbed and oppr Trade unions cannot put a stop to this. But they often can and do somewhat lighten the burden of toll and some-

What relations should subsist between the Socialist Party and the trade unions? What is the duty of the Socialist Party and of individual Socialist Party and socialist Party would take place were there no union And, perhaps more important than all, they train the workers in the babit of feeling and thinking and acting togather, the invaluable habit of organi

The means and methods for carry ing on this daily struggle are industrial or economic, not political—the strike, the hoycott, the label, the workingcard, the benefit funds. In order to use these methods with the maximum of success it is desirable that every workman in a trade should belong to the trude organization, and on distinction can be made on account of poli ties any more than of race or religion A union which should admit only Republicans or only Democrats or only Socialists or should exclude either of these or discriminate between them

To sum up: The unions fight for immediate and partial improvement of the workers' condition by purely industrial methods which require for their successful operation that all working-mer shall be taken in without distinc-

tion of political belief. The specific function of the Socialist Party is to fight for the complete enancipation of the working class from exploitation and class tyranny. This can be accomplished only by the overthrow of the capitalist system and the building up of a Co-operative Com-monwealth. This is a far larger aim than that of the unions. It is a different but not a conflicting aim.

act always with this final aim is view is not to say that it can do nothing for the immediate betterment of the work-ers' condition; on the contrary, as it gains partial control of the powers of government or even before it has gained any victories at the polls (through the fear which its growth inspires), it can and does do very much to advance the immediate interests of the working class; and it does this the more effectively in proportion as it guides itself by the light of its one

uitimate purpose.

The methods which the Socialist Party uses for this great battle are distinctly political methods-education in economic and political science, ganization of those, who accept its principles, and political compaigns for the purpose of putting the powers of government in the hands of men government in the hands of men pledged to carry those principles into In order that these methods should be used with success it is necessary that all who believe in the principles of Socialism should be politically united; no distinction can be made on any other ground. If the party should exclude members or divide its forcer on other questions—even on questions which may legitimately be considered by trade unions-it would assuredly

not succeed as a political party.

To sum up: The Socialist Party To sum up: The Socialist Party seeks the ultimate complete emancipa tion of the working class, through the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, and fights for this end by educational and political methods which require that no qualification but sincere support of Socialist principles be recognized.

The Limit of Our Duty,

In view of this difference in purpos and method between the two move ments, what are the limits of our duty to the unions? What have the union not a right to demand of us?

They have no more right to demand that the Socialist Party shall sub-ordinate its political efforts to their in dustrial battles than the party has to demand the reverse of them. It is the cialism and get votes for the Socialist ticket, and every other consideration must be subordinate to these.

The unions have no right to demand on one side or the other in their internal questions. If they ask it, we have no right to yield. It is neither the right nor the duty of the Socialist Party to involve itself in conflicte of jurisdiction and the like among or within the unions. Such interference as shown by experience in the past, is harmful to both movements. Such questions can be solved only by the nions themselves. The Socialist Party should give its support to unio to any workingmen, organized or un-organized—as against the capitalists, but not to one union as against as

We speak here of the party, as such. With the individual Socialist it is a different matter. It is the duty of each Socialist to join the union of his trade: and he is there in duty bound to take a position on union questions. He abould act there, fearlessly and energetically, for the highest good of his class, which will include the highest good of his craft.

Nor are Socialists bound to refrain from public discussion of the policy of the unions. Provided such discussion is based on principle and is carried on in an intelligent manner, provided it is fraternal criticism and advice, not flattery nor abuse nor attempted dictation, it is beinful to both movements.

In a word, the Socialist Party doe not seek to dictate to the unions in their affairs nor is it willing to be dictated to by them in its own affairs; i shuns entangling affiances; it desires that the two movements should be carried on independently in order tha they may be carried on harme

What We Demand

What, on the other hand, done the Socialist Party sek of the unions? Two things, we think, we have a right in demand.

First, The unions on their side musi remember the different purposes and methods of the two movements. They would rightly object did the party seek

to form rival unions: With equal reaon, the Socialist Party objects if the unions seek to form a new party. In the nature of things, as pointed out bethe nature of things, as pointed out be-fore, the union must include men of all tical beliefs. -A party-can include only men who agree in political belief.
The union which attempts to be also a political party, therefore, must either cease to be a real union or fail to be a real party. The Socialist Party mus maintain its right to the political field as strictly as it withholds its hand from the industrial field.

rom the industrial need.

Second, The unious are the great
primary school of the working class.

Experience shows that it is impossible. as reason shows that it would be unwise, to prevent the discussion positive? questions there. There is p tics in every union in the land. It is well that it should take the form of open discussion, not of secret intrigu We have a right to ask, therefore, that the unions give an opportunity in their meetings for free discussion of political questions and that Socialists be given exactly the same chance as the advocates of other parties.

The Only Way to Win.

This brings us to the final pointrord of counsel to Socialists in the

Aside from your duty as union m bers, your one duty there as Socialists is to make more Socialists. Xon rannot do this by intrigue nor

by tricks of parliamentary law nor by any means except convincing arguent and good example. It is not going to do the party any good to "capture" a union; it is likely to harm both the union and the party.

"endorsement" is not worth

paper it is written on unless it is the cheerful expression of the houest coniction of a majority of the members, The Socialist Party does not want anything but what it can get in go faith; nothing gained otherwise will help it in the least; and any temptation to gain apparent victories by other means should be sternly put aside.

SOCIALISM AND

TRADE UNIONISM The following resolution was adopted by the Socialist Party in National Convention at Indianapolis nd., on July 31, 1901:

"The Socialist Party, in convention assembled, declares that the trade nuion movement and independent political action are the emancipating factors of the wage-working class. The trade union movement is the natural result of capitalist production and represents the economic the working class movement. We consider if the duty of the Socialists to join the unions of their respectiv rades and assist in building up and unifying the trades and labor the trades and labor organi We recognize that trade nulons are by historical necessity or gautsed on neutral grounds as far as political amiliation is concerned.

"We call the attention of trade unionists to the fact that the class struggle so nobly waged by the trade union forces to-day, while it may reult in leasening the exploitation of tion. The exploitation of labor will come to an end only when society takes possession of all the means of production for the benefit of all the prople. It is the duty of every trade unionist to realize the necessity of in-dependent political action on class-conprious lines, to join the Socialist Party and to assist in building up a stron political movement of the wage-work-ing class, whose ultimate aim and obfect must be the abolition of wage slavery and the establishment of a co collective ownership of the means of production and distribution."

The Socialist Party is known in the state of New York under the name of Social Democratic Party, and its em-blem is the Arm and Torch,

BALLAD OF THE SHOP SIRL

The wolf of poverty followed me on Through the dingy streets of the

So close beside that his shaggy hide Might almost brush my gown; And after him trust, the wolves of lus Come eager to drag me down.

And hody and soul have a scantly dole From the pittance that I earn; And cold as the breath of the wind of

Are the lessons that I learn; With a pitfail dug at my weary feet And a trap at every turn.

To lure me with a Judas kiss, And lead me away, if be led I may, To the depths of that black abys Where in serpent guise old memori

And over the fallen hiss.

never may know success from woe, But I know of fortune's frown; I am one of a score of thousands mo "Who toll in the cruel town; And the wolves of lust and poverty Are waiting to drag us down

For only men did die; Or else would heed in this dreadful inval My bitter, despairing cry; And the creeds always for the beather

And the Christ that the Bible teache

pray
And the Christmas pass me by. And many and fast the days whire while early I work and late;

And around my path for the aftermat The basalisk watchers wait; And civilization bids me choose The grave or a harlot's fata. And I dread the light of to-morrow's

And the weight of the future years; My life is blurred by a hope deferred And my heart is numb with fears; And my hands that rise to the suller skies Are wet with a women's fears.

spe I walk where the spectres stall In the roar of the mighty town; Oh, God! for a knight to aid my flight Of high and pure renown. Is there never a man to lift me up Where myriads drag me down?

—Bruest McGaffey.

WHAT WORKINGMEN'S VOTES GAN DO.

Benefits and Limitations of Trade Unions-How Labor Is Robbed-How to Stop the Robbery,

By Senjamin Henford.

There are about two hundred thousand persons employed in the boot and shoe industry in the United States. Let these persons be organized to the inst man, woman and child, and, though they will thereby be able to accomplis some things, or even great things, there is a point at which their control over their own lives and destinles must cease. "Through effective organisation will not work longer than a certain number of hours per day, and that for number of nours per day, and that for these sours they shall receive a cer-tain price...The hours may be short and the price high, but purely as a trade union that is the limit of their howers at their maximum of bossipie success... Having fixed the hours of labor and the price to be paid for their labor, there is left an all-important thing which tilly cannot control. THEY CANNOT PROVIDE THEM-SELVES. WITH EMPLOYMENT. THEY CANNOT MAKE THE BOSS EMPLOY ALL OF THEM. Let the wage be ever so high, there will be shoemakers who will get no wage, for there will be shoemakers who have no

Benefits and Limitations

"But," say some, "given that complete organization of our craft, we can secure work for the unemployed by making hours constantly sherter and constantly raising, the scale of wages, so that even at the abortest hours the wages received will support the worker in comfort." When the hours of labor are so low and the warms of labor are so high that PROFIT CEASES, at that instant PRODUCTION CEASES; and when production ceases, when our ahos factory is closed, the shoemaker has no work at any hours or for any price. The shoemaker must learn that of men own the shoe factories, the shoemaking machinery, and the ma-terials of which shoes are made, such owners' of the means of producing shoes allow those forces to be set in will produce profits. The object of the owner of the shoe factory is not primarily to produce shoes, but to pro-duce shoes to be sold at a profit. His main purpose, his great purpose, his only purpose, is to get profits. Therefore, when the trade union is strong enough to reduce hours and raise wages to a point where the capitalise ist class, through their powers as OWNERS of the means of production (of employment), shut up the factory until such time as the working class will consent to resume their toll in the shop or mill or factory or printing office at a working day of such length and for a wage of such magnitude as will leave the capitalist employer a profit. The purely economic trade union may, and generally does, affect the rate of the employer's profit; but where the means of production are owned by others than those who use them, the owners must have a profit for the use of such means of production, otherwise they remain unused; and when the or awaiting starvation-they are either out on strike, locked out, or laid off. When the distresses and necessities of the unemployed have reached a point so acute as to be unbearable vitably they again go to work for the employer at such bours and wages as will leave him a profit—such of the take back. For some have died of their wants unsupplied, and of the others the employer will not take them all, leaving some to become tramps, and forcing others eventually to become

While, as stated above, the most per feet trade union does not do all that is necessary for the welfare of its members, those things which it can and does do are not to be belittled. It can and generally does reduce the rate of does do are not to be belittled. It can are thousand a year without working and generally does reduce the rate of for it, and can, if he likes, spend his profit received by the employer by so five thousand a year and still at the than they would otherwise get. It can and generally does reduce the hours of most fortunate for the workers when labor and raise the standard of living. Further, and of high importance, it tenches the workers to organise. But while recognizing the good accom-plished by the trade union, every time you see an unemployed shoemaker you must see the shortcomings of the Boot and Bhoeworkers' Union; every time on; every time you meet an unemployed printer you must recognise the limitation to the powers of the Typographical Union; every time you meet an unemployed cigarmaker You 'must 'recognize that the Cigarmakers' Union has a boundary to its efficiency; everytime you meet an unemployed man of a skilled trade or an unskilled laborer, do not forget that there is one thing of prime importance that the purely economic trade union at the very height of its make the employer employ ALL the

Hew to Spend \$5,000

a Year and Keep It. Consider for a moment on what production in our present society depends.
Here is a man who has a hundred thousand dollars. We will not ask where he got it. Probably that would be a kit, the hand press, and the ex-cart long tale of robbery, rent and profit.

We will allow that our man with the duction and transportation of wealth hundred thousand is in possession of any one man could own and operate his own. Now, if our man lives at the instruments of production in alrate of five thousand dollars a year, most any trade. At that time to make and does no work by which he receives one man yield to another the product an income from eny-source, but each year jakes his five thousand out of his original hundred thousand deliars, at the end of twenty years he will be broke. Of ceures, that is not to his seam plow; the stelle to the self-binder, resper and thresher; the broke. Of ceures, that is most to his liking. He wants to mend five thousand on the self-binder, resper and thresher; the cololler's kit to the coeff; the show and does no work by which he receives the eld of twenty years so will be broke. Of course, that is not to his liking. He wants to apend five thousand a year on his fiving, all right, but at the ead of twenty years he wants to have his hundred thousand, or should be die, he wants his children to have it.

In about and in least HE WANTE TO shown and in least HE WANTE TO

KREP IT. And our present society is so arranged and organised that HE CAN DO THAT ... VERY .. THING. turning it into the means of prodution. For instance, by buxing with it oe factory, leather, machinery, etc. Having placed his hundred thou sand dollars in the shoe industry, on ting machines will not run themselves neither will the lasting, sewing, coling and frimming" machines, "nor "will feather-make itself.into shoes. If his mency, now turned into shoemsking materials and machinery, is let alone, it will be worse for him than if he had spent his five thousand a year out of his original hundred thousand, for idle machinery will eat itself up quicker than idle money. To accompish this purpose of spending five thousand a year and still keeping his original hundred thousand, one more thing is necessary. Labor power must be ap-plied to his sheemaking machines and naterials. There are idle shoemaken in pleuty. Our man has selected a su may have bought it through a broke and never even baye seen the factory or its superintendent, and told him to go ahead and "hake money." Our Man himself has probably Man himself has probably gone to Europe. The superintendent tells the shoemakers to go to work at a wage which leaves Our Man a profit on their labor. These shoemakers have no means of surploying themselves. They are not the possessors of shoemaking materials and machinery. They

MUST work or starve, ----Therefore the lasters and cutters and stitchers and trimmers go to work and use and operate Our Man's hun-dred thousand Gollar shoemaking plant, receiving for their labor a wage which leaves Our Man his five th sand dollars a year in profits. Our Man will tell you that HE PAYS these Man will tell you that HE PAYS these workmen for their services. The workmen themselves will tell you that Our Man PAYS their wages. In residue nothing of the services place. THE WORKERS PAY OUR MAN FOR THE PRIVILEGE OF WORK-ING. That's where he gets his five thousand a year. Their wages are simply a PART of the value OF THEIR OWN PRODUCT. Thou shoemakers go into the factory of Our Man and for the privilege of using his means of production they first make a pair of shoes for him, then they make it pair of shoes for the landlord, and ing they make a pair of shoes for which they are paid. Every time they make three pairs of shoes they are paid only for the labor power which makes one pair. As with our shor sets a line of type for employer, then he sets a line for the landlord, and for the labor of setting the third or fourth line he receives pay. Likewise with the cigarmaker; first be makes a cigar for the capitalist, then one for the landlord, and for the making of the next cigar be is paid. Then he starts all over again—one for the boss, one for the landlord, one for himself, one for the boss, one for the landlord, on for himself. Bo on. And all you work-men are in the same boat. Xon work an bour for your boss, an hour for your landlord, and for the next bonr's wor you are paid—this if you are lucky

mough to have a hoss and a job. Oftentimes the employer and the andlord are the same person. Both are exploiters and cohbers of the work. ing class, and they only differ from one another in color, not in essence. Our Man with the hundred thousand m shi have put it into land and charged worknamen for the privilege of living on the earth, instead of putting his money into a shoe factory and charging them for the privilege of working. In the one case he would leave his property in the hands of a real estate agent, and in the other he leaves it in the hands of a superintendent. Our Man gets his end of each your have as much as he most fortunate for the workers when he does spend his "income." For if he does not spend it, they hust next year produce a profit on that profit.

Now, can't you union men see the CAUSE of this exploitation of your fellows? Don't you see that man of work? Don't you see that he is out of work because he lacks the means with which to work? If he had the means to employ himself and keep all that his labor produced, he would not agree to give five thousand dollars a year (5 per cent, on \$100,000) to the employer. He would keep that five thousand. "But," say you, "he would do the same with it that this fellow door." To be sure he would—if you allow him. But you need not allow it, and you can stop this fellow from do

What to Do About It. How? First recognise that the rea-

property in the means of production. They are vast, they are costly, they are greater than any one man can produce alone or operate unaided. In the days In short and is long, HE WANTS TO steam railway, the means of produc-SPEND HIS HUNDRED THOU-tion become too large, costly and com-HAKD DOLLARS AND PLES TO plicated for one man to produce or

perata. In brief, THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION BECOME SOCIAL. and as the means of production have become social in character, in their p.o-duction and operation, so THEY SHOULD BECOME SOCIAL IN OWNERSHIP. We should own them socially, collectively. To stop Our Man from getting his five thousand a year for doing nothing but OWNING THINGS, WH SHOULD NOT AL-LOW HIM TO OWN THOSE THINGS. To make sure that those others who now turn over to him his five thousand annually shall not do as he does when they themselves get the five thousand they produce, we must not allow ANY INDIVIDUAL to own those things. We must have acwe produce wealth; that is, we must have Socialism. A man should no more be allowed to have private ownership in a shoe factory or a coal mine than in the post office; he should no more be allowed to have private propstreet itself. When he has no private property in these things he cannot ex-ploit or extort an income from those

rho nee these things. All this would be vastly intricate. say you. Not comparably as intricate as the postoffice or the public highway system of the country. We have no trouble with either of these except where they come in contact with great "http://ineas" interests, such as the private owners of the railroads and the contractors—fellows like Our Man, only me of them have a hundred mill to his one hundred thousand. We are all owners of the postoffice; we sli have a share of stock in it; but we canno should be with productive industries.

Intricate? Is it conceivably as intricate as the haphazard, accidental, day, where we leave the raising wheat, rotton and beef, the food, raiment, and shelter on which our very life depends, to individual interest or caprice? Is it possible that a society that trusts itself to maintain a police force and a fire department, to protect individuals and preserve wealth, dare not enter upon the social ownership of the means to produce the necessarie of its existence?

How to Do It. How to bring Socialism about? As ald in the beginning, there are about 200,000 of our boot and shoemakers in the country. There are about 150,000 persons engaged in the printing industries in the United States. The men of these trades can do something for themselves, by themselves, but not much. There are over 100,000 cigar and tobacco workers; like the printers nd shoemakers, their powers are limited. . There are more than a mili men in the employment of the railway and telegraph companies; look at their ow wages and long hours of labor, and it is easy to see that even that great number are far from having the power and influence that they should have over their own means of livelihood. There are more than a million men in the building trades; they have done niuch for themselves through organiza-tion—more than any other large group of workers; but when we note the precarious character of their employs many idle for haif the year, it is clearly een that their relatively high wages and short hours are far from a truly prosperous condition for workingmen. But is there then no hope? Is there

to side to the shield save that which says failure? Yes, there is. But we must under

stand the causes of past failures to know the means of future success. There is a path which leads to vic If these 200,000 boot and shoe workrs and 150,000 printers will really and truly unite with those 100,000 tob workers; if the 1,000,000 railroad emoloyees will unite with all three; if the 1,200,000 men of the building trad will unite with the others; and if the ron and steel workers, the miners, the

wood workers, the shipbuilders. brewers, the cotton mill operatives an i the granite cutters—if the whole working class would unite, what power is there in the world to oppose us, muc conomic fight, which still leaves many economic ague, which suit leaves many a man without a job, no matter what the hours or wages for those who get work: but UNITE IN THE POLITI-CAL FIELD, UNITE AT THE BAL-LOT BOX.

Difficult, you say. Right difficult it leads not de-

pend on any one of us, nor on any all group of us, though each one of us can do much to bring it to pass. We will not unite politically in obedience will not unite politically in obedience to the persuasive powers of any man or men, though those may have their infinence. We shall unite became

At this time, when the Republican party is furthering territorial expan-sion abroad, while it curtails our liberties at home; when the Democratic party cries out in protest, but lacks the intelligence to progress; when both parties have shown their enmity to the working class with increasing child labor in the mills of the Democratic South and more infamous injunctions in the Republican North; at this time when the Republican party is so drunk with power that it takes pride in its infamy, and the Democratic party is so stupidly incompetent that it acts its face to the past and reaction—under these conditions it is not to be doubted that the working class and especially that part of it organised in trade unions, will awake to its duties and opportunities and begin its march capitalism under the banner of Socialism and the Socialist Party.

Workingmen and union men, go fo ward with your work of organization So far as possible, get every men-to join the union of his trade, and do not you have in you. In every battle, great or small, let each member of the work ing class fight for every other member of his class. The fact that a man is in your class and is fighting your enemy, the capitalist class, is enough to estimate your good with. You need no

But in all these economic battles

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

aim to be the organization of the working class and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ewnership of the means of production and distribution into colof production and distribution into col-lective ownership by the entire peo-ple.

Farmeriy the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership analysis the capitalists. ers. This ownership enables the control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them. Private ownership of the means of

production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertain ty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two bostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a control of the state of intellectual, physical and se-cial inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit wars are fomented between nations, indis-criminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial domin-ion abroad and enhance their suprem-

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to So cialism, which will abolish both the enpitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher of der of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete production, are alike political repreentatives of the capitalist class,

party, distinct from and oppo parties formed by the

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Mocialist Party to support and the working class all active efforts of the working class. all active efforts of the working class all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect So-cialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transpertation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolica, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing

the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor. 3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents lack of employment, sickness and want in old aget the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the

capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class 4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be med for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of

to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing,

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women. 7. The initiative and referendum proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by heir constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-opera-tive Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an at-tempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utili-ties for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the ameliuration

All Comrades and their friends are invited to the MASQUE AND CIVIC BALL FORWARD THE ONLY JEWISH SOCIALIST DAILY)

Madison Square Garden.

Madison and 4th aves., 26 to 27th sts., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH, 1903. \$50 Cash First Prize. \$200 Cash in Prizes. Tickets, 35c. At the box office, 50c. Hat Ch+ck 25c. Doors open at 6 p.m.

power. Make up your mind that as I ingmen, that is the supreme issue in workingmen and Socialists you are going to capture every public officestate ass mblymen and senators and governor; United States congressmen and senators and President: Justices of the peace, police magistrates, state judges and United States judges.

All the public powers are yours if con see at to take them. YOU HAVE you see ht to take them. BUT HAYE, THE VOTES. Use those votes to secure to your class the law-making power, the law-judging power, and the law-executing power. Having done that, your officials will take from Our Man and every other man hig means of estime five thousand a very with an of getting five thousand a year with out working for if. Having done that, your officials will see to it that you and every one of you shall have an opportunity to work; and that, having you will never again vote his. worked, you shall receive therefor the full product of your labor, which is right; right for wrong, the working three times as much as you get now. and which can be secured in one-

is in the hands of the working class

the unemployed will be given work by the city, state, or nation. Granted the

government is in the hands of the

working class, the man who locks out his employees will find that a Socialist Legislature will pass a law confiscat-

ing his factory and making it public property; a Socialist judge will d:clare the law constitutional; and a Socialist

governor and Socialist sheriffs will carry the law into effect. That em-

ployer would never go into that factory

again except to do productive work op

the same basis as the other workers. Socialist officials would simply say that if the capitalist could not run in-

dustry without lockouts, society could. If there was a strike, the Socialist gov-

ernment would pursue the same course

roduction.

-confiscate the employer's means of

imply say that if the capitalist could

not carry on industry without strikes, society could. In the case of a shut-

down—the employer ceases to be em-ployer. He no longer employs men in production. And when he stops pro-

duction society should step in and carry it on, and to do this it would abolish the capitalist's private property

in the means of production, and make

it social property. There is no half-way

afflict the working class is to change

the private ownership of the means of

roduction to social ownership.

which can deal with this mat

Socialist officials would

if you are so fortunate as to have work What the Socialist Party Would Do. This question of wages and the un working class are in possession of the powers of government. Once they have those powers, all will be well with them. Granted the government

Vote for Your Own Class.

That can only be done through the

this country to-day. It will require great effort on your part, heroic sacrifice on the part of many. But you have the strength to make the effort and the courage and virtue to make the sacrifices. You will do both. How soon! The time also rests with you. Your path to triumph leads to the ballot box. Now is the time to start. In this coming campaign, if a man tells you that the Republican party is your friend, tell him the facts prove his words to be false. If a man tells you the Democratic party is your friend, tell him history proves the contrary If either a Dem are glad to hear it, and if he is indeed your friend be must VOTE YOUR TICKET-while God lives or time lasts

WATCHES.

WATCH REPAITING AT Factory to Pocket. Save two Profits. Send for Comrade Doll's

175 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.



SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY of New York meets lst and 3d Sunday every month, 10.30 g.m., st 216 East 41st St., New York. All Scandinavians are wel-

BRANCH GLENDALE, LOCAL QUEENS, S. D. P., meets on the first Wednesday of the capture by the working class of the month at the Hoffman House. Cooper powers of government. To you work- avenue, near Myrtle avenue, Glendala. month at the Hoffman House, Cooper

No hills or resolute sont to individual subscribers.

The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously

VOL. XII.-NO. 45.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 8, 1903.

PRICE 2 CEN

A FEW OBJECT LESSONS.

There is a veritable state of war at | enormously increased. The work and Waterbury, Connecticut.

The street railway employees, pa tient and long-suffering, grew weary at last and determined to resist a system of espionage, browbeating, and insult, aggravating their permanent conditions of excessive work and miserable

They have struck and all their townsmen, except a few who live in comfort without doing any useful work and count that a badge of respeciability, are in sympathy with them. The strike is as effective as

On the one side are a few dozen poor workingmen. On the other side is the Philadelphia Trolley Syndicate. No work from the men, means no profits for the syndicate.

So the state has stepped in to "settle" the strike. That is, to break the strike. A state government composed of Republicans and Democrats always does that. They know who puts up the Republican and Democratic campaign funds. The state has sent sixteen companies of militia, under the command of a colonel who is also an officer of the company, to "keep the peace."

In Greater New York the street-car men have not dared to strike for sevcral years. They remember the clubs and bayonets and bullets they got the last time. They will get desperate after a while-they have reason enough-and strike again.

Meanwhile, it is the passengers who complain-the passengers, who must pay their nickels every morning and evening for treatment a little worse than that accorded cattle on a Western cattle-train.

They complain. Greatsinger and Winter and Vreeland and Widener and Brady and Whitney laugh. Running cattle-cars for human cattle is profitable. The Republican-Democratic Railzond Commission orders reforms-with a quiet wink. The Magnates laugh again. The passengers still complain.

In New Jersey, the other day, there swas a railway collision. Over a score of lives lost. Engineer to blame. Of course. He siways in. He is dead. It is easy to blame a dead man.

Next day, in Arisona, there was a atili worse collision. Telegrapher to blame. Of course, It is always a

Every railroad man, even every ob-Servant traveller, knows that with modern mogul engines, numerous and heavy trains, high speed, and long runs (to say nothing of defective equipment), the physical and nervous strain on railway workers has been for all

FOR THE DAILY.

News of Work for the Daily Globe Fair.

Only Six Weeks Left and Great Pr -parations to Bo Mado—Browth of the Socialist Daily Fund.

the opening of the Fair and Exposition for the benefit of the "Daily Globe," the work in connection with it is progressing finely.

Presents are arriving daily at the office, and it is expected that the num-ber of dountions will far exceed those collected for the fair held in 1901. Comrades are requested to bring in their donations immediately, not to whit until a week before the opening.

The Fair Committee has received its advertising cards from the printer and requests comrades to call for a supply and see that they are displayed in th most conspicuous places in their redistricts. The entire city placarded within the next

The Pale Committee also desires to Journal" is to issued, and comrades are equested to call at the office, secure "dummies," and start to get advertise ments, as the Committee expects to realize a handsome profit from this

Those who have made pledges to the Socialist Inily Fund should remember that Secretary Butscher is now a very busy man and save his time by sending their instalments to him at the Labor coum, 64 East Fourth street, instead

Important Mootings.

On Monday evening. Feb. 9, th Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association will hold its semi-monthly meeting and all members are requested to attend and help along in the work

On Thursday, Feb. 12, the Daily Globe Conference meets. All delegates from trade unions and other organisations should be present.

So far as possible settlement for tickets so far sold should be made at these meetings, as the Committee needs considerable money to pay the exconsiderable money to pay the ex-penses involved in the Fair as it pro-

responsibility and worry and tension wears them out. Some day, the telegrapher's mind for a moment fails to work quickly enough or the engineer's

High speed and heavy trains and long runs mean big profits for the owners. Extra men enough to do the extra work safely would take away part of that extra profit. Therefore rallway men are worked to the verge of prostration and therefore we have "accidents."

sight is for a moment dimmed. Then

a score of lives are crushed out-and

the workman is to blame.

In the long run, such "accidents" pay-pay the capitalists.

We had a holocaust in the New York Central tunnel a few months ago. The Vanderblits and their man Depew did not go to prison for it. Reformer Jerome got Engineer Wisker indicted for it.

The men whose greed for profit enused the horrors at Westfield and Tucson will not be punished. Not while parties piedged to the maintenance of the profit system are in power. Mild censure will be the most ther will get.

The Goulds and Vunderbilts and Rockefellers and Harriman and Whitney and Brady and Widener-these and a few good friends of theirs are on one side in all these affairs. When an occasional passenger gets crushed to death at the Brookiva Bridge or on an "L" train, it is either the Goulds and the Philadelphia Syndicate or the Rockefellers and Vanderbilts and the Syndicate that crush him. When a trolley worker in Connecticut is bayoneted, it is the Philadelphia Syndicate and the Rockefellers that stab him. When men and women are roasted in a wreck in New Jersey or Arisona, it is the Rockefellers and Vanderbilts or else Harriman and the Goulds that

To put it more broadly, it is the system of private ownership and operation for profit that makes it necessary for people to be thus stabled and crushed and roasted.

Socialists think the whole people should own the means of production and transportation, operate them for the public good, give the whole product to the producers and none to the

That would mean the end of strikes. No need of strikes, no need of bayonets.

It would mean a short workday, workmen in good condition, the best possible equipment, the minimum of danger and the maximum of comfort

eeds with its work, and is dependent largely on the receipts for tickets sold in advance to meet these current ex-

Growth of the Fund. The Worker holds over for a

ek the detailed acknowledgment of pledges and payments for the Socialist Daily Fund made by Secretary But-scher. The list shows new pledges of \$20, bringing the total pledged to \$7,000.50; payments on pledges, \$08.25, and cash contributions, \$36.28, bringing the total paid on pledges to \$2. NSI.70, and the total of cash contribu-tions to \$1.449.83, a grand total of \$4,311.62 cash received up to Feb. 2.

"NOTHING TO ARBITRATE."

The Incubus sat on the Working-

"Get up," said the Incubus, as he stuck in his spurs; "this is a question as to whether we or the miners are to run our business."

"But I cannot keep on carrying you unless I get more to est," said the Workingman.

"You have a full dinner pail," said the Incubus, as he ordered a bottle and a bird: "as for me, although God in lits infinite wisdom has given me con-trol of the property of this country. man, I get no more than board and

'But," objected the workingman, "I often do not get that."

"I will give you a library to carry on your back," said the Incubus. "How could the like of me get a chance to read?"

"Re content," said the Incubus, "in that station of life to which it shall please me and God to call you."

prease me and God to call you."
"But you grow heavier all the time,"
said the Workingman.
"Every man has a chance to ride," said the Ir "Why didn't you got up here?' There's plenty of room at the

top."
"I think," said the Workingman, "it was intended that both of us should

walk." "That," said the Incubus, 's biasphemy. If I should get off your back, it would shake the foundations of se-

-Cold weather and dear coal make people think, but it is our business as Socialists to help them to think right. Creakle Bedelar Illerature.

AGAINST THE CONSTITUTION.

Massachusetts Cannot Get Municipal Fuel Yards.

o Says the Supreme Court—Socialist Will Appeal from Legal Precedents to Present Reeds and Sense of the Poonle-Anti-Socialist Campaign Is

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—The Supreme Court of Massachusetts on Thursday last sent its opinion to the Legislature as to the establishment of municipal oal and wood yards, as asked for in the resolutions presented by Represent ative MacCartney. The Court is unanimous as to the unconstitutionality of municipal ownership, but six of the seven judges say that in some emergencies cities and towns could act as

an agent to supply people with fuel. The Court takes the ground the under the constitution private property cannot be taken from its owner except for a public use, that the establishment of a business like the buying or selling of fuel requires the expenditure of money, that the only way to obtain such money is by taxation, and that money cannot be raised by taxation except for a public use.

In the course of the opinion the Court really attempts to present an ergument against Socialism by stating that a system of conducting business by the people collectively is not possi-ble under the constitution.

MacCariney, in an interview upon the subject, said that "the decision cleared the atmosphere and the fight would go on for a constitutional

The decision is hailed by the Boston "Hernid" as a knock-out blow for Sc cialism, which, it says, is now lawed as a practical policy in Massa-chusetts, until the constitution is changed," and that this result can hardly be brought about within a generation. The "Herald" continues eration. The "Herald" continue "Probably Socialism itself will under go a radical metamorphosis first.

It is more probable that the next generation will not wait for the consti-tution to be changed to make Socialism a practical policy in the Bay State.

The past week has been the last for introducing bills, and the three Socialist members have presented their full quots, all of these being similar to those of former years. MacCartney got ahead of the Republican leaders on Thursday, when he filed a set of rea lutions endorsing the Employers' Liability Act introduced by Senator Lodge in the United States Senate. The Republicans will now have the pleasur of adopting a Socialist resolution or of declaring against their boss's bill.

Anti-Socialist Compaign.

That the campaign against Socialism in Massachusetts has aiready begun was shown by a four column article published in the Boston "Herald" on Monday last. The article was a bodgepodge of distorted statements of fact and culpable misrepresentations, and the evident intent was to save the trade unions from being "captured" by the horrid Socialists.

The article could well have been written by one of several prominent trude union leaders whose past records are a disgrace to the labor movement and who can see their fluish in the growing tendency of trade unionists to embrace Socialism. In view of the American Federation of Labor convention meeting in Boston next November, it is just likely that the "Herald's" opposition to Socialism is being used as medium to strengthen the anti-So-

cialist element in the unions.

As a last resort this will prove failure. Those who are identified with the Socialist Party in Massachusetts are better trade unionists than their opponents could ever be, and the time is past when the actions of a De Leon and similar characters can be cited to keep the workers of Massachusetts long to, even though men whose repu-tations smell to heaven suffer descenedly by it

Wentworths concluded their New England tour at Lewiston, Me. on Thursday. Their meetings at Whit-man, Boston, Lynn, Plymouth, Portland and Lewiston were all successful, and gave universal delight and satis-faction. It can be said without exaggeration that the lecture by Frankli Wentworth and the readings of Marion Craig Wentworth are not to be ex-celled anywhere. They are filling a most valuable and inspiring function in the Socialist movement at this time

Carey-Stimson Debate.

The debate between Representativ James F. Carey and Frederic J. Stim son, to be held at Faneuil Hall on Sat urday evening next, Feb. 7, is being eagerly looked forward to. The com-mittee has selected Representative MacCariney as chairman. The debate

will begin promptly at 8 o'clock.

The Plymouth comrades made The Plymouth comrades made strong fight at a special town meeting held last week for the articles for mu nicipal fuel yards sent out by the State Committee. Comrade Hallinan writes that the fight was made along clos party lines, but the conservatives won a number of workers being unable to be present, as the meeting was held at 2 o'clock in the afterneon. The Socialists are not at all discouraged, but will put a full ticket in the field at the

coming spring election.

A conference of the Socialists of Central Massachusetts will be held in Worcester on Sunday, Peb. 8, at 2 P. M., at Essenic Hall, 506 Main street. All the clubs in Central Massachusetts are expected to be represented and plans for organization and agitation work will be outlined. State Organizer White will be present. The conference will be followed in the evening by a public meeting at Common wealth Hall, same building

WILLIAM MAILLY.

THE WASTE OF CHILD-LABOR.

A Physician's Statement of the Facts.

What Child Labor Means in Donth and Disease to the Tellers' Babes-Kings-Mes Terribly True Phrase,

Dr. Louise Fiske Bryson, a physician who has given especial study to the condition of the children of the working class, spoke on that subject last Saturday at a meeting of the Consum-ers' League. Her treatment of the subject was strictly scientific and is worthy of attention as a sober state-ment of one of the evils which the capitalist system inflicts upon society. She said in part:

"Damned into the World."

"To thousands of children at werk in the sweatshops, mills, tenemests factories and other crowded and pris on-like localities our country is free in one sense only: Free to die in. Yet me one means to be unkind. The parents who allow their children to work not mean any harm; they think they need the money. The employer has no evil intent. The consumer is merely thoughtiess, the voter indifferent. Yet between us all we manage to inflict a monstrous wrong on a host of pathetic and bewildered little creatures, who cem; "as Charles Kingsley puts it, 'rather, damned . than born into the

sunshine, water and suitable food for its maintenance and growth, so does the little child need in generous measure these same agencies for his orderly development. And play, rest, exercise oledience, countless spontaneous more ments are as necessary to the anima part of the young child so they are to the thoroughbred coit. These life stuffs must be supplied generously for the normal unfolding of physical power, Something more is needed to bring the child into a state of complete human-ness. Does child labor afford it? On the contrary, it thwarts the plant part of him; injures him on the animal side side; and, in the majority of instances, leaves him forever hopeless and for lorn, in the ranks of unskilled laber and in the sub-human class.

"Children, then, are so constructed that shutting them up, remote from outdoor air and sunshine, is sure to invite disease and disaster. "God will forgive you, is the way Richter speaks of this special cruelty. For stinting your children in bread when it is so dear; But what will He say to you for depriving them of His free air!
But the air, ains! is not free in America; not free to the children. These defrauded little ones fare badly. Crowding and poor ventilation reduce the power to resist disease; and the rebreathing of air that has passed through the mouths and lungs of others is in itself dangerous on account of the poisonous particies this air centalnia.

Child-Labor and Tuberculosis, ; "And so the little prisoners of toll like all prisoners everywhere, are pe cultarly prope to contract a bideou disease, one that every year brings to an untimely grave more victims than war, famine, plague, choiers and typhold fever combined, and that be to bereulosis. This dreadful acourge, at the very lowest estimate, costs the United States in loss of life over \$330, 000,000 annually. And tuberculosis is known to cause at least two-thirds of all the sorrow and pain in the world. Would you help stamp it out, efface it utterly? Then abolish child labor in the stores, shops, factories, in milis and laundries, and in the street at pight.

"Hoys delivering milk during the dark hours of early morning, from four till nine o'clock; little children wask-ing dishes in cheap restaurants and hotels after dark or before the sun is up; lads of six and eight trudging up long flights of tenement house stairs to deliver papers, or selling them in the streets after dark; small girls assisting jankors to clear out nais and cellars where the sun peyr, shines; messenger boys, telegraph boys, little parcel deliverers, rushing to and fro from on sti-night piace-to-mother, are each in turn doing all they can to invite tuberculosis, which is a disease that literally walks in Carkness. The germs that cause it die in a few hours when excause it die in a few hours when ex-posed to the direct rays of the sun. They will live for years in a dark closet. Tuberculosis is distinctly pre-ventable and punceessary; and in the majority of instances perfectly curable according to modern methods of treat ment. In view of these facts, condi-tions of darkness, damp and over-crowding that favor its spread and de-

"Another maining and diefenring disease which overtakes little wax and gristle children when defrauded of sun shine, light, air, liberty and the par known as rickets. It is due to mal nutrition, and is a most prolific source of nervous disease later in life. The bones are too soft, a defect that resuits in grotesque deformities of the chest, head, limbs and spine. Rickets produces curiously misshapen bodies, bandy legs, knock-knees, thick wrists and clumsy fingers, and appears any time from infancy to early adult life. Poor food, the habit of long standing. living in half-dark rooms, favor its de

"The Sangarous Trades."

"Since child labor is everywhere, it must naturally prevail to a greater er less extent in all the dangerous trades." There are seven classes of the so-called 'dangerous trades,' seven classes of oc-

cupations in which some form of poison or disease is incidental to the trade linelf as at present carried on. The character of the substances used renders these employments technically dangerous, as lead in glass polishing, arsenic in wall paper, mercury in rub berwork, the use of certain poisonous dyes for textile fabrics, and the mer handling of animal products, such as wool, hides and furs, in which lurk the germs of deadly disease. In Mr. W. E. Walling's able report about sixty forms of industry are given that come under the head of 'dangerous' in this tech pical sense, all of them regulated by acts of Parliament in England and by definite special legislation in almost all of the other countries of Europe Here in America there is no law con cerning any dangerous employment ex cept that in reference to emery wheels a law adopted by seven states only. This special branch of factory legislation, deemed of the utmost importance claewhere, is practically ignored in the United States. The factory inspectors find little children hidden away in all manner of places where they have no real right to work at all, crouching down out of sight behind bales of paper where graenic is used; find then exposed to the poison of lead, mer cury, phosphorus, copper and other toxic influences; and to the ills of the artificial humidity essential to the spin ning of cotton, flax, wool and silk. The difficulty is to 'catch them at it,' to discover them really at work, and then prove that they are under the age required by law, for, as these little peo-ple say themselves, 'It is easy to fix the Board of Health certificate if you know how "Lead polenning or plumb ism causes loosening and dropping out of the teeth, frightful colic, blindness, paralysis, and sometimes death in conrulsions, Phosphores dicerates the gums, causes decay of bone, terrible disfigurements, and often death, blindpess, and paralysis of the wrist. Mercury gives rise to annemia or blood-lessness, to spongy guns, loosened teeth and paresis of the limbs. Nitrie acid, used for cleaning, may cause instant death. The germs of lockjaw re-

side in hides, wool and fur. "Among copper workers, as in all chemical industries, there is an un-usual rate of mortality and great suffering from neuritis or inflammation of the nerves. Those of us familiar through experience with tri-facial neuarigia or sciatica know something of what copper workers endure. Is there is known positively that little children are never employed in the cutting, pol-ishing and mounting of precious stones and gems. This fact may add to our delight in their bright beauty, to the glowing loveliness of jewels, since none of their charm is manufactured from the blood of bables.

"Worn Out at Seventsen."

"Public opinion that permits child labor, condemns the child to a short, dreary life, and to some form of hideous death that is too often distinctly preventable. Worn out at seventeen, without hope, without strength, if he lives longer the child who has worked for money is pretty sure to drift lute the ranks of the lapsed and the lost, to become some sort of a public charge at thirty-four or forty, either as a pau per, a drunkard, a criminal or an in make man.

"The remedies for this state of things? They are bound to radiate in the clarifled atmosphere of self-interest like a sudden rainbow of light. Agitation discussion, education among the people at large upon this special subject, to culighten the voter, the consu employer, the parent, as to the true place of the child in nature and in the state, is naturally the first step in the right direction. In this way alone can the knowledge become general that the child who, is deprived of education, health, standards of right conduct, of the compan-ionality of equals, of air, sunshine and normal human intercourse, of the veloped and made efficient for highest usefulness, is bound to become a menace to public peace and safety, a burden and a denger. This cannot be re-

"Next in order comes a revision of the compulsory education law, which should enforce school attendance every day and every hour of the entire school year until the age of fourteen; with a clause making it a misdemeanor for any child to work for money during vacations. To best protect public hearth, an entirely new law prohibit-ing child labor in the tenements would prove most efficacious."

COLORIAL HALL LEGTURES.

The Colonial Socialist Club holds public meetings every Sunday evening, at S n. m., in Colonial Hall, 101st street and Columbus avenue, New York. The program of free lectures for February is as follows: Feb. 8-Algernon Lee: "Labor Poli-

tics and Socialist Politics."
Feb. 15—Charles Frederick Adams. "Should the Masses Be Only Employees of the Classes."

Feb. 22—Courtensy Lemon: "The So clalist View of the State, State Inter-

WEST SIDE LECTURES.

ference and State Capitalism."

The West Side Socialist Club holds public meetings every Friday evening at 8 p. m., in Clark's Hall, northwest of Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, New York. The program of free lectures for February is Feb. 6-H. Gaylord Wilshire: "The

Inevitability of Socialism."

Feb. 18—Kate Richards O'Hare "Woman's Share in Labor's Struggle."
Feb. 30—Mary E. Lease: "The BeEgion of the Twentieth Century."
Feb. 27—Charles Ufert: "The Coporative Commentwable."

EMASCULATING TENEMENT LAW.

One More Example of Capitalist Perfidy.

The Very inadequate Reforms Made In the Building Gode Are New Being Quietly Hullified at Albany-Democrats Load in the Evil Work.

In the years 1900 and 1901 we heard great deal from the old-party politicians about the need of laws more strictly regulating the building of tenements, so as to guard the lives and beaith of those who were to live in them. The Citizens' Union people talked a great deal about the tenementhouse problem. They needed it in their business, as the phrase goes. Not to be left behind, a good many of the Democrats took up the strain and bubbled over with sympathy for the poor

The Social Democrats heartily enderned all that was said about the infamles of the tenements as they are. "It is true," we said, "that the tenements in which the majority of the workers of the city live are firetraps and hotbeds of disease. But do not forget that they are profitable to their owners—that the number of working people's lives lost in fires and the num mber of working her of working people and their babies dying for the want of fresh air and sunlight are a pretty accurate index to the unearned revenues of the landlords who live on Fifth avenue and disport themselves at Newport. Do not forget that it is these men and mea of their class who control the Republican party, the Citizens' Union, and the Democratic party alike. Do not expect that they will give you any real and lasting reitef. If you would do away with such a menace to civilization and diagrace to humanity as the New York tenements, you must sup-port a party of your own class and put in office men freely chosen by you and bi-partisan judges of the Supreme pledged to overthrow the whole system of which the tenement horror is only a part."

Time has proven us right.

A new Tenement House Act was passed, indeed. It was a slight improvement on the old law, although so slight as to be hardly worm speaking of. Its chief provisions were that every new tenement should have an air-shaft of at least eight by fourteen feet and that every room, in new or old tenements, must have at least one window, It was a pitifully small mount to be born of such a dignified moun tain as the "reform" movement to which we owe a Low and a Jerome.

will say. Yes, and now that it has served its purpose as political capital, that something is to be taken away— and with it may go even some of the

safeguards of the old law. Quietly, insidiously and indirectly, the old-party politicians at Albany are now preparing to "amend" the law in such a way as to undo all the good that was done and give the landlord full "individual liberty."

Democrats Lead in Evil Work.

Several bills have been introduced for this purpose, backed by the infu-ence of the various Property Owners Associations. It is worthy of note that the two which are most likely to be passed are fathered by Democrats representatives of the party of which Mr. Hearst alleges Labor to be the "natural ally"—Joseph Wagner, of the Ninth Senatorial District, Brooklyn, and H. H. Dale, of the Fifteenth As-

builder, the other a lawyer. Senator Wagner's bill proj amend chapter 334, laws of 1901, by

adding a section saying: "Exempted from the provisions of this act are all three-story flat houses arranged for the occupancy of three families erected prior to the pas-age of this act or herafter to be erected."

That is, houses which are only three stories high, which are not designed for the accommodation of more than three families, precautions for light, air, sanitation, for health, generally and precautions against fire and victous habit, shall not apply!

An Ingenious Bill,

In case this is too sweeping, there is an ingenious bill, introduced by As-semblyman Dale. It has some sugges tions in the interest of builders which seem harmless-for instance, increas ing the height of stair steps one-half an inch, putting iron laths in place of wooden laths in entrance balls, etc. These are merely to give an air of reasonableness and of a fair endeavor to "perfect" the law. The bill as a whole. owever, is one that would establish in Broolyn just those conditions which have caused all the tenement-house agitation in Manhattan.

Mr. Pale's bill would make numerou changes in the law in order to lower the standard of tenements. These changes would relieve three-story houses from all provisions of the new law; and apply it only to houses "occupied by five, instead of three, families, not counting the family in the ment." The changes would allow building on 75 per cent. instead of 70 per cent. of the land; they would cut down the size of air and light shafts; taking space occupied by water closets out of the allowed building space; elim inate the requirements for ventilating skylights; reduce the height of rooms: abrogate provisions for sanitary appliances: relieve the landlord of the duty of seeing that old wallpaper is removed before new is put on, and would permit the janitor to live elec-where than in the bouse he is in charge

bor Politics" circulating in your abop or your union. You can get ten copies for 20 cents or fifty for 85 cents. Socialist literature Company, 184 William Upder the law as this bill would mu-

to tell.

WHAT THREE SOCIALIST LEGISLATORS HAVE DONE.

etts Legislature have already done one great service in the present musion. They have put the two old purties in all three departments of the smie government clearly on re word on | reported this week. They will find it the fuel question, which has happened, this winter, to be the pressing plane have already carried the fight into the of the one great question of our day- lown meetings, awakening memories the conflict between private profit and the public welfare.

They alone, of all the law-makers of the land, have dared to go to the root of the matter-to propose in good faith and energetically to support, not mere temporary palliatives, but radical measures to remove the cause of the evil and to guard against its recur-

Applying in this special instance the general principles of Socialism, they have proposed that Legislature do two things: First, That it call on the ustional government to make the coal mines public property, to be operated for the public good, not as now for private profit; second, that it authorize the cities and towns of Massachusetts to establish public fuel yards, substituting the rule of public good for that of private profit in the retail distribution of this necessity of life.

To these propositions the Republican majority has replied with the one familiar word-"Unconstitutional." And the Democrats have acquiesced in timid silence. The Republican Attorney-General has supported the oldparty legislators by echoing the word, "Unconstitutional?" The Socialist members have forced the issue before the judiciary, and the non-partisan or Court have joined in the chorus, "Unconstitutional!"

Massachusetts has produced many public men whose names will live in history. Massachusetts pretends to be proud of those men. The party now dominant in Massachusetts and in the nation lays claim to most of those men-and has long dishonored their memory by its conduct. Hancock and the three Adamses, Garrison and Phillips and Sumper-these were not men who took refuge in great crises behind the word "Unconstitutional," When the Supreme Court of the United States made that word a veto on any measures for the restriction of the slaveholders' arrogant power, it was a Massachusetts man who said:-

"ANYTHING FOR HUMAN RIGHTS IN CONSTITUTIONAL."

What the venerable historian Momm en has said of the Socialists of Germany can be said with equal truth of Carey, MacCartney and Rannden, and the thirty-five thousand voters who stand back of them-that they alone uphold the spiendid Massachusetts tra

tliaté it, there would be no fireproof

bulkhead required for the roof; only

houses containing eight (instead of six

families would have to comply with present regulations as to light and the width of courts, and in public hall-

ways the light would merely have to be

sufficient to "see" instead of to "read" by, and basement dwellings would not

be required to be more than six fact

not be able to stand up straight in his basement dwelling. Halls would be dark to save the builder the expense of

Would Remove Ail Protection.

lished in the current issue of "Chari

This warning against the bills is pub

"They strike, and are intended to

strike, at the essential features of the law. If adopted, they would permit

the erection in Brooklyn and in the

Bronx of houses such as have made certain parts of Manhattan Island just-

ly infamous. They would take away from tenants protection from fire, from

infection, from indecencies; they would

restore to speculative builders and buy-

ers of tenement-house property oppor tunities for exploiting their wage-earn

ing tenants: they would increase the

death rate and increase the number of

dark and uninhabitable rooms; they would lessen the chance of recovery

from illness, and they would promote all of those forms of vice, disease, and destitution which have been so long

recognized as a direct result of the

bousing conditions in the older part of New York city."

It is the old, old story. Parties pre-

tending to represent all classes and act-

unity dominated by the capitalist class

will not and cannot make or administer laws in good faith in the interest of the

working class. When we have half-adozen workingmen at Albany, elected-hy the working class on the working-

class platform of the Social Democratic

Party, there will be a different story

-Keep a few copies of Lee's "La-

providing light.

The three Socialists in the Massachu- | dition of progress and fearless love of liberty.

The reactionists of Massachusetts profess to think that they have won a victory in the Supreme Court decision a disastrous triumph. The Socialists of Revolutionary and Anti-slavery days. There and at the polls they will appeal from the Supreme Court's dietum. There the voters who make legislators and judges will rule that it is not constitutional for working people to perish of coal that Coal Kings may grow richer; that the use of constitutions is to safeguard the people's lib erty, not to fetter their will and rivet the chains of their economic bondage; that "new occasions teach new duties, time makes ancient good uncouth"; that ANYTHING FOR SOCIAL WEL-

Nor need the enunciation of this principle wait on the slow processes of constitutional amendment. We have abundant proof these days that constitutions mean just what judges make them mean, and that judges make them mean whatever best suits the interest of the dominant social and political forces of the day. Mr. Dooley has told us in humorous phrase: "Wan thing I've learned from this Porto Riky decision; whether th' Constitution follows th' flag or not, th' Supreme Coort follows the illction rayturus." And so conservative a canitalist authority as the New York "Evening Post" has told its patrons that judges and juries "CAN MAKE OLD LAW MEET NEW EMERGEN-CIES."

FARE 18 CONSTITUTIONAL.

Both sides can play at that game. Let the workingmen of Massachusetts voice their demands in the town meetings as they are already being voiced in the legislative hall, next November let them again treble their Socialist vote, and even though the Socialist legislators are still a minority, the Supreme Court will find excuses for gracefully changing its views on the constitutionality of measures which that growing and indomitable minority

As in Massachusetts, so elsewhere. In another year or two Socialist legislators in a dozen other states will be forcing the old-party politicians and judges to go on record and carrying the appeal back to the voters. Courts and precedents and constitutions will not long stand in the way, once the working class learns to use its polit-

ical power. "There are three words to speak, "We will it," and what is the foeman but the dream-strong wakened

and weak?"

SOCIALIST LITERARY SOCIETY. The Socialist Literary Society, at 241 East Broadway, New York, is growing in membership and in usefulness. The lectures are well atended and the reading room, which is open from 7:20 to 11:30 every evening and all day on Suadays and holidays, has many visitors, attracted by the large number of periodicals kept on file. The program of

high—that is, not high enough for a tail man to stand up in. All the changes free Sectured for Sundays in February is as follows: .
Feb. 8, 3 P. M.—Mrs. Alex. Fraser: are proposed in behalf of builders and The Tragedy of the Mach of construction, a six-foot man would

Feb. 8, 8, P. M.-Daniel K. Younga Feb. 15-George D. Herron. Feb. 22-Margaret Haile. On Saturday, Feb. 14, the society wib

give a concert and entertainment HERRON WILL SPEAK.

Comrade George D. Herron will speak on "The Religion of Life" at the Manhattan Liberal Club, 220 East Fifteenth street, New York, on Friday evening, Feb. 13. The Manhattan Lib-eral Club, which was founded in 1809, is an organization for the attainment and diffusion of information on scienlects by means of lectures and free discussion. Its meetings, which are beid every Friday evening, are open to the

DEBATE OF SOCIALISM

There will be a debate on the question, Resolved, That we favor State State Socialism," held next Saturday night, Feb. 7, at the Cooper Union De unteers, and it is hoped that some comrades will be present to give an intelligent exposition of the Social Democratic aide of the question.

THE "FORWARD" BALL

The masque and civic ball to be held for the benefit of the Jewish Socialist daily "Forward" in Madison Square Garden on Saturday evening, Feb. 7, will undoubtedly be a great success and an occasion of thorough enjoyment for all who attend. Tickets can be bought in advance for 35 cents; admission at the door will be 50 cents; hat checks, 25 cents. The doors open at sin

BUY UNION MADE GOODS.

The Worker. ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY own in New York State as the Social neralis Party.) PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK

By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub-lishing Association. P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 30 John-TERMS TO SURSCRIBERS. invariably in advance.

Bundle rates: than 100 copies, per copy caples or more, per hundred ... Viewkly Handies:

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Ratered as accord-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1897.





THE NATIONAL HEADQUAR-

TERS The rank and file of the Socialist Party will no doubt be considerably surprised when they learn that the National Committee has decided to reove the beadquarters to Omaha and as refused to submit that decision to eneral vote. The choice of Omaha rather surprising. But that, when that city was chosen by a bare majority and its opponents demanded a eferendum, the majority saw fit to retuse to submit the question in any form to the rank and file-this gives od ground for indignation. We are used to such politics in the Secialnot used to such posture in the man-lat Party, and we do not like the man-

Neveral of the National Committee enen, seeing the necessity for rebuking uch high-handed methods, gave notice of their intention to advise the locals in their several states to adopt the folwing resolutions, demanding a refer-

To the National Committee of the Soclalist Party.

eby requests that you submit to a endum vote of the party the fulilowing propositions:

1 "L. That the headquarters of the

he removed to Chicago.
That the Local Quorum until the next national convention be comed of the members of the National mittee from the states of Illinois,

That all acts of the National Committee at its last annual session in conflict with the above provisions be rejected and declared inoperative." In order to compet the submission of

this proposition it must be adopted by nt treat five locals in three status, as mmy be seen by reading Article VIII the Constitution, together with Ar-Stele IN and Article III Section 1. The Worker heartily advises the

locals to move at once in this matter. Tuder this plan the Local Quorum will consist of the elected representatives of five states which cast, in November, about \$1,000 votes, or over one-fifth of our total strength. With such a Current, with so experienced and licious a man as Comrade Mailly for ional Secretary, and with the clear instructions expressly or tacitly given by last week's meeting of the National Committee on questions of party policy, we have great confidence that the incoming national administration will be a wise and successful one.

Further comment on the proceedings of the National Committee may well be delayed for a week.

National Secretary Greenhau in his annual report that "New York Ellinois, and Wisconsin have withheld from publication in their official or one that part of the National Secre tary's reports showing that said states are in arream.". It is only just to say that so far as this is true of Th Worker, the whole responsibility reals with the Editor, he having received n on on this me or from the State Committee. The statement is

not, heirever, quite corruct. We did n one or two occasions, at the beginning, publish the National Secretary's statement in regard to New York's arrearages, noting siso that such state ments were entirely misleading and explaining the false basis on which ther were founded. We then thought and still think that it would be idle to go on publishing and correcting such menningless figures. 'We have at no time suppressed any statement of the amounts paid, but have only refused to give official statements of the amounts that the National Secretary thought ought to have been paid.

The workingman who tries to please Yorker whe voted for Coler because his boss in the hope of securing a pen-Hanford and had a better chance of sion in his old age is a shade more of election." Read it over now and then a dupe than the one who is kent docile It is an interview with Coler, printed by the hour of a corner lot in the New in the Washington "Post" of Jan. 25: Jerusalem.

Things are not always as they seem One might suppose that the "five and ten-cent stores" were tyifical smallcapitalist concerns forming a notable exception to the rule of capitalist concentration. Public attention has just been casually called to the fact that one corporation-the F. W. Woolworth Company—owns a whole chain of such stores in the feading cities of New England and New York and is now invading Pennsylvania. Such facts coming to light from time to time show that trustification is already for more complete than it appears.

In looking through the financial columus of the papers for the last month, one must be struck with two facts: First, that the annual statements of almost every large railroad, mining. manufacturing, or financial corporation show unprecedentedly high "net earnings"-profit and interest; second. that in the reports of corporation elections something like a score of familiar names appear again and again, each of the "big men", being an officer or director of many companies in many lines of industry. The former fact shows the existence of prosperity; the latter shows to whom the prosperity belongs.

Are the Brooklyn people satisfied with the result of their complaints about the street-enr service? "As a concession to public opinion, Mr. Greatsinger has given up or been compelled to give up the presidency of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit. Now it is learned that his successor, Mr. Winter, is the man who has actually, though unofficially, dictated the cold-andcrowded-car policy of the B. R. T. for many months past. We opine that the Brooklyn people-and also those of Manhattan and other piaces-will continue to be frozen in winter and smothered in summer and jammed in like cattle the year round, until they vote for public ownership as demanded by the Social Democratic Party.

A syndicate of American capitalists has acquired over nine suffice acres of land in Northern Mexico-a tract as large as Massachusetts, and Rhode Island taken together-including valuable asphalt and petroloum fields. The syndicate is supposed to represent the Standard Oil Company. Now look out for another Venezuela affair and more "maufest destiney."

It is hard to see why anyone should be surprised or shocked at the conduct of that eminent Republican statesman. General Grosvenor. To get something for nothing, if you can, is recognized everywhere in respectable society as the chief and of man. General Grosvenor has lived up to Mr. Carnegie's ideal of "getting around men cleverer than blusself." His methods were nomewhat unusual, but they served the sacred purpose of money-making, so why find fault? Perhaps the sin was in getting caught and exposed.

A Jersey judge has resigned lately

For tou, fifteen, twenty years, all bu on the ground that his salary of \$9,000 a bare hving has been stolen from the worker and when Age creeps upon him his master flings him a pittance which a year was not big enough. He talked very pathetically about the sacrifices is not sufficient to furnish the whererequired of him. He says: "In these withal for an animal to exist, to say nothing of a human being. times for a man competent to be a judge the salary is utterly imadequate. So much for the tender mercies of a A man aught to be able to live on his salary and not be required to use up more, is the reward for faithful service. his resources and investments. He And Mr. Harriman hones that he dangling a promise of this kind before his employees that he can get them to ought to be able to support his family in a strie and manner in which they be "faithful" employees, abject siaves ought to be supported, and to carry a that because of the promised Harriman paradise they will be satisfied to accept reasonable life insurance, have reason able recreation and save something." whatever treatment, whatever pay the company tenders them. He added that the fees paid the state No, Mr. Harriman, you are mistaken on the organization of new corporations last year amounted to nearly has no attraction for free Americans. \$500,000, and that insamuch as the judges really had to declare the law for the whole country on this subject they should receive adequate compan sation for the work. We would so good that it might be well to give the judges a percentage on the capitaliza-

tion of all trusts and mergers, in whom

favor they give decisions. That would

ile a tenium-rum actions and would tend to promote "our monazapied pres

perity." The old-party papers suppor

the judge in his plea. One of ther

nation of Supreme Court Justice Col-

lies that should not go unheeded

Justice Callins resigns in review that at the practice of the law he may not

only earn a generous living, but also

make provision for the fature comfort

and security of his family. This he is

anys:

"There is a lesson in the resig

CAMPAIGN FUNDS

ok and line is too plain, the batt

Organizer J. N. Wood acknowledges pledges and payments for the auxiliary campaign fund as follows: S. Panzer pledged \$5, paid \$1; W. J. F. Hans nann, pledged \$5, paid \$1; Geo. D Herron, paid \$50; total to date-pledged \$83, paid \$57.25. following additional contribu

tions to the eampaign fund of 1902 are acknowledged: Workmen's Singing Society, List 0056, \$2; Central cigar factory, \$4.10; Henry Rieth, \$1; Work-ingmen's Educational Association, List 0051, 85; total to date-\$2,951.45.

For the parade fund the following mms have been rectived: Liedertafe Egalité, \$2; Carpenters and Joiners, \$2; Bakers and Confectioners, \$3; Kranken Kassa, Br. 187, \$2; total to date—\$188.

The more you work, the a

MATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Report of Proceedings at St. Louis.

unable to do on the salary of \$0,000 a

year, now paid to Supreme Court justices." Nine thousand deliars a

year is equal to \$24.06 a day, Sundays

included, or a little over \$1 an hour,

day and night. These same judge

who say it is impossible to live on such

pay cheerfully laste injunctions to

break the strikes of manual workers

who are dissatisfied with wages of \$1

a day, and the capitalist papers ap-

plaud their injunctions and denounce

"the wicked agitators who stir up dis

content among the wall paid and pros

Paste this up somewhere, you Nev

"he was just as good a Socialist as

ence. It would lead to a des

first step in the wrong direction."

This was the man whom Hill select-

ed as your candidate to stand on the

Democratic "coal-mines plank." And

be accepted. What do you think of

Culer? What do you think of Hill?

What do you think of yourself for you

Our Exteemed

Contemporaries

(and OTHERS)

A careful reading of the pension scheme convinces us that, instead of nothing more nor less than a system of

those who have passed years of faith-

ful service with the companies to noth-ing more nor less than slow starvation.

with conditions which practically climi-nate all possibility of any of the on-

ployees ever being eligible to receive it.

it is announced that "for each year of service a pension amounting to one per

cent, of the average regular monthly

pay received for the ten years preced

Thus, if an employee has been in the

service for twenty years and has a

sod record for all that time and ha

received on an average \$70 per month

for the last ten years previous to re-tirement, if the Fension Board so de-sires, he will be allowed a pension of

Ten years of good faithful service un-

der the name conditions will entitle an employee to seven dollars and fifty

This acheme of Mr. Harriman in about on a parallel with that of the

Steel Corporation of offering stock to its employees; both of them inspired

with the one purpose, to make abject

slaves of the employees, and both con-taining features which leave the pos-sibility of the employee receiving any benefit winterer entirely to the will

of the company.

It is notorious that Mr. Harriman has

for some time been devising a means

of getting rid of some of the old em-ployees of his lines. Young blood is

what he wants-men who are in the

prime of tife, who have not had all

their vitality supped out of them by-the hurry and drive and privations of

raffroad man's life. The railroads

inve driven these uging men day and night for years, in Harriman's estima-

tion they are only fit for the scrap

heap; and so they are to be retired on

a pension, sent to the Harriman Alms House, which will allow them less than

enough to pay for the rent of a decent

A pession from a master, a bone to

dog: the heart and soul of every man

worthy of the name should revolt at

ous corporation, so tauch and no

ng retirement" will be allowed.

\$15 per month.

mts per mouth. * * *

After hedging the "pension" around

which, in effect, condemns

Railway Employees' Journal

ing that ticket?

perous laborers of America."

Hailly Choses as Hational Socratary redguarters Removed to Omah dum Bonied-Fusion Consummed and Attitude to Unions Do

The National Committee of the Sc cialist Party, constating of one delogate elected by the party in each organized state, began its second annual meeting in St. Louis on Thursday, Jan. 29, and finished its work on Sunday, ob, 1. The following members wer California-K A - Riebardson

Connecticut—Geo, A. Sweetland, Florida—W. B. Healey, Asked as to his views on Judge Illinois B. Herlyn. Indiana-Wm. Meheney. Iowa-John M. Work. Parker as a possible presidential caudi-date, Mr. Coler said: "A better man could not be chosen, but what his pros-perts are I cannot say. It is high time Kaneas-Walter Thomas Mills. Kentucky-Chas, Lobbs, Marsachusetto-Jas, F. Carey, Minnesota-Geo, H. Lockwood for the Democratic party to get back on solid ground. Especially is it neces eary for the purty to repudinte most emphatically the doctrine of federalizproxy for C. C. Talbott. our Ged "H. Turner Montana-Clarence Smith ing public utilities or certain kinds of industries. I think the carrying out of such a Socialistic policy would prove the ultimate destruction of our liber-Nebraska-C. Christenson. New Hampshire-Sumner F. Claffin. New Jerney—Geo. H. Goobel. New York—Morris Hilliquit. North Imkota—R. C. Massey. ties and the ruin of our natural exist-Ohlo-W. G. Critchi mylvania-J. Mahlon Barnes and sooner or later would enviave the American people. The best way to avoid such a fate is never to take the Botth Dakotn-S. Lovett. Washington—Geo. E. Booner, Wisconsin—Victor L. Berger, Local Quorum—E. Vat. Tutnam,

Ballard Dunn, James S. Boche, Will. Brandt, and G. A. Hoelst On the senting of Lockwood as proxy for Talbett, the Committee dated explicitly that it was based solely on the ground that Comrade Lockwood is a resident of Minnesota and known to be connected with the

tate organization. The Committee on Credentials consisted of Goebel, Berger, and Work; that on Bules and Order of Business, of Hillquit, Turner, and Carey; on Organization, of Goebel, Carey, Mills, Critchlow, and Work; on Resolutions, Berger, Hillquit, Mahoney, Richardson, Barnes, and Massey; on Finance, Healey, Turner, Sweetland, Massey, and Claffia; on Propaganda, Lockwood, Boomer, Lovett, Berlyn, and Christe

The National Secretary orted as necretary for the Committee and a canir-man was elected daily. Bichardson presided the first day.

In the first session, before the adop tion of rules. Work moved that the Local Quorum be removed, thus depriving them of votes in the Committee: the motion was ruled out of order. In the afternoon Turner moved to ask for the resignations of the Quorum; this was referred to the Committee on Organization.

The National Secretary, immediately after the adoption of rules, presented the "St. Louis resolutions," calling for the resignations of Greenbaum, Dunn, Putnam, and Roche, because of their stand on the labor party question. These, with the resignation of Brandt. were referred to the Committee on Oranimition. Hilliguit and Goeliel rec ording a protest against any action or the "St. Louis resolutions."

The National Secretary then read his report, which was peceived.

Second Day.

Carey presided on Friday. Mills made the report for the Com-mittee on Organization. The first paragraph read as follows: "That the intionali Committee on the adoption of this paragraph proceed to elect the Recretary for the ensuing year." Putnam offered amendment to strike out words "on the adoption of this paragraph" and substitute "before final adjournment." Beconded by Berger, Hillquit offered as substifute "that we elect a National Sceretary in the afternoon session, January 31,

Hillipits substitute was lost, the roll being: Yeas-Berlyn, Mahoney, Carey. Hillquit, Barnes, Bonner, Berg Brandt, Dunn, Hoehn, and Putnas 11; nays—Richadson, Sweetland, H 11; nays-Richadson, Sweetland, Hea-ley, Work, Mills, Dobbs, Lockwood, Turner, Smith, Christenson, Claffin, Goebel, Massey, Critefolow, Levett, and Roche—16. The original perseraph

· Mational Socretary The question being on election of National Secretary, nominations were made as follows: William Mahoney of Indiana, by Dobbs, Muhoney declined, W. G. Critchlow of Ohio, by Mills, seconded by Goebel.

William Mailly of Manachusetta, by Hochn, seconded by Hillquit, Brandt, Carey, Dobbs, and Mahoney. John M. Work of Iowa, by Berger

John M. Work of 10wa, by Fork declined in favor of Critchlow, James Oneal of Indiana, by Berlyn, The fire of the f The first resulted as follows: Mailly, 10; Critchlew, 9; Ouesl, 3; Work, 2. The necuad, Mailly, 14: Critchlow, 9: Opeal, 8: Work L A final vote was then taken by roll-call, resulting as follows: For Mailty-Sweetland, Bariya, Maboner, Dobis, Carcy, Christenson, Claffin, Hillquit, Harnes, Lovett, Boomer, Brandt, Duna, Hochn, Pat-

nam. Roche-16. For Critchlow-Richardson, Healer Work, Mills, Lockwood, Turner, 8mith, Goebel, Massey, Critchlow-10. For Oncal—Berger. Mailly was declared elected.

The second paragraph of the report

"That on the adoption of this para graph the Committee proceed to elect the place of the national headquarters and that in se doing some place be selected conveniently located for the surpose of selecting the mambers the Quorum; so two members of the Quorum shall be members of the same ocal and not more than two members residents of the same state."

The fellowing cities were to St. Louis, by Heehn.

Onsta, by Richardson.
Chicago, by Roomer.
The question arose whether the two
cities receiving the largest votes or
only the one leading be submitted to referendum. Mahoney, Dobbs, Carey, Hillquit, Berger, Brandt, Dunn, Hochn, Putnam, and Roche voted for the submission of two; the other seventeen for the submission of only one. On roll-call the vote for headquarts

Umstin - Richardson, Sweetlan Henley, Work, Mills, Lockwood, Bmith, Christenson, Cinfile, Goebai, Massey, Critchiow, Lovett, Boomer

Indianapolis-Mahoney, Dobbs, Hillquit, Berger, Brandt, Dunn, Hoehn, Putnam, Roche-0.

Chicago-Berlyn. St. Louis-Turner and Barnes Washington-Carey.
Omaha was thus declared selected

er submission to general vote. Hillquit moved that Indianapolis b also submitted. Berlyn moved to in-clude Chicago in the minority report. On a point of order the chair ruled minnission of minority report to be constitutional. Goebel appealed from the ruling and Hillquit was recorded Gue as protesting against the appeal. Goe-bel's appeal was sustained by the votes of Richardson, Sweetland, Healey, Work, Mills, Turner, Smith, Christen-son, Claffin, Goebel, Massey, Critchlow, Lovett, and Bouner-14 in all

The Trade Union Question The Committee on Resolutions re-posted the following, which were insurmously adopted: usly adopted:

"The National Committee of the Rocialist, Party, in amount session asembled, hereby reaffirms the attitude of the party towards trade unions as expressed in the resolution on the subject adopted by the Indianapolis con-

We consider the Socialist movement and the trade-union movement as in-separable parts of the general labor movement, produced by the same economic causes and tending towards the same goal, and we consider it the duty of each of the said movements to give its hearty co-operation and support to

the Ser in its own sphere of activity
"But we are also miniful of the fact
that each of the said movements has its own mission to perform in the struggle for the emanchation of La-bor; that it devolves upon the trade unions to conduct the economic struggles of the working class; that it de-tulves upon the Sociafist Parry to con-duct the political battles of the working class; and that the interests of Labur as a whole will be best conserved by allowing each of the said move ments to manage the affairs within its medal field of activity without active

nterference by the other. "The Socialist Party will contin support all economic struggies of La-hor, regardless of the affiliation of the trade unions engaged in such struggle and without taking sides in any dis sensions or strife within the tradeuplop movement. The party will also continue to solicit the sympathy and emport of the trade samua, without sing itself to be made the ally of any division of the trade union mont against the other."

IL. "Whereas, The history of the inhor sovement of the world has conclusively domonstrated that the Socialus l'arty is the on's political organization able to adequately and consistently conduct the political struggles of the working class; and

"Whereas, All 'radken' and 'reform' parties, including the so-called 'Union Labor parties,' bave, after a brief existence, uniformly succumbed to the influence of the old political parties and have proven disastrous to the ulti-urate end of the labor movement; and "Where s, Any alliance, direct or in-direct, with such parties is dangerous t othe political integrity and the very existence of the Socialist Party and

the Sacialist movement; and
"Whereas, At the present stage of
development of the Socialist movement of this country there is neithe country there is neither creater nor excuse for such alliance erefore be it erefore be it "Resolved, That no state or ic

canization or member of the party da'l hereafter under any cisingers fuse, combine, or compromis-with any political party or organiza tion or refeatn from making nomina-tions in order to further the interests of candidates of such parties or organ-

Removal of Logal Quorum.

In the evening session Mills moved, "That this Committee does now re-move the Local Quorum from office." Putnam and Roche sought to have the reason for removal stated by moving the amendment: "That Comrades Putuani, Dunu, Roche, and Brandt be now removed as members of the Quo-rum because of their support of the fusion policy adopted towards Union Labor party by the Ran Francisco and Los Angeles locals." On a point raised by Healey, the chair ruled the amendment out of order.

Berger then sought to get a fair ing. "That the Quorum be now given a chance to explain their policy during the last year," but his motion was

Miliquit and Berger still opposed the arbitrary procedure advocated by Mills of putting upon the Quorum the stigma of removal wathout making charges or giving the members a chance to defend themselves. The proposed "That the Committee proceed to elect a temporary Quorum." Goebel objected and the motion, in two forms, was lost by a vote of 7 to 13 each time—the Quorum members not vot-lug, and Berlyn, Mahoney, Dobba. Carey, Hillquit, Barnes, and Berger opposing summary removal.

The question finally came on Mills

amendment to keep the bendquarters at St. Louis till the referendum is completed, but was defeated. Hillquit raised the point of order motion of removal, The roll was:
Yeas—Richardwon, Sweetland, Heeley, Work, Mills, Dobba, Lockwood
Turner, Smith, Christenson, Claffin
Goebel, Massey, Critchlow, Lovett oval would be unconstitutiona until referendum is completed. The chair ruled the point not well taken, on the ground that no referendum is nec essary unless demanded by five looks. Hilliquit appealed, but the chair was sustained by a vote of 11 to 7—the seven being Berlyn, Mahoney, Dobba. Boomer-16. Nays-Berlyn, Mahoney, Carey, Hiff-quit, Barnes, and Berger-6.

Curvy, Barries, Boomer, and Hillquit; Berger paired with Swith. Million motion was then passed by a vote of H to 5—Berger, Mahonny, Sobba, Boomer, and Berger voting in the negative; Miliquit, Sacrass and Owny, opposing the motion, were re-Rossans Recorded succeardson, Milia, Smith, Christes son, Massey, Critchlow, Lovett, Boom en, and Lockwood recerded explana-tions of their votes for removal as fol-lows:

corded as refusing to vote, on the wish to state that I do so with regre having previously voted twice for the proper election of the new Quarum and fore the homes in an unconstitutions only consenting to this motion because feel that it is the only way to settle and improper manner. Fourth Day. a long and painful debate. In se vot-ing I do not wish my vote to be con-strued as in any way reflecting on the

personnel of the comrades of the r

tion gave the following explanation

orfelted their offices by going coun

to the expressed principles and policie

of the party in advocating fusion; bu

he protested against the manner of the removal without charges as a flagran

violation of the rights of the person

Critchlow: "I came here with in structions to vote for removal of the

Quorum in order to not allow them to

nullify the vote of five states. I have been enabled to take my stand on this

matter previous to this but in a spiri

of justice I refrained. However, since

the Quorum have broken faith with us in forcing their vote and voice in every

session, and more voice than anyon

else. I feel that there is no other way

move the Quorum without any furthe

Healey: "I vote yes, because I be-lieve that every member of this Com-mittee fully understands the questions

at issue; we are only retarding the work of this body by prolonging this

that the attempts of a recognized ma-jority of the Committee to conciliate

eattern have been repeatedly fru

rated by the dilatory and fillbustering

tactics of the Local Quorum, and that instead of an amicable adjustment be-ing effected it is very evident that the

matter continues to grow worse and

Goebel: That he did not believe that

five comrades representing simply themselves, and in reality simply off-

the right to cast a vote to this hody

ount to the rotes of delegates repre

senting two states; and particularly in view of the attitude of the Local Quo-

fend themselves before this body

against any charges that may be made against them, and shall defend them

in their right to do so. No charge

he taken. Four members of the

have so far been formally made, and I

rittee Courades Roche, Brandt, Put

conferendly

mm, and Dum-are confessed; friends to the so-called fusion policy

and that in itself constitutes full and

Socialist from any official positions without formality other than a motion

milicient grounds for removal of any

and rote thereon. Commade Hoeku

as extended an opportunity to be ex-

cepted from removal, but declined it for reasons that I know not and in

which I have at this time no concern

its of summary removal

The opponents of summary removerer recorded as follows: Hillquit: "I vote no for the rea

the unfair und unsocialistic

but I do not desire to be made a party

ceeding of punishment without charges or trial; that I do not wish to

merifice principle for curvenience and im not inclined to plend the bally act

by shifting the responsibility of such

action on my state organization."

Carey: "The motion in itself amounts to a charge against our conrades of the Local Querum and it at

the same time contemplates taking from them the right to defend them-sives. I cannot support such a mo-

Berger: "L'rote no, although I came

to fight them for their stand taken during the last year. Yet, I always

fight aboveloard and not with daggers

and I do not want to outrage the good name of the Socialist Party and of the organisation in Wisconsin, by leading

aid to such outrageous proceeding as

is going on here to-day. I know that the grand solid organization of Wis censin will be with me on this point,"

Barnes: "I vote no; not for the rea-on that I favor the course of the Lo-

eal Quorum, but I consider an affirma-

vote on this question a conviction

Berlyn: "I am for the removal of the

remore the members of the Querun

without preferring charges and giving

the members of the Local Quorum an opportunity to explain their action in

A third paragraph of the report of

Organization was adopted, providing

that "not more than one member e

the Local Quorum shall be a member of the same local and not more than two mebers residents of the same

in the evening session resolution

systems of reports to the national or

gaugation and giving out of informa

Mills, for the Committee on Organiz

tion, moved that Work, Turner, Lovett.

and Lake, of the new Local Quorum, be instructed at once to remove head-quarters to Omaha, selecting one of

their number to act as temporary Na

Berger offered a substitute and an

tional Secretary till Mailly arrived.

reference to such charges."

tion. I vote no."

rers of this Committee, should

um concerning fusion.

liacusoion." Lovett: "I vote yes for the res

eremony. I vote yes!

settle this than to immediately re

hissing and a byeword.

Dobbs: That he did so because h

onsidered that the Local Quorum had

ers who veted for the Mills, me

tiring Local Quorum."

On Sunday, Goebel presiding, the re-port of the Committee on Finance was taken un. It was decided: 1, That the present dues-paying sys-2. That an earnest effort he made to

liquidate the party's indebtedness and impress on state committees the need of promptness in paying dues. 3. That if at the end of the next three months the payment of the debts in the near future sems doubtful, they be apportioned to states on the basis

f membership.
4. Providing means of settlement involved, a sacrifice of principle to ex-pediency and a course of action which if persisted in would make Socialism with states for expenses of Committee

The National Secretary was in structed to cal for nominations of del-egate and alternate to the Austerdam

Herger introduced the following, which was caried unanimously: "That the National Committee of the

Socialist Party of America, while dis-agreeing entirely with some of the ac-tions and the policy of the Local Quorum of St. Louis and the former National Secretary, Leon Greenbaum, at the same time acknowledges the good will and the loyalty of these comrades to the cause of Socialism and the So cialist Party, and hereby expresses its beartiest thanks for the same." A resolution making it obligatory at

party mehers who are eligible to trade being dropped from the membership of the party was ruled out of order. A resolution was adopted expressin and steadfast courage of the German omrades, together with an expresion confidence in their ultimate triumph Dobbs ruse to announce that Ker

tucky dounted to the national organitation the entire expenses of his at-At 2 P. M. on Sunday the Committee

HILLQUIT'S OBSERVATIONS.

New York Sational Committeeman Writes of St. Louis Meeting.

ilichurdson: "I vote yes. I have no intention to debut the members of the Local Quorum from opportunity to de-When I left for St. Louis to attend the annual session of the National Committee I expected that the comnittee would have to deal principally with two propositions, the fusion policy lately adopted by our California ourades and the party's attitude in the controversy between the American Labor Union and the American Fednust not assume that such action will cration of Labor. And I fully behere that his expectation was shared

> tions on the subject, most of them were brimful of arguments on the sub-ject, a buttle royal was expected, and very one of us was prepared to break lance for the purity of our party pol-tics and for the wisdom of steering clear of all entangling alliances. Alas for the many beautiful speeches we had prepared! Our session lasted over three days and hardly a word was said on the vexed subjects. The anti-fusion solution and the trade union resulttion were read, adopted ununimous without delette, and the next order

husiness was taken up. It should have seemed that a meet-ing in which such complete maximity reigned on the most important ques tions would be touchingly harmonious in all other respects, but it must be con-fessed that this was not always the At times the discussion became nite heated, on several occasions the delegates evinced countderable excitement and, if the truth he told, the state of New York contributed its hon-

et share towards the latter variety. There were no differences of principle or views, there was no taugible saue, still there was a vague, unde fined division among the delegates which assumed more definite shape towards the close of the session. The ie was drawn on geographical lines. Incring the last year or two our

the West, new locals have suring unthe scores and new state organiza have been effected. From all I is closu and healthy and full of promise, but it is as yet very young, and the men in it somewhat inexperienced in the methods and workings of our Local Quorum, but I am compelled to vote no on this proposition, because it outrages decency and is unsocialistic." Mahoney: "I vote no; not that I do not desire to have the Local Quorum removed, but I feel that it would be the have known better, have apparently who was then in the chair, ruled that made it their business to conjure up an the selection of Omaha need not go to antagonism between the West and the a general vote. height of extreme unfilment to the members of the Local Quorum and to the members of the Socialist Party to East. An appeal to our sectional preindices and local patriotism is always the endest and cheapest way to gain popularity. The first note in that disetion was sounded at the last Indianapolis convention. It was quite weak and insignificant at that time, but it has grown louder and more defithe since. In the St. Louis meeting it was the rather unconscious, but nevertheless real, source of all disagreements. The prejudice was not enled in the discussions on one tions of principle, for on those the committee was a muit, but it cropped out in a variety of small matters, and whom it came to the selection of the party headquarters, it took definite shape and form in the demand for Omaha, Neb.

There is no good reason why Omaha should have been selected for that purpose at the present stage of our move-ment. The city is to: far removed from the heart and centre of the proleterian class struggles, our movement in Nebraska and in the adjacent terri tory is as yet in its infancy, and is as yet by no means definitely shaped. All of this is certainly no reason for dis eriminating against the very well meaning and sincere comrades of that locality, but it is certainly also no resson for giving them the administration of our national party affairs to experi-ment with. And no other sufficient reasons have over been advanced by the advocates of Omaha. They simply demanded Omaha; Omaha was made a kind of test of strength between the East and the West, and "the West" prevailed. In using the worth "Sast" and "West," however, the words must be understood not only in their namely accepted sense, but also as denoting a certain spirit. As a seatter of fact that I am tempted to call a "geographical dislocation." New Jersey, Connecticut and New Hampshire voted solidly with the Wost, while Wisconsin and Illinois, which had in olden times prided themselves as representing the far West, took shamefacedly their seats with the East.

All of this may seem trivial and un-worthy of attention, but I cannot help seeing a rising danger in this unreasest ing prejudice so utterly out of place in our movement, and which, however,

some men in our party do foster. It was by these means that a standing majority was obtained against the wily schemers of the East, and it must be confessed, the power of this used. It was positively abused in two instances-in the manner of the removal of the local quorum and in the "interpretation" of our national constitution.

The local quorum might have errol on a few occasions in the past, but they had not offended against the party principles or constitution. They did not commit the party to the fusion policy, although most of them ap-proved of it individually, their attitude on the trade union movement was sub-stantially indersed by the committee, and there was no imputation of malfeasance in office against any of them They had served the party in a diffi-cult position to the best of their ability and without renuneration for over a year, and even at the meeting they idered valuable services in a true rit of comradeship. Greenbaum, phrit Roche, Putuam and Duna in turn kept the minutes and rendered other vices to the committee.

There were not satisfactory and it was our good right to elect another quorun, but why accompany the pre-cess by the altogether gratuitous in-suit of "removal from office," and if the delegates had decided upon "To moval" by all means, why not state the reasons, and give them a chance to vindicate themselves?

Surely the Socialist movement car gain nothing by the introduction of such arbitrary and unfair methods.

But still more arbitrary was the interpretation of our constitution. The
subject to the "interpretation" was the following articles:
ARTICLE VII.
HEADQUARTERS.

The headquarters shall be located at St. Louis, Mo. But said headquarters may be changed by the National Committee, subject to a referendum of the party.

> ARTICLE VIII. AMENDMENTS, constitution may be amended

by a national convention, subject to a majority referendum vote of the party or by a referendum without the action of such a convention, and it shall be the duty of the National Committee to submit such amendment to a referen dum role within thirty days after be ing requested to do so by five locals in three different states.

ARTICLE IX.

REFERENDUM. Section 1. All acts of the National ammittee shall be subject to referendum vote after the same manner as provided in the preceding section.

Sec. 2. All propositions or other met-er submitted for the referendum of ter submitted the party shall be presented without

It will be seen that while Articles VIII. and IX. relate to all constitu-tions amondments and acts of the National Committee, and the referendum is made applicable to such only when demanded by five locals in three states, Article VII. relates exclusively to the change of headquarters and provides specifically that such a change shall be made by the Sational Com-mittee subject to the referendum of the party. It will also be unriced that this article precedes the others and does not refer to them in any way. It is complete in itself.

On the second day of the session Carey, who was then in the chair, upon question raised, interpreted the section as a municitory direction to sub-mit any change of headquarters to a general vote, and on the same day a specific motion was also unused that the city receiving the highest vote it submitted to a general vote. The docidon of the chair stood unchallenged, and the motion was not recowhen Committee Mills surpris a motion that the headquarters be re some men in our party, who should point of order raised, Comrade Smith,

> The decision was thus clearly trary to the express provisions of the constitution and to the previous decision of the meeting, and appeal taken from it. But to no avail. taken from it. majority was determined to have its way, "What is the use of arguing; it will do no good anyhow," was the terse but eloquent way one of the majority supporters put it and it did no good. The chair was sustained over pected serue, not devoid of some im-nor. Berlyn, of Chicago, was the first to regain consciousness from the ang-sering blow. He arose slawl, from his seat, and rubing bis eyes be commenterted to his brother delegates that he laid dreams of a previous de-cision by the chair and of an express resolution that the choice of houdquar ters be entenitted to a servent vote He was allowed to continue his inno-cent dreams. Socialists are dreamers anyhow. "Well, what do you think of that?" I asked Carey. "Oh, what is a constitution between friends?" au-swered the sage statesman from Manreclumetts.

stances which served to mar the gen ral impression of the otherwise exellent work of the con

MORRIS HILLOUIT. New York, Feb. 2.

-Now when we are reading nuch in the dally press about railway pervice, rates, wages, and profits, is a good time to circulate Hanfurd's "Hailroading in the United States," one of the best Secialist panuficis ever writthe hast Sasialist pamphlets over writ-ten. Prior. postprid, 5 cents n -capy; ten or more at 2½ cents each. Socialist Literature Company, 134 William

These were the two principal in-

At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party rlubs of Massachusetts held on Feb. 2. Daniel A. White was elected Socretary to fill the vacancy caused by the elec-tion of William Mailly to the position of National Secretary.

ganizer Dan A. White has been work ganizer Dan A. White has been working in the western part of the wiste.
He has visited Orange, Athol, North
Adama, Adama, Pittsfield, Springfield, fiolyotog, Westfield, Chicopee, South Hadley Falls, Tuners Falls,
Warron, Wane, Northampton and Eastamuston. He addressed public meet. ampton. He addressed public meetings at Pittsfield, Orange and New, clubs were organized in Orange and Athol, and more will materializ during the coming week.

All party members in Boston wh can sing or play any musical insrument are requested to communicate with Jo-seph Spere, 330 Shawmut avenue.

The convention of the Socialist Party in Manchester Township, N. J., was held on Saturday, Jan. 31. Comrade Meyer acted as chairman and Comrade Jucrgena as secretary. The following nominations were made: For Free-holder, Samuel Buser; for Assessor, Rudolph G. Hooksens; for Collector. Paul Hueck; for Township Committee-man for three years, Malcolm B. Mc-Farlane; for Township Committeeman for one year, Joseph H. Liardcawtle for Commissioner of Appenia, Paul Schluk; for Constable, Paul Weld-

Local Passic County, N. J., hold public meetings every Sauday after-noon at 3 o'clock sharp, in Heivetia Hall, 54-56 Van Houten atreet, l'aterson. The program of free lectures for the next two Sundays is as follows Fab. b. Dr. Charles P. De Yoe, on "Sur-plus of Labor;" Feb. 15, George H. Strobell, on "In the World Rendy for

The Bloomfield, N. J., branch of the Boclalist Party has arranged to have lectures at the Latior Lyceum every Bunday at 3 P. M. Several other large meetium will be held during the spring nign, which is to be a hot on will be needed to carry it out and le the people of Bloomfield know what the Socialists stand for. Contributions should be sent—as liberally and as quickly as possible-to the trensurer Albert Behmidt, Myrtle street, Bloom

By invitation Comrade Neben spok last week at the annual smoker of the Brotherhood of Painters, No. 241, of Montelnir, N. J., which covers the northwestern part of Easex County. ed to with attention and his presentation of Bocialism was warmly applauded. He distributed a obles of "Labor Politics and Socialist Politics" in the union.

Regular Sunday evening lectures are held under the auspices of Local Phili-ndelphia of the Socialist Party at city bendquarters, 1305 Arch street. Sunday W. L. Ross spoke on "Private and Public Property." On Feb. 8 Edward Moore will discuss "Socialism and What It Becks to Accomplish. W. J. Front will be the speaker on Peb. 15, taking as his subject "The Falla-cies of the Single Tax," and on the following Sunday Dr. G. Metaler will speak on "The Position of the Social-ists in America." Admission is free.

Local Toledo favors the acoption of Arm and Torch as the official ou blem of the party in Ohio.

The meeting in Memorial Hall, To fedg. O., on the evening of Tuesday, Jan 20, addressed by Comrades T. McGrady and James F. Curey, was a record-breaker. The hall was filled, r and galleries. About fifteen hun-l tickets were sold at ton cents each, netting a neat sum after paying all expenses. Comrade Carey spoke id spoke for forty-five n and he cantured the house. When he closed he was given loud and long ap-plance. Comrade Retirady followed for an hour and twenty minutes. He was inhoring under the disadvantage of trouble with his throat, but he poured hat shot into the capitalist sys-tem, interspersed with witty stories, in e manner greatly to please the au-dience. This was his second appear-ance in the city, and his reception shows he can come again and be sure of a crowd. Carey and McGrady made prised to see the crowd. Comrade were present from Fremont, Tiffin, and other points. About afteen dolms' worth of literature was sold, Me-trady's "Cherical Capitalist" being the

City, in, have requested the publica-tion of their enforcements of the St. bann, Dunn, Putnam, and Roche to resign their offices. In view of the ac-tion of the National Committee it is not necessary to give the text of such

Comrade Lamb, of Dryden, Mich. writes that "Sociatism is advancing by Worker feels constrained to present f rapid strides" in his neighborhood, that the party is boiding well attended meetings and that a general-interest in the

Comrade Acker, of Milwaukes, trites: "We are having spleaded Secialist ngitation here and in the state."

Local Yonkers, N. Y., at its last meeting, elected the foldwing officers: Dr. P. J. Bauerberg (address 41 Hudson atreet, Organizer); J. Smith, Recording

also decided to have a course of lec-tures during February, March and April. The party's headquarters are at present established at 22 North Broadway, the rooms of the Building Trades Council. Tickets for the Globe Fair are being pushed just now by the comrades. Youkers will send a good delegation to the Fair.

Local Peekskill holds its nominating convention Friday evening. Feb. 6, in Labor Hall, on South street, and will put a full ticket in the field.

New York City.

Leaflets on the coal crisis and increase of Socialist vote can be obtained at the Office of the Organizer of Local New York. Price, \$1.50 a thousand. All Assembly district organizations should get these leadets at once.

The semi-annual general meeting of the Social Democratic Women's So-ciety was held in the Clubhouse, 200 East Elghty-sixth street. The financial report from August to January was as follows: Receipts, \$258.05; ex-penditures \$221.81; balance \$30.82. The delegates from the different branches reported good meetings. The following officers were elected: Finan-cial Secretary, Mrs. Wyand, of Br. 1: Treasurer, Mrs. Murdoch: Revisors Mrs. Stanisians of Br. 6, Mrs. Hoepf-ner of Br. 8, and Mrs. Vester, of Br. 7. Branch 8 took 300 tickets and eight donation books for the Daily Globe Fair. Branch 10 donated #5 to the Fair and niso \$5 to the Socialist Party of New

Frank P. O'Hare speaks Sunday evening, Feb. 8, for the Social Demoratic Educational Club of the 8th A. D., at 84 Orchard street. His subject is, "John Mitchell's Men." The Club is very active. Comrade Rosenzweig cetured last Friday and Comrade Pol lack last Sundsy. On Saturday a well attended entertainment was hold and Comrades Panken, Weinstein and Epstein spoke. The classes for instruc-tion in the English language and the United States constitution met on Monday. On Tuesday was the members' meeting. On Wednesday Com-rade Reches gave his second lecture on the Franch Revolution. Thursday was debate between Comrados Weisman

The Secretary of the 19th A. D. reports that he last regular meeting was very poorly attended and hopes the comrades will wake up and turn out n coul force at the meeting of Wednesday, l'eb. 11, at 1824 Broadway. There is going to be "something doing" in the Nineteenth and the aid of all com-

The 22d A. D. has aranged an enter ent and ball for Thursday, Feb. 12, at Emrich's Hall, 214 East Fortyfirst street. The proceeds will be used for energing on a vigorous campaign for Socialism in the district. Tickets cost 10 cents and can be had at Em richa' Hall of at 774 Second avenue of 958 Second avenue. A good entertain-

Margaret Haile will lecture on "Woman and the Social Problem" be-fore the Socialist Educational Lengue, 163 Second avenue Sunday evening,

tion was held under the auspices of the Social Democratic Party in New Irving Hall last Thursday. Comrade Wainstein presided, and Comrades Lee, Feim. Fieldman and Epstein spoke . se size and spirit of the meeting au-gurs well for the progress of the movement on the East Side. Several new

A few members of the Colonial So cialist Club have formed a class for the discussion and investigation of Social-ism and the development of such speaking ability as may be found. Comrule Sol Pieldman is acting as tutor. whose alm is not so much to develop oratory as to ground the class in a thorough knowledge of the subject, so that they may be able to present their ideas in a clear and forceful manner and avoid common mistakes. He is instructing in methods of voice culture and furnishing us statistics with which to strengthen statements, and the most-ings have been very interesting. There is room for more members, either male or female, and such as may be interestd may get any information they desire by addressing the Secretary, W. Edwards, 152 West Eighty-fourth street, city.

George II. Strobell will speak at the Socialist Propaganda Club, Wurzier's Hail, 215 Washington street, Brooklyn, Sunday evening, Feb. 8, on "The 80cialist Solution of the Liquor Prob

THE ANNUAL REPORT

Of National Secretary Greenhaum to the National Committee.

[The annual report of the National to a voluminous document. It is important, however, that party member should have a chance to examine closely; the national organization will probably supply copies only to the local arganizations as such, not to individuals; and for these reasons, as wel as in justice to the outroing Nationa Secretary and Local Quorum, whom we have taken occasion to criticize. The nearly in full. The "exhibits," or dnan-cial tables, are omitted, the informa-tion given by them being duplicated in the text. The length of the repor compais as to divide it, reserving for laxt week the part dealing with the relations of the Socialist Party to the

trade unions...]
St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 29, 1903.
To the Members of the National Com-initee of the Socialist Party:

Conrades—I take pleasure in pre-menting berewith my annual report, from January 1, 1902, to December 81,

5. The American Labor Union. 6. The California Situation.

Introduction,

The minutes of the last anuual n ing of your committee embodied occand myself, which have been carried out as reported in you in our weekly

ditions existing at the time rendered some of these instructions of your Committee of immediate moment eranse of the attending circumstances, as follows:

stances, as follows:

1. The reorganisation of Utah, which
was then involved in a factional fight.

2. The referendum on amendment to
Article 4, Section 4 of the National Constitution, which had to be submitted within 30 days.

3. Uniform due stamps and supplies.

which were at the time being demand ed by and furnished to many of the

party organizations.

4. Arrangements with state and local organisations for national propaganda, including tours of Comrades Vail and Chase, who were then in the field; and later, acording to the plan of the Labor Lecture Bureau as adopted by refer-endum of your Committee.

5. In addition to the above instruc-

tions, financial conditions in the party generally made it immediately advisable to begin "a system of financial secretaries' and treasurers' books for lo-cale," as provided by Article 3, Section 3 of the National Constituion. Other instructions given by your

Committee, and which have been duly executed, are as follows:

6. Compilation of Constitution and

7. Referendum on Fraternal Dele-gate to Canada. By-Laws for locals.

S. Referendum on Party Emblem. 9. Call for submission of campaign 10. Popular subscription for propa

11. Dues increased to 10 cents in un-organized states.

The following measures ordered by cour Committee we have been unable to accomplish, for reasons herewith

12. Bond for National Secretary, be cause of objections raised by bouding companies, having a technical bearing on the Quorum Committee plan of or

13. Uniform stationery for party use and blanks for reports by local work ers to locals; by the latter to state committees and thence to National Committee, for two reasons—first, be-cause of the expanse of the printing; nd, because the plan, if inaugu rated, involved an increase of clerical force at national headquarters, both of which reasons, in view of financial and other conditions, which will be hereinsfter showh, rendering the exeention of this measure, however de sirable, impossible under the circum-

stances. 14. Estimates of cost of printing l'alty Convention Report and submission of pinn of publication to referen-dum of national committee for the reason that financial conditions which will be hereinafter related precluded the possibility of said publication. Other matters have arisen since the session of your Committee, and

have occupied much of our time and inhor in the following order: (a) A factional fight in North Dakots, which resulted in the revocation of the state charter by request of both

parties to the controversy.

(b) A factional fight in Nebraska, which resulted in the revocation of the state charter, in obedience to a direct request from a majority of the locals in the state. (c) Issues raised by the American

Labor Union involving the Socialist Party in its conflict with the American Federation of Labor.
(d) The Anthracite Cosi Strike and somes raised by conflicting policies of

the Pennsylvania State Committee and the National Committee.

(e) The Semi-Annual Report of the National Committee and the issue of "state autonomy" lavolved in same.

① The tactics of the Socialist Party

of California toward political organi

rations formed by the trade union movement in certain localities.

It becomes proper at this point to call the attention of your Committee to the fact that out of twenty specific propositions quoted in the foregoing, fiften of a character involving immediate ac were precipitated upon us within tion were precipitated upon us within the six months following the January session. By previous arrangement, tweive states represented at that seesion deducted the expenses of their representatives from national dues during the same period. Unfortunately other states became in arrears, some hopelessly so, and thus the burden of executive duties weighed upon us with unrelenting and ever greater pressure, including the heavy expenses involved, while the financial support which we had a right to expect failed to ma-

Among the heaviest expenses during this period were the January meeting. \$635.41; National Secretary and assistant salaries, \$690; stenographers, ant sainries, \$690; stenographers, \$532.55; postage for party, Labor Lecture Bureau and strike bulletins, \$360.03; printing, party and office supplies and Labor Lecture Bureau, \$513.03; propaganda and organisation (mainly in Pennsylvania, Utah and Western states), \$307.67; rent, \$152; atenographic reports Unity Convention, \$125, and unclassified expenses, \$147.35. During the period mentioned every effort was made to minimize expenses, and neither the Local Quorum or myself were able to find an avenu

of retrenchment. However, criticism having bee raised in certain quarters, the Local Quorum submitted an itemised state-ment of expenditures for April (the heaviest month's expense in the half year) to the members of your Committee, together with a referendum, the result of which was that your Committee indorsed the general conduct of affairs at National Haedquarters.

When I inform your Committee that in every month following the January meeting from ten to sixteen state ces mittees have been in arrears, as can be ahown by official records, some of which are ordinarily the heaviest dues

idea of our fluancial difficulties, which

and August.
During the month of June national dues decreased 50 per cent., while in August they decreased 25 per cent. This occurred at the very time the astional organization was at the height of its activity in the furnishing of uniform supplies to all party organisa-tions, in defraying the expense of the reorganisation of Utah, in arranging Comrade Chase's tour to the Pacific Coast and in organizing national Sc cialist relief for the anthracite miners. Heavy bills for party supplies con-tracted in previous months came due at the same time. A financial statement will be placed before your Comnlitee, showing that had the state committees fairly met their obligations to the national organization we could have met all demands upon us for cur-rent expenditures and had a regular nonthly surplus for the payment of all debts devolving upon us by the act of

the Unity Convention.

While the national organization was straining every effort in the midst of these complications, rallying thousands of comrades to the strikers' relief in the name of Socialism and the wage working class, a number of state committees apparently found it necessary at this unpropitions time to divert na tional dues for state purposes. Incon-trovertible evidence will be placed be-fore your Committee, showing that during the above named period \$115 in national dues was diverted by the Hifmittee, neither of seid sums having been paid up to the time of this report. Such sums appear comparatively trivial in the ordinary course of events, but at the time in question such were the straits of the national organization, that he deflection in question led to the climax of our troubles, when on August 27 we found fourteen state com-mittees in arrears, the national organisation in debt for deferred current bligations, and furthermore that the national organization was indebted to special funds for current expenses. The atter situation was subsequently readjusted, but the conditions which caused growing from had to worse, your Local Quorum, after considering all the circumstances which were placed before it without reserve, and all the possible consequences involved in that act, de-cided to embody these conditions in its semi-annual report, which was sent out under date of September 12, 1902,

The Semi-Annual Report.

In view of the misapprehension in certain quarters with regard to the issuance of this semi-annual report and the criticisms to which it has given rise, some of which have been quite evere upon the Local Quorum and the National Secretary, it is but just to all concerned that due explanation be made herein with regard to the points raised by some of our comrades. Bear-ing in-mind that Article 3, Section 2 of the National Constitution provides that "the National Committee shall prepare a semi-annual report of all the financial and other business of the party and issue the same to all state and territorial organizatious:" rades who criticise us for issuing anid report in the midst of a campaign must either place the blame on the National Constitution Itself or with hose state committees whose methods (in violation of the spirit and letter of the National Constitution) were responsible for difficulties against which we had long and patiently inbored, and which resulted in inexcustble conditions in the party organiza-tion which we could find no warrant for omitting in an bonest statement to

the party membership.

It may be well at this point to state in detail the difficulties created in the relations between certain state organientions and the national organization, all of which can be traced to the "state autonomy" provision of the National Constitution

1. Irregular payments of national dues by the state committees of Colo-rado, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Ore-gon, Texas and Wisconsin. Our ac-counts show that on January 1, 1903, we had fourteen state committees in arrears for a total of forty-five months. They were as follows: Colorado, 2 menths: Idaho, 2 months: Illinois, 2 months: Iowa, 2 months: Kansas, 10 months; Michigan, 1 month; Nebraska, 8 months: New York, 3 months: North Dakota, 8 months; Oregon, 2 months; Texas, 4 months; and Wisconsin, 2 months. Some of these state commit tres have since paid, but this circumstance does not alter the fact of their chronic irregularity in the payment of national dues.

2. Wisconsin has a provision in its State Constitution providing for quar-terly payments of dues that so oper-ates as to conflict with Article 4, Sections 1 and 6 of the National Countitu-

8. Kansas has totally discontinued payments of national dues and has abolished the dues paying system in the state. The state was organized under the direction of the National Committee, and when state charter was issued there were thirty-six locals on a dues paying basis.

4. The fact has been previously al-luded to in this report that the Illinois State Committee withheld \$115 and the New York State Committee \$200 in national dues, presumably diverting during the most acute period of the anthracite strike, when the national or anthracite strike, when the national or ganization was in severe financia (Continued on page 4)

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The report is in six sections, under the following headings respectively: paying states, while is addition it must be home in mind that states besides those above mentioned were de-ducting the cost of the Jan-Secretary; J. Wilson, Pinancial Secre tary: C. Schuyler. Treasure: G. Lehner, Delegate to State Committee.
It was decided to hold a "package party" on I'ch. B at Teutonia Hall for the purpose of raising funds. It was 4. Trade Union Policy. Introduction.
 The Semi-Annual Report. uary meeting (which amounted to more than any one month's receipts during said period), you can form some STRIOTLY HORT HOUSE WORK.

SOCIALIST PARTY

AND LABOR PARTIES.

I'We present under this beading some further communications on the ques tion of the attitude of the Socialisi Party toward labor parties, as brought to the attention of the party by the action of the San Francisco and Lor Angeles comrades.]

VI.

In The Worker of Dec. 14 I notice under the heading, "The California Affair," two resolutions which were adopted by Local New York and also a three-column article enlarging on the position set forth in the accord resolu-tions which is the generally accepted

position of our party,
Insuluch as I have taken an active
part in the "California Affair" and have only recently left New York. it my duty to state as clearly as I can the reasons for my action and why I supported the California posi-tion and continue to support it. First, let me say that the first resolu-

tion which is an unqualified condemna tion of our action will and can have but little effect. The vast majority of the comrades in both San Francisco and Los Angeles believed and still be-lieve that the act was a necessity, and it is certain that if it had not been, in their opinion absolutely sucidal, they would have entered the field as usual,

as proposed in the second resolution. Neither have the members of the East been apprised of the facts leading to this local change of policy. The only statement of fact that I have seen in your New York papers is that made by Comrade Appel of San Francisco, where he states that the main trot arose between two factions in the movement, namely, the middle class and the working class, and that the policy in question was that proposed by the midle class; that Comrade Mills was the man who had most to do with the adoption of this policy, and wrecking Local San Francisco. and placing this middle class in the

I have not the least besitation in stating that Comrade Appel's state ment is incorrect. Whether Comrade Mills, agitation is good or bad has absolutely nothing to do with the ques-tion, insamuch as Local San Francisco was rent in twain long before his ar-rival in that city. The quarrel was fully on at the time of the state convention which was held in Los Angeles prior to the Mills agitation. However sincere Comrade Appel may be in mak ing his statement, and however wel such a statement may serve to uphold the position which he takes, yet it requires but a glance to see that it is not individual but a policy that is in question and to which his statement will in nowice fit. Neither is it middle-class policy, since the policy in question favors the organized portion of the working class and not the middle

The main facts are as follows: Before the split in the Bocinlist Lat-bor l'arty in 1800 the members of Sec-

tion San Francisco organized a Social-ist Trades and Labor Alliance. For a long time the Socialists in San Francisco had been "boring from without," which had developed considerable an-tagonism between them and the unions. The E. T. & L. A. intensified this feeling. During the painters' strike a few years ago the members of the S. L. P. lined Market street, which is the main street of San Francisco the union strikers. They were "smash ing the painters' union." There was a bitter feeling in a large number of the unions against many of the most active men in our party, and, indeed, against

After the split in the S. I., P. the attitude of the Socialist Party toward the nuions was changed, but theirs toward us was not. It required time to change their attitude toward us. We had not recained their confidence.

It will readily be seen that under such a state of facts the Socialists could have but little, if any, influence with the unions in that locality; and our men had practically no influence in the unions, except in the German as, which was due to an adverse policy conducted by the German paper. These facts are almost paralleled by the New York situation.

After the S. L. P. split the Socialist Party carried most of the old S. L. P. vote, which was on an average of yet had time to undergo much change. Shortly after the last Presidential

Francisco, thoroughly arousing not only the working class but the entire ulation of the city. It was by rea-of this strike that the Union Labor party developed at that time.

The Socialists sent a delegation to their party convention who, if I am correctly informed, invited them to ioin the Socialist Party, as the recent New York resolution provides. On their refusal, our platform was presented; and as a matter of course, they not understanding it, declined to adopt it. The committee then withdrew and, as the recent New York resolution provides, our party conducted an inde pendent campaign. As the campaign grew warm the enmity of the two orgaugations became manifest. men, on the streets, from the platform Labor party a "seab party," a "reform a "capitalist party," etc., The reason for this conduct was that our men saw in the Union Labor party their chief antagonist, for at least that campaign, and because we had no sufficient influence to hold them strictly to a working-class party. The results First, that two-thirds of the proud left our party and voted for the Union Labor party; and, second, sthat Local San Francisco was rent in twain, for a large number were opposed to the

When I arrived in this state in August, 1902, I found that the Unio Labor party had decided to put up candidates for Congress in San Francisco and that the unique of Los An geles had practically decided to enter the political field in the fall municipal eampaign. There was absolutely no way, even if desirable, by which this action could be prevented. A little

above policy and began to change front

which a motion was presented provid-ing that "any local may refrain from minating a ticket in opposition to a maide working-class party whose miness are working-class men."

It was in support of this proposition that I wrote the article which has been frequently criticised but, in my judgnot answered. It must be re-red that at this time the elecment, not tion law of California provided that the name of a nominee for office should me party on the official ballot, and that nominee should certify to the officer as to which party he chose to represent.

With this in view, the Union Labor party, both of San Francisco and Los Angeles, refused to affiliate with either the Democratic or Republican parties. but with one or two exceptions not nated all union men, and in the case Los Angeles a large number of the nominees were Socialists. In Los Angeles they openly endorsed the union men on the Socialist ticket, but refused to endorse any union man on the Demo cratic or Republican tickets and declared in their platform for the aboiltion of the wage system. This policy was forced on the leaders by the mem bership. The Democratic party nomi nated two of the Union Labor party in Los Angeles, one of whom promptly declined, while the other accepted. His name was stricken from the Union-Labor party ticket and another name in-

the petition by unaniu In San Francisco, however, two of the Union Labor party candidates were nominated by the Democratic conven-tion after they had both certified that they wished to represent the Union La-bor party. Both these candidates af.erwards entered the courts, had the election law above mentioned declared unanal and forced their names bemocratic ticket. This the on the Democratic ticket. nembership were not responsible for, and many claim that this was the cause of the heavy falling of of the vote fo those men. There was no way under the law of California by which these men could be removed from the Union

Labor party ticket. The results of this action are that the quarrel is still on in Local Ban-Fraucisco, each policy having its devotres, with a growing majority in favor of the policy in question; also that our average vote was again raised to about what it was previous to the formation of the Union Labor party. But the independent Socialist candidates who opposed the policy and openly fought the Union Labor party received less than half the average Socialist vote. It is said that many Socialists refused

o vote. In Los Angeles we raised our v about 300 per cent. We cast over 2,000 votes, more than half of which were thrown out on account of technical errors in our ticket.

Our relations to the unions in Los Angeles are all that could be desired. Our men are among the most influen tial in the unions and have their confidence and are most frequently sent as delegates to conventions and other itions of trust.

Local Los Angeles has been disturbed only slightly by the action. are in a better condition than before the question arose. The vast majority endorse the act of refraining from nominating a ticket in opposition to the Union Labor party, and I am satisfied would again refrain if confronted with

the same facts. We did not adopt this policy because we thought by so doing we would greatly increase our vote, although this, of course, was desirable, but because we held, and still hold, that our place in the working class movement was and is with the organised portion of the working class whenever they are acting as a class, whether in the economic or political field; and because we be-lieve in the theory of economic, rather than political, determinism.

The Union Labor party convention both in San Francisco and Los Angeles positively refused to in any way ally themselves with any capitalist party and entered the field this year as a strictly working-class party. Later complications were due to treacherous candidates entering the courts, as above stated, and not to the desire o the membership.

Our position was taken solely be cause the Union Labor party was a strictly working-class party, representing the economic interests of their class, and because we were and still are convinced that we can further the ts of the labor movement, which includes the Socialist propaganda work, by avoiding an open breach and fight, by developing friendly relations between the two organizations and by maintaining our propaganda organiza-tion and orging all individual Socialists to enter the Union Labor party and beld, first, to maintain the strictly working-class character of that party. and, second, to conduct our propagand work therein

York resolutions.

The first resolution, which is an un qualified condemnation of the so-called "California position," must be dismissed without discussion. Section Los Angreles of the S. L. P. passed similar resolutions, sdopted the policy propeed, and conducted their independent campaign, with the net result that their section was split on this very openium. question of economic va. political de-terminism, while they aroused the en-mity of the workers generally and re-ceived such a ridiculously small vote that even we, their opponents, are ashamed to see it in print

The second resolution states clearly and concisely the generally, hitherto, accepted position of our party and urges all the locals of the party to continue in stendfast support of that policy regardless of conditions and con-

This resolution presumes: 1. That the trade unions, as a rule understand the Socialist movement and will support the position taken in the

2. That the Socialist Party, local and I that the socialist Party, local and in general, hab the power to and should resist the unions and hold the political field from them should they decide to organize a working-class party and to enter and fight in the political field as they have entered and fought in the economic field, i. c., that political pow-

economic new, h. c., take power.
cr is uperior to economic power.
3. That each of these organizations
are dominated by different interests

namely, the Socialist Party by "general

by "immediate and separate interests."

4. That there is a difference between political and economic interests, that is, that the "immediate and separate interests" of the organized portion of the working class do not contain the demonta of their contains the elements of their "general and ultimate

5. That the unions will not and can not organise a permanent working-cises party, and if they could and should their interests would not lend them into Socialism, but into ses with the political foes of their

6. That the Socialist Party is the only safe-guardian of the political in-terests of the working class and it alone can successfully fight the politi cal battle because it is guided by "coneral and ultimate interests," and that a trades union party is and always will be unsafe and can only work success-fully in the economic field, because they are guided by "immediate and separate interesta."

7. That the unions can therefore be trusted to take charge of the economic interests, but cannot be trusted to take charge of the political interests of the

working class, Hence, the locals of the Socialis Party are called upon to resist and fight the unions to a finish in case they should not enderse the New York realutions and should actually enter the

political field. consider this question one purely of expediency, while others hold it to be a question of principle. We will there-fore, accept the discussion from either

standpoint 1. Do the unions as a rule, sufficient ly understand Socialism to intelligently heed the call in the second New York

upon consideration, no or will hold that they do. For if they al-randy understand Socialism the call useless, luminately as their past and present conduct would mean that they had already rejected it.

But if it is acknowledged that the unloss do not sufficiently understand Socialism to either accept or reject the resolution, then the call is useless and meaningless to them; and this gives rise to the second proposition, namely:

"That the Socialist Party, local and general, has the power to, and should, resist the unions and hold the political field from them should they decide to organize a working-class party and to enter and fight in the political field as they have in the economic field., i. c., that political power is superior to nic power."

Here is raised both the question of power (or principle) and the question

Has the Socialist Party the power to hold,by sheer force, the political field from the trade unions if they desire to enter? The B. L. P. thought so, and they have most ingloriously failed.
The entire philosophy of economic

determinism arises he e. The interests of the economic organization always have and always will determine the political policy of the class supporting

that organization.

The resolution overlooks the fact that all interests are fundamentally reonomic, and that political institu tions and measures are only means by which those economic interests are preserved and furthered. The economic interests are, therefore, the pro-pelling power, and not the political The economic is the cause, the political the ways and means. Being bound together by economic interests, the unious will adopt such political measures as seem to them best; and it is apparent that there is no power capa-ble of resisting them in the political field which is not able, first, to overthrow them in the economic field, and especially if they enter the political fields as a working class party.

The S. L. P., holding to the theory of colitical determinism, organized the S. T. & L. A., hoping to control it with purely political conceptions. But the political conceptions as ultimate propo-sitions became of minor importance, while the immediate economic interwhile the immediate economic interests became the controlling factor.

The principles of ultimate and gen-eral interests may be applied to the immediate interests of the economic organizations, but they can never become the controlling factor as opposed to such immediate economic interests

This fact puts the economic organination in the political saddle if the economic interests are thereby furzation, no matter what may be their principles, can withstand them, nor win the constituency of the economic-political organization from the interests propelling and inspiring that or-

Not having the power to resist and prevent the unions from entering and taking the political field if they so decide, it surely will not be held that we have the power to decide for them whether or not they shall enter.

our political claim and should take by sheer force the political field, what is the expedient thing for us to do? The question needs no discussion. It is already answered. The resolution under consideration holds that the economic interests of the working class may be safely en-trusted to the trade unions but that

If, then, they should decide to jump

trusted to the trade unions but that the political interests may not. This brings us to the third proposition, "that the unions are dominated by immediate and separate interests," while the Socialist Party is dominated by "general and ultimate interests"; and, fourth, that these interests are so different that the "immediate and separate interests" do not involve the

elements of the "general and ultimate interests." These propositions can scarcely be maintained. The general and ultimate interests spring from the "limmediate and separate interests," otherwise they

and separate interests," otherwise they would be entirely utopian. But no fact is more apparent than that "immediate and separate interests" give rise to "general and ultimate interests." Witness the recent treat coal strike. There the "general latitudies of preserving the union was the direct ourrowth of the "immediate and separate interests" of the members of the union. Will anyone undertake to ally that that "general interest" cannot be furthered by the direct political action of the Miners' Union? Or will anyone say that the Miners' Union? Or will anyone say that the Miners' Union?

matter of fact, would they not be the sost potent and vital power in furthering those interests by political ac-tion? Who would dare fight them

should they enter?

The ultimate interests likewise arise from immediate interests. Every workingman is ultimately interested in the abolition of the wage system. The eason is that the wage workers can-lot, as a class, be recipients of profits. They can never receive, as a class, more than they produce. Hence, as a class, they can receive no profits; hence, they are interested in the abolition of the profit or wage system. This is the one ultimate interest which in-volves the entire Socialist philosophy and which, as shown, arises from the immediate interests of the workers.

But these interests are purely economic. Political parties, legislation, and governments are only methods by which thele inferests may be realized. Can it, therefore, be held that the

economic organizations, which are naturally formed around these interests for their protection, cannot legitimate-ly enter the political field to further those interests, and could not be trusted if they did so enter?
As a mutter of fact, political action

is the logical step which economic development will force the economic or-ganization to take, and the "ultimate general 'political" 'interests" are the logical deductions from the "imme diate and separate interests." If these ultimate interests are not

the logical deductions from the im diate interests of the class, then they are utopian and had better be at once forsaken. But if they are the logical deductions, then the union labor movement will develop into a Socialist movement, in which case the present alarm is unwarranted.

The uitimate and general interests of the working class are vital and potent only as they juvolve the immediate and separate interests of the workers. As a matter of fact there is no difference between the vital, ultimate and general interests represented by the Socialist Party and the "immediste and separate interests" represented by the trade unions. If the trade unions can be trusted with the conduct of the fight for the interest of the workers in the economic field, they can be trusted with the fight for the nme interests in the political field. At point for them to concinde that they are in every way capable of making the political fight? Why should they trust it to others?

This leads us to the fifth proposition that is, "That the unions will not and annot organize a permanent workingclass political party"; but if they could and should their interests would not lead them to Socialism, but into "commises with the political foes of

The unions actually have entered the political field in California, and the character of their political party s developing into a more and modelistinctly working-class party. The have entered and taken the field in places by sheer force. Whether they will be permanent or temporary is for the future to tell. But to presume that their interests would lead them to "compromises with the political foes of their class" is to presume that the interest out of which the unions arise lends them, as unions, to compromise with their economic fock. To say that the unions cannot be trusted with the entire interests of the working class is to say that the working class cannot be entrusted with its own interests, which defeats our entire philosophy. The interests are identical in both the political and economic field, and an conclusions are entirely false. T moment the unions enter the political field they will be forced to take up class legislation in precisely the same manuer and on the same lines as they fight economically. Hence they will at once take up practically the same questions as would the Socialists were they in power. In fact, the Socialist Party cannot succeed until the unions become active in it and actually dominate it. Hence the interests for which the unions are now fighting will be-come the immediate political issues of the party they dominate, whether it be the Socialist Party or the Union Labor

The question of ultimate nime is matter of education, in which the majority will not be vitally interested. That is to say, the majority of the constituents of the Socialist Party, or the Union Labor, party, or whatever will not vote the ticket because of their knowledge of ultimate interests and sinus, but because of their imme-diate interests. The fact that they gain power and advantage by political action will develop a more and more distinctly class party and cause them to demand more in proportion as they succeed. The tendency will therefore be for the Union Labor party to de velop away, from compromises as into a political as well as an economic

into a political as well as an economic class fight, and also into a permanent party, wherever they see fit to take political action.

Since the economic interests determine the political policy of the class interested, it becomes apparent that the political party of that class may take meet them one form with anter. take more than one form with safety, according as their interest determines. But whatever form . it may take, must be dominated by the economic in must be dominated by the economic in-terests, and controlled by the economic organization, if for no other reason than that the economic organization has the power te control the policy. To power we must all yield. We cannot politi-cally resist superior economic power. We may change the direction of activity by showing an advantage in the change, and by no other way. It is within the power of the trade unions to decide whether or not they will enter politics and not within the power of the So-cialist Party. We can only decide what to do in such cases. Their past political policy is pointed to as a failure. Granted. But it must be acknowledged that the unions de-

termined the policy. The falincy has led the Socialists enter politics on independent lines, and the same facts that forced us to inde-pendent action are likewise forcing the unions. When they enter, it will present to the Socialists the guiden op-portunity for propaganda work for which we have so long waited. We can make no greater mistake than to me such an opportunity for developing a fight. You cannot win in such a Eght without "smashing the union I commend your attention to the conduct and failure of the S. L. P. of this line. They fought well and died hard, but they are dead.

Political determinism is their phil-

omphy, but economic determinism has crushed them. Whoever causes the working class to

march en masse toward Socialism will first teach them how to defend and further their immediate interests and so continue until the co-operative commonwealth is developed. The workers will never march to that goal solely because of its ultimate allurements Imemdiate advantages will lead then there, but ultimate allurements will never draw them there. Hence the great political strength of the U. L. P. If we avail ourselves of the oppor we can easily add our ultimate tunity

aims to their immediate demands.

To say that if the U. L., P. should develop into a permanent party, it would not necessarily develop into a Socialist party, is to say that the working class cannot, under the most favorable cir cumstances, be convinced, either by ar gument or by economic development, that Socialism is to their advantage or that it is inevitable. Whether the U. L. P. will become general and permanent, or remain local and sporadic, is for the future to tell. Our opinion will not alter the facts.

Whether general and permanent, or local and temporary, so long as it is a class movement, it is safe and not dangerous to Sociation, for their every de mand is revolutionary in character. It should be welcomed, and not hindered It should be left to its own development and not urged into the field before it is mature. We should rejoice to see the workers more politically as a chas, for we can never more or con-vince them as individuals. They must he moved by interests and not ideals or ultimate hopes. It is a mass more stend of a movement of teachers. If in touch with the immediate interests not useless. JOB HARRIMAN.

> ANNUAL REPORT (Continued from 3d page.)

straits, the knowledge of which was unde duly known to said state committees. Your Committee may form its own conclusions from the circ dance that our reference to the stand ing of Illinois in the Semi-Annual Report was referred to in the "international Socialist Review" by a member of the Illinois State Committee as "official tenderness" about dues at National Headquarters. While the New York State Committee was withholding national dues Local New York was passing resolutions insufficient activity in strike propa-

5, in Pebruary, 1902, the Tillnois State Committee passed resolutions protesting against our course in soilly ing the locals in said state that the State Committee was in arrans. They called our attention to the state autonomy clause, and warned us not to repent'the offense.

ii. The Monthly Report Books, for locals, 100 of which were furnished by os on credit to the Illinois State Cu mittee (which have not yet been paid for) and which contained a duplicate report to be sent monthly to the Na-tional Secretary, were sent out by said State Committee to its locals, with said duplicate reports removed from

7. New York, Illinois and Wisconsin have withheld from publication in their official organs, that part of the National Secretary's Reports, showing that said states are in arrears. Thus under the operation of "state autonemy." a state committee can on the one hand forbid the national commi tee from communicating knowledge of its arreages to its locats, while on the other hand, suppressing said knowledge in its official organs.

8. Wisconsin refuses a list of its locals to the national organization.
When the National Committee organized strike relief, strike subscriptle blanks were sent to the Wisconsin State Committee for distribution among its locals. Said subscription blinks were never returned to the Na-tional Secretary. The Wisconsin State Committee notified us that they were

Being thus unable to reach Wiscontin locals, it followed that it was the only state in which the national orwhatever from the party locals in the collection of strike relief funds.

These circumstances are unfolded herein so that your committee may better understand why the Local Que rum in its semi-annual report aug-gested to the consideration of the comrades such constitutional steps as may he necessary for holding a nationa convention of the Socialist Party. Un der the literal construction of article 6. section 4, of the National Constitution commonly known as "state auton-omy," the above mentioned state com-mittees acted strictly within their rights, for said provision gives them "sole jurisdiction of the membership residing within their respective terri tories, and the sole control of all matters pertaining to the organization and financial affairs within such state or territory, and the national committee and subcommittee or officers thereof shall have no right to interfere in such matters without the consent of the re-spective state or territorial organizations." Realizing that no remedy for these conditions in the form of amend-ments to the constitution could be effered that would not conflict with the sole jurisdiction and sole control could be made in the constitution with.

In accounting assets of the party of less friction and a better understand-ing among the renk and file, through a national convention rather than by amendments drafted by one of the paramendments drafted by one of the par-ties to the controversy and thus sub-mitted to a national referendum. The reference in the semi-annual report to the weakness of state committee, un-der the present form of organization, was made with a knowledge of facts already presented herein, in addition to which it may be stated that since the Unity Convention, the next mean-

the Unity Convention, the party mem-bership has declined in the states of Wisconsin, New York, Kentucky and Turne, At the Unity Convention, Wis-

sin had signed credentials for 588 to 49f. New York had signed cre-flentials for 1,880 members; its mem-bership has declined to 1,100. Kentucky has declined from 119 to 86; Tekas from 177 to 88. In the past twelve months, disintegration in both ocals and membership has occurred in Idaho, Michigan, Missouri, Minnesota Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah Washington. in Pennsylvania, 87 locals out of 18

paid no dues for three months price to November 1; in Kansas, 49 out of 51; in Missouri, 25 out of 51; in Washington, 24 out of 96; in Colorado, 1 out of 75; in Minnesota, 11 out of 28; and in Michigan, 10 out of 21. Inability to preserve the organisa-tion, to collect dues, the withholding of

dues collected, and other defects de talled herein, ample avidence of whice exists in official files at National Head quarters, are offered to your commit tee as proof of the weakness of state committee as at present constituted That portion of the semi-annual re-

port referring to unsatisfactory meth-ods of propagands and organization was based on the ground that the party organization must be the highest con-All criticisms of this position thus

far offered seem to be based on the activity of party propagands and the gratifying growth of our party vote. We submit that from the latter standpoint the party assumes the dentally organizing sufficiently to pur to be voted for. The grea tickets up number of propagandists in the field compared to the very small number of organizers, accounts for the remarka-bly rapid growth of our vote and the extremely slow growth of our organ sation.

From our point of view, the organi zation is the only true measure of novement.

This being conceded it follows that embership in the party organization is just as necessary and important as votes for it. A party membership is mutually sustaining, but mere votes do not know each other, and the latter are not secure without the former.

We submit that it is just as important for a Socialist voter to be a me her of the party as it for a striker t be a member of his trade union.

That propaganda and organization conducted under forty-five different state managements independent of each other, instead of co-operating as far as practicable under one nationa head, is not alone planless, confusing nd wasteful, but also an injury to all of the state organizations, as proven by their condition herein disclosed, is a proposition in the semi-annual statement that requires no further elucida-tion here. In the competition between state organizations and locals for propagandists, the strongest organization have secured the most and the able peakers, thus bringing the law of th survival of the fittest into operation ngainst the weaker organizations which by reason of their very weak ness, should have received special as stance at the expense of the move

ent at large. An understanding of this condition will explain why in nearly all of the states a greater or less number of the locals have a precarious existence. It riso reveals in a great measure hor propaganda and organization becomes more or less sectional, segregated and at cross purposes. The result of this in that the weaker state and local or ganisations suffer, owing to the lack of systematic methods and efficient co-

eration along national lines. In issuing the Semi-Annual Report, we were not presumptious enough to assume that we were expected to pre-

scribe or apply remedies.

We understand that it was our duty to issue the report; to state without fear or favor the conditions in the party to the best of our knowledge and helief; and to place the facts upon which our report was based before the party membership, having supreme faith in the wisdom and ability of the movement to devise and apply remedies should it deem them necessary.

Financial.

Statements are berewith submi your committee as follows: Exhibit A. Showing assets and

and receipts and payments on account

of same from August 1, 1901. Exhibit B. Purposes for which cash as received and expended, and the total amounts thus received and ex-pended during the year 1902.

Exhibit C. Showing the quantity of upplies purchased during the year Exhibit D. Showing quantity of due

stamps received from printer and fur-nished to party organizations. In order to aid your committee in a thorough understanding of these stateents we have prepared a synopsis as

Exhibit A shows that the total liabiltties of the party, at the conclusion of the Unity Convention, including cost of stenographic reports, were \$1,976.80. The total assets at that time, including convention piedges were \$387.65, leaving net limbilities of \$1.380.15. The total liabilities of the party on January 1, 1903, were \$1,835.62; total assets, \$1,307.08, leaving net liabilities of \$528.54. The reduction in net liabili-ties from August 1, 1901, to January 1, 1908, amounts to \$860.61. In accounting the assets of the party

on August 1, 1901, we have been ob-liged to omit \$310.00 included in the assets of the Sprinfield N. H. C., which have proven non-collectible, the same being disputed by some of the state committees or otherwise impossible of

January 1, 1903, we have omitted \$384.75 in delinquent dues, contracted during the reconstruction period fol-lowing the Unity Convention, by various state committees, who have since disavowed liability for same. We have state committees wherein said state committees do not owe us for dre-stamps, we having no other basis whereupon to compute our claims. The assets of the party on January

1, 1903, which we have incorporated in our statement are as follows: Due the National Committee for due stamps, \$614.05; for supplies, \$117.22; office,

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furniture and operating equipment (estimated at one-third original cost), \$115.25; balance on account of Spring-field N. M. C., \$89.05; cash on hand, \$370.91; total, \$1,307.08.

The liabilities of the party, and pay-ments on account of same since the Unity Convention, are as follows: Springfield N. E. C., \$606.27, of which \$72.70 has been paid, leaving a

blance of \$535.48; Chicago N. E. B. \$982.45, of which \$25.00 has been paid, leaving a balance of \$957.45; steno graphic reports Unity Convention graphic \$386.08, paid in full; National Committee meeting, \$635.41, paid in full; Charles H. Vall, contract from August, 1991, to April, 1902, \$804.14, of which \$502.85 has been paid, leaving a bal-ance of \$301.20; George E. Boomer, \$80.00, paid in full; H. C. Darrah \$293.90, paid in full; bills payable Jan uary 1, \$41.40; total liabilities August 1, 1901, to January 1, \$3.831.65; gross payment, \$1,996.68; net

liability January 1, 1903, \$1,835.62.
We call the attention of your col mittee to the fact that of the \$1,835.62 in liabilities on January 1, 1903, the aum of \$1,402.03 was taherited by us from previous National committees, together with a contract with Charles H. Vall, on which we still owe \$301.20, which leaves only \$41.40 in liabilities on January 1, 1963, which can be charged to the initiative of this com-

uittee. The Habilities of the party on January 1, 1903, would average \$100.00 per month for the eighteen months follow-ing the Unity Convention two-thirds of which are counterbalanced by our nesets amounting to \$1,307.08.

If your committee will take these as

tets into consideration, together with the heavy losses in dues, which we have sustained for reasons hereinbefore stated, it constitutes proof that had the state committees lived up to their obligations, we would have liqui-dated every dollar of the party's liabillties.

In conducting the party's finances, we have been obliged in the very nature of things to give preference to current obligations; otherwise final disposition would have been made of the debts of former National Commit-

Receipts and Expenditures

Exhibit B shows that our cash halance on January 1, 1902, was \$60.88; on January 1, 1903, \$370.00; an in-

Trease of \$310.02. We received in national does for twelve months \$5,930.44, which averages payment on 10,000 members per mouth. At the Unity Convention signed credentials were exhibited for 7,000 members, and the chairman of the Credentials Committee (Comrade Hillquit of New York) stated that the showing indicated that the convention represented about 12,000 dues-naving

nembers. We mention this fact at this point, as tending to confirm statements here inbefore made, regarding the decline in the membership of the party.

Receipts for party supplies (consisting of printed matter and party emblems) during the year amount to \$628.81. This amount added to the \$117.22 mentioned in our assets as due us for supplies, makes the total sales of supplies for the year amount to \$746.03.

In furnishing supplies to the party organisations we have been guided in so far as practicable by your instructions to furnish same at a price which would average not more than ten per cent, above cost. Statistics can be placed before your committee if desired, showing that the average profit on these supplies has been sightly in excess of ten per cent., but we submit that even if our operations in this channel were conducted at a loss it would represent a very great economy to the movement at large.

Receipts for Propaganda Fund and lonations during 1902, amounted to \$730.46. These moneys were contributed at times when the National Committee by reason of critical conditions hereinbefore related was compelled to make special appeals for aid, and for this reason said donations operated as a mainstay of the national organiza-tion, coming as often was the case "in the very nick of time." Receipts for strike relief amounted

to \$3,962.81, of which sum \$0,027.81 was contributed to the United Mine Workers of America, the balance be ing contributed in small sums to other organizations which were engaged in strikes of lesser consequence. Other receipts during 1902 were: On

eccount of Labor Lecture Bureau \$31.03; miscellaneous sources, \$69.21, making total receipts for the year \$16,520.51. Exhibit B also includes an itemized

account of total expenditures for the year of \$16,520.51, less \$370.91 balance on hand January 1, 1903. Of the total expenditures \$9,062.81 was for strike relief and \$746.03 for supplies for which we were reimbursed by party organizations. This leaves a net total expenditure for the year of \$6,340.70, an average of \$528.31 per month.

an average of accessive month.

According to the reports made to the Unity Convention, by their respective National Secretaries, the expenses of the Chicago N. E. B. for the preceding eight months averaged \$440.03 per month, while those of the Springfield N. E. C. for the proceding twelve mouths averaged \$341.44 per month. While the statement of the Chicago N. E. B. includes \$2.301.07 for an official organ, it does not include any ex-penses for propaganda or organization. The statement of the Springfield N. E. C. includes \$1,543.05 for propagands an official organ. While the present

National Committee has not be



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cago N. E. B. as follows: For propaganda and organization, \$1,165.35; National Committee meeting, \$635.41; Unity Convention reports, \$161.08; old Indebtedness, \$52.20; total, \$2,214.18. From the exhibits herewith presented to your committee it is self-evident that the volume of business trans greater than that of previous National Committees, nevertheless our expenses have averaged only \$82.28 per month more than those of the Chicago N. E. B., being at the same time \$250.16 per

month less than the combined exp of said committees.

The above statements are made bery not for the sake of invidious compari sons at the expense of our prede-cessors, but to defend ourselves COSBOTS, against charges (that have been made) of conducting an extravagant head-quarters. If said charges are to be sustained, it must be shown that we have undertaken labors not ordered by your committee and not contemplat by the constitution; otherwise judg ment must be prenounced upon some other ground than the standard of gov-ernment established by previous ad-

ministrations. Exhibits C and D show quantities of supplies printed-1,047,850 pieces in all; of letters, cards, and packages sent out-44.161 in all; and of stamps 130,800 sold and 82,500 on hand.)

CARPENTERS' DALL.

Brooklyn Carpenters and Joiners, Local No. 12, hold their fifth annual hall and flag dedication in the new Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue. of tickets (for couple) is 25 cents; hat check, 10 cents.

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by Benjamin Hanford, is one of the best propaganda leadets that you can get. It was written for use in the last campaign in New York state and was found to be so useful in bringing workingmen to a true understanding workingmen to a true understanding of the principles and purposes of our movement that a special edition has been prepared for use in the country at large—the name Sociality Party be-ing used in place of Social Democratic Party, as used in New York. In places where city campaigns are now opening it should be widely distributed. Prices. \$2 a thousand, or 25 cents a hundred: expressage paid. Order of Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

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-See to it that every man who joins your local or branch subscribes for some party paper. It will serve the double purpose of giving him a thorough education in Socialist prindened with the expense of a party pub-lication coating \$2,891.97 in eight thorough ed months, nevertheless we have had to most obligations unknown to the Chiciples and of keeping him interested in

The Worker.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 15, 1903.

Georgian

G. Baumgartner.....

Geo. Haspel.

E. A. Swinson.

Philip Bauer.

Ludwig Zakschevsky.

Jos. Weich, Bridgeport.

Henry Haffener, Bridgeport. .

Max Schwab, Bridgeport.

H. Ohm, Bridgeport....... Otto Rosenbaum, Bridgeport.

Th. Bach, Bridgeport......

Freiman Tarnerd, Bridgeport,

K. Nasorowski, Bridgeport...

Louis Galpin, Bridgeport ...

Augustus Harnens, B'dgeport W. Brumerman, Bridgeport.

Jag. Stanton, Bridgeport

Geo. Stillson, Bridgeport....

Edward Deville, Bridgeport. .

Geo. W. Cowdell, Bridgeport.

Steven Hudac, Brklgeport

J. H. Payne, Bridgeport.....

J. Emmons, Bridgeport..... J. Eginger, Bridgeport..... Tannton, Mass., Socialist Club

Ika Goldstein, Visalia, Cal. . . .

H F. Brey, Porterville, Cal... Fr. Wright, Porterville, Cal...

Collected in Central Cigar

Punch Card 14, city.....

Mrs. Popperwell, city...... Bakery, 606 2d ave..... S. Dresher, 646 2d ave.....

Wm. Lang. 506 2d ave.

FRATERNIZED.

Total cash receipts......\$4,311.56

Attitude of Connecticut Militiamer

Ex falned Their Withdrawal from

An officer of the New Haven Hall-

way, in private conversation last week, stated that the reason for the with-drawal of the state troops from the

cene of the street car strike in Water

bury, Conn., was that the militiamen were fraternizing with the strikers and

that the capitalists concerned thought

them an element of danger rather than of strength, and asked for their its

In connection with the well known

fraternization of West Virginia militia-men with striking miners last summer-and the heavy Socialist vote cast by-one of the minda companies on duty in

the Pennsylvania strike field, as re-ported in The Worker, this bit of news will be interesting to unionists whe-have followed the Schenectady affain-

nave followed the scheeceds and an allow from a re-early suggesting that the time is coming to reverse the old policy, the time for carnest workingmen to get into the militia instead of keeping out of it.

IN MICHIGAN.

Secretary Menton of Michigan as-

dum to the State Committee that the

state convention will be held at Flint

important questions will probably

corps of speakers for next summer's work, the selection of a state commit-

tee, and the nomination of three or

four candidates for minor state offices.

It has been intimated that the present form of party organization is not in conformity with the Michigan primary

election laws and that our ticket is therefore liable to be left off the ballot

at some critical time in the future, and

this transition will probably be raised.

Unattached Socialists, subscribing to the principles of international Social-ism, will be accorded a voice and vote

in the convention and a good represen-tation from all parts of the state will do much to improve and extend the

DEBS AT ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, M. Y. Feb. 6,-Lugene V. Debs spoke here resterday

afternoon, under the auspices of the Labor Lycenm. The meting was a big

Labor Lycenus. The meting was a hig-success in every respect. We had Fits-hugh Hall, the largest in the city, seat-ing two-thousand people, and had it filled. Philip Jackson presided. Com-rad Debs was at his best, and made a profound impression on his bearers. The numbers of the audience and their alternate rapt attention and enthusias-

tic applause of the speaker's eloquence show that the Bocial Democratic Party is steadily gaining ground is

every Sunday afternoon, ordinarily is the Common Council chamber of the City Hall. Admission is free, and in-teresting discussions are held. Next Sunday, Feb. 18, 8. McAulife speaks on "Child Laber in the North."

present organization.

of the state into "soap-box" statio and circuits and the enlisting of

howing such sympathy with

WITH STRIKERS.

.25

Geo, Groshans, Bridgeport, Henry Cramer, Bridgeport,

A. Gentock, Bridgeport...

Previously acknowledged.... 2,793.45

Total paid on pledges. \$2,861.79

One dollar from B. Weissman was omitted from the last list published. Edwin Stearns, Bridgeport...

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

Agenta sending in subcoriptions without remittance a state distinctly how long they are to rea. Agents are personally charged and held responsible 6 uspeld subscriptions sent in by thom, Only duly elected and approved agents schnowledged.

PRICE 2 CENT.

VOL. XII.-NO. 46.

THE "VOLKSZEITUNG" JUBILEE.

twenty-fifth anniversary of its existence. The event is to be fittingly celement, concert, and ball at Grand Central Palace on Sunday and Monday, Feb. 22 and 28. This festival will be a memorable affair, a red-letter occasion in the history of the Socialist and trade union movement of New York City.

On Sunday will be a grand concert, with an orchestra of fifty pieces, well known soloists, and a chorns of eight hundred voices. Alexander Jonas, who was the editor of the "Volkszeitung" at its inception and has been actively identified with it through almost the whole of its existence, will be the orator of the day.

Monday's entertainment will include an excellent dramatic and vaudeville program, living pictures, and a grand ballet of a hundred young women under the direction of Franz Jung. On each evening the entertainment will be

The box-office opens each day at two o'clock p. m. and the entertainment begins at four. The price of tickets, in advance, is 40 cents for the two days or 25 cents for each separately; at the box, 35 cents for each admission

The anniversary will also be obperved by the issuance of a special Jubilee Number of the "Volkszeitung," five or six times the size of the ordipary Sunday edition, containing among other features an elaborate history of the German labor movement in New York up to 1878, written for the occasion by Herman Schlueter, as also as account of the Socialist and labor press of the early days; sketches of the principal imbor organizations; special arricles by many well known Socialists of the United States and Europe, with many portraits and other illustrations.

The price is 10 cents a copy, unless mulled to New York City addresses,

SOCIALISM IN FRANCE.

Remarkable Comment of a Capitalist

Correspondent-Haw the Opportun-

ism of Millerand and Joures is V.ow. d

The following analysis of the two

spaced tendencies in the Socialist overment in France from the special

Paris currest indence of the New York

"Times" in remarkable from such a source. We omit a paragraph of sneer-

ing misrepresentation, and the resid

faction by American Socialists, al-though it is amusing to see that

wing which bases its activity upon the

class struggle referred to as "the uto-

"Paris, Jan. 27 .- The opening of the

Chamber has not been attended by any political incident of great interest. That M. Jaures has been elected Vice President of the Chamber is less of a

feather in the cap of the Socialist party than may generally be supposed. M. Faures is the sole living representative

of the defunct Possibilist party, which,

when Rochefort and Houlanger were

names to conjure with, consisted ex-clusively of the late M. Joffrin, a shoe-

maker of talent, who, are Munici-himself dumb at the Counsell Munici-

pal, finished up at the Chamber of Dep-

him after Gen. Boulanger's flight. He min arter tien. Boulanger's flight. He was then totally speechless from cancer of the laryns. The theory of Socialist possibilism was that of all take and no give; it was a kind of oppor-

tunism of the Extreme Left, eternally waiting for something to turn up, in the

nicit of Mr. Micawber. Gambetta was

spirit of air. alreader. Games the Liberal party; Joffein represented the same political point of view among the Social-

with almost as much horror as the Anarchists are to-day.

Neither the oportunism of Gambetts nor the possibilism of Joffrin survived

its leader. Each was too half-hearted

ns leader. Each was too half-hearted to please anybody. In particular the Socialists pure and simple, the follow-ers of Jules Guesde, and of Paul La-fargue, the son-in-law of Karl Marx,

held possibilism in borror. They were Marxists, or Guesdists, or nothing. Their Socialism was of the terrible

mathematical order which allowed of no compromise. They were, and in-deed are, revolutionary in their aim. • • •

When the last Government was formed a Socilalist Deputy, M. Milier-and, was included in the Cabinet, and

this in a certain measure was the con-secration of Socialism & an active parliamentary element. But though

certain Bocinitis looked upon this concession as a, Criumph, others re-pudiated it altogether. And of these

were the uncomprising, myleiding members of the old utopian party, at the head of which were M. Jules Guesde and the sou-in-law of Karl Mark. They rejected with scorn the

who at that time were looked upon

ities in a seat illegally attributed

of talent, who, after talking

by Marzista.

plan party.

This month the "New Yorker Volks- | when 7 cents extra must be charged seltung" holds its Silver Jubilee, the for postage. As it is intended to print only one edition of this Jubilee Number, orders should be given in advance brated by a great two-days' entertain- -in New York City through newsdeal ers; elsewhere through agents of the "Volksseitung" or, where there is no agent, by mail to the office. . . .

> The part which the "Volkszeitung" has played in the remarkable German labor movement of New York and the vicinity and, indeed, of the whole country, and, what is of more interest to English-speaking ' readers, the great part which it has played in laying the deep and solid foundations of the Socialist Party as it now exists, render this anniversary a very notable one. To those of the younger genera tion who are not at all acquainted with the facts, there is something most impressive in considering how great is the service this paper has done and how little, comparatively, that service is recognized; in the unwritten history of its early struggles, the many times when it seemed doomed to failure, the indomitable spirit which brought it through all difficulties, the battles it fought, the victories it won-victories whose fruit we now enjoy, though we may know nothing of them. Most impreside of all is the thought of the quietly berole sacrifices acrifices of leisure, of comfort, of hard-earned money, of social standing and personal ambition, of health or life itself-that have been laid on the altar of proletarian liberty in this work of twenty-

> Mnny of the heroes have long since cone to their rest, and their names are hardly remembered. But they did not work for present or future fame. Others go about among us to-day and no one knows them for heroes. They do

not know it themselves. They have their reward. They know they have done and are doing their duty. They see the movement advancing. What more has any of us the right to expect?

and threw in his lot with the new section which had acquieced in the Millerand compromise. Formerly a Conservative Opportunist, M. Jaures has

thus in a measure gone back upon his own lead and re-established the possi-

bilist Socialist group. It is to this move upon his part that he owes his

portance, political or otherwise, of the

Rocialist theories have thus received. He is a very brilliant orator, and there-

by wields a considerable personal in-

fluence on the Deputies of all parties.

"The real Socialist movement in France is still Marxist or Guesdist,

whichever you please, the one being practically identical with the other; it is still revolutionary in the highest de-

gree, anti-constitutional, and anti-gov-

which can claim to have borne the brunt of the Socialist battle in the

past, and whose organization justifies it in anticipating and claiming the fruits of victory in the future. M:

Jauren will in all probability receive a

portfolio in one of the coming Minis-tries. And then his final separation

from the Socialists pure may be pre-

THE MOVEMENT IN RUSSIA.

lars that indicate the seriousness of

the labor movement in South Russia

are given in a special dispatch to the

Kieff. The correspondent says that a

well organized seditions movement capitalism and the government has been discovered in several of the largest labor centres in that section.

In consequence the secret police have been strengthened and batches of the disaffected workers have been placed

Inflammatory proclamations urging the workers to combine and end the system under which labor is shame-lessly exploited are being scattered broadcast in Kleff, Kharkoff, Odessa.

and other centres of industry, where special police have been enrolled to be

in readiness for contingencies.

under arrest.

LONDON, Feb. d.-Further particu-

dicted with some certainty."

ental, and this is the only group

fficial recognition which he and his

ition to-day as Vice President of the

THE GLOBE FAIR.

Success of the Great Enterprise Assured.

Many Campadon Are Working and Still and Instructions-Receipts for Socialist Daily Fund.

The preparations for the Daily Globe Fair, to be held in Grand Central Palace, March 28 to April 5, are ogressing well from day to day, and e success of the great enterprise is

The entire plans for the Fair are now about completed, and within a few weeks the Committee will call a general meeting of all the different bodies interested, to elect all the committees and assign to each its separate work to be arranged for before the opening and during the time the Eair is in pro

urged, not only to do all in their power in soliciting presents for the Fair, but to lose no time in getting the presents delivered at headquarters in the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, The more closely this request is observed, the less will be the confusion and pressure of work and the less the expense

the numbers of the tickets sold or re-tained, so that the record can be properly made in the Society's books. separate receipts cannot be sent for ach remitiance, and it will be well to end money by post office or express

are ready, and comrades who will help in getting advertisements can get copies from Secretary Butscher. It is expected that this will materially add

Entertaine out

M. Tanzer has been chosen to take general charge of the entertainments at the Fair. He asks the assistance capecially of all English-speaking ourndes in procuring talent-musical dramatic, gymnastic, specialties, etc.-for this purpose. Comrade Tanzer hopes that any comrades or sympathizers who can make suggestions or give sid in his department will either call on him at No. 153 Second avenue, where he can be seen any evening between 7:30 and 0:30 o'clock, or write to him at the same address.

Warren Atkinson presided at the meeting of the Brooklyn Daily Globe Conference, held in the Labor Lyceum on Feb. 4. On report of the Credentials Committee there were seated fifteen Chamber. And it will be a mistake to estimate at too high a figure the imdelegates from the carpenters, butch ers, painters, carriage makers and other unious and labor organizations. The Organizer's report showed the success met in interesting the various trade unions and kindred bodies to be represented at the conference.

Janders giving a list of the unions which he had voluntarily visited on bethe sense of the meeting that Com-rade Jander's excellent work is highly

A committee of three was appointed to risit the Clothing Cutters Union at on Tuesday, Feb. 17, at 10 a. m., in the opposite end of the hall, and said Central Labor Union Hall. Several

good sale of tickets. A call was made for special volunteers to visit the and several of the members pledged themselves to devote their time to the work. It was decided to meet at the Labor Lyceum every Wed-

be procured in Brooklyn from Julius Bychower, No. 168 North Elliot place, near Myrtie avenue, or at the Labor Lyceum, No. 949 Willoughby avenue, any Wednesday evening.

Amounts Fiedged.

pledged for the Socialist Daily Fund up to Feb. 2:

It is persistently rumored that the present governor is to be replaced and a military government tamporarily in-stituted with special powers and that the whole of the thickly populated in-dustrial areas in South Russia will be placed under martial law.-New York

MONTANA'S VOTE.

HELENA, Mont.-The official count gives the Socialist Party 3,131 votes for George B. Sproule, our candidate for Congressman-at-large in the elec-tion of November last, and 2,460 for W. D. Cameron, our candidate for Asw. B. Cameron, our candidate set also accists Justice of the Supreme Court. Taking the vote for Cameron as representing our solid strength, this shows a gain of 245 per cent. over our yete in the presidential election of 1000. We expect to continue the ratio of progress in the future.

new possibilism, or, to give it an equally descriptive name, the opportunism, which this acceptance by M. Millerand ly descriptive same, the opportunism, which this acceptance by M. Millerand of a Ministerial poet represented to them. And a split in the Socialist Party ensued.

"M. Jauren separated from his old friends and followers, the Marxista, "Euris".

Mara Ara Handad-Announcements

airendy assured. The only question remaining is, how great a success it is to be; and the answer to this depends on the activity of those interested during the next six or seven weeks.

in the last few days.

Comrades in making returns for tickets through the mails should give money order.
The "dummies" for the Fair Journal

to the income of the Fair.

A communication was received from Comrade Butscher reporting that be was unable to be present on account of illness, and giving suggestions pertaining to the Fair. It was decided to act upon those suggestions at the next meeting, when Comrade Butscher will

A letter was received from Comrade half of the Globe Fair, and which had taken altogether 7,000 tickets. It was

Tickets for the Daily Globe Fair can

Following is a statement of amo

T. J. Maxwell, Topeka, Kar. . \$5.00 A. Heinz, Brookiya. 5.00 H. Stone, city. 10.00 Previously scknowledged. 7,586.50

Graft Murvipitt.

The following amounts have been received as payments on pledges or as

. P	AID (ONPLE	DGES.	
Roussk				\$0.5
rans G				
Brookly		4000000	greens."	25.0
mil Nep	pel			3.0
D. Abi	bott		*****	2.0
DE. A. DI	nne.			1.0
erman F	teich .			4.6
. A. Ble	labach	1	005150	. 5.0
Heins,				
beo. Birl				1.0
as. Bch	fer.			1.0
lb. J. Ke				1.0
imon O.				
r. S. Ins				5.0
Kern.				1.0
dw. Rau				
Meltse				- 20
ITE Alice				-
rs. Ann				_
Steven				
-				1.4

LYNCH LAW.

Judicial Arrogance in the State of Pennsylvania-

ludge' Lynch Threws Out Socialist Muminations Secause He Thinks Socialist Principles "Not in Accord with the Sentiments of This Govern

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Feb. 9.-The capitalists and capitalist politicians bere think they have "given a stunning blow to the Socialist Party in this county." as one of their newspaper organs puts it. "He laughs best who origins puts it. "He laughs best who hands last." The Socialists will yet be heard from. It is at present uncertain, however, whether the names of the Socialist candidates will appear on the Socialist candidates. the official ballot in Luserne County in the approaching local elections. With little money and no "pull" it is hard for a workingman's party to get just tice. The powers that he are able to obstruct our progress, to make trouble and delay. But it is only a question of time—and not a long time, either—till we shall overcome even the extraordi-

On protests raised, resulting from the attempt of old party politicians to get control of the Socialist Party organization, our nomination papers for school directors in Wilkes-Barre town ship came up before Judge Lynch this

The learned initice immediately took The fearned justice immediately took it upon himself to act also as counsel against the party. He croas-examined Socialist witnesses and tried to get them to say that the Socialist Party was a secret and oath-hound political society. Failing in this, he called for the charter of Local Wilkes-Barre and after examining it, declared that the principles of the Socialist Party were "un-American and not in accord with the sentiments of this government. that all objections to the filing of So-cialist nomination papers were there fore sustained, and that the Socialist Party has no standing henceforth in the Township.

The decision is a startling one. With

all our experience of capitalist lawiess-ness, even after President Baer had pess, even after President Baer i old us that God had specially appoint ed him to steal coal from miners and make profit on the shivering would-be consumers' necessities, we did not exation an this. But, though somewhat surprised, we are not at all daunted. We shall see whether Lynch law is petent to disfranchise the working class voters.

PARTY WORK IN PENNSYLVANIA

Becisiists Put Up Local Tickets Many Places and Are Making Hot Campaign-Oolling and Chidwell in

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9-At to night's regular meeting of the Pennaylvania State Committee all the members were present except Howard Caldwell, who is on a short tour in the state, speaking on that evening in Pottstown, Monthly reports were received from York, Media, Duquesne, Spring Forge, Williamsport, Reeding, Coalport, West Newton Labighton and Royenfort. Newton, Lehighton, and Royersford.

South Williamsport reports having a nearly full ticket in the fild, increased activity and excellent prospects on

Election Day.

Lehighton has put up a ticket for the first time, and expects to increase the ote of last fall. Royersford has put up a ticket, and

J. C. Frost, of Philadelphia, will speak there this week. Sellersville, lately organised, has also

made a start locally, and the prospects are that the vote of last year will be at

The comrades of Duquesne are car rving on a red-hot campaign, have put up a full ticket, and expect to surprise the form owned by the Scotch philan-thropist and iabor-skinner. Shenandoah comrades expect to carry

the town if they get a fair count, and ail have to go to jail."

The State Secretary read a communi-cation from Comrade Samuel Lovett, Secretary pro tem. of the National Committee, giving notice of the removal of headquarters to Omaha. Sec-retary Long was directed to inform Secretary Lovett that as the national constitution, in language as pinin as the English tongue is capable of, pre-scribes that the removal of headquarters shall be approved by referendum this Committee declines to recognize

All locals in Pennsylvania are hereby equested to make nomination of the at which the state convention next May shall be held, the nomina tions to be voted on during the coming month. Nominations must be in the then March 9.

John Collins, who has been

good work in Allegheny County during the less three weeks, will shortly go to Seranton and adjoining territory for an indefinite period. The anti-De Leon S. L. P. joined hands with the "loyal" S. L. P. in protesting our nomina papers in Allegheny County. The coordered our ticket to go on the ba ordered our ticket to go on the ballot, just the same. The proceedings cost us some money, however, that we had raised the Socialist agitation. Thus the E. L. E. shows that its notion of "advancing the cause of the Socialist Republic" embraces burning up the hardegrand money of workingmen in capitalist capits, thereby, presumably, making the workers really and truly "dang-consistent." F. W. LONG,

Secretary.

1305 Arch street, Philadelphia.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Work of the Socialist Legislators.

Hearing on Carey's Bill to Protect Rallway Warker's Lives-MacCartsoy Opposses Property Qualification for Woman Sufferego-Mayor Flanders' Inaugural.

The bill introduced by James F. Carey, Socialist member from Haver-hill, in the Massachusetts Legislature to compel railway companies to equip all trains with automatic couplers and safety appliances came up for a hearing before the Committee on Resoluus last week. Carey supported the bill as one for he protection of the lives of working

the protection of the lives of working men as against the profits of capital ists. The railway companies often found it cheaper to continue the use of old-fashloned and dangerous coupling and braking appliances, instead of im mediately installing the newer auto-matic devices by which this work can be done with very much less danger of death or injury to the trainmen. Since motives of economy were viously more powerful with the way companies than motives of humanity, it was necessary that the law should step in and compel the use of the automatic appliances.

Profits versus Life.

Among the witnesses who appeared in support of Carey's bill were A. A. Wiley of the Order of Railway Conductors and C. I. Drew of the Brother hood of Railway Trainmen. Both testi-tied to the fact that great numbers of trainmen were killed every year and still more injured in hand coupling. The continuance of hand coupling, along with the increase in the speed and the number of cars run, was respousible, they said, for the fact that the annual mortality from accidents (to say nothing of injuries) among the trainmen of the United States had risen from the startling ratio of one man killed in every 155 employed in 1818 to the still more frightful figure of one in 136 in 1901. About one in every eleven were injured yearly.

Some railroads were introducing the new appliances, but not on all trains. Only about 60 per cent. of the freight cars on the, New Haven road, Mr. Frew testified, were so equipped.

The counsel for the New Haver road, who was present to oppose the bill, admitted the statement of facts and the argument based on them by resting his opposition on the fact that trains ran through several states and that the same train would be subject to the laws of Massachusetts only through part of its trip, and for the rest under the laws of some other rent under the laws of some other totals. How would it be possible to enforce such a state law as Representative Carey proposed, he asked. Mr. Drew answered promptly that every train which did not comply with the law should be stopped at the state line. If this were gone, the companies would If this were done, the companies would soon find it less expensive to obey the law, and many lives would be saved. Carey has introduced and advocated this bill at two or three successive ses sions, and it remains to be seen whether the Republican and Democratic majority will kill it again as they have in the past.

Woman Suffrage Question.

Frederick O. MacCartney, Socialisi ember from Brockton, had an opportunity and used it well, on Thursday of last week, to voice the protest of the Bocialist Party against our present system of class rule and the growing in ent of class-rule in the law of

The Committee on Election Laws reported adversely on the petition of Julia Ward Howe and others for legislation to enable women paying taxes to vote in municipal elections. Howe of Roston moved to substitute the bill for the adverse report and a lively de-

The burden of the debate on the woman suffrage side was borne by Callender of Boston, who talked at great length on the question, declaring that taxation without the consent of those paying taxes was tyranny. He quoted Daniel Webster to the effect that property is the true basis and measure of power. Women who own stock in corporations vote thereon, th city is nothing more or less than a corporation, therefore why should not women who pay taxes have a voice in determining how the appropriations

Preserty Qualification

MacCariney, who is known irdent woman suffragist and ba hamploned that course on the foor of the House and elsewhere, spoke forci-bly against this bill. He said he was ed to it because the right to vote ras to be given only women who hap

stand, he said, against equal suffrage. but the argument on which equal suf-frage stands is based on democracy, frage stands is based on democracy, and not upon a property qualification. At this time of conflice between the pituocratic forces and the hosts of democracy. It is deplorable that the eaders of this great movement for equal suffrage are caught by this erv of property. The Massachusetta Legis-lature is relatively pure, but the corporations get whatever they want if they stay long enough. He opposed giving the plutocracy any advantage such as this measure would provide. The great movement for woman suf-frage abould not be brought down to

the dollar plane.
"I regret to see," he said, "that the idvocates of this movement have been aught as have been the advocates of all the other movements, in the 'prop

THE ANTI-TRUST LAW FAKE.

sensationally given out last Sunday, that John D. Rockefeller-or-according to the later version, his son-sent telegrams to United States Senstors telling them to vote against the anti-trust

In the first place, such methods are too "coarse," too certain of exposure. to be adonted by the astute corruptionists and tricksters of the Standard Oil Company. They have many ways of instantly and emphatically carrying their commands to their political tools, without putting into their hands dangerously incriminating evidence.

In the second place, it is hard to be lieve that the Standard Oil people or any other trust magnates are seriously afraid of the Littlefield bill, the Nelson Amendment, or any portion of the ridiculously inadequate "anti-trust legislation" over which so much fuss is being made, even if there were a chance of its being enacted.

In the third place, it is now become ing pretty clearly evident that no considerable part of this program will run the gauntlet of House and Senate, House committees and State committees and conference committees, and all the rest of the legislative mill. If any bill at all reaches the President, it will be one that Mr. Rockefeller himself would cheerfully sign and one whose significance the combined ingenuity of all the lawyers in the land could hardly prove to be more than a plain zero.

As to the insincerity of all the ant trust deliates and votes which have been going on at the Capitol for some weeks, the New York "Evening Post"which, if it something of an "oldfogy" paper, is yet the best informed and the most plain-spoken of all capitalist dailies-han this to say:

"It will be time enough to discuss eriously the terms of the Littledeld Bill when it is taken seriously by the Senate. At present, the general under-standing is that it will not even be re-ported to that body. This confident exetation accounted, in part, for the pectation accounted, in part, the passing of the bill, on Saturday, by a unanimous House. Any measure which gots by the Bepresentatives in that may be, presumptively, either a bill for Buncombe or one that is marked for early death in the Senate. As it is passed, the Littlefield bill was shorn of some of the features which, in its original form, were most entitled to be called drastic, and it cannot now be regarded as an attempt at revolutionary lawmaking. Even so, however, the Senate will nope of it. Though the Littlefield bill passed (in the House) with unanimity, it passed without a particle of enthusiasm. The debate was listless; the voting mechan ical; the result cut and dried. Why was this? Partly because the whole thing was an insincere shouldering of a disagreeable subject upon the Sen-ate Even more, we think, because everybody was conscious that a roundabout and uncertain attack was being made on the evils of monopoly, while a direct nut damaging assault, which might have been made, was neglected.

As to the character of the proposed legislation, all that has been proposed

For more reasons than one, we are interests," be enacted under the title not inclined to believe in the story, so of An Act to Make People Believe that the Republican Party Is Opposed to Trust Rule.

"Publicity" is the sum total of the program, and it is pertinently remarked that the leading stock exchanges of the country already require and enforce a greater measure of publicity for the protection of stockholders then is proposed by the "irustsmashers" in Washington.

The only trace of a real purpose in the publicity plan, in the minds of the few who support it in good faith, is to protect the smaller capitalists-the socalled "conservative investors"-from the raids of the great "operators" in the stock market. In this purpose workingmen and Socialists, as representatives of the working class-can have no interest.

Whether or not the small capitalist is fleeced by his bigger competitor, whether or not the \$10,000 investor is "squeezed" by the million-dollar manipulator of stocks, is a matter of indifference to the workingman, whose tabor and whose living are fixed by his necessities as a propertiless wage worker, and who is dependent upon the interest or the caprice of the capitalists for permission to work and live at all. Whether the surplus product of his labor goes to a few great exploiters or to many smaller ones, or in what shares it is divided among them, he must tell to the full limit of his strength in order to hold his job, he must limit his family's comforts and cut short his children's education for fear of the pauper's doom, and be must stand idle and hungry when the cap-Italists, big or little, are not satisfied with the profits his labor creates for them.

The workingmen are learning, just in proportion as they learn to think for themselves and think together, that they must not look to the past for relief from the crits of the present, as the "trust smashers" of all sorts would have them do, but that before them lies the Co-operative Commonwealth of industrial liberty and fraternity, for which the concentration of capital is helping to prepare the foundations, and which they have to build up by their class-conscious efforts,

The Republican Congress and A6 ministration would not check the concentration of capital if it could.

A Democratic Congress and Administration could not stop concentration If it would.

If either or any party could and would restrain that tendency, it would only be prolonging our misery.

The Boosevelts and the Hearsts may go on with their spectacular shambattle against the trusts. The trusts will go on organizing industry, making it ready for collective ownership. The workers will go on acquiring knowledge, learning discipline, and cul tivating the spirit of class loyalty and nright, without danger to any "vested class revolt. And Socialism will come

erty' trap. The passage of this bill will give the capitalist class another instru-

mentality to perpetuate itself. "The gentleman from Boston, Callender, has said that in his last moments Jesus thought of his mother and consigned her to the safe keeping of her friends. And he qutes that as illustrating the esteem in which woman-kind was held by him. But this bill, while it gives Mrs. Morgan and Mrs the right to vote, would prohibit the mother of Jesus from vot-

The bill was defeated.

Stimson-Carey Debate. The Stimson-Carey debate in Fan-

euil Hall on Saturday closed the week in a blaze of giory for the Socialists. Frederick J. Stimson was a Democratic candidate for Congress last fail. In a campaign speech at Franklin be attacked Socialism in such a way that State Secretary Mailiy challenged him to meet Carey in debate. Stimson accepted and expressly desired that th discussion should be upon the general principles of Socialism, not on ques-tions of municipal or national ownership, to which Comrade Garey cheer fully agreed.

On Saturday evening the "Cradle of Liberty" was packed and hundreds Liberty" was packed and hundreds were turned away. At least 2,500 were mt. Mr. Stimson has been looke upon as an intellectual giant; he is a law lecturer at Harvard and an author of note, and by our opponents was ex-pected to completely demoltsh Social-ism. But he quite abandoned his desire for discussion of the general pri cipies and talked of New Zealand Glasgow, tramways of England, and the superior condition of the wagegorker in this country. What bearing this had on the scientific basis of So claims. we have yet to learn. Carey mened, making a clear exposition ialism, tracing the development of that the change brought about by th force of industrial progress would com-pel a rearrangement of the relations of men and that in conformity to these changes the social ownership to the tools of production and distribution

There was no attempt on Mr. Stim on's part to show that he had any knowledge of Socialism. The audie appreciated that fact. They gave him patient and respectful though occasional laughter and groans at the absurd statements made by him would break forth. The great wonder is that a body of intelligent people could remain silent under his misrepresentation of Socialism. But in his clos ing be made a statement which implied immorality upon the part of So-clalists. Carey closed with such a reply as only Carey can make when was ion insult is offered to the men and women of his class. Stimson will not forget the lesson he got that night.

Mayor Flanders' Message.

The spirit in which Parkman R. Fletcher, Socialist of Haverhil, has taken up his duties, can be judged from the following extracts from his inaugural address: "I shall assist in so far as my power

permits, the forces that are making toward a more equitable and humane obtains. "I shall resist every aggression of

the corporations upon the rights of the people, and shall assist every effort made toward the public ownership and peration of public utilities. "I shall aid the workers in every attempt to lessen the hours of labor, to

ment, to increase the returns for their labor power and all else that makes for the betterment of their condition. "I recommend that the contract ava-

improve the conditions of their employ-

wherever pessible. "The city should purchase its own materials, employ its own workmen and choose competent superintendents. "Labor produces all values, and inbor should be dealt with direct."

It stready seems probable that Mayor Finnders will meet the same sort of stuborn oposition, even to the extent of obstructing all public business, on the part of the Republican and Democratic natority in the City Council that Mayor Chase had to deal with,

MT 104 WOLLIAM STREET, NEW YORK By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.
P. O. BOX 1512. Telephone Call: 30 John

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Rutered as accondicions matter at the w York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

Every party member in New York City should be present at the Labor Lyonum promptly at two o'clock on Sunday, Feb. 15. The report of our National Committeeman deals with spectures of vital importance to the movement and should be heard by all.

AS TO HEADQUARTERS.

Our advice, given last week, that the local organizations of the party force a referendum upon the question of party beadquarters and overrule the decision of the National Committee, was prompted by two concurrent motives, either of which seems to us amply suf-

In the first place, we do not consider that headquarters at Omsha, with a Quorum composed of members from lows, Kansas, Missouri, Netenska, and South Itakota, is an arrangement at all representative of the spirit and purpuess of the Socialist Party or conducive to the most rapid and safest dereferences timals is not relatively an important industrial city. It is not is as yet young, weak, and inexperienced. No reasons have been suggest ad in its favor, and there are at least these three forcible reasons against its being selected. The five states to which nmediate control of party affairs to to be entrusted under the plan overwhelmingly so. In Kansas, Nebracks and South Dakota the Socialist movement, as in Omaha locally, is as yet roung and weak and inexperienced. In none of them was there ever a Socialist state ticket before 1900. In lown and Missouri it is older; but notthe conspicuously strong Socialist states. The five states together, in 1900, gave us but 11.467 votes-consid embly less that the single state of New York. In 1962, they gave us 20,826-c week mitsfactory increase, indeed, but still an increase less than that of the total vote of the United States, and a total less than that of Massachusetts alone or New York alone or Pennsylvanta alone, and barely above that of

The Worker does not wish the party to neglect the agricultural portions of the country. We will heartfly applayed energetic measures to push our propa gands in the farming states, and we shall lowfully record every forward step of our enganisation or our rote mate against the West. We have neve done that and never shall. We insis that it is the duty of the East to give meral and funncial sid in pushing ou propoganda in the West, and we shall giadly recognize every gain made there

But we do emphatically oppose the progressive removal of the headquarters westward, for beyond the cente of industry, of poulation, or of Societies strongth, and out of all proportion to the relative growth of our movemen AND REAL PROPERTY.

And we do emphatically oppose putting the adminintation of national

party affairs entirely into the hands of five agricultural states, states compare tively out of touch, with the labor movement strictly so called, states in which the Socialist Party is young and inexperienced, states whose combined Socialist vote is only 9 per cent. of the total for the country and its ratio of increase during the last two years be low the average for the whole country.

So much for our opposition to the plan adopted. Now for the prompiness, the emphasis, and the tone of our pro

Article VII of our party constitution is clear and explicit in its provisions. it reads: "The headquarters shall be located at St. Louis, Mo. But such headquarters may be changed by the National Committee SUBJECT TO A REFERENDUM OF THE PARTY." If the submission of the question of removal were optional with the National Committee, the words we have not in large type would be superfinous and therefore meaningless. If the referendum on this question were to be held only in case of demand by five locals, equally would these words be superfluous and meaningless. The only menning these words can have is, that the National Come-tu-, if it thinks the headquarters should be removed. shall submit so h a proposition to general vote and that its decision shall go into effect only when sanctioned by such general vote.

Even if there were room for reasons ble doubt that the provision for referendum in this case is mandatory and the validity of a National Committee's vote for removal is conditional on the result of the referendum, the apirit and tradition of our party demands that in matters of such moment, especially where there is a considerable division of opinion on the question immediately at issue, delegated bodies, such as the National Committee, shall refer the derision to the rank and file of the party.

When, therefore, the majority of the National Committee showed a disposition so to construe the constitution so to increase their nower and tenson their responsibility to the rank and file; when they voted to postpone the referendum on the question of removal as long as they could; when they voted to take possession of the headquarters, with the records, etc., at once, even before the arrival of the new National Secretary, and put them in the hands of a sub-committee chosen entirely by and from the majority; when the only reason they assigned for this hasty procedure was a vague insinuation against the St. Louis comra-les, an insignation which they contradicted first by flenying a hearing to the old Local Querum members on their deposition and then by adopting a resolution thanking them for their services and asserting belief in their integrity; when the majority which did these things repres states casting a minority of the Socialist votes of the country; and when the nucleus of this majority was plainly organized and disciplined for the purposs—in the face of all this we believed and do still more strongly believe it

It is important that the headquar ters be well placed. It is still more traportant that the rebuke we propose be administered.

necessary that the rank and file of the

party emphatically repudiate such ac-

In order that the force of this rebuke should not be lesseued by a division of the vote, we advised and still advise that Chicago alone be supported

as against Omaha in this referendum Moreover, Chicago is a very fitting place, probably at present the best piace, for the headquarters. It is a large and centrally located industrial city, with a strong Socialist movement Illinois and the four continuous states adopted at St. Louis are all prevailing of Iowa, Indiana, Kentucky and Wisconsin, furnish a good constituency for the Quorum; they mingle the agricultural and industrial elements in representative proportions; in three of them there is a mature and experienced Socialist movement; combined, they can 22.658 votes in 1900; in 1908, they advanced to 51.504-in each year, about 28 per cent, of our total, just keeping

pace with our general increase.

The plan which we advocate will, therefore, give as a truly representafive and rightly located national organinstion, and its adoption by general vete will at the same time serve as a warning against future usurpations by the National Committee. We have only te add that our unqualified conde tion of the acts of the majority at th St. Louis meeting should be considered quite apart from any question of their good faith. We are not now called upon to judge of their intentions. We ballove that the inexperience of some in the Socialist movement and then inck of knowledge of the move outside their own localities led then into what we countder most seriou error; for others, strong feeling against the policy of the old Secretary as Quorum in feeling which we, so well as post of the minority members, fully share) seems to have temporarily bline ed there to other considerations. We with motives, but with acts, and

Judge Lynch of Wilker-Barre is appropriately second. A judge who acre gates to hismost the right to say that a party's nominees shall not appear on the ballot because he countiers the

action, not speculation as to moffree. in

principles of that party. "un-America half not in second with the most of this government" does more to undermine respect for law and constitu tion than does the leader of a Lauisian hanging party, more even than does a Philadelphia hallot-box stuffer.

A LAST WORD ON THE PUSION QUENTION.

With this issue of The Worker believe-at least, we hope-that we close the long discussion on the question of the policy to be pursued by the Socialist Party toward Union Labor parties. We have tried to be fair in our treatment of those who opposed us and advocated fusion, and have even refused publication to very many letters supporting our position, in order that, without taking up too much space, we might give the other side a full hearing. After Comrade Hillquitt's article in the present issue, it seems unnecessary for us to say anything further in reply to the arguments advanced by Comrades Harriman. Faigenbaum, Putnam, Dunn, Roche, and others.

The unanimous adoption by the National Committee of the two resolutions printed last week will probably be accepted in all quarters as an antheritative decision of the party, arrived at after due consideration, unon the questions at issue. In order that this decision, unnuimous though it was, might have the utmost finality, we could wish it submitted to general vole-freling confident that it would be overwhelmingly austained. We hope that enough iscals will agree with us in this wish to bring these resolutions to referendum along with the question of bendmarters.

Une further word we have to say in closing the discussion:

Those who have agreed with us and who most vehemently oppose fusion in any form will do well to bear in mind that the question as it arose in this case was one which left room for difference of opinion: that only by the free expression of opinion has a valid decision been reached or could it be reached; that we ought to respect those who have frankly differed with us rather than condemn or discredit them; that what the party requires of its members is, not that they shall change or pretend to change their minds when a decision adverse to them is made, but that, in action, they shall abide by the party's expressed will. For us, we are confident that these who have most Vigorottsly advocated fusion with Union Labor parties will loyally support the party in acordance with the lecision it has made, and we hope that the controversy just closed will leave no rancor and no suspicion in its wake.

The New York "Sun." in a curious diterial on "The Rival Socialists," analyzes the Socialist vote in this coun try, notes the existence of two parties and concludes that "It is rather to this autagonism than to the success of the Socialists in getting new recruits the the large vote they have pelled through the country in 1982 is due." If this be sound political philosophy, let us wish long life to the "smashers" and disrup-

THE HYMN OF THE CONQUERED.

sing the hymn of the conquered, who fall in the battle of life-The hymn of the wounded, the beaten

Not the jubilizat soug of the victors,

from whom the resounding acciaim Of nations was lifted in chorus, whose brows were the chaplet of fame,-But the hymn of the low and the humble, the weary, the broken in

branches, whose hopes burned in

ashes away,
whose hands slipped the price om whose hands suppos the print they had grasped at, who stood at

the dying of day With the work of their life all around them, unpitted, unbreded, alone, With death swooping down o'er their failure, and all but their faith

While the voice of the world abouts its chorus, its prean for those who

have won; While the trumpet is sounding triumphant, and high to the breeze and the sex

ping and hurrying fest Thronging after the laurel-crowned victors. I stand on the field of de

in the shadow, 'mongst those who are fallen ded wounded and dying, and

Chart a requiem low, place my hand on their pain-knotted brows, breathe a prayer, Hold the hand that is hapless, and

whisper, "They only the vic Who have fought the good fight, and have vanquished the demon that tempts us within; Who have held to their faith unse-

duced by the prise that the world holds on high,
the have dared for a high cause to
suffer, resist, fight,—if used be, to

Speak, history! who are life's vic-tors? Unroll thy long annals, and

Are they these whom the world called

The Martyrs, or Nevel The Spartons who fell at Thermogyle's tryet, Or the Pusulous and Kenzeet Hispadges, or Societa? Pfiers or Christ?

NATIONAL COMMITTEE. Last Work's Report of St./Louis Most-

ing Supplemented. us are to be made to our report of the National Committee which, by the way, seems to have been

The new form of Quorum was de termined on third day of the session by the following motion made by Mills: That the term 'locality' in the con stitution be understood to mean a ter ritory not including more than five ad

for reaching the bondquarters."

On a point of information by Berger, the chair (Smith) ruled that the term "locality" would require that the Quorum be selected from states in the vicinity of Omaha; but if Omaha be lefeated, the National Committee will select a different Quorum, applying the same interpretation to the locality

accest or conveniently located stated

The vote for Quorum resulted: Work of lows, 17; Roe of Nebraska, 16; Lovett of South Dakots, 10; Untermann of Kansas, 16; Turner of Missouri, 12; Mills of Kansse, 2: Heebn of Miss 2; Christenson of Nebraska, 2. Work, Roc, Lovett, Untermann, and Turner

were deciared elected.

Herger was recorded as considering the arhole proceeding unconstitutional. It was decided— That the Quorum meet at least one

That the National Secretary submit to all members of the National Commit-

tree weekly statements of busine transacted and pending; That not more than three weeks b allowed from the date of sending ref-erendums for replies of the members

of the National Committee; "That any state or territorial organization taking any action in violating the anti-fusion resolutions adopted by this Committee at St. Louis, Jan. 31, 1993, or adopting a constitution or plat-form in conflict with the autional constitution or nation platform, and on the neglect or refusal of' any such state or territorial organisation to conform or to enforce such con-formity on the part of any local or lois or members thereof under its ju-diction, shall be proceeded against in the following manner: 1. Charges may be made to the National Secretary by any member of the National Com-mittee; 2. When such charges are so made, the National Secretary shall notify the State Commista and the Nefurnishing a copy of charges so made; 3. The National Secretary shall here upon obtain statements of the facts in the case from both sides within thirty days and forthwith submit the same to members of the National Commit-tee; 4. On the majority vute of the members of the National Committee sustaising such charges, such state-shall coase to be an integral part or sub-division of the Socialist Party of America: all such decisions, however, shall submitted to a referendum to the party membership, including the state

"That upon the organization of four or more locals in any unorganized state or territory the National Socretary shall call a state convention, when officially concurred in by a referendum vote of the membership of such state or territory, for the purpose of perfecting the state organization, and chall actify such locals to nominate tem-porary chairman and time and place of bolding said convention, all of which above provided; the temperary chair-man shall be furnished with a list of the locals and the members in good standing of the same, as shown by the records of the National Socretary; only persons so certified shall be eligible to

participation in such conventions."

"That the National Secretary be instructed to proceed furthwith to the establishment of a Lecture Bureau. Such Bureau shall commist of as many competent and efficient fecturers, membors of the party in good standing, as can be secured and utilized. The duty of such lecturers shall be co.expound the principles of Socialism, but not to discuss party affairs, policy, or tactics. The National Secretary shall arrange the lecture tours in conformity to needs of the state and desires of the state organizations where such exist; the expense of the tour shall be divided be subject to revision by the National Committee in the same way as all other acts of the National Secretary and Lo-

My country, 'tig of thee, Fair land God made for me, To thee I cling: Land where I hold full away, Land where I'm boss to-day, Land where I've graphed away Most everything.

Let music-awall the breeze, I'm back from o'er the seas, I'll take affairs in hand, Right at the same old stand— I'm feeling bully; and I'll make things whis.

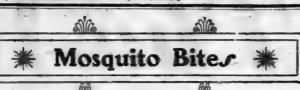
Land of the noble free Who get their rights from me To skimp slong. I own thy rocks and rills, The woods, the templed bills, And every bird that fills The air with song.

How awest to look once more Upon my native shore, How good to sing The proud song of the free, To see them run for me, How glad I am to be

THE -HOOF MARY CARRIDATE.

our candidate," said the mat "Oh, better, much better," replied the other. "When he's sleeted he wan't be so good."—Philadelphia Press.

fore? The Epartums foreign and Kerzee? His putter? Plants or companies tryet, promise of any sort. Purty lessis mouth see that new commences on acribe to The Worker, that they may become clear and class-obsections in delicits.



By PETER E. BURROWES

modern nations the defensive marine of our commercial navy shall become enhancine of the Holland type or not, submarine political committees for the saving of each other's reputations have become necessary institutions for the Republican and Democratic gentlemen of our capitalistic Congress. As secure behind several solid inches of silent oaken doors as if they were under as many fathoms of water, the Committee on Quiggery has reduced our latest bribery revelations to the mini-num, leaving only one little stick out of the hundle of accumulous, and with that one little stick litting the weak-est of the Quiggs who squealed.

This is the song of the committee: Come, wallow trough,

Brimful of strong fermenting swill; Close up your eyes, your ears take off, To dip full deep and get your fill.

Then close the doors, oh, submarines, And dance a moral party jig We love the ways, we love the means, That greased the tail of Brother Quieg.

The delightful thing about the surprise over the Quigg-Lessier-Doblin torpedo-bribe story is the surprise itself. Keep it an heys, 'tla sulendid fun, you play your parts so well. You just talk as if you naver had been up a chimney. But if you only know how you look! If you only new the black streaks all ever you, as others do, how soon you would alip behind the curtains and say no more. Oh yes, gentlenien, you were up the chirancy with and after bribes all right. You could not be capitalistic politicisms and avoid that straight said narrow way that lends to eminence and a place among the senatorial Fagins of their country.

Vanderbilt, a railroad King, and the commisioners of taxes, declaring that Vanderbilt did not want to Vandarbilt his taxes, and Dodge did not want to dodge them-meaning the pame thing. In fact both gentlemen where energy in face soin gentionen were only allowed to assess thomselves. And why split hairs about a little thing like that. A chas that rigs up every-body else's taxes may surely be allowed the small privilege of rigging un their own. up their own.

The strenuousness of the strenuously successful and parriotic millionatro class of New York City has devoted it-self very much of late to perjury, for the reduction of its taxes. And why not? The demands of charity and the church upon it are very great, And since the state will not do the good work of the world voluntarily, these sood men, who do everything else for it, with its own receive, are only feedfor the plan or his a regard tabel.

authrepic patriotion is still rumbling in our model, clearing the land; and Hipeuking of our late respectable fal low citizen, Mr. Abram Hewitt, Grever refers to some manaments that are more enduring than brain. Now, I would like to know where they are. Leaking ever the recent reputations which have been made for the departed servants of capitalism, by their sursivors, & wonder what it is that is more sudering than the brass that ap-pears and responre in the bold as-sertions and oblivious forgetfulness with which capitalist politicians now rhetorically build up their heroes and fill their halls of fame. No, Mr. Cleve-land, it is the brass of the eulogist and not the deeds of the departed that survives all the facts of biography and

When the guns are finally silenced who arrove and who friled, acting between the states and locals and expensive and who friled, acting bravely a silent and desperate part;

Whose routh here no flower in its brauchten, whose house house house branchen, whose house hous entury's sickness and waste of the laboring life of that queer little republic, already dollar-riduen and nearly done to death by faine idealism and the none of that patient ox, the labor ded republic; anothe service, hopeless, contented awarm of free starving citizen-laborers to be edded to the impending commercial empire of this continent. All such populations, adjacent or absorbed, tend d reduce the manhood of the world to that condition necessary for the dpremacy of capitalism.

> As long as any little war may be fought with modern weapons, all little warring peoples must get ready to buy the weapons that may, perhaps, be used. In this way the mere possibility, as well as the fact, of little wars is steadily driving the semi-barbarous nations within the direie of the capital ists' debtors. So went Turkey, Persia and the Afghans. So now the Moorish King fighting one enemy with the aword, has failen into the meshes of French capitalism to buy guns, by bor-rowing 1,700,000 france from Paris Germany owes a great deal more Kruppe in this way then any of the knowing ones ostelds the merchants' cabinet and Herr Krupp's Kaiserish admirers appreciate. By making guns and lying back while other peoples went a-borowing to buy them, the development of capitalism in Kaiseriand has been greatly advanced.

> One shen of the times not to be over One sign of the times not to be over-leaded is the effort that is now being made by the Superintendent of States. Prisons to extend the parele system. That is, instead of combing the privil-That is, instead of confining the privil-age of bulns out on pariols to prisoners whose sentences do not exceed five years, Mr. Collins (who become why) very much wants that system to be ex-tended. Do you want to know why? The prisone are eventowing with old high-sizes, and recen is now needed by

Whether in actual warfare with | new offenses which they are daily cre ating in their own defence. Either such lawmaking must cease, or prison building must increase, or the old offenders must be loosened on parole

before the world ferbids the second:

while hypocrisy may claim for itself a meed of merit in the last.

Once more it is reported that Great Britain feels its conscience to be clear.
This is a bad sign and indicates a speedy return lute that mire out of which the government always feels general confession, now is the time to put a label on Brittania's back, "Beware of Pickpockets." And while your at it, Mr. Painter, make some di plicate copies, one for Uncle Sam, who Is alarmingly free from guile in the same Venezuela business; and one each for the courogues engaged in that blockade. What language will you print it in? lib? . Why in the language of those to be robbed—the language of the working people of Castro's republic.

The bare possibility suggested by the recent action of the Western railroads In refusing to ship for transmission any more cast-bound flour makes mighty interesting thinking. Let usfancy a working class revolt against capitalism in Pittsburg. The goldman-ters' army would need no longer to waste its strength capturing supplies to the city, runbling in from a hun-dred sources, as in former wars; for the supplies are all in the hands of the plutocrat. He owns the mortgage | as the constitution further provides, by on the corn, the machine that cuts it and the roads that bring it to the far away besieged city, which flows outy with such milk and honer as comfrom the ameling furnaces and the their acceptance by an amendment to donations of Mr. Carnegie. Touch not a motion by Hillquit, of New York. that button, oh my lord capitalist, or

The worker rightly thinks that his class would quickly learn its strength kota, amended to strike out the "two if such a war were on. But for that, very reason such a war will never be on. No class waf, with swords revenied, will ever come to educate us into the exercise of our power. Until we have utterly, hopelessly failen in slavery this conflict on the side of contains will be, what is has been from the first, a war of disguises. And what have we learned after a contury of this warfare. How many of us are not blind? or being blind, how many are groping their way to the pillars of the temple like old Samson, who had no other ballot box?

We only get a glimpse now and the of the almost unspeakable littleness of men in the New York Legislature. One of them some time ago, having grown sixteenth of an inch, caused a stop to be put to the practice of legislators getting free rides on Pullman cars But having recently resumed his nor mai dimensions, he introduced a little personal banefit bill for a few of his him down. The daily paper adds that every bill whatsoever, which may henceforth be introduced by that littleness, will be in like manner chewed into rag by all the other little

plated by the Cohn law for not getting married is evidently not designed to precipitate the leisurely repentance of the old proverb among people of wealth. The thing is simed at promoting working class marriages, is not such a joke as it looks. intended very seriously in the light of New England and French experience to increase the number of home grown to increase the number of home grown poor, where we can get at them with the American schoolmaster, and breed them up in patience and patriotic semb-bery. Our native love of property is very jenious of children and foreigners families, coming near enough to us, seldom lose themselves in admiration have a way, as workers, of teaching the free men of America how to be men and free. Oh yes, Mr. Cohn is seed carnest. He wants native born Afteriorn slaves in anticient quantity to dispense with immigration.

We don't want any foreign workmen coming to this country but such as bring clerical certificates of stupidity. The others we want to stay at home where we shall displace them by our American machinery. When they are well displaced, well debased and chased into the cave cellars of the ities by their own capitalists (under onds to our capitalists for the hired machines) we will have them cheap and decile enough to beat down our be leved natives; thus alternating them as importers and exporters of our own creation, according to the require ments of the ledger.

The Chicago "Tribune," under the caption, "Must Keep Labor Quist," recently discussed the profit-sharing plan of the Steel Corporation and quoted figures showing it to be but a game to keep i.s employees from asking for an increase in wages.

The same paper thus explained the "voluntary" increase in wages recent-

"The Pennsylvania companies "The Pennsylvania company is credited with voluntarily increasing the wages of its men. But the Pennsylvania wages of its men. But the Peanayl-vania has been a shrewd and ably managed corporation and foresaw the wisdom of offering an increase as a gifth rather than yielding it as a consession. The situation was ripe for a successful strike because of the increase in the cost of living and the increase in samings of living and the increase in samings of the retironal which the ampleyees did not share. Note how quickly the other retironals relieved the Peanaylvania. Thuir action showed how valuestable they considered their position should a sunge content asket? AS TO HEADQUARTERS.

If there is any one principle to the observance of which the integrity of the Socialist movement is don, it is that principle upon which the referendum is based. With the control of party affairs resting in the rank and life, the supportunities of the dictator ille, the opportunities of the dictato and trickster are reduced to a mini mum. Any attempt to circumscribe the participation of the party membership in the matter of principles or policies is an attack on the democratic char matantly rebuked. Any man or group of men who seek to avoid the submi sion of any important question to the party membership must be regarded as-enemies of the Socialist movement. It does not matter what excuse this man or group of men may offer. The letter and the spirit of the party law are plain, and wee to him who would subvert the letter or disregard the spirit

law were flagrantly disragneded by the unjority in control at the St. Louis meeting of the National Committee, which convened Jan. 20. This majority not only denied that a referendum was necessary when Omaha was selected for headquarters, but made this denial after having previously given full assent to the ruling of the chair that the constitution was mandatory on this point. Thus the majority not only went counter to the spirit and letter of the party law, but displayed an inconsistency which verged pertiously near upon downright chicanery. This is shown by the proceedings as set down on the minutes of the meeting.
On Jan. 30, (Carey of Massachusetts

in the chair) the question of selecting a new place for bendquarters came up and the chair was called upon to decide whether the countitution required a referendum in this matter. He ruled that the constitution did so require pointing out that the constitution speci ficulty declares that St. Louis shall be the headquarters, and any change of headquarters involves a change of con-stitution, which can only be changed,

interpretation of the constitution, and the majority gave further evidence of Hillquit, according to the minutes, "Moved that the two cities getting for referendnin." Lovett, of South Da and make it read "one" to be sub-united to a referendum. The motion as amended was carried. The vote on roll call resulted: Omaha 14: Indianapolia 5; Chicago, 1; St. Louis, 2; and Washington, 1. According to the minutes, "Omaha was thereupon declared aclacted by Committee for submission to referendum." Thus it will be seen that there was unanimous agreement that the place selected should go be fore the insunivership of the party for approval on referendum vote.

After declaration of the result of the

rote. Hillault moved that Indianapolis be submitted as a minority report, but a point of order was made against the motion. The chair ruled that the preposed submission of the minority port was constitutional, but Goebel of New Jersey appealed from the decision of the chair and on a roll call the appeal was sustained by the vote of for standing by the chair were the memhers of the Local Quorum. The reprecentatives of states standing by the unir were Berlyn, Ill.; Malsoney, Ind.; Dobhs, Ky.; Carey, Mass.; Lockwood. Miun.: Hillouit, N. Y.: Barnes, Pa.: and Berger, Wis.

This repudiation of the chair's posttion, if it meant anything, meant that the majority was afreid to submit two cities to a referendum of the party. This feer of the party membership was further revealed on the following day. On this day, Jan. 31, the majority, through Milis, of Kansas, presented a proposition to move the headquarters manediately. The minority protested earnestly against this, claiming that the headquarters could not be moved until the question had been passed upon by the party membership. The minority pointed out that this question had been sattled on the previous day, when unanimous assent had been given to Chairman Carey's ruling that a referendum was obligatory. But after having agreed to this interpretation on the thirtieth, the majority repudiated it on the thirty-first and, with Smith of Montana in the chair, there was a ruling that a referendum was not obligatory, but only optional. Acting on this interpretation of the constitution, the majority voted to turn the headquarters over to the members of the new Local Quorum, who were then in St. Louis, and they were instructed to transfer the books and records with all despatch to Omaha. The minority protested against this precipitate action as high-handed and unwarranted, and some even refused to vote upon the proposition, claiming that it was unconstitutionally submitted. But these protests had no influence upon the maerity, who adopted the proposition as The reason for this precipitate action

the party was explained by several members of the majority to be because ned there for a moment langer than absolutely necessary. In other words, the influence of the retiring Lo-cal Quorum or the St. Louis membership was dangerous and not to be trusted during the time necessary to take a referendum on the question of locating the headquarters. That this explanation, however, was disingenuons was proved on the following day, Feb. 1, when these members of the majority voted manimously in favor of a resolution extending thanks to the retiring Local Quorum and retiring National Secretary, and expressing perrity of the members who, on the pre-vious day, had been stigmattend as un-fit to have the headquarters a day longer in their midet. Thus the record, as shown in the

Thus the record, as shown in the minutes. At the worst, the majority, under the leadership of Mills of Knama, was guilty of trickery. At the best, he and its followers displayed a most unsecialistic desire resempe hearing and obeying the roice of the party numbership.

The dis not much bestiquarees.

of a proletarian movement located is the midst of a Western wheat field, and the membérahib of the party, we may safely assume, is clear enough to declare that. Omaha shall not be the centre of party activity.

CHARLES DOBBS. Louisville, Ky., Feb. 8.

Our > Exteemed Contemporaries BBB (and OTHERS) BBB

A striking illustration of the numher and the intimacy of the ties which connect each nation of the world to nil the other is found at the present time In the case of Germany on one side and Venezuela and the United States on the other. A very important election is soon to take pince in Germanythat in which the Reichstag, or popular branch of the empire's parliament, is to be chosen. There are 397 mem-bers in that body, or 11 more than are in the corresponding branch of the United States Congress. The largest element in the dozen partiann groups of the empire is the Socialists. This is a party which the Kaiser particularly advisers fear. The Socialists are op-nosed to the Kaiser's scheme of colonposed to the Kaiser's scheme of colonization. They are especially hostile to jingoism of all sorts. The adventure in Venezuela has been condemned The Emperor wants to strike the Socialists in the coming election. A war scare always has a tendency to obliterate party lines and to make all citizens rally in defense of the government. The Kaiser's war fever, if it can be kept up for a little while longer, will lift the Socialists hard, and will strengthen the parties from which he looks for his principal support.
William II. has reason to view the

Socialists as a menuce to his ideas. From one of the smallest of the po-litical sects in the German empire they have grown to be the largest. Polling only an insignificant vote a third of a ittury ago, they cast 2,140,000 votes the elections of 1898. This was a larger total than any other two parties polled in that contest. The next strongest party was the Catholic center, which east about 1,450,000 votes. Because of the gerrymander however, which has come through the however, which has come through the rapid growth in the cities of the empire and the slower jucrouse in the rural regions, it now takes about twice elect a member of the Reichstag as it does in the farming localities, and the Socialist strength is chiefly in the big towns. In this way it happened that although the Socialists had a long lead in the latest election in the popular vote, their representatives in the Reichstag number only 76, while the Center has 104 in that chamber and the German Conservatives, with only a third of the popular rule of the Ro-cialists, have almost as many memhers in parliament, or 55,

New York Evening Sun.

Before many years are over the Socialists will have a majority in the German Belchstag. Such a great authority as Prof. Monnuses has pointed out that the future of Liberalism in the Empire depends on a work-ing alliance with the Social Demo-erats. What will the Kaiser do as a war lord, and ruler by divine right, as he is pleased to regard himself, when the pure strings are held by his

avowed enemies? The English Liberals, like the German Liberals, are powerless to fight against the forces of reaction which have been strengthened by the result of the war in South Africa. Not only is the Opposition weak and without a leader, but the Boverelga is taking more of a hand in international affairs than any of his predecessors did since

A writer in the "Review of Reviews," discussing the Liberal party of the future and its program, says: "In England we have witnessed the overthrow one by one of the principles of legislation which the Liberals of last ment which has levied an export duty on coal, an import duty on bread, and which has reimposed religious tests and re-enseted church rates in dismoderate men. What Prof. Monumer enys in Germany is that the Liberal must form a working alliance with the Social Democrats. What we are be-ginning to my in this country is that the Liberal party must experience a glorious resurrection as the party of progress with the 'condition of the people' question—the material im-provement of the individual citizen by the use of all the forces at the disposa of the state—as its buttle cry. Liberal party, in abort, must been nocial party, with a social program so broadly defined as to make it practically indistinguishable in its diate nims from the Labor party.

Cleveland Citizen

We are informed from Indianapolia that a test vote showed that two-fifths of the delegates in the miners' convention were Socialists. Furthermore that prevent an expression in favor of Socialism this year, and that many delethe former as a matter of policy, in order not to draw the fire from every branch of capitalism, as well as the multitudes who do not underst ut the principles of Socialism, while the anthracite trouble is being settled and an effort was to be made to gain concessions in the liftuninous coal fields. The showing made at this years' convention proves that there has been and that it will continue, so that in an other year the miners will probably take a firm stand in favor of Socialism and maintain it.

-President Palma proposed three cheers for King Edward became as English company is building a new railread in Cubs. Bome years inter when an English first sails up to ask how about payment on those lends the cheers will come the other way,— Chicago News.

In acordance with the action of the National Committee at its recent meeting, the national headquarters of the 2008, will be located in Omaha, Neb. All communications, etc., should be ad-drassed to the National Secretary of the Socialist Party, Omaha, Neb.

Comrade Spargo states that he has severed all connection with Mills' School of Social Economy on account of disagreement with his teachings.

A new local has been organisad in charter members and good prospeof rapid growth. Mactings are held every Friday evening at 284 Asylum street, room 10. Comrade James Mar-tin, editor of the "American Enter-" of East Hartford, will organic a branch there and all persons inter-ested are asked to communicate with him.

A new local of seven members has been formed at Ashiand; county seat of Ashiand County, Ohio. It is expected

Fostoria, Ashtahula, Akron, Colum-Ins. Cincinnati, Cieveland, Dayton, Blinwood Pinco, Mansfield, Massillon, uth, Springfield, Toledo, Xenia. Warren, Martin's Ferry; Yosagistown and Liamliton, Ohio; will put tickets in the field for the municipal election in

The State Local Quorum in Oblo ac raising an organization fund for the express purpose of putting an organ-her in the field to continue the work of organization in all of the unorgan hed counties. This should have the anticusiastic support of every Ohio courade. Individual donations can be ent to apply on the same to the State

Father McGrady will make a short tour of nouthern and central finlians airing March and the following places have storady engaged film for this tour: Kokoma, Evansville, Mount Vernon, and Terre Haute. He will also make Ashland, Ky., and Portsmouth and Co-Immbus, Ohio, in Marrit.

From all parts of the state come the most encouraging reports that have ever been made, writes Secretary Critchiow, of Ohlo. Every one seems to be getting new party member holding agitation meetings and dis tributing literature. The increase of membership during January is the largest for any one month in the history of the party in this state.

Bon Tillett will make a brief lecture four in America next full. Information as to dates, terms, etc., can be had from Max S. Hayes, 198 Champlain atreet, Clevelnad, O.

Covington, Ky., Socialists are holding lectures every week at Liberty Hall, 645 Main street.

The Socialists of Kalamasao held a mass convention last week, nominating Comrade Jas. W. Hall for Mayor and a 'fall city ticket.

Comrade Bosshard, of Los Angeles, Cat., writes: "The Union Labor Party in California is dead. The simplest tactic for us and the one which it is absolutely necessary is follow is: "Murch straight." About 500 Socialists frained from voting in Les Angeles.

Dan A. White, the new State Secretary of the Socialist Party in Massa-chasetts, writes: "I desire at this time to atste that it is with no feelback of clation that the notice of my protion came to me, and no man in the movement regrets more than I do the loss of Secretary Mailly from the state of Massachmetis, and my personal sen-timent is shared by the organization throughout the entire state. The only connecesting feature of his call to the broader duties of the National Secretaryship is the fact that the splendi talents which he gave to Massachu netts and which pieced her in the lead over other states will now be given to the entire movement in this country."

The conference of Socialists of Contral Massachusetts held at Worcester last Sunday was attended by furty-five delegates from fourteen cities and towns. Comrade Gibbs presided, with Comrade Feaner as secretary. The program of speaking which was carried out was as follows: "Club Organ-ization," Dan A. White; "The Benefit of Public Meetings," Comrade Lamay of Fitchburg: "Literature," Comrade Hitchcock of Warren: "Paying of Duca," Comrade Bokelund; "Political Organization," Squire H. Putney, Sec retary of Political State Committee Abhott of Worvester. Comrade White then spoke at length on the accessity for a more intelligent method of organ ization, and advocated making the con ference a permanent organization. Th ndation being later unanrecommendation being inter unas-imously adopted. A raffy was held in the evening, which Courades Putsey and White addressed. A letter was read from Mary A. Livermore, in which she declared her full acceptance of the manufacture of Secretalium.

Mnosachusotts last week. One is at Holyoke, where we had only a German organization before, but where a good English-spanking cinb has new been formed, absorbing atmost all the for mostly active S. L. P. mon. We have now a good movement in Holyoke, and it is predicted that this will be the Brockiou of Western Massachusetts within another two years. Another new local is at Palmer, with fifteen charter members, and the third at Mar-

An English-spelliture local has been argumined by Shate Organizer White, in Tauston, Mass., with the all of the Gorman comrades. The local was started with a messive with the all of the Starter every Tuesday examing interactive applications for membership were received at the last meeting and the outlest in very premising for specify growth. The local will hold a Commune calcitation on March 28, over they Shak R advisable amother about a stand of the start meeting and the outlest in very premising for specify growth. The local will hold a Commune calcitation on March 28, over they Shak R advisable amother.

At the last mooting of the 28th A.

D., Branch 2, it was decided to meet meeting in the calcitation of Machinists, are now held at the mouting in-that the meeting held to aganise a life tion of Machinists, are now held of the site of Machinists, are now held of the calcitation of Machinists, and when the calcitation of Machinists, are now held of the calcitation of Machinists, are now held of the calcitation of Machinists, are now held of the calcitation of Machinists and the calcitation of Machinists are calcitation of Machinists and the calcitation of Machinists are calcitation of Machinists and the calcitation of Machinists are calcitation of Machinists and the calcitation of Machinists and the calcitation of Machinists and Calcitation of Machinists and Calcitation of Machinists and Calcitation of Machinis

which will be addressed by a good

Local Hudson County, N. J., has de-cided on Baturday, March 13, as the day for the celebration of the revolutionary ements of March, and Central Hall, 350 Central avenue, Jersey City, as the piace. The affair will surpass Socialist Party on and after Feb. 3, all preceding ones. Commed Melaset 2008, will be located in Omaha, Neb. has charge of the distribution of tickhas charge of the distribution of therets. His address is 903 Garden street, Hoboken. The proceeds will be divided—10 per cent to the State Committee, 50 per cent to the Local, and 40 per cent, to the branches.

> The City Campaign Committee of he Socialist Party has engaged the Auditorium in Chiengo for a night the last week in March for a grand mass meeting to round out the enthusiastic campaign now being made for the Chieago city ticket. The Auditorium costs \$500 a night, seats six thousand people, and its acoustic properties are so good that a speaker with ordinary voice has no difficulty in making himself heard. To provide for the rental, tickets will be sold at 25 cents up, and the Chieven comrades expect to sell enough to pay for the ball and leave a handsome balance besides. Very rarely in even the most exciting campaigns have the Republicans or Democrats peld a meeting in the Auditorium, and the an nouncement that the Socialists have had the temerity to curage it in a local campaign will come with such a shock to the capitalist parties that hundreds of the members of the latter will at tend out of curiosity to witness the evolution of the Socialist propaganda from the corner soap-box meeting to

bendquarters in the Etmon Long build ing next Friday evening, Feb. 13, at 7:30. As this will be the last meeting before the coming municipal election all members are urgently request

the grandest auditorium in America.

The Wentworth meetings in Wheel og and McMechen, W. Va., were very successful, and the McMechen com-rades will have another meeting for Mr. and Mrs. Wentworth on Friday Feb. 20, on their return trip; Feb. 21 has been reserved for Martins Ferry; and .. heeling will have the services of the Wentworths on Fel? 22.

New York State.

Loral Onondaga, Syracuse, N. Y., will give a concert at Ambruster's Hall. on Sunday evening, March 15. Ticketn. 10 cents.

new members at its last meeting. Com ration Wessing, Dixon, Uffner and Haggerty were elected to the Agita-tion Committee. They are known as 'hustiers from 'way back" and will keep things going. The movement in New Rochelle is working up well. The Secretary of the Local is James Gagna, of 50 Weinnt street, and he will gladly

At a large and enthusiastic convenof Local Peckskill, the following ticket for the village election in March was nominated: For President of the Village, Seth Taber: for Trustee, first district, Everitt L. Holmen; for trustee account district, John J. Heleker, Jr. for Treasurer, Arthur P. Stmmonds. mor. John R. Worthington; for Water Commissioners, John Butterly and Andrew G. Holmes. Comrado Heiand Antirew vi. rationed paving our eker writes: "Contractors paving our eker writes: and a streets broke the eight-hour-law, and a few of us, through our unions, com-plained to the Board of Trustees, but they didn't make any effort to enforce the law, no we reported it to the State Labor Commission at Albany and they hapled them up before the Grand Jusy. their decision; furthermore, they never will, but it gives us a fine-opportunity for Socialist agitation, which we are taking advantage of. We are going to get out a leastet every week until elec-tion, and don't doubt that they will be clear cut and uncompromising.

New York City

Kate Richards O'Hare will speak before the West Side Socialist Club, in Clark's Hall, northwest corner nue, second floor, on Friday evening, Feb. 13, and on the following Friday sevuing, Feb. 20, Mrs. Mary E. Leass Twentieth Century."

The General Committee of Local New York meets on Saturday, Peb. 14. at 8 p. m., in the Labor Lycoum, 64 East Fourth sizuet. All members should attend.

The Social Democratic Educational Club of the Sta A. D., at 86 Orchard treet, holds its business meeting every
Tuesday evening. The reading room is
open every evening and all day flaterday and Sanday. On Wednesslay S.
Income delivered the third of his series
of lectures on the French Revolution.
Theorems are the anesting class Thurnday evening the speaking class meets: Friday evening, Feb. 13, B. Feigenbaum will lecture on "Tyranny and Socialism"; flaturday evening, Feb. 14, an entartainment will be given, and on Bunday, Feb. 15, at 8 P. M., Leonard D. Abbott will speak on "The Secialist Shirit in Art and z. M., Leonard D. Abbott will speak on "The Secialist Spirit in Art and Literature."

George D. Herron will speak on "The Religion of Life" on Friday evening, Peb. 13, at the Meninitze Libe Cinb, 220 East Fifteenth street-

At the Socialist Educational Longue At the Socialist Educational Longue, 853 Second avenue, inst Sunday even-ing, Kate Richards O'Hase ischured in piace of Margaret Halls, who was un-able to be present. On Friday even-ing, Foh 15, Octo Sattler will betwee in German on "Die Kunst und die Ar-beiter Kinne," and es Sunday even-ing, Foh 15, Max. Alexander Fracer will speak on "The Tragudy of the Machine."

mass meeting will be called for the

Charles Frederic Adams will dis cuss the question, "Should the Masses' Be Only Employees of the Classes?" at Colonial Hall, 101st street and Co lumbus evenue, on Sunday evening

W. E. McNabb will speak on "The Buty of Organized Laber" at the Brooklyn Socialist Propaganda Club, Wurster's Hall, 313 Washington street, on Sunday evening, Feb. 15.

the Auxiliary Campaign Fund a piedge of \$10.50 and payment of \$2.25 from

Another course of Sunday evening ctures on toe West Sine will be held at Dispensary Hall, Thirty-sixth street and Ninth avenue. On Feb. 15, Joseph Goldstein will speak on "What Is So

The regular meeting of the 14th A. D. will be held on Thursday, Feb. 10, instead of Feb. 12, owing to that day being a holiday. The district is some good agitation-work. The Worker is now to be seen on all the principal news-stands in the district, and the sec-retary reports that the results of this have been surprising.

At the last meeting of the 16th A. D. Comrade H. Schoen was elected as the third delegate to the General Com-mittee; Comrades Graff, Pemer, and Feigenbaum were elected delegates to Second Agitation District Comand Comrade Fischman was elected to the Globe Conference.

George D. Harron will speak on "The Present Opportunities of the American Socialist Movement" at the Socialist Literary Society, 241 East Broadway, on Feb. 15. The cinsa in Socialism, under the direction of Comrade O'Hare meets on Thursday evenings, and the debating class hoofs posite debates at 8 p. m., the floor being open after the delate to all who desire to ask questions or state their views. The society will give an entertainment on Saturday

A grand concert and ball will be given on Thursday evening, Feb. 19, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Socinflat Club, at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Willoughby avenue, near

Sol Fieldman will lecture on Socialism before the Greater New York Liberal Club, 61 East Fourth street, on Monday evening, Feb. 16.

R. A. Gibbs will speak on "Socialism and the City" at Zetner's Morrisania Park, One Hundred and Seventieth street and Third avenue, on Sunday evening, Feb. 15.

GENERAL MEETING.

A general meeting of Local New York will be held at the Labor Lycenia, 64 East Fourth street, on Sunday, Feb. 15, beginning at 2 p. m., to bear the re-port of the delegate to the National JAMES N. WOOD,

A STATEMENT.

The following letter is self-explana

ory: "Editor of The Worker:--Having been informed that my name appears in a publication known as 'Hetter Times' as being one of the County Committee of the Liberal Democracy. beg to state through The Worker that on becoming a member of the Twenty-first Assembly District branch of the Social Democratic Party I broke all connection, not only with the Liberal Democracy, but with every other organization of a political of emi-nolitical nature whatsoever.

"Trusting it may be your pleasure to insert this in The Worker, I re-

"Yours fraternally, "E. S. EGERTON."-

NEW JERSEY.

Comrade Wyatt presided at the las cting of the New Jersey State Committee. On the seating of new delegates, Organizer James of Local Essert County protested against the scating of Courade Billings as delegate from Essex. The discussion revealed a de-plorable state of affairs in the local and the State Committee was com-pelled to declare the seat vacant and to hope that Essex County may find a way out of its troubles. A new branch in Camden requested a charter. At-tempts are being made to organize in Herdentown and Westfield with good Herdentown and Westfield with good chances of success. The Organisation Committee made an excellent report, showing, among other things, that 17,574 books and leaflets had been either sold or distributed. A monthly appropriation of \$20 will be made for this committee. The protest of Local Hudson County was acknowledged and the Secretary instructed to take a new referendum on time and place of convention. A resolution was adopted censuring the National Committee for not submitting the change of nations hendquarters to referendum. The State Committee declared the seating state Committee deciared the seating of proxy delegates unconstitutional. The old Organization Committee—On-wald, Firth, and Kearms—was re-elect-ed. Wyatt, Krafft, and Oswald were chosen as a committee to desft a new constitution, to be reported at the next meeting for consideration, then sub-mitted to the convention, and finally to referendum. The financial report, which was ordered sent to locals, showed rewas ordered seat to locals, abowed re-ceipts, \$491.77; disbursements, \$507.65; descipts, \$491.87. Locals are requested to held their branch meetings in the last week of each month and their county committee meetings on the first Sun-day of each month, so that these meet-ings will be prior to the State Committor meetings. Receipts of the meeting were \$111.20; expenses, \$100.20; deficit

THE ANNUAL REPORT

Of Metional Secretary Greenboum to the Estional Committee.

(The first portion of the annual co port of the National Secretary premuted to the National Committee at its meeting in St. Louis, Jan. 29 to Pob. 1, was printed in The Works last week. It dealt with questions of organization and finance. The remaintrade unions is given here.]-

Trade Union Policy.

In the introduction to this annual report, we have stated that among other matters which have arises since the last session of your committee

2. Insues rained by the American La-bor Union involving the Socialist Party in its conflict with the American ration of Labor

of California toward political organi zations formed by the trade union novement in certain localities.

Owing to marked differences which

have arisen in the party with regard to the action of the National Commit propositions, taking form in the firs instance in an official protest from the l'enseyivania State Committee and la both cases subjecting the Local Quorum and National Secretary to adverse opinions and severe criticism (finding expression in prominent Socialist pub-lications) it is but proper, and justice to ourselves requires that in this annual report, we should state to you committee that concept and interpreta tion of the "trade union resolutions and party platform adopted at the strictly guided ourselves in the policy under consideration. Your con will be better able to thoroughly grasp the underlying principle which we claim is involved in this controversy If it will recall for its enidance at this significant developments in said cou-

We refer to a division which was lisclosed between two elements, representing two diverging concepts of the class struggle and which assumed such proportions as to throw a momentary clord upon the main purpose for which

dinte demands" or smellocutive meas mes in the interest of the wage-work ing class and the debate as to whether

mands" in the platform, while per fessing belief in the efficacy of amelia

form for propagnula purposes.

The two diverging concepts of the class struggle developed by this con flict are stated in the best terms that we can find for that purpose as fol-

recate the worth of, and in an ing the utmost emphasis on its revolu-tionary deciaration and the rapid edu

2. Those who favored "Immediate demands" in the platform doing se from the concept that the social revothat every measure of amelioration gained through the economic and politconstituted within itself a progressive revolutionary attainment; and further-more that said advances would become omie and gathered strength and momentum.

We beg leave to submit to your com-mittee that the difference between these two elements was that while both agreed that propagands and tre-tics should be conducted from the con-cept of social revolution, yet there were two concepts—one cataclysmic, the other constructive; one regarded ameliorative measures an incubus on the platform, the other insisted on their vital importance and their in-section. The Local Quorum and Na₇ tional Secretary, elected unanimously by said convention, were known to both elements as men who (with one exception) had fought and voted for the retention of the "immediate deamnds" in the platform and further more as men more or less actively identified with and having faith m the progressive revolutionary character of tne trade union movement, which at that time was and still is almost entirely comprised in the American Fad-eration of Labor and its affiliated oc-At the time of the Unity Convec-

ing portion of the report, dealing with the relations of the Socialist Party to,

were the following:

1. The Anthracite Coal Strike and issues raised by conflicting policies of the Pennayivania State Committee and the National Committee.

8. The tactics of the Socialist Party

that convention had been assembled.

The opponents of "immediate de rative measures opposed their inser-tion mainly on the ground first, that they weakened the revolutionary declaration of the presundle by their similarity to amelioragive measures offered by decoy capitalist parties; sec-ond, that to this extent they injured the value and effectiveness of the plat

1. Those who were opposed to "fo Taose was were opposed to 'm-mediate demands' in the platform, do-ing so from the concept of an impend-ing social catastropho or cataciyam of which the accial revolution was to be the spontaneous outgrowth. The tendency of this conception was logically platform, while on the other hand lay cation of the wage workers to a con

ution is here and is progress now; ical power of the wage-working class political organizations

tion, the great strike of the Amalgam-ated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers was in progress and at the very first meeting of your Local Quo-rum our first impulse was to send fa-cialist agitators into the strike field, deeming it the most opportune time to impress the strikers with their weak-ness as a class when devote of politi-cal power, and furthermore to institu-in their consciousness the necessity of cal power, and furthermore to instill in their consciousness the necessity of acquiring seld power which was botting used against them. Shortly after this decision was arrived at we received as appeal for financial self from the neithest officers of the organization limit officers of the organization limit officers of the organization in movement was concentrated upon the self-object of its preservation, the Punnsylvania Staia, Committended appeal to our comrades for mortifications in their behalf. The limit impoles of the position movement reserving from our concept of the chain of the striking sales working limit of the Socialist Party. The strongly as that that the was to assist all sective offices of the working class to

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better its condition (while engaged it

a strike) by nrging them "to cinists to political offices." The concept entertained by the trade union movement (which we acknowledge is an emancipating factor) found expression not in a request for agits ors to encourage their men by direct ing their eyes toward the politically emancipating force, but in an appeal for financial aid. It becomes abso utely essential for the trade union movement during a strike to nerve it self to a supreme effort with solely to the accomplishment of the

mmediate object in hand.

Bearing this in mind, it becomes of the gravest whether we should choose such a critical moment (even if we receive a large measure of innocent encourage from those engaged in the struggle) to propagate and organize in the strike field in furtherance of the political movement, especially if our operation tend even in a minor degree to diverthe attention of those most vitally concerned from the immediate problem in hand; not to mention the circumstance (distanteful though it be to us) that the emphashing of an impending cateclysmic revolution superinduces lack of faith in and appreciation of the progressive revolutionary methods

of the trade unions. Policy in Goal Strike.

While the economic organization during the "steel strike" appealed solely for material aid and while we saw some significance in this circumstance at the time, nevertheless the then but later as a result of act perisace during the strike in the anthercite coal fields.

The hance raised by the conflicting policies of the Pennsylvania "State Committee and the National Committee consist mainly of three points: 1. Whether the political movement

truly serves the immediate economic interests of the wage-working class when the latter are on strike by political propaganda and organization among them. 2. Whether such a course does not conflict with the economic program by detracting from its supreme import-

ance at the time.

2. Whether the Socialist Party in the midst of a strike of national neignitude should concentrate all "of its power on the raising of strike relief

The policy of the Pennsylvania State Committee as put into force was apparently founded upon the baller (which we shared at the outset of the straggie), that the extremity of the trade union was the opportunity of the lineshilst Party.

(Continued on page 4.)

BOWERS, WILLIAM,

In nursuance of an order of Hon. Frunk T. Fitzgernid, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Howers, late of the County of New York, deceased, to resent the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his pince of transacting business, No. 245 Broad-way. Horough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June a.xt.
Duted New York, the 3d day of De-

cember, 1902 FRANK BOWERS. L. D. MAYES

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SOCIALIST PARTY AND LABOR PARTIES.

I We present under this beliding som further communications on the ques tion of the attitude of the Socialist Party toward-inher parties, as brought to the attention of the party by the action of the San Francisco and Los Angeles comrades.]

No one, I hope, will accuse me of laxity of adherence to uncompromising feetalism, still I must differ with most of the opponents of the Californian policy, not in their opposition to that policy, but in their line of argument.

The cry of "No compronrise" seems to have been misunderstood by comwhom, with what, and under what cir-

Cumstances.
That this should not be the case can constitution and principles of the very International Workingmen's Associa-tion was necording to Frederick Engels, in his preface to the last German tended to be a platform of a social democratic party proper. The com-promise was calculated for the enabling of the English trade unions toin the movement.

There is only one thing we refuse to compromise: the endeavor of organizing an independent political power of the working class, with the purpose of conquering the public affairs from the heurgeois class. Every "compromise," deavor is not only permissable, but even imperative to us. By conquering the public affairs we

mean the admittance of so called labor men to office no matter by what means. No. If, for instance, the the devilish Hearst plan to capture the labor movement by the Democratic party should be realized and so-called "labor men" brought to office "en nonese" through that party, a Hearst, with the Schmitzes, the Sullivans at like, in order to prepare the road to Washington for blunelf in 1904, to be carried thither by a "laborized" "new democracy"—then it would cer-

our movement that our comrades attention, against this danger they should concentrate all their efforts.

But in case the working class should attends small the control of a second field independently as a working these abstraining, however, from joining our party because they did not grasp yet the economic teachings of Rocialism; if their aim and object in the political power out of the hands of the capitalist class and its hirelings, the pricessional politicians, in order to use the power so lacquired for the enactment of genuius him: measure ad for the defending of the econon labor struggle against capital, even if only within capitalist society; if, in a ord, they should at last do what we blumed them so long for not doing, ful-ing, however, to come to us entirely, not out of dishonesty but out of their ot having yet come to the conviction not having yet come to the convection of the inevitability and practicability of the final goal of Socialism—then our very desire to see the working class conquer the public power would imperatively dictate us to say: "If the mountain does not come to Mohamet. then Monamet must go to the most tain!" We can't help taking people on they are. We will not change then stioning the reasonableness

denver to tight its battle against capi an understanding with such party there being no other alternative—it would not be less a crime than oppos-ing it on the economic field! A Socialist candidacy against a real bons ie iabor candidate, even if this latter ses not believe in the thorough sothe labor candidate, thus unwillingly the hands of empitalwould be exactly as criminal and as suicidal for Socialism as was the organizing of Socialist rival unions and souding S. T. & L. A. scales to take the places of the strikers, because of their not yet accepting the Socialist

Nay, very much more so, inasmuch as here we would no more have the excuse of considering such labor movestill much more, because we would discourage the workers from a step which we were preaching to them as being, and which really is, the right course to Socialism, whether they wander consciously as such or not.

And, finally, the more would such a policy be totally wrong now, at the present juncture of American politics, when the Democratic party is entirely demagogues like Hearst, aware of the spirit of the time, are trying to identify that party with the labor movement. Should we, by misunderstanding the principle of "no compromise," make ourselves the antagonists of Labor's spontanous attempt in the political struggle against its oppressors, we would play into the hands of the newly-haked "Labor Democracy" and help it carry out its demagogic acheme

of capturing the labor movement.

If, on the other hand, we should give to Labor our helping hand, politically to hands our neighing hand, positically as well as economically, we would not only have its doors open for "boring from within" for Socialism proper—in this case as well as in the case of the economic trade unions—but would by such action alone travel the very road to Socialism. We will FRACTIBE Socialism rather; for the development of

power 18 Socialism—the or Socialists have to do NOW.

Never mind the social revolution of the future. It will and must inevitably result from the development of an independent political power of the working class fighting the capitalist class genuinely. So says Carl Kautaky:

"It is clear that a people's party, in which the class interests of the farm owners or small capitalists have a preponderating influence, always must re-niain on the basis of the present order of society, the private property in the pream of production-the "freedom" of private production—no matter how triendly to labor and how radical may be its professions. * * * Entirely differ-ent will inevitably develop a clear proproperty in the means of production No matter how peacefully and legally such party may come into power, and no matter how energetically it is destrons of stepping consciously on the toad of 'organic idevelopment' only, and even if it is extremely skeptical in regard to the 'Socialist Stopina,' it atill will, in defending its interests, put tion and on the preservation of private

And he proceeds to show concretely how in the very nature of the most simple interests of Labor it has to undermine the very foundation of capitalism, wittingly, on the part of Labor, or not. And he concludes:

"Thus the transformation towards Socialist production would impose it-self upon a victorious proletariat even m the case it has not strived to it from the beginning but was simply moved by the logic of its class interrets. In other words, capitalist production and political power of the pro-

In a word, we speak so much of the class struggle as the only salvation, Low should we escape such struggle when it manifests itself? We should never compromise THE class struggle,

class struggle.
Thus, the Californian policy can by no means be condemned on general principles. On the contrary, a compro-nise with labor genuinely fighting capital politically, is the very thing that on general principles recommends itself to Socialists. But—here comes the very hig but—

is the Californian case a genuine spontaneous outburst of an honest and sineere political class struggle of Labor against Capital? Is it not the very kind or affair we are anxious to be guarned against; to wit, a scheme of shrewd politicians to shletrack the patural awakening of Labor by the apirit of the time to political action— to addetrack it to the roads of the capitalist political scheme?

The soution of this question lies not in general principles, but in the thorough knowledge of the local affairs in California.

and I hope the discussion will be car-tied on only by comrades acquainted with the facts in the history and nature of the California Union Labor party, and will tend only to produce clear insight into the true character-

Comrade Harriman and the others have not committed themselves to that kind of fusion which we condemn, on general principles, I still must now add, that during the time the above was awaiting its turn for space in The Worker, my above confessed ignor-nace was greatly madified by the recent events in California, and especially by the speeches of Mr. Schmitz in New Orleans and Chicago, as paid ngent of W. R. Hearst. It is now ob vious, it seems, that our comrades in California were fooled into helping to lay the foundation of the "new laborhed democracy" schemed by Hearst and that, no matter what the origin of the California Union Labor party—end it will like its predecessors, the multi-tude of the "Labor parties" using the graveyards of American politics, under

the mud of corruption.

B. FEIGENBAUM.

The Union Labor party incident as such may at this time be regarded as a closed chapter in the history of our expressed itself in clear and una sincerely intends to fight capital in the present, in the true interest of Labora a Socialist candidacy in opposition to such one, tending inevitably to defeat ther co-operation with the Union La-bor party, and the Los Angeles Local at a recent meeting formally repu-diated the policy of fusion.

onsied the poncy of tusion.

Of course, I know that debatable questions of party policy caunot ordinarily be disposed of by resolutions or majority votes, but when a movemen as was the Balon Labor party move at: when that movement does no ganization, and when, finally, the jority of the local supporters of that movement openly repudiate it, it is hardly likely that it will present any serious practical issues in the future.

But the arguments advanced in the discussion on the subject still merit our serious attention. These arguments frequently transcended the scope of the immediate question under discus-sion, and encroached on general questions of party policy which may prove of importance in the future. They were presented by men, many of whom deservedly enjoy the respect of our party members, and they were at times discussed with much lagenuity and ability, as was notably the case in the two contributions on the subject from the pen of Comrade Harriman. It will, therefore, not be considered out of place to sum up the controversy as briefly as possible before dismissing

state that the question of the co-opera-

the means for fulfilling that mission is the propagands of Socialism; political action is one of the forms of such pro-action is one of the many it has bepagnada; and of late years it has be-come the settled conviction in the So-cialist movement that such political ac-tion is most effective when conducted strictly independent lines. Independent political action is not necessarily an in-tegral part of the Socialist movement. While the cardinal principles of our movement have never varied since Socialism first took root in this country our political policy has undergone many raulcal changes. In 1876, when the several Socialis

organizations of this country first united into a national party under the name Workingmen's Party of the United States (which name was sub sequently changed to Socialist Labor Party), the political declaration adopted by them was as follows:

"The sections of this party and all workingmen generally are earnestly requested for the time being to abstain from all political movements, and to turn their backs upon the ballot box." Two years later the party was the

first to violate its own injunction by entering the political field with inde-pendent tickets in all strongholds of the movement. Under the influence of the great railway strikes an other labor troubles, the party scored considerable success in several states, and proclaimde the necessity of inde-pendent Socialist politics. In 1880, however, when the movement was again weakened, we find the party of-ficially co-operating with the Greenback party, and energetically support ing the candidacy of Peter Coope President of the United States. six years following are again marked by abstention from politics and by the by abstention from politics and by the passage of many resolutions declaring the ballot a farce and a snare to avoided by the workingmen. In 1880 the party in New York enthusiastically supported the Henry George move ment During the three or four year following each section of the party adopted its own political policy, some nominating independent tickets, others fusing with local "labor" or "reform" parties, and some abstaining from politics altogether. And it is only since nhout 1800 that the present party policy, that of independent political action, became tolerably fixed.

· A similar state of facts is presented by the history of the Socialist move-ment of almost all other countries, and the oft quoted passages of the "Comnunist Manifesto." bearing on the re lations of the Communist party to other reform movements, likewise go to slow that independent political action is by no means indissolubly con-nected with the activities of interna-

tional Socialism.

The political history of our movement all over the world shows a succession of varying tactics, but on the whole it may be divided into three stages corresponding to the degrees of development of the movement, polit-ical inactivity, fusion tactics, and in-

It would be the extreme of idealistic reasoning and a good deal of conceit if we were to attempt to account for these changes of policy by the superior in-tellect of the Socialists of our genera-tion over that of the pioneers of the evement. The actual reason for the change lies much deeper and is to be explained by the changing political and monic conditions of each country.

At a time when the labor movemen cannot exercise any perceivable influthe only existing politics are capitalist politics, the Socialists naturally proclaim alutention. When the lab movement reaches a higher stage of development and other radical reform with it, and so produce a political movement which bears in it the elemovement which bears in it the ele-ments of opposition to capitalism, while the conscious Socialist movement is as yet in its infancy, the latter has no alan such is sufficiently strong to con duct political campaigns on a national scale, it uniformly advocates independ-

From this it follows that political co reform parties may be permissible and even wise at certain times, but that it requires the concurrence of two cir-circumstances make it so: First, the Socialist movement as such must be second, the movement supported by it must be a genuine, spontaneous, and powerful labor movement presenting a good field for the propaganda of Socialism. Such a movement was repre movement was by no means Socialistic: its standard bearer was the Single Tax apostle, Henry George; but it had been inaugurated by the Central Labor Union under the impulse of the eight-hour agitation, and at the time weh nthe labor movement in this coun-try ran highest. As the campaign proceded, the lines were drawn more and more clearly. It was generally admit-ted to be a struggle between capital and labor, Abram S. Hewitt representing the interest of the one and Henry George those of the other. The phere of New York, and every reason ing man took sides. And the Socialists? They consisted principally of German immigrants. Their voting strength is the entire city at ordinary times ran from 1,500 to 2,000. Could they afford to nominate a ticket in opposition to that of the Union Labor party? Could they afford to remain indifferent spec-tators in this intense struggle between capital and labor? Obviously they could do neither. They threw themselves into the campaign on the side of labor, lending sense and enthusiasm to the movement, "not on account of Henry George's theories, but in spite of

filem? George a Decered.

Bimilar situations might have arisen in this country at other times, for our movement here was until recently quite insignificant; and under similar conditions, we might have been com-pelled to act in a similar manner.

But such occurrences are always signs of the weakness of our move-ment; and can only be justified by the plea of necessity. When our movement becomes a political factor of signifi-

into pointic inospendently of the se-cialist movement at a time when our party is well established and the aims and objects are well known, it does so not in ignorance of, but in opposi-tion to, Socialism; it is then a reactionary movement, and in the interests of the purity of the labor movement it-

the purity of the labor movement itself, we must combat it.

Now, it is quite possible that the aituation in California, especially in the Schmitz campaign of 1901, was somewhat analogous to the Heary George campaign of 1886. That there really were accordance to the neighbor labor. was something in the political situs tion of California that could not be ap-preciated by us in the East, I infer-from the fact that such men as Harriman and Spring, who do not as a rule run away with their judgement, and who were known to be strongly opposed to the so-called fusion policy while they were with us, changed their views as soon as they reached the soil of the Golden State.

Had the advocates of fusion, therefore, merely sought to justify the particular acts of the California courades as the reloce of the leaser of two evils.

as the choice of the lesser of two evils. many of us might have been inclined to defer to their better opportunities for judging the situation, and the question might have been disposed of by the fact that our party has since grown to such proportions as to become an es tablished factor in our national poli tics, and thus to obviste the nece

But the advocates of the Union Labor movement went much farther than that. The particular occurrences in California were construed by them as symptoms of a general tendency in the labor movement. They preciaimed their belief that the movement would within a short time grow into national dimensions. They welcomed it as a political awakening of the working class, to be encouraged, and advised the political effacement of our party before the new movement. And here they are wrong in all re-

spects. The Union Labor parties will not and cannot prove a lasting factor in politics; they will not and cannot take the place of the Socialist Party; and it would be very unfortunate for the labor movement as a whole if they

The labor movement, as any other historical class movement, cannot succeed unless it is organized, and organ ization presupposes a proper division of functions. Trade unions are organ-ized for the purpose of conducting the lattics of their respective trades, and their entire machinery is adapted to those purposes only. If we attempt to add to their functions those of a political party, we impair their usefulness as economic organizations, while we do not add to their strength by their po-

litical activity.

Let me make this somewhat clearer by a concrete example. Take a carpenters' union which has decided to go into politics as such carpenters' union and has adopted a certain political plat-form, say a Socialistic one. What qualifications will It Impose on lis members? Will it suffice if they are carpenters by trade or will it also be required that they be Socialists? If the former is the case, the union will nave to admit Democrats, Republicans and men of all political creeds, with the result that a harmonious political action wit soon become impossible.

And if the union imposes a test of political qualifications on its members then it cannot admit all carrenters, but only certain carpenters, and the organ-ization will become crippled and power-less to light its immediate economic

This attempt to combine the acnomic and political struggles of labor in one organization was the distinguishing feature of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, and the Alliance

teason why a carpenter should not rise to the realization of the fact that the immediate economic battles within his trade are ineffective to remove all the social evils under which he is suffering and why he should not recognize the necessity of concerted working. class action in the political arena, which is, after all, but a reflection of the great economic class struggle. True, the curpenter may and often does realize the fact. But he does so, not as a carpenter, but as a working-man, a member of the working class as a whole. And so do some shoemakers, and so do some miners, and crafts; and as soon as they do that, they cease to act in this particular as members of their respective trades, but unite as a general workingmen's party for the purposes of advancing the general interests of labor which.

This is the origin of all Socialist parties, and this is the great point which distinguishes them from trade unions. Both organizations are based on the analysis moved by economic motives; but one moves coneciously, while the question-why do you trust the trade unions with the economic struggle of the workingmen, and why do you not want to trust them with the political struggle?

conscious workingmen, every use of whom has joined the party with a full recognition of the fact that the interrecognition of the fact that the interposed to those of the class of exploi-ters. One or scores of them may go wrong, but the party as a whole is and there is not a single instance of and there is not a single instance on record where a Socialist party as a whole was captured by capitalist politicians. But a trade-union laber party consists of elements not sorted according to their political-creed or degree of intelligence, but according to their chance occupations. In times of strong social agitation the majority of them may hold quite radical views; when the agitation is allayed they may return to their old unreasoning tradithe agliation is allayed they may re-turn to their old unreasoning tradi-tions. A union may send to-day a So-cialist delegate to the union labor con-vention, and the next day, the major-ity having changed, it may send a Democratic or Republican delegate. The political complexition of such a body is always subject to change, and that is why all "union labor" parties have hereinforce pencefully ended their.

cureers in the fold of the one or the

But the immediate interests of the working class, once it moves as a class, will conduct if to Socialism, argues Comrade Harriman. This is somewhat more than ecanomic determinism; this is fatalism. For if we should rely on the economic forces to teach the on the economic forces to teach the working class Socialism, we might as well give up all propagands of Socialism as useless. As a matter of fact, however, the economic conditions make our propagands possible, but intelligent human agencies are required to do the work and must do it in an do the work, and must do it in an organised, and intelligent

To sum up: Trade unions are organigations of trades for trade purposes; that is what they derive their name from. At times of great labor agintion such unions may temporarily dis-regard the primary object of their cre-ation and may inaugurate a political working- class movement. But that can only happen where there is no or-ganized political working-class morement of any significance in the field Where there is a party representing support the old one. (The excitement of the coal strike last fall did not re-sult in the formation of a new party, but served to swell the vote of our party.) In the present state of our movement it is, therefore, not at all likely that the Union Labor party will develop any appreciable strength, and if it should it would tend to create confusion in the ranks of the labor movement, and it would be our duty to combat rather than encourage its growth. After years of persistent work and patient drudgery, after maintain-ing its political integrity throughout its hardest struggles, our party has for the first time in its existence, attained a position of some significance in the political field of this country. Shall we now, when success sems to becken us, forsake the position for a phantom movement, untried and untested? Surely it would be a poor way of per-forming our self-imposed task in the

labor movement.

MORRIS HILLQUIT.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

(Continued from page 2.) sideration.

However, as a result of this experi ence we submit that while the soli-darity of the labor movement so desirable in a strike requires us to greatly lessen if not entirely refrain from political activities in the strike district, it on the contrary, constitutes good cause and reason for pushing propaganda and organization elsewhere with renewed vigor,

.The American Labor Union.

Labor Union and the American Fed-Denver, from May 26 to June 7, inclu are well known to your committee and we rejoiced in common with all comrades throughout the country, over the addition to the roster of labor or ganizations that endorsed the International Socialist program. Our pleasure, however, was not unmixed with mis-giving when we learned that the American Labor Union had determined to remain separate from and independent of the established trade union move-ment, and actually proposed to enter actively into competition with it on a

tive concern, when a few weeks after the A. I. U. convention we received a letter dated June 20 from the head-quarters of said organization at Butte, Montana, and signed by Clarence Smith, its secretary-treasurer, contain-ing the following: 1. A copy of the resolution adopted

organization intended to carry out the spirit of said declaration and to do so would require it to operate in conjunc tion with the National Committee of the Socialist Party.

that they work together in the interest

other reactionary forces, would en-deavor to destroy the American Labor Union owing to its political attitude.

whether or not suported by ua. Your committee will take note that in this statement of the breach be-

tween the two economic organisations, the causes given are solely political. There was no mention of economic dif-ferences between them. In reply to this communication, we wrote to Com-rade Beauth as follows:

prevent fratricidal strife and fights in dated July 21st, from F. W. Ott, s

member of the Executive Board of the A. L. U., informing us that he was about to start out to organize unions of the A. L. U., and requesting a commis-sion as organizer for the Socialist Party, and such financial aid as we could afford. We call the attention of your com-

mittee to the significance of this letter and the consequences involved to the Socialist movement by the possibility of our acquiescence in Comrade Ott's request.
Since the outbreak of he

ngainst the A. F. of I. was being waged solely on political grounds; and that the partizans of the A. I. U. were

setually organizing locals of the Social

ist Party in conjunction with the A. L. U. without authority from the National Committee or any subdivision of our

party so far as we know, the Socialist

Party was thereby being made a party to the buttle between the A. L. U. and

In view of the wide publicity being

given to this development and the fact that the silence and inscivity of the

National Organization was being con

strued in every section of the country as a passive acquiescence in if not ap-

probation of the programme of the A.

terests of the general labor movement of which the Socialist Party is but an

integral part, required that we state

the position of our party in no uncer-tain terms. As a result the Local

Quorum on Augt 2 issued its reso intions on the 'A. L. U. with which

our committee is familiar. The principle upon which the A. I.

U. proposed to attack the A. F. of L. was identical with that raised by the S. T. and L. A. This is proven by the fact that the claims which they put forth in extenuation of their course.

not sufficient evidence of its ultimate design, the convention of the A. L. U. learnshed all doubt by passing a resolution inviting a section of the S. T. &

I. A. to uffillate on the ground of com-

has been and still is guilty of the

foulest and most unlevolent acts of disruption, not alone against the trade-union movement but against the Social-

All of the alleged grievances of the

A. L. U. were cited by the Socialist Labor Party as its reasons for starting the S. T. & L. A. allying the economic

organization with the political in an attempt to improve the former by making its methods conform to the pro-

gram of the latter.

The error discosed by this policy

consists in the fact that our western comrades became impatient with the progressive revolutionary methods of

the existing tradeunion movement;

utterly repudiated it is an emancipat-

ing factor, on the contrary declaring it reactionary; and they adopted a policy

What their concept was may be judged by the fact that the highest

of the "new movement" declared as the main basis of their action, their conviction, that the tradeunion move-

ment as at present constituted did not

and could not "materially better the condition" of the wage-working class; that it was "antiquated," its policies

and methods ridiculous and that it was

The "Tradeunion Resolutions" adopt-

ed by the Unity Convention distinctly recognized the existing tradeunion

movement as an emancipating factor

of the wageworking class, and niedged

the Socialist Party to its upbuilding and unification. It is for your com-mittee to decide whether our acts have

been in accordance with the policy out-lined in said resolutions.

The Situation in California.

The circumstances which have given

rise to the party situation in California,

"unable to protect its members."

towards it calculated to "kill or cure."

tween the A. L. U. and the A. F. of L. the champions of the American Labor Union have and still continue to design nate the American Federation of Labor as "organized scalbery," not to men-tion other ephthets of a coinage not unfamiliar to those of us who remember some recent and bitter experiences in the Socialist movement. We fore-saw these developments, being warned in advance of their coming, by the access attending the launching of the American Labor Union. The strong invective and violent philipple with which the A. F. of L. was assailed on that occassion by comrades very protal-nent in the Socialist movement, was accepted by many, especially in th West, as committing the Socialist Party to the support of the A. L. U. Regardless of this, the question be-fore as involved in the request of Comrade Oft, was what assurance we had should we authorize an organizer of the A. I., U. to act conjointly as organizer of the Socialist Party, that the Socialist Party would be disassociated from and relieved of responsibility for any hostile acts committed by him against the interests and organization of the A. F. of L. We decided that according to the tradeunion resolutions adopted at the Unity Convention, we could not issue an organizer's commission to Comrade Ott: that in view of the fact that the fight of the A. L. U.

New York Keb 0

the political object was regarded with higher consideration than an imme-diate economic achievement; the politi-cal organization and its aims assumed precedence and superiority over the economic organization and this is best flustrated by the fact that while the National Committee appealed to the Socialist movement for strike funds, the Pennsylvania State Committee protested and issued a conflicting appeal for strike propaganda funda. This unfortunately placed the State and Na-tional Committee at cross purposes ninking the party appear divided against itself at a time when united action of the whole labor movement should have been the highest con-

The manner in which the Nationa Committee became involved in the centroversy between the American eration of Labor, may be briefly stated as follows: The convention of the American Labor Union was held at

national scale.
Our misgivings developed into posi-

by the convention committing said or-ganisation to the platform and pro-gram of the Socialist Party. 2. A statement to the effect that said

2. A statement to the effect that the success of both the Socialist Party and the American Labor Union required

4. A statement to the effect that the

are already quite well known to your committee and will be so much further clucidated by the comrades present 5. A direct request for information upon just exactly what support they could count on from the Socialist Party in the impending conflict, and furthermore, a statement that they would make the fight for Socialism whether and supported by make the safety of the socialism whether the safety of the socialism whether the safety of the socialism whether the safety of t here as to render any details uppesary in this report. The issue involved has become fairly well defined and the efforts of both sides in California for vindication of their policy has forced the issue upon the attention of the party throughout the country. Your Local Quorum and National

Secretary while requested by various party organisations to state the posi-tion of the national organisation, have carefully refrained from any exprescided to refer the entire matter to the national committee as a whole for its

appreciate the fullest possible information in regard to the troubles in Se

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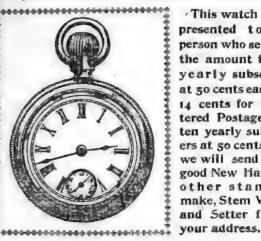
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We also sent out a letter of inquiry to all of the state secretaries similar one sent out a year ago, just prior to the meeting of your committee, re-questing information about the general standing of the party in the re-spective states, and we included, mong others, questions touching the existence of Union Labor parties.

We have received replies from alx-teen states, not including California, and in none of these, with the possible exception of Montana, are there any Union Labor Parties identical in any vital respect to those in San Francisco and Los Angeles. In Connecti cut there are economic leagues oper-ating in eleven or twelve cities, but these can in no sense be regarded as bona fide labor parties. The essential difference that we find between them and the California movements is comprised in the maner of formation, class membership and democratic conduct, in the case of Los Angeles and San Francisco the political parties were purely a reflex of the trade union movement and directly formed by it-movements from within and not from without the trade unions.

in Montana, there was a Union Labor Party in Deer Lodge County, which succeeded in electing commundes to the legislature. Immediately after election it changed its name to Social ist Party and became an integral part of the Socialist Party of Montana.

It is not our intention here to offer any argument on this question, but we beg leave to suggest that the problem as it presents itself involves the fol-lowing vital questions for our investi-

Union Labor Parties of Los Angele and San Francisco. 2. The actual causes (if any) for th formation of these parties by the trade

union movement.

8. The defects (if any) that render cities, as well as in Deer Lodge County,

4. The policy which the Socialist Party should adopt under such cir-

The decision of your committee on these questions, whatever it may be, will be most far-reaching in its results, and may posibly involve consequence of good or ill to the whole labor move-ment of this country that should ap-peal to the highest motives of every member; prompt him to be sure in his own conscience of his conclusions and to weigh calmly and analytically, devoid of passion or prejudice, every point that enters into the considers

In view of the length of this report rendering it doubtful whether it will be practicable to publish it in its entirety in the columns of the party press, we conclude by recommending that your committee order a copy of same sent to each state and local organization of the Socialist Party.

"What Workingmen's Votes Can Do." by Benjamin Hanford, is one of Do," for isenjamin maintend, is one of the best propaganda leafets that you can get. It was written for use in the last campaign in New York state and was found to be so useful in bringing workingmen to a true understanding of the principles and purposes of our movement that a special edition has been prepared for use in the country at large—the same Socialist Party be-ing used in place of Social Democratic where city campaigns are now opening abould be widely distributed. Prices: 11 snonsu oe widely distributed. Prices: 12 a thousand, or 25 cents a hundred; expressage paid. Order of Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

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mittees for managing the common affairs of the capitalist class. -When the daily papers begin to discuss Socialism seriously, it is the

duty of Socialists to see that the prople learn the right of the question -Socialism means that the man

who produces comething will not have to divide up with the man who does

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VOL. XII.-NO. 47.

THE SITUATION IN GERMANY.

Socialists Waking More Trouble for the Kaiser and Capitalists.

The Parliamentary Methods of the "Law and Order" Class-The Krupp Affair -Sebel's Roply to Emparer William-Spread of Socialism Throws Ruling Classes into Panie.

waerts" publishes the circular in full with all the signatures and invites the comrades to contribute a million marks for the purpose of publishing and is-

All the emperor's anti-Socialist

for the Beichstag will be held in June.

Bebel's Reply to the Kaiser.

Bebel, the Socialist leader in the

Belchstag, recently made a sensation by his reply to the Kaiser's speeches, aithough it was necessary for him to

speak very guardedly. Foreign press dispatches give the following partial

report of Bebel's speech:
"Herr Bebel, as is often the case,

was eloquent and sarcastic. Never in the history of Germany has a monarch

been addressed in words of such brutal

frankness. Herr Bebel prefaced his re-

his voice against the party in the

party disputes of the Reichstag, for ex-

ample, when that body refused to con-

gratulate Bismarck on his birthday.

"The right of expressing one's free opinion we will not deny to any one,"

in fact, before the law, is irresponsible.

Acquees Kalser of L bol.

prought suit, the speaker undoubtedly

by every judge would have been pub-ished for libel. But the press only in

the most guarded way can consider

such attacks. The press is restricted by the criminal code, which is espe-cially severely enforced against Social-

ist papers.
"'Also, the view of the Chancellor

is not tenable, that the Kaiser in his utterances speaks as a private person. The Kaiser, no more than any other

ruler, is a private person. As often as the Kaiser appears, he appears as the

"'An exception it would be, if, like

a second Haroun al Raschid, he would go among the people and in such a dis-guise make a speech in a Social Demo-

cratic meeting. Then we would-not

to the Kaiser, but to the private per-

Democrats find ourselves is a serious

one. We are attacked, severely at-tacked, and cannot answer. Are you surprised if therefore a feeling of hatred should arise against the Kaiser?

"I ask the gentlemen of the Ex-treme Left, the most loyal among the loyal, if you were so treated as we

have been for years, would you be im-bued with the same feelings of loyalty? There was a time when you of the

Right were in a very excited spirit and

when in conservative circles of Prussia and of Germany more cases of less

and of Germany more cases of less majesté occurred then elsewhere in the

German Empire. This was in the be-

ginning of the nineties, in the time of

leader was ever punished for insulting the Prince Regent of Bavaria, the King of Wurtemberg, or the Grand

Duke of Hesse. These gentlemen ob-serve the restraint which is placed on them as constitutional monarchs. They do not engage, if I may so express it, in party politics. The Kaiser, on the

other hand, acts entirely universal.

"The Chancellor declared that he did not wish to see the Kaiser a Phil-

istine. I do not wish that a Prince

should be more a Philistine than any one else, for we have too many Phil-istines in Germany already." The Kai-

per does not need to be a Philistine, but

we do not like the way in which he

has attacked us.
"It is but natural that impulsive

natures, as many of us are, should

feel the necessity to vent their feelings. But we cannot do this either here or outside of the Reichstag, as the Presi-

dent has prevented us. If I spoke of the Kaiser in the same tone that he spoke of Social Democracy it would re-

sult very badly for me indeed. There fore I must speak with the greatest reserve, although I also belong to the impulsive natures.

"Let us consider what the Kaiser

The position in which we Social

Kaiser.

proper answer.

continued. 'In this case it cannot

bye-elections. The general

answers to the capitalistic

During the last few months the Ger- | tional Economic League. The "Voi man Socialists have so harrassed and embarrassed the government as to enrage the Kaiser and bring conster-nation and dismay to the ruling class.

In his determination to maintain great military establishment the Ger-Emperor has been seeking to greatly increase the tariff tax on food products. As this burden would fail most heavily on the working class, the Socialists used every possible means to secure the defeat of the law. So successful were their tactics that the gov ental parties were compelled to gag-rule in order to force the bill through. This violation of parliament ary law and constitutional right by the agrarians and clericals was no flaon in conservative circles. The recent proceedings in the German Reichstag show once again that the capitalist class which poses as the defender of 'law and order' will stop at no meth-

ods, however illegal, to attain its ends.

As a reward for forcing the tariff law through, the Emperor offered Chancellor Von Bülow the title of The title was declined, Von Billow probably realizing that the title of Prince, given to Hismarck for its so much greater, would when awarded for such a shameful and petty suc

The Krupp Affair.

One of the greatest heneficiaries of the military policy and the strongest supporters of imperial despotism was Herr Krupp, the head of the great armor and ordnance firm. The Berlin "Vorwnerts," the great Socialist daily. published an exposure, that Krupp was practising the fuost revolting "unnat-ural vices" at his winter residence on the island of Caprl.

A littel suit was at once started against "Vorwaerts," but Krupp died a few days later.

p few days later.

The Emperor saw as oportunity in this fact to turn public sentiment against the Socialists, and attended the funeral and made a most violent attack upon the Socialist movement, defending Krupp's character, sulogis-ing him as a public benefactor and friend of the workingman, and chi ing the Socialists with his death. Th enpitalist press of America, which joined the Emperor in his laudation of Krupp and rebuke of the "wicked Soinlists," in almost every case failed to ention the real nature of the Krupp In answer to the Emperor's culogy of Krupp's "generosity" and "benevolence," "Vorwaerts" showed that the Krupp system of insurance, pensions, etc., for employees, was sim-ply a shrewd method of reducing increasing exploitation, and de wages, increasing exponention, and de-stroying the last vestige of personal illberty. It has since become known that the Emperor was considering a re-quest of Krupp's wife that he be de-prived of legal rights and placed under a guardian on account of his habita, and that physicians were sent to examine that physicians were sent to examine into his sanity just before he died. It in supposed that he committed suicide.

If is body was so carefully guarded that the true manner of his death could not be learned.

The libel suit against the "Vor-The Hoet suit against the "vor-waerts" was dropped. The Krupp af-fair has again exposed the kypocrisy of the Emperor and the degeneracy of the ruling class. Before the abandonment of the prosecution the secret po-lice tried to bribe one of the employees of the "Vorwaerts" to tell the secrets of the Socialist organ; the money was accepted and the fact then published in "Vorwaerts" with an announcement that the money would be refunded to cratic paper or Social Democratic the police if called for.

Capitalists Alarmed.

"Vorwaerts" publishes a secret cir-cular signed by the leaders of the feudal pobility and industrial plutoc racy, and appealing to the capitalist elements for contributions to a fund tions to a fund publishing and distributing eight mil lion pamphlets against Socialism. The circular begins as follows: "Right Honorable Sir: The Social

Democracy received, in the Reichstag's elections, vote: 1881-312,000; 1884—550,000; 1895—763,000; 1896—1,427,000; 1893—1,787,000; 1896—2,212,-000, and would probably poll two and votes in the coming expect to poil 3,000,000 votes, at least, so the leaders have declared at their national convention in Munich. The national convention in Munich. The Socialist party will then contest the nd hallot in still more election precincis than in 1898 and expects to win tensity of industrial, denominational, and national autogouisms between the non-Socialist parties, even in those pre-cincts where such a possibility was not in the last thirteen years, in various variations, has said of the "inner enemy." To a deputation of miners in

anticipate a considerable increase of Socialist representatives in the Reichstag, who now number 58, and thus a greater influence of this party, which tag, who now number 58, and thus a the empire and the Fatherland. Sep-greater influence of this party, which tember, 1895, we were called a mob of is already strongly feit in the Reichs | men, not worthy to bear the name of tag. What a danger it would be to have the Socialists assume a domination murder of the manufacturer Schwartz ing position in the Reichstag needs no at Muelhausen, which was not our fault, it was said: "Another victim of

explanation.

"To forestall this danger with all our strength is a duty which is distated by national, social, industrial, and ethical motives."

This sounds very much like the circulars of our own American National Association of Manufacturers and National of the strength of the soldiers of the Raiser, even if he gave a command to shoot against father and mother.

"Hecently the party was not only

completely condemned, but in the latest

rected against us as representatives of the party. The German workmen the party. The German workmen were asked to separate from us "dangerous people.

A Pointed DeRance.

"If the strongest party of Germany is treated in this fashion, these are things, regardless of what political ylews which one may hold, which deserve attention. We are the strongest party, and after the next election—without any second less than a party of the control of th ut any exaggeration—we shall be

such in a higher degree.

"We endeavor to judge objectively when Princes, according to our opin-ion, have done good. We have always willingly acknowledged it, even toward the Kniser. What reason abould we have to be against rulers? As republicans we are against the monarchy, but not opponents of rulers. It is with speeches and the Krupp affair have only resulted in heavily increasing the Socialist vote in various municipal and them as with our position to the hour-grois society, for which we do not hold

every single member responsible.

"A Prince is born as a Prince. Is it his fault? By chance he has been a ruler, and if a Prince is human, is not personal toward us in his opposition, we shall never personally oppose him. Monarchy is an institution, no question of person. It has grown on historical foundation.

"Therefore we are the strongest of ponents of the Anarchists, who preach the murder of rulers. There is no greater mannity than attacks on rulers -tirst, because the rulers are per innocent: secondly, because sonally only the followers of the monarchy are benefited, and, thirdly, because such attacks do no good.

frankness. Herr Benet prefaces and re-marks by stating that on the previous day Count von Bülow had repudiated the personal attacks made on the Kat-ser. The Kaiser, however, he declared, at every opportunity spoke of Social Democracy, and had repeatedly raised by voice against the party in the "Herr Bebel then paid his compliments to the Crown Prince in these words: 'Not enough that the Kalses appears against us, now also comes th trongest fashion. Furthermore, the Crown Prince. This youth of twenty also speaks of "miserable ones." (Elen Kaiser had repeatedly interfered in the

" 'What has this young man done i allow himself such language? If we are called "miserable ones," this does not anger us. The name will become title of honor, as did that of the Guise, be denied—a ruler enjoys in a constitu-tional state an exclusive position. He is constituionally irresponsible; yes, which means beggars. Perhaps we will call our next party convention the Parteling of the Elenden.

" 'I am of the opinion that the roung man has something else to do than to insult the strongest party of Germany. "'If many of the speeches made against my party had been made by another man, and if one of us had Such language cannot belp him very nuch in his future position.

"He then returned to the Emperor Recent speeches of the Kaiser," h said, 'have resulted in expressiloyalty. In the Ruhr district, in Mag-deburg, in Stettin, the workmen bave been compelled to sign addresses against their own conviction. In the Zillerthal and the Riesengebirge a peech of the Kaiser, in which refer nce is made to the good economic con dition of the workmen, was posted is a weaving establishment where the weekly wage is from 2 marks (50 cents) to 7 marks (\$1.75) a week-starvation

" 'In many cases-I refer to the Gru In many cases—I refer to the tru-son works in Magdeburg—workmen who refused to sign addresses of loyalty were discharged. We told them: "Undersign. If the employers wish to be lied to, lie to them." "Bebel closed his peroration in thes

words "'We have now conditions in Ger many which can be compared only with those in the Bome of the Casars or in Byzantium-Byzantiam on the one side and Casarism on the other the upper classes of Germany. He who looks around well knows what cow ardice, what lack of character, what fearful lack of courage axists every-Every one crouches, all en deavor to gain money and advan

GENERAL COMMITTEE

At last Saturday's meeting of the General Committee of Local New York Comrades Abrams and Searing presidcts Caprivi and Marschail.

"Other German rulers, unlike the Kaiser, are not in the foreground. I do not remember that a Social Demo-5th A. D., 2d and 8th A. D., 12th A. D., 27th A. D., and 29th A. D. were absent. The special order of business—the

finances of the local-was discussed at length. It was decided to raise the commend to the City Executive Com mittee that stens be taken to the end stead of for the locals separately, to be supported by the locals in the great-er city in proportion to their member-ship. The Auditing Committee reported the books in good condition.

Comrade Bowerman's resignation from the State Committee was accept-ed and Courtenay Lemon elected in his

t The delegates of the 18th and 20th A. D., the 21st A. D., the 24th A. D., and the 35th A. D., Br. 2, by instruction, introduced resolutions against the action of the National Con precipitately removing the headquar-ters without awaiting the result of a general vota. Action was deferred, however, pending Sunday's party meet-ing, at which National Committeeman Hillauit was to report.

-For information in regard to th Socialist Party in Massachusetts address Dan A. White, State Secretary, 907 Winthrop Building, Boston.

-For information about the Social York address Henry L. Slobodin, State Secretary, 00 Grand avenue, New York

-For information in regard to the Social Democratic Party in New York City address or call on Jas. N. Wood, Organiser, Labor Lyceum, 64 East

-For information about the Social ist movement in Pennsylvania address Fred W. Long, State Secretary, Sc claiist Headquarters, 1365 Arch street, Philadelphia.

DAILY GLOBE FAIR, ACTIVITY OF

Unions Showing Increased Interest in the Undertaking-

Fourteen Organizations Added to the Rell at Last Session of the Bally Blobe Conference -- Notes und Amounts in Regard to the Fair.

The last meeting of the Daily Glob Conference held on Thursday, Feb. 12. was well attended and counderable work for the Fair was done. Fourteen new unions affiliated themselves with the Conference at this meeting, which shows how the daily paper proposition is taking hold of the labor organism tions in this city.

Comrades representing the different district, organisations of the party are reminded, not to fall to appear at these conferences, for there has, been in the past a lack of littlefidance of such deled The various districts of the party should see that delegates are elected who will attend to the duty imposed upon them,

The next meeting of the Daily Globa Conference will take place at the La-bor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, on Thursdiff,"Fell, 26," as that body has decided to most twice a month until after the Fair.

The next meeting of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Associa-tion, which should regularly be held on Feb. 23, is postponed until the secand Manday in March, in view of the fact that Feb. 23 th'h legal holiday and the day of the "Volkszeitung" Jubilee,

Sale of Tickets.

From present indications it seems that the tickets for the Fair are going very well. Comrades should see that their organizations are supplied and the Fair advertised as extensively as esible. Members of any organiza-ons which have not yet been supplied

Recretary Butscher of the fact, so that the oversight may be corrected. Heturns for tickets sold should be made as promptly as possible, as a con-siderable amount of money is needed to cover preliminary expenses. All, re-turns are to be made to the Secretary; William Purscher at 64 Fact Fourth

In general no public acknowledgment can be made through The Works can be made through The Worker for tickets sold, on account of limits tions of space, but by special reques the Secretary notes that the Trusk Makers' Union has bought \$3 worth and the International Arbeiter Union stützungs Versin \$5 worth.

Callection of Presents.

Many of the comrades are heeding the request of the Committee in seed-ing in the presents they have either donated personally or collected from others. All who hold donation books were asked to see to it that the presents on their books are sent to 64 East Fourth street at once, and when the presents are of such a nature as to require the sending of a wagon the Committee requests that they be notified.

Within about a fortnight the Execu tive Committee will call a general meeting of all bodies interested in the undertaking for the purpose of electing the committees needed at the Fair and assign to each committee the work ft will be called upon to do prior to and during the Fair.

NEW JERSEY.

At the last regular meeting of the State Committee the following resolution for amendment of the state con attution was offered by Delegate Fred-erick Kraft of Hudson County, was adopted and ordered to be embodied in a referendum and submitted to the

"Resolved, That votes counted on referendum in New Jersey be counted only when such votes are cast (as cer-tified by the chairman and secretary of the branch) by members in good standing, at a regular meeting of the branch, and that members desiring to vote shall be required to produce their due-cards in evidence of membership and good standing." The vote on this referendum must

be in the hands of the State Secretary after that time will be counted

At the same meeting of the State Committee, the State Secretary was given instructions, based on a protest of the Third Ward Branch of West Hoboken, endorsed by the Eleventh Ward Branch of Jersey City, to take a new referendum on place and time for boiding state convention. The following blaces and dates will be voted on: Places-Camden, Camden County; Jersey City, Hudson County; Paterson,

Jersey City, Hudson County; Paterson, Passalc County; Trenton, Mercer County; Newark, Essex County; Butherford, Bergen County; Hoboben, Hudson County; Dates—May 10; May 30; July 4; Labor Day.

For this referendum also all votes must be neturned on or before March 7 and the return from such branch must bear the certification of the Chairman and Secretary to the correctness of return, the acknowledgment of the Financial Secretary of the right of all recorded to vote, and the seal of the all recorded to vote, and the seal of the branch. Blanks have been sent to all

All returns are to be made to the State Secretary, H. R. Kearns, Arting

"What a luxury a clear con-science in," exclaimed the high-mission statesman. "Yes," answered Senatur Berghum, "it's a luxury. But it had a necessity."—Washington Star.

READ THIS AND PASS IT OF.

MANUFACTURERS

The Latest Circular from Mr. Parry's Association.

Declares that Organized Capitalist in-Suence Has Effected the Emasculation of the Eight-Hour Bill and Urges Still More Vigorous Action-Capitalists Will Stand by Friends in High Pisons.

The Worker has at various times during the past aix months given con-siderable notice to the activity of the National Association of Manufacturers, whose utterances are important as showing the class-consciousness of the capitalist class. We have just received a copy of another circular issued by this body to the large employers of the country, which is perhaps the best of all. We reproduce it in full:

"Dear Sirs:-The efforts recently put forth by the members of the National Association of Manufacturers and its friends caused the Senate Committee on Education and Labor as to amend the Compers Eight-Hour Bill, just re-ported to the Senate, that it is no longer accentable to the American Federation of Lahor; indeed, they are determined to try to bring up for con-sideration in the Senate the original House bill with all its unconstitutional, destructive, and preposterous provi-

"They will succeed in this unless the manufacturing and employing interests of the country resist to a man their continuing coercion. We have their continuing coercion. We have nents are still fighting with a new

"Please write at once to the two Renators from your state, urging that at all hazards they resist any effort to call up either the amended Senate bill or the original House bill; urging that with ticketh are requested to inform any legislation of the sort would be secretary Butscher of the fact, so that great menace and wrong to all the manufacturing and employing interests. any legislation of the sort would be a and, worse even than that, to all em ployees; pointing out the hard condi-tions that would be put upon you by such radical legislation; insisting that turns are to be made to the Secretary. It means a 20 per cent. confinention of William Butscher, at 64 East Fourth rour investment in plant and the addistreet, not through The Worker, and tional confiscation of just so much for additional wages; and especially point ing out that the manufacturers and employers of the country are united as never before, not merely to resist the unreasonable encroachments of organ ized labor, but from now on to stand by their friends in high places who are willing to be courageous enough to do what is absolutely right.

"Be sure to find in this mail, copy of our eight-hour document, full of arguments and worthy of your attention because it has been three months in preparation, requiring 90,000 entries. Please make your letter strong. Please have your Senators understand that you and your-friends will resist this business in the last ditch.

"Also please advise our Mr. Cushing what you have done, so that your cooperation with us and our co-operation with you may be as effective as pos-

"Respectfully yours,"
"Marshall Gushing, "D. M. PARRY, "President"

The "eight-hour document" referred to is a book of 236 pages, entitled "Overwhelming Business and Patriotic Reasons Against the Eight-Hour Bill," and containing an appeal to the Senate Committee on Education and Labor against the bill and statements from some three thousand manufactur ing firms all over the United States, declaring their opposition to any such legislation on behalf of the working men. Copies of this book have been supplied to Senators and Congress and to the capitalists in the Associa on, but it is carefully kept away from the public.

Some of the most active men in the National Association of Manufacturers, who are there so violently denouncing labor organizations, are also members of the National Economic League, in which they alternate between sir the workers not to listen to those who inik of class antagonism

Such a sort of animal is the typical capitalist. Duplicity is the very breath of his life.

LABOR SECRETARIAT. Chas. Schratt presided at the general meeting of the Labor Secretariat.

Credentials were accepted from Bakers Nos. 1 and 16, Carpenters Nos. 375, 464, 497, and 513, Butchers No. 211, Brewers No. 1, and Cigar Makers Nos. 90 and 149. Laborers' Protective Union No. 4 and United Carriage and Wagon Makers' Branch 2 were ad-mitted to membership. Donations for the reserve fund were made as follows: Iron Workers No. 42, \$50; Brewers No. 1, \$25; Bakers No. 50, \$10; Butchers No. 174, \$15; Cigar Makers No. 90, \$20; Carpenters No. 309, \$12; Machinists No. 335, \$3; Bakers No. 1, \$10; Cake Bakers No. 7, \$5. J. Hill-quit of counsel for the Secretariat made a report for the month showing mitter reported the beautiful the best ef order, and the financial report for the quarter showed that the Secretariat making sheady progress. Cake Bak-ral complaints to the Factory Inspe-ber about unsanitary bakeshops, but without result, and also asked to be nished with a copy of the labo laws. The matters were referred to the attorney. B. Neubert, J. Kern, and F. Pflaum were chosen as a committee to visit Carpanters No. 12. The mem bership of the Secretariat is now 10, 608. The next meeting will be or yeb. 32.

FOR SUFFRAGE IN SWEDEN.

Preparations for Decisive Struggle in 1904.

New York Executive Committee for Promoting General Suffrage in Sweden Tells of Past Efforts and Present Status of the Movement-Social Democratic Party Against Forces of Reaction.

An interesting statement and appeal has been issued by the New York Executive Committee for Promoting ieneral Suffrage in Sweden. committee consists of M. Ponedel, Treasurer, 232 E. Eighty-eighth street, New York; A. Skanberg, Secretary, 83 Hunter avenue, Long Island City; E. Nordman, 301 W. 148th street, New York: G. Sjöholm, 321 E. Ninth street New York; and C. J. Miller, 85 Duffield street, Brooklyn. We print the statement in full:

"Fellow Workingmen and Comrades: "To most of you it is no doubt well known that the people's struggle for an extension of the suffrage in Sweden las from the beginning met with the bitterest opposition on the part of the privileged classes, an opposition which has only grown more obstinate and brazen as the revolt against the old system has grown in might and the cry for justice has rung out more clear and loud and determined.

Petitions Had No Effect.

"For several decades this just demand of the people took the more modest form of pleading and petitioning through such press organs as arose in the cause and through the very few real representatives of the common people in the Riksdag (parliament), who in a few districts were elected in spite of the absurd existing system of voting. In 1895 the popular demand for suffrage reform culminated in an organized effort and the holding of a and mass petitions to the Crown were decided upon, and later these were

duly presented, but all in vain,
"The Social Democratic Party, the
organised workingmen's party of Sweden, then saw and concluded that something else than petitioning must be resorted to, and discussed plans of a general strike of all the organised workers and their sympathisers, as a means of gaining a-bearing and break-ing the barriers raised against the igpored non-voters and their demand for political justice.

"The old so-called 'Liberal party," which had posed as champion of the suffrage movement, was too mild or timid to favor such radical measures as a general strice, and from that time on the Social Democratic Party has been recognized as the party which is to carry the cause of universal suffrage to victory in Sweden.

"It became known at the opening of the Riksdag in January of last year that the King and Cabinet were pre-paring a bill, to be presented to the Riksdag towards the close of that year's sessions, proposing a constitu-tional amendment about the suffrage; and it also became known that the bill was a mere sham and that the 'reform' the Crown proposed was almost worse

than no reform at all.

This aroused the people generally and the working class especially, and they decided to be up and doing some-thing—anything—to kill that bill and at the same time strike the stubborn conservative opposition a blow that would be felt. The workers of the land decided to take the suffrage ques-tion into their own hands; and so they did. When the bill was to be finally passed upon in the Riksdag in April of last year, the organized workingmen pause in their work, held opposition meetings, and otherwise made demon-strations denunciatory of the bill. In Stockholm and at other places the authorities, trying to stille these demonstrations, ordered the police to scatter the crowds, and this was done in such a fashion that the Twentieth n the struggle for general suffrage in

"Neither the more peaceful nor the bloody parts of that struggle need be told here in detail. It is sufficient to say that the privileged classes in Sweden have proven from the beginning of the struggle to the present moment that they are not going to give way to the demand for suffrage vent it. And the workingmen are just as determined to wring the power from their oppressors by the means at the workingmen's disposal. The three days' 'strike' last spring abowed what might be accomplished with tweapon if there is the proper fu and preparation behind it. Those who oppose general suffrage made the same observation and are making prepara-tions accordingly. Thus it is made plain that the workers must make their preparations.

"Nothing will be done in the matter on either side during the present Riks-dag. The final struggle will be during the Rikedag of 1904. The adheren to press arresistibly on for their full right and nothing less.
"It is not necessary to dwell here
upon the details of what the Socialists

in Sweden are going to do and what the preparations are. It is sufficient for us now to state, that the Executive Committee of the Social Democratic Party in Sweden has sent an appeal to be forwarded to the workingmen of this country and such others as may

IS THE PUBLIC TO BLAME FOR BAD TRANSIT SERVICE?

The newspapers report that the ele- | parties have got just what they would vated railway employees of New York City are organizing: The "Times" adds that "the employees say they have grievances, but refuse to state what they are." This is delightful. Only a week before, the "Times" told us that the ticket-choppers were working twelve hours a day for \$1.47, and that many of them are being "promoted" to be trainmen without any increase of wages. Perhaps the "Times" does not consider such a condition as that of a legitimate grievance.

The passengers on the elevated roads submit to be hustled, herded, jammed, and smothered, like a lot of sheep, for the glory and profit of the Goulds. They complain sometimes, of course; so do sheep bleat pitifully, sometimes; that is all the good it does them. Perhaps if the employees pluck up spirit to organize and demand better treatment the "dear public" may wake up to a realization that it too has wrongs and power to redress them.

The report of the Manhattan Rell. way Company for the last year shows a reduction of operating expenses and a big increase in gross receipts. The Goulds and their partners may well be satisfied. Equally satisfactory is the showing of the Whitney-Brady-Widener-Rockefeller Metropolitan and Union companies, controlling the surface lines. And equally outrageous is the treatment of employees and of passengers by these companies. And now Governor Odell's bl-

partizan State Railroad Commission adds insult to injury by saving that the responsibility for these abuses rests upon the city and not upon the companies. Because the city government, which has given away franchises and street privileges of almost incalculable value for a mere fraction of what they are worth and with virtually no conditions attached for the protection of the public and which has allowed the transit companies to dodge the greater part of their taxes-because the city government has not given these companies gratis absolute ly everything they asked, the Railroad Commission says the city governmen has obstructed the improvement of the service. Messrs. Greatsinger, Vreeland, and the rest of them, it seems, have been yearning to lay hands of blessing upon us, for lo these many years, but a stiff-necked and perverse generation refused to be blessed.

And yes, in another sense, it is true that the people of New York-or, at least, the voters of New York-are responsible, that they have themselves to thank for the injury and the insult They have persisted in believing them selves incompetent to manage their own affairs, in believing that it is necessary to depend on the "enter prise" of certain bondholders and stockholders, that without the aid of these capitalists street railways capot be built or operated or any other industry carried on. Both old parties have held to this view, in theory most of the time and in practice always, and of the time and in practice always, and do not try, you will be to be those who have supported the two old

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Only the Socialists have really & right to complain. We do complain, as much of the dull or timid southy of our fellow citizens as of the capitalists greed. The Social Democratic Party. applying its fundamental principles to this question of rapid transit, has consistently and persistently declared that the elevated, surface, and underground railways and the ferries ought to be owned by the city; that they ought to be operated by the city, not for profit, but for the public service; that the millions of dollars which now go annually-nay, monthly-into the pockets of non-producing bondholders and stockholders should be used to extend and improve the service and to increase the pay and reduce the working hours of the employees.

This program is not to the taste of Mr. Belmont, Mr. Whitney, Mr. Crimmins. Mr. Hill, or the other eminent gentlemen who dominate the Democratic party in this city and state Neither does it appeal to such influential citizens as Senators Depew and Platt, Governor Odeil, and Mayor Law on the Republican side. These mea believe in private enterprise and individual responsibility-the responsibility of the individual workingman to create private profits for the enterprising capitalist. They are moved by an intelligible self-interest and classinterest and the theories of both their parties consistently support them.

The question is, Why should not the mass of workingmen act with equal intelligence and consistency for their own self-interest and class-interest against these eminent gentlemen? This question is worth considering.

The next time you, as a passes nd an employee, feel inclined to awour, at the street-railway companies, just stop and think calmly about this mas-

Consider whether the program of the Social Democratic Party is not favorable to your interests and the programs of the two old parties favorable to the interests of your expiditers.

Consider that you have a vote to cast next November, just as weighty as George Gould's vote, or William C. Whitney's or P. A. B. Widener's or John D. Rockefeller's, Consider thak these men are going to vote against public ownership, against the Social Democratic Party. Make up your mind that you will vote against them, for the Social Democratic Party.

Consider, also, that you are one of many; that you have a brain and a tongue; that you can help to educate and organize the exploited many against the ruling few. Consider that you have just about eight months in which to use your influence. Make up your mind to lose no time. Talk Seclalism to your neighbors. Distribute
The Worker among your fellow workers. Bring your friends to meetings of the Social Democratic Party.

You have no idea, perhaps, of the in-uence one earnest and honest man fluence one earnest and honest man can exert. You will be surprised at the good you can do if you try. If you

of contributions to a General Strike | fund, we are

"This appeal was sent in June last to

The New York Committee.

persons in New York, known to the Executive Committee in Stockholm, and they in turn left the matter in the hands of an assemblage of Socialists in public meeting on June 14, 1902, which meeting was mentioned at the time in The Worker. This meeting took the matter in hand and the Ex done sundry work on the matter and hereby comes before the readers of The Worker with the appeal above re-

It may be mentioned here that the Committee, thinking that the Swedish paper 'Arbetaren' (S. L. P. organ) ought to be the proper medium to be used in this matter, has asked it to lend a hand. But, owing to the incurable obstinacy of its editor, nothing of any real benefit is to be expected from that quarter. "The Executive Committee in New

York for collecting a fund for the suf-frage cause in Sweden is now sending out to a number of prominent comrades some printed matter concerning that work. The Committee may turn mostly to Swedish-born comrades when sending this mail-matter and when establishing sub-committees, but of course this in no way means that all the helpers in this work must be Swedes, much less that we expect aid from Scandinavians only. We are in-ternationals and when we see that we can, by a little financial aid, strike a blow at oppression anywhere, and thereby help millions of our comrades to take a great-step towards the attainment of justice and freedom, we feel

it our duty to do so.
"Contributions should be sent to the
Treasurer, M. Ponedel, 232 E. Eighty-

sympathize with the cause in question, | Worker will heed this appeal and cos-

"M. PONEDEL.

"A. SKANBERG,
"E. NORDMAN,

"G. SJOHOLM,

"C. J. MILLER. "Executive Committee,"

FOR NEW YORK CITY. Free public lectures, followed by answering of questions and general discussion, will be given in New York

LECTURE CALENDAR

of the Social Democratic Party, as foilows: Friday, Feb. 20, 8 p. m .-- Mrs. Mary E. Lease: "The Religion of the Twen-tieth Century." At the West Side Se-cialist Club, Clark's Hall, corner of Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue,

second floor. Friday, Feb. 20, 8 p. m.-Dr. Ingerman (in German): "Saint Simon und seine Schule." At the Socialist Edu-cational League, 953 Second avenue.

Sunday, Feb. 22, 8 p. m.-Courtenay Lemon: 'The Socialist View of the State, State Interference, and State Capitalism." At Colonial Hall, 101st

street and Columbus avenue. Sunday, Feb. 22, 8 p. m.-P. J. Cooney: "Rise of the Proletariat." At Dispensary Hall, Thirty-sixth street and Ninth avenue.

Sunday, Feb. 22, 8 p. m.—Warren Atkinson: "Socialism and Progress." At Zeltner's Morrisania Park, 170th street and Third avenue. Sunday, Feb. 22, 8 p. m.-George D.

Herron; "Socialism and Patriotism.".

At the Socialist Propaganda Club, Wurnier's Hall, 315 Washington str near Postedice, Brooklyn.
Sunday, Feb. 22, 8 p. m., Margaret

eighth street, New York City, and will Halle: "Socialism and Individuality."

be duly acknowledged in The Worker.

"Trusting that the readers of The East Broadway.

The Worker. AN ORDAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY In New York State as the Social erelig Party PUBLISHED WEEKLY 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub-lishing Association. P. O. BOX 1512.

Tolephone Call: 30 Jehn

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. invariably to advance. copies or room, per loadred 12.20 copies or room, per loadred 2.20 r neek, one year

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Restrict as accond-class matter at the Rew York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6,



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

Complaints against the business or editorial management of The Worker may be addressed to the Board of Directors, S. C. P. A., 184 William street, New York City.

Our readers will please take notice that all moneys for the Daily Globe Fair should be addressed to Wm. Butother, Secretary, 64 East Fourth street, New York, and not to this office.

The letterheads of the Connecticut State Committee bear a suggestive adaptation of scripture: "A prompt re ply turneth away wrath." Doubtless this is intended as a gentle hint to promastinating correspondents; but we find more in it than that. A large share of the trouble of this world re suits from our failure to respond mpthy to the changing demands of the time in which we live. We cauno get rid of evils by ignoring them Weeds thrive through the husbandman's neglect, but useful plants live only by his vigilant cars. One moral of this in: If you think Socialism is the cure for the social ille we now antfer, vote for it the next chance you have: you may not get another. An other moral, fitting this between-cam paign season is: If you wish Socialism come quickly, don't wait till just before Election Day, but begin to work

The Socialist Party has its internal disputes, like the aid parties. But one difference is that our disputes are over questions of principle, while those of the old parties are aquabbles over the Mistribution of matrouage and infi Another difference, resulting from this, in that we are never afraid to discuss our disagreements openly, while the old parties try to conceal theirs. Another difference is that we settle our Internal questions, a pr open discussion, by an appeal to the vote of the rank and file, while old-party disputes are settled by secret conferences endone in deals and combines among the leaders. Because the Socialist Party applies the principles of democracy management of its own party milities, it has nothing to fear from occasional internal differences.

NO LOG-ROLLING POR US.

The "Appeal to Reason"-or, t speak more strictly, A. W. Ricker, reporting the National Committee meet ing for the "Appeal"-says:

"After the Committee on Resolution had reported as above and the report was unanimously adopted, the next real struggle in the Committee was be-A National Secretary must now be chosen to serve for a year. For this office the contest, which was begun by preliminary skirmishes before the convention assembled, finally narrowe n to W. G. Critchiow of Ohio and Wm. Mailly of Massachusetta. In the earlier hours of the session, Work of Erwa had been an active candidate, and had be been an active candidate for the position, he undoubtedly could have received the support of the Meeters men, and several of the Bastern dislegates. The West, however, wished to generous with the East, and white countdevable distract of West-part. while considerable distrust of Western Socialists was manifested on the perf Courader Chren of Hassachuset, ad Hillquit of New York, and while be West by unitive could be

quarters, yet they manifested no pur-pose to exert their power, and on the final vote, Berlyn of Illinois and Chris-tiansen of Omsha voted for Mailly, thus electing him. When the referenpolemnly reminded of this most generous act on the part of the Western comrades. I think I may say that the election of Mailly is satisfactory to the Socialists in every state and territory in the Union. His fitness is unquesin the Union.

The Worker, believing it can speak from a pretty full-and accurate knowledge of the Socialists of the East, now colemniy" replies to the "Appeal"or to Comrade Ricker, as the case may be-in these terms:

We do not consider the election of Comrade Mailly as a favor to the East and a "most generous act on the part of the Western comrades." We consider it an act of wisdom on the part of the Committeemen, Eastern or Western, who voted for him heramwe consider him a man well fitted for the position-and a man above all see tional feeling and devoted only to the interests of the party at large.

If the "Appeal"-or Comrade Ricker. as the case may be-is sincere in its (or his) judgment of Courade Mailly as expressed in the sentence quoted, we do not see how it (or he) can consider Comrade Mailly's election as a concession to the East, which the East ought to be willing to pay for with me other concession.

We said two weeks ago in regard to the evasion of the provisions of Article VII, by the majority of the National Committee: "We are not used to such politics in the Socialist Party, and we do not like the innovation." We repeat that comment on the "solemn" proposition made by the "Appeal"-or Comrade Ricker. We know what "logrolling" is in the old parties. We are not used to it in the Socialist Party, and we do not like the suggestion that n be introduced. We do not like the idea of settling questions of party organization by dickers between differ ant sections of the country.

If any Western or Eastern Commitcompa did nat consider Comrade Mailly the best man for National Secretary, he would have violated his duty to the party in voting for him. If—as we believe-the Western and Rastern Committeemen who voted for him did consider him the best man for the place, they did only their duty to the party in so voting. There is no question of generosity or of gratitude here. There is no room, in such a matter, for sectional or personal generosity. Comrade Mailly would be the last to feet grateful to a National Committeemen who voted for him on such grounds.

Equally in the matter of headqua ters, there is no legitimate piace for sectional ambition or generosity or gratitude. If, as the "Appeal"-or Comrade Ricker, as the case may be implies, fourteen Committeemen voted for Omaha with the idea of balancing that place against Comrade Mailly's personality, then fourteen Committee men were in so far false to their duty We are leth to believe that they did so consider the matter. We would rather suppose that each of them considered Omaha the best place for as tional headquarters, regardless of any question of generosity or gratitude. We dissent from their judgment, without impugning their motives, and appeal to the rank and file.

In so appealing, we "selemnly" disavow any recognition of "Western generosity" and call on the rank and file to do likewise. If any comrade, Eastern or Western, thinks Omnha the heat place it is his duty to vote for Omalia; if he thinks Chicago a better piace, it is his duty to vote for Chicago against Omaha. Which choice of headquarters will be best for the whole party? is the sole question every comrade has a right to sek, Ju man is best for National Secretary? was the sole question any Committeeman at St. Louis had a right to con-

sider. The Worker will loyally abide by the party's decisions and will never factiously oppose or seek to hamper the national 'organization, wherever located. But The Worker will not keen silence when the referendum provisions of the party constitution are vielated; it will not help to foster an East ern faction and a Western faction within the party; and it will not fail to protest when log-rolling between such factions is "solemnly" proposes as a canon of Socialist statesmanship.

An included reader of The Workerone whom we know to be a devoted Socialist of several years' standing, but who is the only known Socialist in his fown in a state where we have as yet no organization-writes us in a way that indicates a serious misapprehen

sion. He says: "I have been working for Socialism for fifteen years. But I am not a mechanic and cannot belong to a trade anion. Therefore I am excluded from membership in the party and from a rote in its councils. What is to be done with such a follow as I?"

We have replied to this ource nt personally. But lest there be others laboring under the name miser ion, we reply size in these cal

Membership in a trade union to me a qualification for membership in the Secialist Party. The party, through its envention, has advised party mbers who see eligible to a

ship in trade unions to join them. does not require this even of aging to organised tendes Certainly it does not exclude nor in any way discriminate against Social ists who follow occupations in which no organizations exist.

We would call attention to the more ment initiated by Local Toledo, as reported in another column, for the pay ment of the dabts of the national organization of our party.

As shown in the National Secretary's report, printed in The Worker of Feb. 8, the total gross and net liabilities of the national organization at the close of the Unity Convention of 1901 and on Jan. 1, 1908, were as follows:

1901. 1903. Gross liabilities....\$1,970.80 \$1,835.62 Amets 587.65 1,307.08

Net liabilities ... \$1,389.15 \$528.54 As the present assets, however, incinde a considerable amount of "hills collectible," not all of which are, at least, promptly collectible, as well as the value of the office equipment, it is evident that the fund here opened, in order to serve its purpose of clearing away debts and disembarrassing the national organization, so that it can carry on its work energetically without being compelled to draw upon current revenue for the payment of old debts, should amount—and that as quickly as possible-to at least \$1,200.

.The Worker believes that this amount can readily be collected and urges organizations and individual comrades and aympathizers to con-

Just as strongly would The Worker prese that all state committees meet their present and future obligations to the national organization promptly and cheerfully, so that the clearance of debts which we now propose may be a clearance for good and all.

The Steel Trust capitalists are de nouncing the organized steel workers just now for "limiting production." In a year or two more, when the hard times come, and myriads of workingmen are tramping in march of employ ment, these same capitalists will answer their complaints with the one word, "Overproduction." Under capimilians, the worker is between the devil and the deep sex. He must either produce too much or not produce enough, either work too hard or not be allowed to work at all. The reason is that, with the means of production held so private property and the conteol of industry lodged in private hands, private profit is the only motive to production and industry is pushed forward or checked without regard to the people's needs.

LYNCHING AS A CURE FOR ETRIKEN.

The New York "Times" of February 18 gives a very frank exposition of the capitalist ideal of "law and order." That we may not be suspected of coloring the matter-after the fashion of the "Times" itself, which prints "all the name it sees fit to print"-we quote the article in full:

"The citizens of Shreveport, La., are imitating the excellent example of those of Bioomington, lil. The streetar men and electric light employees lately went on strike, and, as is usual when this class of labor is diseatisfied, eas and violence were at oner resorted to. The conditions being in-tolerable, a mass meeting was held, at which the Grand Jury was called up n tudier all law-breakers, and the City Judge, who had manifested a disposition to dismiss complaints should have had more attention, was requested to resign. Notice was also served upon those known to have been dentified with acts disturbing the pub lic peace to leave town with all convenient dispatch. Three measures not having the desired effect, a second mass meeting was held and a Law and and injurious to the interests he reprevenient dispatch. Three me having the desired effect, er League organised. A large force of volunteer policemen was sworn in, and under its protection the power and light plants resumed operations, and city again enjoyed the advantages of electric lights and a street-car a vice. All disorder was promptly supressed, and at last accounts the town

was out and orderly.

"There is absolutely no reason why similar means should not produce equally prompt and satisfactory results wherever organised labor attempts to establish mob rule and to menace life and property. (Schene

"We may well doubt the "Times" sintement as to the lawlessness of the Shreveport strikers. We have known the "Times" to lie before this, and we might semme the officers of instice in Shreveport to be the best judges of the conditions there prevailing. But this is beside the question.

The emential point is that this most respectable of capitalist papers of Democratic paper which supports Re publican candidates a good part of the time-deliberately commends and advines the organization of "vigilance committees" and the bankbment of obnoxious strikers under threat of lynching as a means of maintaining law and order as the "Times" and the owners of street rallways and electric-light niauts concaive R.

There is nothing surprising in this except the frankness with which it is put. But that is surely worthy or noise The davil cannot always coucsel his cloves hoof. The true fawardness of capitalists' respect for "law and order" a phrase which, in their months ans nothing more nor less then the

all hazards-will come out, now and then, in spite of all their caution. It is a swample these pillars of se elety set the as of the lower classes We are not auxious to follow it. We prefer peaceful methods for righting wrongs. But we may well profit by observing what our masters do and appland.

The Washington dispatches inform as that Secretary of War Boot "has given his endorsement of a project formed by the National Ride Association, which met in New York last week, for the introduction of ride practice in the public achools of the United States. The idea of encouraging rifile practice in schools and colleges by govrnment assistance originated with Secretary Root, who has indicated on several occasions his desire to further as far as possible the training of the youth of the country in rifle marks nanship. He endorsed the plan of organizing rifle clubs, and he is now in. favor of extending the idea to the public schools. As soon as definite plans can be made the intention is to give the project a trial in the schools of

Washington".
No doubt a good many humani barians and some Socialists, even, will strongly denounce Root's new scheme. The Worker is rather inclined to welcome it, holding to the idea of our forefathers who wrote the Second Amendment to the United States Constitution. declaring that "the right of the people to keep and hear arms shall not be in fringed," We grant the evil motives of those who are promoting this move-ment, but we are not afraid of the results.

"While the Jamp holds out to burn the vilost sinner may return," District. Attorney Jerome will still have a hance to appear before the Contral Federated Union and "put up or shut up" in the matter of his malignant attacks on the labor movement.

As was to be expected, it has been deckled that the engineer was alone to blame for the Westfield railway disuter. The entiwey officials, directors, and steckholders are satisfied; the ongineer is dead, so he cannot protest. Now things will go on as before until nother dissuter results from the same causes—the economy policy of the rallway companies, conducting increased traffic with antiquated equipment and an inadequate working force. So it will be until the people who are not enpitalists, but who work to produce the capitalists' wealth, take the public cowers into their own liands.

It is worthy of note that of the six men in the present New York Legislature who have been willing to act as agents for the property owners' associntions in introducing bills to deprive the tenement dwellers of all protection from the landlurds' greed, two are Republicans Senator Marshall and Asemblyman Remera-and four are Demograts-Senators Hawkins and Wagner and Assemblymen Dale and Matthews. The two old parties are a unit in serving the expitalists, up to the limit they dare to go. And linwkins is a "labor man".-God save the mark! Such are "labor men" elected on capitalist tickets. Of course, each and every one of these men protests either that his bill is harmless or that he does not support his bill, but introduced it only si a favor to some constituent. It is not true that any of these bills are harmless. They are all imidious attacks on the existing Tenement Horse Law-a law already for too mild and lax; and the attack is all the more dangerous for being indirect. As for the other point: No man of prin ciple in a legislative body will introduce a bill that he considers vicious sents. The man who th ter what his exenses, deserves no confidence in the foture.

Bishop Potter has been taking a hand at demonstrating that the interests of Capital and Labor are identical. The German printers of New York de cided to demand an increase of wages. The empleyers refused it. Bishop Potter was chosen to arbitrate. His decision is that the printers shall get a wage-increase of 7 per cent. and that they shall be required to do 20 ner cent, more work in a day. The empluyers are satisfied. They may this exactly fits their idea of prosperity. The printers, however, take a different view of the matter and may that the Bishop's decision doesn't "go." Oh. these lany and unbrateful workingmen! What is a good Christian to do in the face of such stubborn wickedness.

AS TO HEADQUARTERS.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 11.—At progular meeting of Local New Haven old in Aurora Hall, 185 Union street. Eugene Toomey in the chair and Julius Paecht acting as Secretary in the ab necht acting as Secretary in the abthe following resolution was adopted and section and record sent to The Wicker and ther papers for publication: "Whereas, The National Con-

at its recent annual meeting has arbi tractly set aside the party constit by refusing to submit the chan-national headquarters to a go

ngtions) besidentrees to a general vade of the parity; and "Whereas, We regard Omeian, Heb., the city selected for the seat of the National Committee, as quite semalistic for mitional handpensions; he H "Resolved, That we latitude the fallowing questions to be submitted to referendum vate, begother with all sets

of the National Committee at its recent "L Shall the seat of the Mathinal

nittee be at Chicago? "2. Shall the Local Quorum of the National Committee until the next convention consist of the members of the National Committee from Hinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa, and Kentucky?" JULIUS PAECHT. Secretary pro tem.

TOLEDO, O. Feb. 11.-By unaninous vote yesterday, Local Toledo in-tructed the undersigned to send the following communication to National Sucretury Mailly and also to send a copy to each local in Ohio: To the National Committee of the So-

cialist Party, William Mailly, Secretary, Omain, Neb.
"Local Toledo, of Ohio, in accordance with the provisions of Article IX.

of the national constitution, hereby pe-titions that you selent to a referen-dum vote of the party membership the following propositi "1. That the headquarters, of the

party be removed to Chicago.

"2. That the Local Quorum until the next national convention be composed of the members of the National Committee from the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa, and Kentucky. 73. That all acts of the National Committee at its last summi meeting inconflict with the above provisions be rejected.

Every local which wishes to rebuke tocratic action and dangerous preceleat should endorse these resolutions and forward a signed copy to National retary Mailly. We must abide the of a general referendum, but we cannot afford to let go unchallenged the autocratic action and farce of a referendum on but one city, selected by a majority of one vote in commit-

The Local also unanimensiv voted to initiate a general vote in the state of Ohlo on the question of recalling W. G. Critchlow as National Committee sent justice and fair play as we under stand the Socialist movement

HENRY BOWERS, Secretary. CHAS. R. MARTIN, Organizer. P. O. Box 201.

The following is an extract from ist week's issue of the "Rt. Louis Labor." on the headquarters question: "Speaking of tile removal of na-Party to Omeha, Neb., the 'Appeal to

"The referendum on the question of opposing the selection of Omaha as national headquarters is a clear waste of time and means. For it is certain to result in an informement of the ac-tion of the National Committee. We need one ments and time, in the cities for the municipal campaigns, in the country for the perfection of our organization. And it would cause a useless deby in getting the headquarters in working order for the organization of a thorough opposition against all capitalist parties, from the Hearst tiger in lamb's clothes, to the G. O. P. elephant. Let us get to work at once. and drop all melem maneuvering. If the present Secretary and Quorum do tion satisfactorily, and without extra

cost and delay. "To this kind of procedure we containly object. Neither the 'Appeal to Renson' nor the majority of the National Committee can prevent the gen-eral vote on the question of national handquarters. For years the 'Appeal to Reason' has been working the direct legislation racket, and right now when a most vital question is to be decided—the question of national lead-quarters of the Socialist Party—we are olitely informed that a referendum ote on this question is a clear waste

of time and means. "The very fact that the 'Appeal to Reason changes its tactics every other month furnishes only another area-ment in favor of direct legislation in our own Socialist Party. Because a en National Con to interpret our unitonal committation arbitrarily, and because the Appeni has no objection to such queer procedure, is no reason why a general vote on the question of national hendquar-

ters should not be taken. "It is useigns to argue the question ns to where the Socialist battles of the near future will have to be fought. Not in rural Kansas—so matter how strong the Populist and ideal Socialist bentiment may be there; not in Intelligible Dukoins or any other thinly-populated western state, but in the great industrial centers east of the Mississippi Valley, there, where the great trade-union movement of to-day is engaged in the most desperate struggle against

There is the main lattle field of the Socialist movement of the near future. not because the trade-union movement is strongest there, but because the reign of capitalism is more general, more powerful, and the more general and more intense capitalist exploitation of labor naturally and unavoidably lends to a more severe, more and more general class struggle. "And where the class struggle is

most severe, right there, into the of Schalist activity, belongs t the national headquarters of our party. "The 'Appeal to Reason' further

"The 'Appeal to Reason' further part:
"While our party may well congratu"The great cities like New York,
"The great cities like New York,
"The description of the lively participation of the lively Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco, are precisely the places where the elements of compromise and fusion have their strongholds. It is there, where middle-class Socialism is raising its sinister head, in the Hearst democracy, the politically-immature independent labor parties, and the politically short-sighted Socialist friends who are ready to fuse with anything in sight, for the sake of doubtful and passing advan-tages. It is there where the middle-riam politician is bred whose dealer for political jobs is stronger than his love for the sevolutionary principles of

"Up to last national elections the elenents of compromise and fusion came ments of compromise and fusion came from the rural West. Neither in New York, Chicago nor St. Louis has the Socialist Party compromised or fused with any other party, sor is there any probability or possibility of compro-mise or fusion in the future. The So-cialist movement in St. Louis, Chicago and New York will take care of twelt, and cannot be firewest into any fusion. and cannot be dragged into any fusions or other entangling allianess. Our So-cialist managed, in the Industrial centers has wenthered all the starms of capitalist and fake labor politics, and long years of experience has taught us the fact that we can rely on the came in any crisis that may arise

in the near future.
"In our optaion Chicago would be the pince for national headquarters."

general meeting of members of Local New York was held in the Labor Lyceum last Sunday to receive the report of National Committeeman Hill-

As Comrade Hiliquit's attitude on

the various questions acted upon by the National Committee has been made meeting and by his communications li the last two issues of The Worker, it is not necessary to add much to has been said. He showed that th there was entire unanimity in the Na tional Committee on the question of fusion and of the attitude of the party toward trade unions, yet through mos of the session it was clearly divided into a well organised majority and a minority, the former led by Committeeman Mills of Kansas. Several Westera members, he said, comparatively new men in the party, were evidently influenced/ by representations that Carey, Hillquit, and Barnes were "danrous schemers," and this method was ed to hold the majority together. He old how, on the second day, Mills showed the existence of what might justly be called a "machine" as fol-lows: When a vote was to be taken on an appeal which under parliarules, was not debatable, and on his chair and cried, mentary Vote it down, boys!"-and the majority voted it down. Comrade Hillquit gave his reasons for holding that the removal of headquarters before the referendum was taken was unconstitutional and also for considering the seection of Omaha an unwise presented in The Worker of Feb. 8 (klentical with those adopted by Local Toledo as reported above).

National Committeeman Goebni

New Jersey was granted the floor, as one of those who voted with the ma-jority at St. Louis. He admitted that the majority held enueues and that Mills was im leader, and explained Mills' "Vote it down" speech by saying inexperienced in party affairs did not know always how to vote and needed someone to tell them. He charged that some St. Louis comrades were responsible for changing the name of the party in Missouri to "Working Class Party" during the campaign, alleging that the S. L. P. protent in court had nothing to do with the case; he had received information to this effect in S Louis and this, together with the acts of the Local Quorum, caused him to consider immediate removal ne He strongly condensed the conduct of the minority and especially that of Hillquit who, immediately on returning to New York, started to bellion," He added tion to himself in Hudson County, N. J., was due to the fart that he could not sheak German.

After general discussion it was de cided, with only three dissenting votes, to advice the General Committ adopt the resolutions demanding

The Terre Haute "Toller" prints the report of National Committeeman honey to the party in Indiana.

ays. in part: majority of the mambers The neemed inflamed against the Local Quorum and were not disposed to papceed in a constitutional manner to ac complish their purpose. It was on this point that most of the contention point that most of the contention areas, the minority favoring conform ity to the constitution, while the ma jority disregarded it entirely, * * *
"In the matter of a hendquarters ti

costitution specifically requires that the question of removal be ambustited to a referendum of the party but a majority of the Committeemen, representing less than a third of the memhership, decided to more the seat of beadquarters to Omaha, Neb., and de at once taken to that point without first placing the matter before the

nembership.
"This was clearly a violation of the estitution and should be rebuked. The older and more conservative memrs resisted this overt act, but to no

"Since the constitution has been ignored in the matter of headquarters it was decided by the minority to have Chicago submitted to the referendum of the party as the seat of headquar term.

National Committeeman Critchlov of Ohio, who acted with the majority of Onio, who acres with the majority throughout, says in the course of his report that while not entirely satisfied with Omaha, he was led to vote for that city because the members of the old Local Quorum "insisted on using their vote to determine the headquarters," and sino because "the Bast had been given the Secretary" and that the bers induced him heartly to support immediate removal.

National Committeeman Berger Wisconsin in his report given in the "Social Democratic Herald" anya. In

of the Western farmer element in the Socialist movement, yet the backlone and the leadership of this movemen must remain proletarian for a long time in the future. The Quorum electe for Omalia has a strong agrarian or ing and would be absolutely out touch with the proletarian masses of the country which the Socialist Party nust win before all things if it we value very highly the armnathie and the assistance of the farm writer of this article was the author of the Spcialist farmers' platform of the Social Democratic Party which raise so much hue and cry among the 'nitra for the very reason that we want no antagonism in the Socialist Party be tween the city projectarist and the workers in the Said who still own their toels, we do not want headquar Omaha, Neb., and a Querum Omaha, Neb., mounted represent the milles of the according states. And a Querum in Omaha, on the ground that there is the har toutside of the influence of the present time and out of keeping with our final sime. Steps have already been taken to correct by referendum this mistake of the majority of the National Committee.

Current # # Literature

All books and pamphlets mentioned in this through the Socialist Literatur pany, 184 William street, New York.

OUR BENEVOLENT FEUDALISM By W. J. Chent. New York. Th Macmilian Company, 1902. Cloth, 202 pages. Price, \$1.25.

This book is expanded-very greatly expanded—from an article similar eptitled which appeared in the "lad pendent" of "April, 1902, and which was shortly afterward issued as a pamphlet by the Collectivist Society The article was very widely noticed a the time, being given, as it seemed to us, much more attention than it really merited. The idea of comparing the rule of the capitalist class in present day society to that of the nobles of medieval Europe was feudal means original with Mr. Gheat. uppoticed Socialist writers had draw

drawn it more accurately than he Because of the extravagance of the up the present book, of which it was the germ, with a certain degree of prejudice. As we read, however, this feeling disappeared, and we gladly rec-ognize in Mr. Ghent's book a valuable contribution to the criticism of capithist society. What gives the book its value is not the main thesis—which is not only not original, but not tenable in the form it is here givenbut the great mass of illustrative fact which the author has marshalled to support the thesis and which he has presented in a most lively and effective

We are sumewhat at a loss just how to regard the book, to know just how far the author expects or desires to be taken seriously. The tone of the open ing chapter, "Utopies and Other Forecasts," and of the closing one, "Transi tion and Futfilment" (which latte formed a considerable part of the "In dependent" a licle), would indicate that he takes himself very seriously indeed. But as we read the interven ing pages we get the idea that Mr Ghent is something of a joker, that he does not at all believe in the perma nence of the "benevolent feudalism," that he will heartly agree in the criticlam which we have to make upon his

This thesis is: That under the form of civit and political liberty and equality, and even by means of the use of those forms, there has grows up a ruling class, whose pawer is based in its ownership of the means of production, which is able to domiits various phases as completely and more calectively that have the formally acknowledged ruling classes of the past; that this class is already very clearly conscious of its position and its interests and is daily becoming more so; that it is, and in a still greater degree will be, able so to control its own conduct and so to play upon the minds of the ruled as to keep the latter in a state of con-tented servitude, substituting well calculated benevelonce for the methods of "blood and fron" by which the rulers of the past have sought to main-tain their power; and that the new class rule will thus neutraline or divert the forces of resistance which have proven fatal to earlier ruling classes, so that industrial feudalisa will survive, at least for a very lour time, as a stable system of society

Most of the evidence which he addrees in the other seven chapters (omitting the first and last)—"Combi-nation and Conlescence," "Our Magmates," "Our Farmers and Wage-Earners." Our Makers of Law," "Our Interpreters of Law," "Our Moulders of Opinion," and "General Social ("hanges"-serves to support only the first part of the thesis, to show that the capitalist class does now actually control society through, rather than is consolidated and organized, and to i Instrate the many indirect methods by which our lords of industry carry out their will. In all this, of course, we Socialists have been proclaiming the truth for many years and have called attention to most if not all of the illustrative facts be uses, and if Mr. Ghent makes too scanty acknowledgment of the fact, we can forgive him all that for the service he has done in bringing the whole argum systematically together in most attractive and convincing form.

We part company with Mr. Ghent when he tells us that this system of class rule is to be permanent. He rather assumes this than tries to prove R. except in a superficial and incidental way, and we are talf inclined to think that he does not himself be-lieve in the truth of the assumption, but thrown it out as a sort of challenge to stimulate others to fight the more igorously against class rule

We do not doubt that Mr. Ghent has well formulated the ideal more or lass clearly held by many of the more inreligent of the capitalists and their hired thinkers. The capitalists know know that their right to rule is being questioned or denied, that the very basis of their power is being attacked. They would like to continue to rule and to hand down their power undiministed to their children's children. Most of them, too, quite sincerely be-lieve in their right to rule, believe that they are the numerior once selected by Providence or Nature or Fate to govern the mass of inferior men; it is as pattern! for a Vanderbill or a Rockey follor to believe this as for a Withein er a Nicholas; s man "born in th purple" is not likely to question his fitness to wear it. The more cautious and thoughtful capitalists—and sup-cially their hired thinkers, of whom we have spoken, who see more of the real world than do their mastem-realise the discontent of the raied and the reasons for it and their intent power to destroy the masters' power. Their ideas, then their wildly usepin

dream, as we believe-is to govern well, to rule firmly but kindly. soothe the workers' discontant with "brend and "plays," hospitals and libraries, to fool them with schemes of arbitration and profit-sharing and pen-sions, to divide and disorganize them by holding out false hopes of individual success, by all means to keep them contented, rather than to risk them contented, rather than to risk increasing their discontent by roughly stifling its expressions.

That this is the capitalists' ideal, so far as they have a common ideal, we believe. That it is a restizable ideal. alf history deales—and current history most emphatically of all.

No ruling class has ever yet been wise enough to restrain its own arro-gance, consistently to follow a policy of moderation, or even to gauge the feelings of their subjects well enough to make their concessions at the right time and in the right manner to have the desired conciliatory effect. The same training and environment which convinces the rulers of their right to rule makes them impatient of any questioning of that right and prope to punish-or, even worse, violently to threaten with aunialment - any insulordination or presumption in the com-mon herd. One ill-timed reprisal or ill-considered threat by one of the rul ing class may destroy the effect of the moderation and paternal benevolence practised through long months or cars by all his fellow patricians. If of old Europe or of the slaveholders of our old South could not restrain indiout in violent words or acts disastrous to their class luterest, far less can this expected of a class the very breath mad. And the very benefactions and concessions of the capitalists, being dictated rather by individual caprice than by collective wisdom and in that gnorance of actual conditions which always handicaps a ruting class, are likely to be made in such a manner as to examerate or to calighten rathe than to conciliate or to decrive the workers or at such a time as clearly to betray the conscious weakness ate fear of the rulers and so to encourage the spirit of revolt.

If our modern ruling class is no hersistently to follow a policy of a easterint and newdent moderation, the ruled class of to-day—especially in its typical form of the industrial prolariat-is, for many resmous, better able to understand its own subjection more apt persistently to neek ameliors tion and even emancipation from class rule, and infinitely more canable of concerted action than any ruled class of the past. It is not necessary to dwell upon this point. To institute a conditions of our working class and those of the serfs of old Europe or ren the artisans of the medieval towns is, for one who knows history, to ognize at once the vastly greater agressive stimulus of desire and the vantly greater power of organization in the exploited tollars of to-day. We see what we make for others, we se what we lack, we see what we might have, we begin to see how we can get it. The more we get, whether of material comforts or of power and freedom, the more we desire. Once we have get so far, whether our masters seek to engage our affections by patronizing kindness or to intimidate us by bruial force, the one course serves only to increase our discontent, the other only to arouse our indiguant res

We believe that Mr. Ghent reads the

we beserve that air, other tream the signs of the thues all wrong when he does not see in current events the proof of these principles. Carneste, who sincerely feels his responsibility, no doubt, as a "trustee of other men's fortunes," can never build enough liraries to wine out the memory of been strengthened by his estentations giving; he is more widely and severely idenised to-day than he was nin years ago; the one concession that might have made friends for him among the workers—the concession of a shorter workday in his mills—he could not have the sense to make. Morgan may catablish a free maternity bospital; it serves chiefly to remind us that one out of every len of us is born in paupermun; and better strikers, "The damned fools don't know what is good for them." The Standard Oil King may cated in a harder school, bitterly call to mind his son's Sunday-school talk on the American Beauty, The rail-way men of the Sowthern Pacific and the employees of the Steel Trust have not been deceived by the pension and profit-showing scenies recently an-nounced; they have no scriples about "looking a gift herse in the mouth."
We remember that Vanderbilt said,
"The people be danned," and we feel that we may do our nort at damning when we get ready. The good advice of a churchful of hishops could not put a bridle on Baer's longue; and that ne unfortunate sentence on the divine right of capitalists has more herm to the capitalist cause than a score of philanthropists and a multitude of subsidized editors and parsons can undo.

No, the industrial foundation is not As fast as possible-and many of its beneficiaries keenly feet this -it is developing the forces that are to destroy it. Democracy is not dead; it is not asleep; if it is working more quietly, so it is working more surely than ever before. It will come cominto its own in the fullness of time, when the way shall have been propared for it by its enemies.

Perhaps the importance of Mr. Ghent's book hardly merits such extended comment, except as it furnishes us a convenient text for a timely ser mon. Nevertheless, we comment the book as a most readable and surgre-tive one, which may well have a place

in every Socialist reading-room. A CONVECTION.

Comende Fuigenhaum asks on to note an error in printing his article last uotation from Kautsky, near the top of the second column of the article.

READ THIS AND PAGE IT ON.

Comrade Ringler of Reading, Pa., rrites: "Franklin H. Wentworth of Chicago addressed a large and enthusiastic audience in Staufar Hall, Saturday, Feb. 7, on 'The Promise of Secialism.' The large proportion of women in the audience occasioned women in the audience occasioned some surprise to the lecturer, who said it was somewhat uousual. All who were present were highly pleased with the address and expressed the hope that they would have the privilege of Comrade Wentworth The cause is growing in Read ing and all the workers are encours by the bright outlook for the suc perarroc of our party in the local election on Feb. 17. Every indication points to an increase in the vots."

We are informed that the "Lynch Law" decision reported from Wilkes-Biarre, Pa., last week affected only the nominations in that township, not, as understood, in the whole of Lu-

We are sorry to have to record the death of John C. Edwards of New Castle, Pa., who was an earnest worker for the cause.

H. Gaylord Wilshire challenged President Andrews of the University Nebraska to debate, on account of his complete misrepresentation of So-cialism is a public address; but Presi-dent Andrews says he won't debate.

Comrades Leamy and Dale, the So-ciniist candidates for Mayer and Trensurer in Butte. Mont., are both principals of schools and as a result of their candidacy on the Socialist ticket the capitalistic Board of Education has made a rule that beneeforth the accept-nuce of a political nomination by an employee shall be equivalent to a resig-

All communications intended for the National Secretary of the Socialist Party should be addressed to William Mailly, National Secretary, Rooms 10-11, Arlington Block, Omaha, Neb.

Local Hudson County, N. J., wil hold a Commune celebration on Saturday. March 14, at Central Hall, 350 Central avenue, Jerssy City, which is expected to excel all its previous affairs of this nature. Tickets can be had from Comrade Mehnert, 908 Garden street, Hoboken, and the committee ap peals to all comrades to push the sale of tickets.

Local Philadelphia has secured the Free Library of Economics and Politi-cal Science and it will becafter be located at Socialist Headquarters, 1305 Arch street. This library was started in 1807 by Miss Innis Forbes, Miss Pratt, Miss Mirrot, and some others at 1305 Filbert street, afterwards moved to the Council of Allied Building Trades, and then to the University of Pennsylvania. It is a very valuable collection.-Lectures are being given a the headquarters every Sunday even-ing. On Feb. 22, Dr. G. Metzler will speak on "The Position of the Social-Ists in America."

Frederick Krafft of Jorsey City wil speak on "Washington and His Time on Saturday evening, Feb. 21, at the Bucinlist Party Clubrooms, 511-518 Buckensack Plank Boad, West Hoboken, N. J. Renders of The Worker are invited to attend and also asked

Comrade Koch of Sainmanes, N. Y. reports that Comrade Debs' meeting held there under the auspices of the Shorthand School on Feb. 9 was a great success. The local papers gave good reports. This was the first So-cialist meeting ever held in that vicin-ity, and it made a good impression.

On Sunday, Peb. 22, at 3 p. Frank A. Sleverman speaks on "Labou Problems" in the Common Council chamber of the City Hall, Rochester, N. Y., under the auspices of the Labor Lyceum. Admission is free.

State Secretary Critchlew of Ohio reports: A local has been organised at Corning, Perry County, O., with a good list to start with. Comrades are active ly at work building up the local.—Cincinnati and Cleveland comrades are working hard for their city tickets and signs already point to a good increase in the vote. The comrades of Cincin-nati are setting out their own literature in this campaign and it is certably worthy of the permal of com-rades at other points who are looking for suggestions as to propaganda manobly in the fund to place an organize in the field which is being raised by the State Local Quorum. This is a part of the work that must not be neg feeted and the support accorded the plan proves conclusively that the com-rades appreciate this.—Local Cincinnati has passed a set of resolutions calling on the party press and other comrades to not allow personal preju-dice to enter the columns of the papers and the discussions as it hinders the propaganda work of the movement Also for all compades to take advan-tage of the present conditions and work for Socialism instead of quarrel ing.-The smallest local in Ohio is Paineaville, while the largest in Can-clausti. For some time past the Cleve-land commides have hold the banner as the largest Local, but the Cincinnati committee have had an organizer devot-ing his whole time to the work for some time past and the results are now apparent and the movement is still

Cincinnati comrades held a city con-Cincinnati comrades held a city convention on Jan. 24 and nominated A. J.

Swing for Mayor and a full tickut for the municipal election to be held on April 6. Enthusiasm among the Cincinnati Socialista is great. The organization of new branches since Jan. 1 has averaged one per week and membership has doubled. Lectures are given every Sunday at 3 p. m. in G. A. B. Hall, 35-87 West Bixth street.

Ludwig Jabimowski, who has been reporting the Brownery Workers' con-vention at Ometanati for the "Volks-seitung," writes enthusiastically of the Socialist servement in that eith. He

says, in part: "It is a strong local, enthe great principles of our party. While 'doing' the brewers' convention, I had occasion to witness a meeting of our local. Imagine my surprise to find almost sixty Socialists in a business meeting and most of them young Americans. Our business meetings are not as well attended and you see usually the old faces, while here they admit new members every week. Twenty-three comrades joined the next in that meeting and the Organic party in that meeting and the Organ iser said proudly that the local has now over two hundred and fifty members. Lectures are held weekly in a spacious hall and the comrades do everything to get the best speakers. Almost every ward is organized, as niso the nearby towns. In one of them, Elmwood, the Socialist Party is didntes was seriously considered that business meeting. There are many readers of The Worker in Cin-cianati and everyone likes the paper."

During the sessions of the nations convention of the United Brewery Workers, Local Cincinnati sent a reso-lution of welcome and fraternal greeting, congratulating the union on its firm and progressive course in the past and wishing it continued and increased success. The reading of the message was received with enthusiasm. The convention reaffirmed the Brewery Workers' endorsement of the principles

How York City.

All New York comrades should make a contribution to the fund for Comrade Epstein. He being incapacitated by arduous campaign work, it is our duty to come to his assistance Contributions should be sent to Organ-izer Wood.

The Progressive Social Dem Club of the 16th A. D. is growing in embership and has elected a commit tee to make arrangements for establishing a Jewish-speaking class on the East Side. The club holds its regular meetings on Monday evenings at La-fayette Hall, 3-10 Avenue D.

The Young People's Social Demo The Young People's Social Demo-cratic Club of Yorkville will give a concert and bail on March 14 in the Clubhouse, 208 East Eighty-sixth street. The club meets at this place every Thursday evening, and all young voted to reply as follows: men and women who are interested in the movement are invited to join.

Lectures are held every Sunday afternoon in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 1949 Willoughby ayence. Admis-sion is free and discussion is invited after each lecture.

The Young Men's Social Democratic 'lub of Brooklyn at its last meeting decided to reorganize as a young peo ple's club and invites all young women, as well as young men, who are inter-ested in the Socialist movement to join its ranks. The club meets every Thursday evening in the Labor Lyceum, 949

At the meeting of South Brooklyn in January it was decided to hold four agitation meetings in that dividon. The tirst will be held on Feb. 28 at Germania Hall. Taird avenue and Fifty-eighth street. Comrade Kearns of New Jersey and Peter E. Burrowes will lecture on Socialism. The second meeting will be held on March 8 at Eric Hall, 282 Van Brunt street. As-semblyman Kehoe, Democrat, has been challenged to debate at this meeting.

The next meeting of the West Side Agitation District will be held Saturday, Feb. 21, at 342 West Forty-second street. Every party member residing on the West Side should attend as mat-ters of importance will come before the body.

At the last regular meeting of the litth A. D. it was decided that all memhers must do their best to make the lecture course at Dispensary Hall a success. There are leafers at Courade Meler's place, 408 W. Fiftieth street, which must be distributed; comrades are requested to do their duty in that line. All readers of The Worker and sympathizers are invited to attend the next meeting at 413 W. Fiftieth street

The Kings County Committee wishes to acknowledge the following contribu-tions to the campaign fund received tions to the campaign fund received to coafer with any person or body of since January 24: List 564, Priedrich Lochert, 96; List 546, Morris Gold, 25c; as to ways and means of "advancing List 546, 15th A. D., 75c; List 563, the cause of the Socialist Republic."

Will you permit us to suggest that Paparable 50c; 15th 602 octains A. Will you permit us to suggest that losenblath, 50c; List 963, 21st A. D.,

Pank Lawrence Stelke, son of Comrade Leo and Johanna Sieike, died on Feb. 10 from blood-poisoning following an operation for a broken arm. Frank Sicike was only nineteen years of age. but was well known to the comrados and had aiready done good service for the cause; he was a young man of very brilliant promise and enthusiastic is the Socialist movement. The many who knew him regret his loss and deep-ly sympathise with his parents.

The Young Men's Social Democratic Club of Brooklyn has been reorganized on the Young People's S. D. Club. All young neople in sympathy with the Socialist movement are invited to attend the meetings of the club, which are held every Thursday evening at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willough-

In Brooklyn, Comrades Droste and the Broostyn, Communes Droste and Chrk will speak at Eckford Hall, Eck-ford and Calyer streets, on Saturday, Feb. 21, 8 p. m. Comrades Cooney and Behringer will speak at 700 Evergreen avenue, corner Covert street, on Tues-day, Feb. 24, 8 p. m.

The general debate at the Socialist The general Control of Friday evening.

Liberary Society on Friday evening.

Feb. 20, will be on "Socialism and Religion. A club is being organized for young people between the ages of ten do not agree with us in this matter cannot in good faith come into the

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

4.86

Scolalist Party State Committee Be clines to Enter into Conference with the & L. P ...

The Pennsylvania State Con of the Socialist Party at its last session considered and replied to the following communications

"Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 15, 1903. "State Executive Committee, Socialist Party of Pennayivania, Philadel-

"Comrades:—As per instructions from the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Pennsylvania, I enclose herewith a copy of a document recently submitted to the membership for a referendum vote.

"You will note that the proposition submitted is for a state convention to be held in Philadelphia on February 21, 22 and 28 of this year and that specific mention is made of the fact, that at least one of these three days is to be not saids for a conference of the to be set aside for a conference of the Socialists of this state, who agree upon the basic principles as stipulated in the

"The State Committee has further instructed me to say to you that should the majority of the member-ship of the Socialist Labor Party of this state vote in the affirmative and thereby order the convention to be held, we would be pleased to have representatives of the Socialist Purty attend this conference and confer with our delegates, as stated in the call, as to ways and means of advancing the cause of the Socialist Republic.

"In our estimation such a conference could not full to bring about results which would be highly beneficial to the best interests of the working class and to the welfare of the Socialist morecunt, not only of this state, but of the entire country as well.

"With fraternal greetings, I am, yours for the Socialist Republic, "WM. J. EBERLE.

"State Secretary." The enclosure refers to a convention of the S. L. P. organization to be held in Philadelphia next Saturday to Monvoted to reply as follows:

"To Mr. Wm. J. Eberie and Members of Executive Committee of organization claiming title of Socialist Labor Party.

"Gentlemen:--In reply to your com-unication of Jan. 15, inviting representatives of the Socialist Party to atsentatives of the socialist Parry to attend a conference to be arranged by you in Philadelphia at the time of a convention of the so-called Socialist Labor Party, said conference to consider 'ways and means of advancing the cause of the Socialist Republic,' we beg leave to say: beg leave to say:

"1. We deny your right, or the right of any body of men whatsoever, to claim title as the Socialist Labor Party in this state. No such party is in existence, nor has been in existence except by usurpation and misrepreses tation, at any time since 1899.

"2. The great majority of Socialists who were members of a party, known prior to July, 1800, as the Socialist La-hor Party, are to-day members of the Socialist Party of Pennsylvania.

"3. The members of this organizareferendum as the only possible basis of Socialist organisation, and being denied the right of referendum by an Executive Committee located at Pitts burg, were in 1800 compelled to change the name of their party from Socialist Labor Party to Socialist Party. This was done in strict accordance with the common usages and principles of the Socialists of, the world, and in con-formity with the laws of the organization in this state.

"4. Since the adoption of this name the organization this Committee has the honor to represent has fought the political battle of the working class. has propagated the principles of revolutionary Socialism, has gained official standing on the state ballot, and is the only political organization of Socialists recognized in Pennsylvania.

"This Committee, guardian for the time being of the integrity of the Socialist Party in this state, has neither the inclination nor the delegated power to confer with any person or body o those who wish to advance the cause whose keeping the cause has been committed by the votes of the working

"We are quite certain that we speak the mind of our organization when we say that it is now, and always has been, willing-yes, eager-to take into its ranks again the comrades who have been estranged from us, and renew the old ties of comradeship with a hearty good-will. But honor and principle demand that there shall be a clear under standing upon certain points.

"This is a democratic organization and its officials are required to obey the mandate of its members. Those who are not ready to yield cheerful obedience to the rule of the majority are not wanted in our ranks. There is are not wanted in our ranks. There is, no place therein for would-be dictators or self-appointed leaders. Our mem-bers assert their ability, power and purpose to take care of themselves.

"Further, experience has demonstrated the absolute correctne ostilon upon the question of the attitude of Socialists toward the trade unious. It is only fair to us, who can sider the unions as legitimate recruit-ing stations for Socialism and therefore make constant propaganda among them, that our efforts in this direction

Dearly.

"For these reasons you will perceive that we cannot send any representative that we remark that we are easer for an epportunity to extend the right hand of flowwhip to salved the right hand of flowwhip to all those who were parted from us, either through misunderstanding of Will you help us?

our position or missenmention of their

"PRED W. LONG, "By direction of the Committee."

FROM NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

New National Secretary Hee Taken Up His Duties-Local Toledo Initiates Movement to Pay Off Old Dobt.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 12.-The national headquarters of the Socialist Party have been removed from St. Louis to this city, in accordance with the decision of the National Committee at its recent meeting. William Mailly, the newly elected National Secretary, has taken up the duties of his office. All communications intended for the national party organization should be addressed: William Mailly, National Secretary of the Socialist Party, Ar-

ago Local Toledo passed a resolution calling on the Ohio member of the National Committee to try to devise some way of paying off the debts of the mational organization of the Socialist Party assumed at the Indianapolis Unity Convention. The proceedings of the National Committee at its recent meeting in St. Louis in connection with

the Toledo comrades.
At this week's meeting the Local adopted the following self-explanatory resolution:

esolution:
"Resolved, That Local Toledo appropriate \$10 to apply on payment of the debts of the National Committee as-sumed at the Unity Convention, and that the Organizer forward the same to The Worker, with an appeal to it and other Socialist papers to open and other Socialist papers to open funds through their columns for the purpose of paying the long standing debts of the National Committee in the shortest possible time, organizations and individuals being asked to contribute, and the money received to be forwarded to National Secretary Mallly."

Knowing what has been done by the party press in the past, Local Toledo hopes that by its aid the debts will soon be wiped out and a real scandal removed from the party's reputation.

The Worker acknowledges the re-celpt of \$10 from Local Toledo and consents to act as an agent in receiv ing funds for this purpose and transmitting them to the National Secretary. It is best to send money by check or draft or hetter, by postoffice or express money order. Letters en-closing contributions should be ad-dressed to The Worker with an enclosed statement showing the purpos for which they are intended. Receipts

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

We are at last able to present a com plete table, from official sources, show ing the vote of the Socialist Party in 1902 as compared with that of 1900, by states. In Arisons, Idaho, and Wyo-ming we entered the political field for the first time in 1902. In the eight states marked with a star we had no chance to test our strength in 1902. and the vote cast for our mational ticket in 1900 is therefore carried for-ward for the latter year. In several cases, where the vote for different can didntes of the Socialist Party varied largely, we have taken the lower figure, as indicating the solid vote. The figuras given are, therefore, extremely

Alabama 928

Artrona		519
*Arkansas	27	27
California	7,572	9,592
Colorado	118-4	7,380
Connecticut	1,741	2.837
•Delaware	57	57
*Florida	603	1103
Idaho		1.800
Illinois	9,687	20,167
Indiana	2,374	7,134
lowa	2.742	6,300
Kansis	1,605	4.078
Kentucky	766	1,886
Mnine	878	1.074
*Maryland	908	200
Massachusetts Acces	9,716	83.629
Michigan	2,826	4,271
Minnesota	2,065	10.129
Missouri	6,129	5,335
Montana ,	764	2 148
Nebraska	823	3 157
New Hampshire	796	1.057
New Jerney	4,600	5,191
New York.,	12.869	23,400
Ohio	4,847	14.270
Oklahoma	815	1.968
Oregon	1,494	8,532
Pennsylvania	4,831	21,910
*Tennesse	410	410
Texas	1,846	8.518
Utah	717	2,927
*Vermont	871	371
°Virginia	60.2	225
Washington	1,000	4,739
*West Virginia	296	296
Winconsin	7.098	15.057
Wyoming		532
		-
Totals	W7,730	227,024
		_
NEW JERSE	r's vo	TE.

The official returns for the election of November last in New Jersey show a good gain for the Socialist Party. It is the vote for Assemblymen that counts for official standing and we therefore take it so a basis for esti-mating our strength. There was no general election in the state last November. The Socialist Party had candidates for the Assembly in ten-counties—Bergen, Camden, Cumber-land, Essex, Hudson, Mercer, Ocean, Passaic, Sussex, and Union. These polled a total of 4,835 vates. The same counties, in 1900, gave us 3,954 votes. The other counties of the state, chiefly agricultural, in which we had caseny agricultural, in which we had no organization and no local candi-dates, gave us, in the general election of two years, ago, 655 votes. Assum-ing no increase in these counties, but simply carrying forward the figures of 1960; we can put our strength in Nevember, 1962, at 5,961 votes, as against

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DENTIST,

need of and the rest of the human mind on laws outside of itself which is at once the beginning of science and of social obedience, as opposed to the

unlimited inventions of dreamers, or the impositions of arbitrary powers unexpirited, is that which in our day

inappenned, is that which in our day is most characteristic of the man called Socialist. By whatever name we may finally designate our largest conception of this sure orderliness, whether it he evaluation or involution, the recognition of an order outside is the socialistic missual temperament; and this constitutes the small temperament;

and this constitutes the greatest of all human guarantees for social obedience,

faltering progress. Here then is the third foundation of Socialism,

The fourth I would call the will of the mind. It is only out of an im-

mensity of son-consenting, reluctant struggling centuries that it has come. Without some-of-it-no-society were possible; with it thege is no limit to human progress. You who are Socialists in the service of the class and race knew assemblance of this aweetly.

race know something of this sweetly

acred despotism of the mind once con-vinced. Without it the mind starving for will expression and the blossom of its energies to outer deeds would re-call its saps and retire into the deep darkness of an eternal-divorce from united!" New tire though so shame-

sunlight.""For "it;" though so shame-

leasly defrauded by generation after generation of professional bud-nippers (legal, scholastic and ecclesiastic); she

still comes to our brains and urges her-

self out upon our will to do, and though it were but the consent of one

continent, that precious little consentor

of us in the world until reason grows at last strong enough to bind the bu-man wifi. "Working rationalism is therefore my fourth Socialist founda-

Every man will not always be separately called upon to start again for bimself along the whole of the billion-

trodden nathway of the mind. The

connection of all things now with all things that have been and that will be, is an assurance deeply planted in the

vision. How firm for hope, how strong for courage and inspiration is

this knowledge that we are in and of

the achieved past still achieving, and not as vain adventurous new thinkers. The solidarity of the world's labor is

but a wouden toothridge, though of good

oak, between that mighty organizing unit and directorate which we call the

past, and its other, the future life of

the rate on earth, which Socialists are to-day for the first time consciously

beginning to organize and direct as a wholey in all its vass potentialities

wholes in the state of the stat

piliar, in its many joints, may be, environmental law, economic determin-ism, heredity, sub-consciousness, col-lective mind, racial thought, cosmic consciousness, and so on. It is just the

power of integration of parts by the

whole, and the affiliation of the inte-

grants to the law-power of their com

And now, what is that strents

bearded fellow who follows after carnal love. He who in many ways acts so unlovingly? What is he but

the tragic pathos of our bindly neces-sary fatherhood. 'The widnes of the Sabines shriek in his cirtches. And you, who know history better than I,

may easily fill up the dismal shrick-

ings of affrighted women, the discord of violence and foul ravishment and

of violence and four ravianment and the mighty middle of marriages by folly and gamble and might, marriage of rickety follilines with racketty in-comes having women tacked on to them. Marriage by lots, city lots, and

what-nots, marriages by everything but that which truly has to do with

marriage. Terrible befouled and bat-tered though it be on the surface it is

of trues vigin granite, is this sixth foundation of Socialism. The father-hood that fights. The father-hood that suffers that overcomes, and loves, labors and leaves to the world, not al-

that fights and wife." Badly battered my poor lasting brother, sadly wronged and belled thou hant fought thy hard fight for us and left us here.

a few of us only withening up to do

thee a fraction of thine honor due. The pioneer and defender, and of late the ensiaved supporter, of the material man, we take thy courage, thy per-

severing, thy patient long labor in the intervals of pleasure and know thee to be greater than lufe string poets sing

thee. The strengousness of this per-aistent mate hunter, his patience and his providing, his bod-carrying, his shield and his sword above the cradie

of the race, his plough, or his bow, or his beach at the mill, his old bullet, his new ballot and his brawn, and brain, out of him all combs to us the

necessary side of labor by emerging, as of man by infancy emerging, the attenuous vigor of the proletariat is in this fatherbood; upon it, rightly in-

structed, the Bocialism of to-day stands for its outleading from wage-slavery to the days of feariess mar-

what he is and is not by all the les

eons of his wrongs and rights, by the pressure of him for a true settlement

of clean and wholesome marriages, undefied by dollars, we assign to his need, his grit, his fight and all his at-tributes of experience the sixth place among the foundations of that Social-ism where homes shall no longer be money stained and divided.

riage and fatthful fatherhood.

oney stained and divided.

ways overthankful our even approtive, another victim, another slave,

other master, master again by

monality.

rogram and well men of the Socialist

Illustrations of Capitalist Politicians' Trickery.

Bill Ostensibly Aimed at Tabacca Trust Turns Out to Se Really an Attook on Cigar Makers' and Tebacco

"For ways that are dark and for ricks that are vain the bid-party friend of labor is peculiar." So would are paraphrase a famous saying.

The occasion of the remark is a bill low being passed by capitalist "friends of labor" in Congress. Ostenship this

now being passed by capitalist "friends of labor" in Congress. Ostenably this bill, of which we have heard a good deal lately, is an anti-trust measure, aimed at the Tobacco Trust and its retail agency, the United Cigar Stores Company. It is publicly alteged to be intended only to prohibit the giving of premium-checks, by which the trust. ducts (tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes) are being so extensively "borned." Incidentally, however—and this feature is not being publicly mentioned—it provides that no pack-age of manufactured smoking or chew-ing tobacco, snuff, cigars, or cigar-ettes shall have anything packed in or attached to it or in any way con-nected with it except the manufac-turer's wrapper and labels, the internal resenue stamp, and the manufactured articles—that is, it is carefully so worded as to forbid the use of the labels of the Cigar Makers' Union and the Tobacco Workers' Union, though

without openly mentioning them.

If the Tobacco Trust can get these labels outlawed it will be quite willing to drop the premium plan. It will thus kill two birds with one stone—save the expense of premiums and make it impossible for the nurchaser to distinct. sible for the purchaser to distin

possible for the purchaser to daths zulsh union-made goods from those manufactured in the worst sweatshops. Every capitalist politician in Con-gress is thus given a beautiful oppor-tunity. If the true purpose of the bill had not been exposed, they could have voted for it, thus winning credit both "trust smashers" and as "friends of tabor," and yet by their real service to the Trust they would have paid for past and future favors. Since the "nigger in the woodpile" has been brought to light, they can take their choice: Pose as "friends of labor" by voting against the bill and thus putting an end to the attack on the Trust, or pose as "trust-smashers" by voting for it and thus incidentally striking a blow at the unions. Either way, the Trust calna: either way, the capitalist pol ticians gain; and either way, the work-ers lose—and so it will be while they continue to depend on capitalist

OUR GAIN IN TEXAS.

GAINESVILLE, Texas, Peb. 10. The Secretary of State, being asked to give the official figures of the vote for Socialist candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor in the November e-ection, has replied: "This depart-ment is not advised of the vote cast

for those candidates." E. B. L.

The Worker also applied to the Secretary of State of Texas for the same information, and got no more definite

are obliged, therefore, to take, as the statement of our strength in Texas, the official figures for the next highest office on the state ticket, that of Comptroller, which was 3,518. In the national election our vote in Texas was 1,846. We thus gain 1,667, or 90

KINGS COUNTY.

At the regular meeting of the Kings County Committee, held on Feb. 14, the Organizer reported that information was received that a "United Labor and People's Party" was in progress of formation in Jamaica. Comrades Fur-man, Atkinson, and Cooney visited this organization, and there is every prob-ability that it will become a strong local of the Social Democratic Party.

The Organizer also reported that h has been endeavoring to secure Father McGrady as one of the speakers for the May Day demonstration and that he expects to have Comrade Krafft's play performed if Comrade Krafft will consent to take charge of it. The countities appointed to see the Board of Trustees of the Labor Lyceum reported that permission has been granted to place motions throughout the building. A supply of posters has been printed and will be given to the Bill Posters' Union to be posted in conspic-uous places with instructions that they distribute a number every month. As the County Committee intends to send a letter to the enrulled voters it was decided to have Comrade Hanford write such a letter, to be submitted at the next meeting of the County Com-

set of resolutions were drawn up protesting against the action of the National Committe in refusing to submit the question of the removal of headquarters to a general vote and submit this matter in the usual form.

UPTOWN PARTY MEETING.

On reiday evening, Feb. 20, a meeting will be held in Colonial Hall, 101st street and Columbus avenue, for the purpose of strengthening the up-town organizations of the Social Democratic Party and devising plans for energetic All readers of The Worker and all enrolled voters of the party living in the Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, and Thirty-first Assembly Districts are urgently invited to

i. se four districts cast 424 votes Social Democratic Party 1900 and in 1902 the number was raised to 884; these figures show that there is material for a vigorous move-ment in these districts and make it evident that, with systematic and or gaulzed effort during the coming spring and summer, a still greater ratio of increase can be recorded next No-

Comrade Fieldman and other goo which will begin promptly at eight

READ THIS AND PASS IT ON.

OF MANY VOICES ONE VOICE.

By Horace Traubel

We are learning the lesson. The lesson is the lesson of unity. The masters have traded on our quarrels. The one solid asset of mastership is time isolation of the slave.

We refuse longer to remain isolated. We have learned to stick together. You can defeat any man who, comes to you alone. But when the single man comes to you one handred and firty thousand strong you have to listen to his appeal.

You make so often said no that no has become the word nearbst within reach when labor presents its pro-gram. But labor is learning not to accept your no as we. It is beginning to see that your no may mean no to you but does not mean no to labor.

You have been spoiled by the effectiveness of your ancient weapon. Your weapon was never really very good. It only seemed good because the opposing weapon was so bad. Now that labor has a weapon with which to meet you, your blade has lost its

You have looked upon labo as com mon. Common labor labor has been called in the blasphemy of social disintegration. And the vulgarity of la-bor has reflected itself upon the laborer. Though, as for that, taborris' the laborer, and always was, God knows! And the laborer himself has rather accepted your estimate of labor. And labor has admired your superio clothing and your superior speech and your overdressed women and the sports of your leisure. And so you have felt yourselves confirmed.

A change has come. Labor is getting stuck on itself. It is beginning to realize its majority. It sees that all the fine things you possess and for which it has admired you are but the creation and property of labor silonated from the common weal. And that conscionsness has lifted labor out of the dirt. It has inspired labor with a con-viction of its right of way.

Labor no longer says: By your leave, Labor now says: By my will, Labor no longer fears your anger, Labor is no longer a single man exposed to a tempest. Labor is an army creating gradually an iron will. That iron will will break your iron will. Because labor lives with the sources of wealth. That makes labor invincible. Labor handles all the earlier laws. Labor arrives first. You come after. Without labor all would be lost. Without you all would be better off. The values are being inexorably shifted. You will

soon be under the wheel.
Once when labor came to you you buttoned your coat and replied: See my attorney. Now labor has its own attorney. Labor says: Treat with my attorney. You gag. But you treat.
Labor has had a long row to hos. It has been well. It has kent the faith. soon be under the wheel.

It has hoed well. It has kept the faith. The world is gorged with the evi-dences of the faith of labor. But la-bor's harvests bring along also their pursuitic weeds. These weeds came by the same law as the wheat. But the weed has threatened the wheat. That is one reason why labor is resolved to

In the long night when interest and profit and rent deserted, labor kept the torch affame. And when the day re-

hundred per cent.
No coal or any other commission will No coal or any other commission will give labor its own. The Coal Commis-sion is a victory. It proves the effi-cacy of the new weapon. It proves that when labor makes its many volces one volce, and speaks out plain in that one voice, presidents, plutocrats, and priests have got to come down from their overlasted greed.

Labor is not perfected. It is in process. It has its warts and wrinkles. But its claim has no warts and wrinkles. And that claim is what will fast and loose with that claim. With-out justice in the world how much of any world or any counte law can pass. the next street crossing?

the next street crossing?

The men on top are beginning to look worried. They are feeling that in the submerged world of labor something is going on. Something that does not mean well far them. They do not know what that something is.

They think that whatever it is it is crivitinal and is to be fought to finish. criminal and is to be fought to a finish. But they know there is some calamity threatened. And they are preparing to meet the dreaded event.

Labor, too, knows there is something n the wind. And inhor itself does not always know what that something is But labor by an instinct of self-preservation is learning the lesson so far overdue. That philosophy in its present formulations may seem inchoate and imperfect. But the ele-ments all exist and they are taking counsel of each other. When the time is ripe they will coalesce with such force and upon such terms as will per-mit no doubt to be entertained of their purpose. The masters may as well be warned in time. Their one last weapon is effete. Labor has closed up the gap. Do you think that labor is striking for favora? Labor is demanding justice. Labor will take nothing as a gift. Keep your gifts. We ask you to render an account. After all you have been a steward. We do not acknowledge you beyond your stewardship. And we call in your short loan. You have got to meet us on the open. Not back of closed doors. Not in a distant town. Not helplessly one by one. You have got to meet us where we choose and when as well as where and when you chose. We come to you no longer begging pardon, hat in hand. We come with a demand, our hats on our heads. The office-boy can no longer dismiss us. We break a way in to the throne. You have got to hear and you have got to be polite to us. We are teaching you manners as

well an matters. We come to you hundred thousand strong. Our one man is the sum total. The little dago who cannot speak a word of English and who is known by a number rather than a name is the big American who has the power to command an audience of kings. He sends his idea up to headquarters. and there you have to meet it. We have no apologies to offer for disturbing your peace. You have had-that sort of peace long enough. It is a peace-that is no peace. Peace with-ent honor is the worst war. You have had the aort of peace which has made and the sort of peace which has made all the decisions one way and that one way yours. Now we take you aside and say: That will not de. We are no respecter of properties. The prop-erties must take care of themselves. The meanest men takes precedence of the most formidable and magnificent edifice. When the most ignorant and the most obscure workman has a grievance you have to hear it. You may squirm. But his voice is as potent as any.

turned with it loud with self-acclaim.

Labor is learning to hold its own.

Not a portion of its own. Not a pittance called its own by the powers that have been engaged in exploiting it. Its absolute own. All its own. One We have come to you hundred thouend of a gunbarrei than insult the mes-sage we proclaim. The single man's voice is withdrawn. We send you this voice instead. This is the voice of thomands welded for one voice. This is the voice of a row of the control of the con thousands welded for one voice. This is the voice of a new democracy. We are gracticing an art which will compel your respect. You will take your broom and sweep back at the sea. But you will not sweep back at us. When we come you will put your antiquated

SEVEN FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIALISM.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

ought-to-be, that is faith. Nature, experience, the constitution of the mind, or whatever other name may be given to the thing upon which man rests for his ought-to-bes, has given sanction and assurance that after certain ante cedents certain consequences will fol low: and the mind that unfinchingly looks for this, through the mists of de-lay or interception, is the mind of

I will call it nature's contract with labor, that if a man casts his exertions into the earth at springtime, sowing seed and tending, with the diligence of his brain and band the thing that he has sown, there shall come up out of the hidden resources of the soil, unto his bosom a harvest, and his fearless onlooking to the later months for pay-ment of nature's old, old custom is the faith of labor. And it is this faith of labor which all the other faiths of the world have grown from; it is this faith

they follow but invert.

In the simple demand of the proletariat that the wealth it produces is the simple definant of the produces is the first the wealth it produces is the first the wealth it produces is the first the wealth it produces is the first three definitions. The printry distribution of the product is the product of the product faith. It was out of this first doing in the dark, and nature's invariable endorsement of the doer and his work. that the first moral principle sprung. It is upon this first moral principle that Socialism now reasserts mankind's right to faith built upon work, and the credibility of nature as the source of law and consistency; and whatsoever disrupts this relation between labor and its reward is as fundamentally the falsehood as the faith it repudiates is eternally the truth. The faith of labor.

An unrebukeable, an invincible out- | vironmentalings of men and things

The mental character attained by this universally primitive effort is found in the family sense of all peoples, confirmed by processes of conflict of anti and pro. The rural man every-where bears his family, his clan, his tribe, his village to the foremost place in his conversation-because it is his to which it has given him the right and power of entrance and thrust him into

The dissolution of society under capitalism into warring atoms in the most essential of its vitalities, labor, would seem indeed to threaten the race with a tremendous spiritual disaster by taking away the power and pride of the unit morally as organizationally to become "one of the others." strongest pillar of developing man-hood. That pillar, divided though it foundational verity of human who are Socialists do know and gather socket to suck, and the age is saved from anarchy by slave class-conscious-ness, first that sternly necessary truth-ing and its fight with chains. Florcely ing and its fight with chains. Florcely hated but indomitably first and truest of social groupings is the class formation, the class-consciounces and organization of captive labor. Here then have you foundation number two.

Recognition of a process which is a law unto itself and upon which the

rhis is the first of the Socialist founds.

This is the first of the Socialist founds.

Self-extension appears to be the most invariably present effort manifested by humanity in progress.

Look at childhood, and tell me what so satisfactorily covers its restless of forts as this description—"the struggle for self-extension." An effort to be with, to be in, to be of its vast employed.

And now motherhood, you the per-fector, who holds and hallows his strength; you who keep and bless for peace and posterity his conflicts and

sernatonal Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the work-ing class and those in hympathy with it, into a political party, with the ob-ject of conquering the powers of gove-ernment and using them for the pur-pose of transforming the present sys-tem of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into col-jective ownership to the stiften next lective ownership by the entire pee

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individ tal worker. To day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership anables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them. Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the reserve and

the time to the ever increasing uncertainty of livelibood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle-class is rap-The once powerful middle-clase is rep-idly disappearing in the mill of con-putition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and se-cial inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery. and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social little child in one century on a whole system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indis-criminate siaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sauctioned in order .. that .. the capitalists may extend their commercial domin-ion abroad and enhance their suprem-acy at home.

But the same economic causes which

developed capitalism are leading to So-cialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher or der of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflets, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public own-ership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political repre-sentatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act | class.

collective powers of capitalism by con stituting themselves into a politica party, distinct from and opposed to al parties formed by the properties

While we declare that the develop while we declare that the develop-ment of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognise that the time and manner of the transition to Socialize also deof the transition to Secialism also de-pend upon the stage of development reached by the proletarist. We, there-fore, consider it of the utmost import-ance for the Secialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect So-cialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end-As such means we advocate: As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class but a such as the computer of the capitalist class but as property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improve-ment of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share

wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor. 3. State or national insurance or rorking people in case of accidents. lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered

inder the control of the working class 4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of

their labor.

B. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing. and food. 6. Equal civil and political rights for

men and women.
7. The initiative and referendum proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by

helr constituents. But in advocating these measures steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-opera tive Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an a tempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public util ties for the purpose of obtaining great-er security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working

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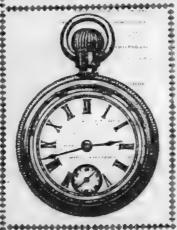
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bread in seasons that bread-enters there might be, if for nothing more than more battle-even so; if slaves they must have, thee they must re-SPECIAL NOTICE. they must have, thee they must re-lease to the care of childhood. And in this release time was given for thee and us through thee to learn the sacred human art of caring for that which was artiess and impotent, the apprenticeship and binding of strength unto the wall and wast of the little one was the primer of thy hand, out of which the human race so slowly hath learned its alphabet of moral life -the life that leans down to, the that lifts up and will not forget, and will not defraud the unarmed littleness of the world. This I take to be the BRANCH GLENDALE, LOCAL and and conscience of our cause. This with its manifold new expressions of modern political service, hope and help for those whe are nagrown is the seventh feundation of Scotalism.

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QUEENS, S. D. P. meets on the first Wednesday of the month at the Hoffman House, Cooper avenue, near Myrtle avenue, Glendale.

ist Party in Penasylvania address the State Secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes, 1805 Arch street, Philadelphia.

Margani wavegreens the open face of the shrux, which is not a riddler's face nor a riddle, but a face of waiting frankly and fearlessly men the biseced inevitable, without which life were byt a billow, to be never set. The need of and the rest of the human

SILVER JUBILEE

"New Yorker Volkszeitung" SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 22,

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23,

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE,

Forty-third St. and Lexington Ave.

SUNDAY: GRAND CONCERT.

Prelude, "The Marseillaise." Grand March from "Lonengrin" Thomas

Concert-Walts, "Artist's Life" Strauss

A new Sower-song, "Herzen und Blumen" Tobani

Selections from "Tannhäuser" Wagner

Morceau, "Traumbilder. Lumbye

Boles for clarinets, current, troubone, batters and state of the hunting Scene":

Synopsis: Dawn breaks, sweet and peaceful. The hunters prepare for the pleasures of the day. The baying of the hunders, Echo. The meeting of the hunters, "Frisch auf zum frühlichen Jagen." Tally-ho! A hit! The death. For home again.

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Festival Address by ALEXANDER JONAS. Prelegue Composed and Spoken by GEORGE BIEDERKAPP.

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sterdam Ave. Fr. Richter, 22d W. 78th St. West Side Union Hotel, 342 W. 42d St.

cational Society, 3300 Third Av. Wewer's Hotel, 163d St. and Washington Ave. J. Berwind's Cafe, 741 St. Ann's Ave. Stellwagen's Saenger-Halle, 780 Fe

Ave. Albinger's Hail, 3405 Third Ave. Klein's Grovery, 608 Melrose Ave. BROOKLYN.

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VOL. XII.-NO. 48.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Socialists Fight to Protect Workingmen's Lives.

Pemperats Join Republicans Against Garoy's Automotic-Goupler Bill and Even Refuse Hell-Call-MacCertney's Public Ownerskip Bill Behated-See slist Agitation in the State.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.-Representative BOSTON, Feb. 22.—Representative Carey's bill for automatic couplers and power-brakes was debated in the House on Monday. This bill was introduced at the request of the different organizations of railway trainmen and was supported by their representatives, as well as by Comrade Carey, in the hearing before the Committee on Railroads, as reported in The Worker two rratic members on this committee. I this because the claim is conmention this because the child is constantly made by them that their bearis are ever bleeding in the interests of working class. Yet these four socrats joined with the Republican members in a manimous against the passage of the bill. report

Representative Carry moved that the bill be substituted for the adverse report and spoke at length in favor of his motion, quoting the statistical re-ports showing the average of deaths of railway employees from accident in the ten years from 1803 to 1903 to range from one in every one hundred and thirty-six employed to one in every one hundred and fifty-six and mber injured to be one in every twelve of the employees. He draw a striking word-picture of the instances of heroism upon the part of this class of workers, and his presentation of the technical work of the railway employees was masterly. He also sho how greater safety would come to the travelling public were the roads equipped as this bill provided.

Democratic Treachery.

The capitalist representatives were led by Quinn, Democrat. They op-posed the bill on the ground that Con-gress alone could regulate this matter. In reply, Carey read from the Interce Commissioners' report where they advised the passage of just such laws by the states. Quinn said: "This work does not belong here; it is someone else's duty." Carey replied:
"Yes, the saine old cry, whenever we
have endeavored to carry something
for the working class. "Take it somewhere else.' When we went to the city government, they told us to go to the state. We went to the state and they told us to go to Congress. It is a peculiar habit of Speaker Myers to watch the galleries when the Socialist members are speaking, always ready to drop the gavel."

gavel was in the air and Carey turned to the Speaker and smiled, that amile that has confounded his enemies

It looked certain that no considers tion would be given the measure, that the House could hide behind the mational law on such matters, and that the scope of the bill, being so broad, рамнаяе.

The Socialist mambers had a speedy conference with the railway men's representatives who were present, with the result that Representative Mac-Currey asked that the bill be substi-tuted and be laid over until the next day, when they could offer amendment. to make the law apply to all vehicles owned by railroads within the state When the vote was taken, 35 voted is 02 against. asked for a roll-call, 30 being nece sary, but only 27 roted in favor. Ho many more examples of treachery will vote for a roll-call on such a measure and even defends the railroads and attacks measures in the interest of the working class? But if one can estimate the sentiment from expres-sions, our men are looked upon as the true representatives of the working every act of treachery unon the part of ince, and it is all grist coming into the

rey's bill to rules the age-limit for the The bill was supported by the Bocksitst members, Carcy, MacCartney, and Ransden, and also by the Legisla-itve Committee of the A. F. of L., Frank K. Foster and Henry Sterling.

ManCartney's Public Ownership Bill.

In the afternoon, MacCartney's bill came before the House. The commit-tee reporting adversely, Mac Cartney moved to substitute the bill for the committee's report. He spoke at length in support of limitation, stating in the outset that this was not Socialism, but that the street railroad interests in this state were fo-day in the control of two companies, that the So-cialists stood for the overthrow of the entire capitalist, argum and acts of this kind were single modestal and prepared the people for its end. He showed that under public ownership in Chargow wages had risen and bours of labor had decreased, and the public got better and cheaper service than labor had decreased, and the public got better and cheaper service than when their utilities were conducted for private profit. He accred the railroad interests for debauching legislatures and said that the West Edd street railway paid \$42,000 for securing legislation in 1890. Representative Callention in 1890. Representative Callentier, our old friend who has such an anfortunate motive to the same and that the west countries to the same and t

rescue of private interests, replied to MacCartney, who again nailed him to the cross of capitalism. To show that he was free from railroad influence, Callender said he had never as a law Callender said he had nover as a two-yer been hired to defend the railroad companies, and added, "Pérhapa it is because I have not the ability." Quick as a fiash, MacCartney saked him if he was trying to demonstrate his ability now. The House roared and Callender and not down discomplian. Frothingagain sat down discomfited. Frothing ham of Boston defended the commit ham of Roston decenness the commit-tee's report and quoted from the Lon-don "Times" to show the failure of municipal ownership. He considered that Socialism was "chimerical." Ca-rey replied and said that the House, would surely be influenced by the Lon don "Times," the representative monarchy and the natural opponent of Socialism and public ownership. He continued: "Your Lieutenaut-Governor said forty thousand men voted for naked Socialism, voted for the chimera of which he speaks and next election there will be fifty thousand, and long we will elect a Governor of this state." This statement being per-

state." This statement being per-sistently made by our Representative alarmed the Democrats who can alarmed the Democrats who can read the handwriting on the wall, and they pleaded with their partizans to support the measure so that the ground would not be taken from under them. This bill was introduced in the last Legisla-ture by Comrade MacCartney and re-ceived 65 wates, this year it got 77. ceived 65 votes, this year it got 77.

"Unconstitutional" Again. The comrades at Milford petition

for six articles to be placed in the town warrant, the main ones being to instruct the Selectmen to appear beforo the Legislature and advocate a memorial to Congress for government ownership of the coal mines. The same articles have been inserted in the warrant of many town meetings, and in some instances special town meet-ings were held and these resolutions were acted upon and adopted. The Selectmen of Milford referred the matier to the Town Solicitor, who declared the articles unconstitutional. We could have nothing better happen to us. their blind prejudice they do the very things that help to bring public opinion up to the Socialist standpoint. Our ement will take on new life in Milford by this act. We have directed convades to arrange an indignation meeting and stir the town and deposit the Selectmen in a cavity of their own digging. "Let the galled Jades wince, our withers are unwrung.

Work in the State.

The comrades throughout the state show a healthy activity. Most of the clubs show increased membership and clubs show increased membership and from every locality demands for speak-ers are being made. We are arranging dates for Father McGrady for week commencing April 6, and if any of the locals desire him, they should notify the State Secretary at once. Two lo-

cals have already got dates. Our Speakers' Club under MacCartney's leadership is making good progress and great interest is being mani-fested by the members. As a pedagogue he is a success, and ere long he will be shie to turn loose a band of new speakers, much needed in the state.

have dates for every night this month. The storm tied the Organizer up this week. One new charter granted to a local at Northboro. Randolph, Win-throp, and West Bridgewater will be nized this week. The stenographic report of the Carey-Stimson debate has been received and will be immediately put into the hands of the printer and a ready for distribution. We antici

pate a large sale.
D. A. WHITE, Secretary. 007 Winthrop Building.

MUST FACE NEW ISSUES.

Let us not deceive ourselves. Let us meet the issue fairly and

squarely.

As trade-unionists we cannot ignore the economic changes which are gothe workingmen who support the the economic changes which are go Democratic party in this state need, ing on all around and about us. The industrial development and concentra-tion of the means of production into ever fewer hands, makes it imperative that we change our tactics in treating with the employing capitalist class. The strike and boycott, the only weapons thus far recognized by trade unions, are becoming ever less potent as weapons of immediate offense and defense. These are necessary, how-ever, under the present capitalist system, and so long as that system re Industrial liberty possible, to free our class from the thraldom of wage slavery, we must unite at the polis; gain possession of the powers of government, and having achieved that power, use it in the complete over-throw of the capitalist system of ex-ploitation and establish in its stead the Workers' Republic.-Annual Report of R. T. Behrens, President of Missouri State Federation of Labor.

COAL ROAD'S INCREASING PROFITS It is announced that in the months of December and January alone the increase of net carnings of the Eric over the net earnings of the same months a year earlier was nearly suffimonths a year earlier was nearly sufficient to pay the full dividend on the first and second preferred stock for a whole year. The increase for the two months was about \$2,000,000.81,200,000. 000 from the railroad and \$800,00 from the coal mines. Evidently the strike did not fatally injure the Erie. It will take a strike at the ballot-box to conquer such adversaries.

SOCIALIST VICTORIES.

Pennsylvania Local Elections Bring Good Results.

Workingmen Taking Control of Berough Governments-Socialists Carry Mining Town of Lansford — Reading and Austin Send Good News.

LANSFORD, Pa., Feb. 19.-The Sc cialist Party won a striking victor; here in Tuesday's local election, win ning complete control of the borough administration. This result shows tha the great increase in our vote last No vember was not merely a momentary protest, but that Socialism has taken a firm footbold here. Last summer's firm footbold here. Last summer coal strike—Lansford is in Carbo County, in the heart of the anthracit -did more than stir the worker see that in Socialism is their only hope of escape from the conditions that produce such class conflicts. We elected the Chief Burgess, 2

Justice of the Peace, and a majority in the Council and the School Board. strike and four of them were indicted on trumped-up charges of "inciting to riot." Now the mine capitalists and their old-party agents have received the workingmen's answer.

Gain In Reading.

READING, Pa., Feb. 18.—In the lection held in our city yesterday the nutests were bitter between the two old parties. Personalities figured so largely that we feared a loss for the head of our ticket. In municipal con-tents of the past we generally lost as compared with the state elections. But it is evident now that we need not ex-pect reverses any more in our city.

Yesterday, in spite of the hitter co test and in the face of an extravagant expenditure of manay by the old par-ties—money supplied by the corpora-tions, to whom those parties must reciprocate—we increased our vote over the state election of last November. At the election last fall, out a total vote of 14,338, we polled for John W. Slayton 1,11? votes. Yester-day, out of a total vote of 12,038, we polled for the head of our ticket 1,139 rotes. This is unofficial and may be

alightly increased by the official count.

The Socialist Party is the only party that made any gains. We also elected an Inspector of Election in the third precinct of the Tweifth Ward, and were responsible for the defeat of the Republican candidate for Council in the Thirteenth Ward. We fought the est in this ward, and the Democratic candidate resped part of the barvest.

We are recognized by both old parties as a factor to be reckoned with in all elections and are keeping them on the anxious seat in every contest. They could not predict the result and had to wait until the vote was counted to find where they were at. was nearly straight, which indicates that the Socialists of Reading are vot-ing for principles and not for men. All the near future.

If the votes cast by the, not pure and simple, but purely simple trade unionists were cast for the principles they pretend to represent, we could sweep the town. But they will get hungry some time, which seems the only means to educate them; and when that time comes, watch Rending, All

their best fighters into our local two weeks ago, and some of the others are preparing to fall in line, and some day with a united party we'll clean the M. N. W.

Victory at Austin.

AUSTIN, Pa., Feb. 18.—At this week's borough election the Socialist Party showed that it is here to stay and to win. We elected our candidate for Burgess by a plurnlity of 57 votes over the Republican, and elected also two Councilmen, a School Director, and an Auditor. Austin is in Potter County in the north-central part of the state.

C. I. R.

DUQUENNE, Pa., Feb. 19.—Election is over, and while we have a loss of ten votes from last fall's figures, we are satisfied with the results, considerwas headed "Socialist Labor" and a number of our candidates omitted from First Ward ballot. We did not compelled them to reprint the ballots for the whole borough, but in the meantime we had decided to stay away from the polls and when we found the change would be made it was too late to notify all the comrades. As it is, we lack only one vote of polling two per cent. The old parties have now gone to sleep and we will work with renewed vigor. T. D. ERIE, Pa., Feb. 21.—This week's

city election gives the Socialist Party 020 votes. All parties fell off heavily from the figures of the state election. buil the voters staying at home. The Socialist Party did better proportion-ately than the other parties, polling about 19 per cent. of the total vote. But the result shows the necessity of more vigorous work to educate and organise the workers and arouse them to a sense of their power. We won to a sense of their power. We won some Election Inspectors. MAHANOY CITY, Pa., Feb. 20.—

The Socialist vote here increases nearly 100 per cent.

ATTACK ON UNIONS

Capitalist Program of Hostile Legisla tion Initiated in Connecticut

Representative Edwin Hallook Representative Edwin Hallock of Derby has introduced in the Council, cut Legislature a bill requiring the labor unions in that state become becorporated. This is the first step, we are told by the capitalist press, in a plan to make them responsible bodies, and is the result of the Waterburgstrike. If the resolution is favorable strike. If the resolution is favorable reported bills will be introduced mak-ing unions responsible for riot den-ages instigated by their members. Unions will also be held liable to damages for conspiracy to injure private business. A bill drawn by State Attor ney William H. Williams of Derby, which has been introduced in the Legislature, makes all tewns, cities. and beroughs in Connecticut liable for damages to private property or injury causing death, resulting from mob we-lence within their limits. Both the damages thus obtained and the cost of militia services, if rendered, are to be defrayed by the special per capita tax on all unities between the ages of twenty-one and seventy residing in the town at the time of such mob violence. The intent of the bill is to make the participants in mob violence financially responsible for the damage they cause and all other male residents likewise responsible for not aiding the police

to suppress the rioters.

These bills are quite in line with the capitalist policy which The Worker has forecast as likely to be pursued. Incorporated unions would be at the mercy of the courts. As soon as a serious strike was on suits would be begun against the union on the ground of alleged rioting and conspiracy. Even though there might be no evi-dence to support these suits, the court could tie up the funds of the union pending their decision. The requis-ment that unions incorporate carries with it, of course, the penalizing of unincorporated associations of workingmen for the purposes now served by unions—a virtual return to the old con-spiracy laws against unions which England repealed seventy-five years

AGAINST THIRD-MAN BILL.

The Assembly Committee on Railroads at Albany gave a hearing last week on the bill requiring an assistant week on the bill requiring an assistant to the engineer and fireman in the cabs of locomotives. Some surprise was caused by the fact that a number angineers appeared to support the rounsel for the New York Central in opposing the bill. They argued that the presence of a third man in the cab-would be more likely to distract the engineer's attention at a critical mement than to help him.

There are two or three possible ex-planations of this opposition. It is quite possible that the engineers who spoke against the bill are mere hired tions, which do not, of course, wish to be compelled to stand the expense of hiring a third man for every engineer Others explain their opposition by the theory that the engineers do not want third man in the cab who would nave nothing to do but to acquire the knowlengine, and who might thus become a

ous competitor for employment, not impossible, however, that the engineers' opposition is sincere and well founded. It would seem that What does the firm expect to get out there is a much better way of meeting of the scheme? there is a much better way of meeting the need so terribly demonstrated by recent disasters—not by putting a third man in the cab, but by making it a penal offence for the officers of a road to keep any engineer, fireman, conductor, or telegrapher on duty more than eight hours at a stretch, or even

THE ARTI-TRUST FAKE.

A writer in the Pekin (III.) "Courier" ella the following story to illustrate abhorred these brutal exhibitions and punished me whenever she learned of my being present at one, though my father secretly sympathized with me. One evening my mother found proof of my presence at a canine scrap and suggested immediate punishment. Father, shamming his wrath, accepted to be to lash the furniture, saying. "How, you rescal, bowl." And my mother hearing me was sorry and called my father off. Whan I see that the President is "lashing the trusts" I imagine that his blows and falling on the furniture and that he saying, softly, "How!, you" reseal, bowl." And there is evidence that the property of them are "foreigned there is a vidence that the saying. And there is a vidence that the saying them are "foreigned there is a vidence that the saying them are "foreigned there are the trust of the saying the sa some of them are "howling" through the newspapers just now, to make bi-lieve that the G. O. P.-is really have ing them,

--- Comrades who are member trade unions will find it worth while to circulate Lee's "Labor Politics and Socialist Politics" among their follow unionists. Price, postpaid, 3 cents unionists. Price, postpaid, 3 cents copy; ten copies for 20 cents; firty for 85 cents; one hundred or more at 15 cents each. Socialist Literaries Company, 184 William street, New York.

FOR THE DAILY.

Only Four Weeks Till Opening of Globe Fair.

overal Masting on Thursday, Marei 6. to Organize Working Committees-Hotse and Announcements.

Only four weeks remain before the opening of the great nine-days' fair in Grand Central Palace for the benefit of the Daily-Globe Fund. That this of the Daily-Globe Fund. That this should be as successful on its larger scale as was the "Volkazeltung" Jubiles this week is what every conrade must beartily wish, and the wish should be expressed in hard work duranthe expressed in hard work duranthe expressed. ing the next month.

ing the next month.

On Thursday evening, March 5, there will be heed in the Manhattan Lycoum, 60-68 Hast Fourth street, a general meeting for the purpoid of choosing the working committees and assigning their duties. —It delegates to the Dally Globe Conference, all party members of Constant New York, and vicinity. Globe Conference, all party members of Greater New York and vicinity, members of the Lactil Daily Globe Chb and of the Scial Democratic Women's Society, some and daughters of comrades and others who are willing to do actual work during the Fair should be present at 8 o'clock sharp.

Meanwhile, it is necessary to push the real of tichets and the collection of the sale of tickets and the collection of

presents with all possible vigo Tickets can be had through distric organizations of from Secretary But-scher at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, to whom also all pres-ents reliected should be brought as promptly as possible. Early settle-ment for tickets sold will greatly help the Committee in its work.

Comrade M. Tanzer, who has full charge of the arrangements for enter-tainment at the Fair, is making good progress. He has already secured many attractive features, of which namy attractive installed as week, but he is eagerly looking for more. Any comrade who can give him information or assistance in procuring talent for the musical, dramatic, and vaudeville programs that are to sented every night during the Fair ing places next week: Monday even-ing places next week: Monday even-ing. West Side Labor Lyceum, 342 West Forty-second street; Tuesday, Bronx Clubhouse, 3300 Third avenue; Wednesday, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 940 Willoughby avenue; Thursday, Clubhouse, 206 East Eighty-gixth street; Friday, Bocialist, Educational League, 953 Second avenue; Saturday, Socialist Literary Society, 241 East Broadway. Comrade Meyer may be seen on the same business any even ing between 7:30 and 9:30 at 153 Second avanue; or latters hisy be sent to Comrade Tabser at this address. Comrade Thiser at this address.
The Ladies' Dally Globe Club will

meet at 953 Second avenue, Monday evening, March 2.

THE PERSION SYSTEM.

A correspondent sends a report of ension scheme for their employees which has been introduced into their business by Messrs, Graves, of Shef-field. • • •

It struck the newspaper man who writes the report quoted, that this was rather a big risk for the firm to run out of mere phlianthropy, so he asked "'And what is your quid pro quo!

"With a bearty laugh Mr. Graves admitted that the firm did not expect ts contributions to be sheer loss "We balleve," he mid, 'th

most valuable asset is the goodwill of our employees. We want them to feel they have a share in the business, and then eight mours at a second recessary. The will learned by our prosperity, and we work of railway men has become much are sure then there will be no halfmonwealth and economic freedom.

We have succeeded in relegating the B. L. P. to the garbage-heap of oblivion. They have no organization here any more. We have taken one of traffic—heavier trains run at higher to keep men, especially men in responspeed—without a proportional increase albie positions, when they have really of the working force. The result is got past their work. But how are we that men are often kept on duty for to deal with them under present condisuch long periods that their senses of tions? We value our old servants, and sight and hearing and their power) we responding promptly to sense-impansions are permanently impaired.

Of course this plan would suit flie companies no better than the others have it would suit the employees better than the others are suited by the companies of the course of the and, what is more important, it would be more effective in preventing seci-dents.

It's not a nice thing to feel that you deserve promotion, but man's wait till you can step into a dead man's above. The scheme will solve that difficulty also. The old man will retire auto matically, and the paths will be cleared for premotions at a reasonable

> This is another case of philanthropy be a handy title-for a brochure for fredistribution among industrial capitalists.—Justice, London, England.

-An old man in Somers Town, England, who hanged himself, left the fol-

lowing letter behind;
"I. William Thomas, see., finding everything going sgainet me as regards

eny, 'Oh, you can't see!' and others 'Kon nught to go into the house and give the young men a chance.' ! The I am best out of it. Bury me as

cheap as you can, so that you will be able to pay my rent and other little tebts..... i hope God will reward ron in this world and the next. God ·less you all. "WILLIAM THOMAS."

THEY WANT A NAPOLEON.

Wali Street Lawyer's Solution of the Labor Question.

Republican and Democratic Judges and City Officers at Washington's Birthday Dianer Applaud the Call for Grape-Shot and Sabre-Strokes.

At the Washington Birthday banquet of the Sheriff's Jury in the Hotel Savoy, last Monday, five Justices of the Supreme Court, Recorder Goff, Sheriff O'Brien, Borough President and nearly every city officer except th Mayor—Republicans, Democrats, and Reference all together—applanded the remarks of a Wall Street corporation lawyer, Charles F. Mathewson, on the treatment of strikes. As reported by the "Heraid" and the "Times," Mathewson said:

"But I want to become serious. We have in this day and age come face to face with labor troubles where riotousness and violence are continu nnannnressed, to a time when the man who violates no law is not permitted to earn his bread because he has not secured permission from some man he knows not, to a time when persons have taken the law into their own hands and enforced it with the torch, the pistol, with dynamite, and to de-

"When these men dare take the administration of the law and the con-duct of affairs into their own hands, it has gone beyond mere lawlessness or sedition. It is war, and I tell you it should be treated as war.
"History tells us of the Reign of

Terror in Paria, where armed mobs, unrestrained and unrestricted, imagin-ed they were the power, and where the miserable authorities came to believe this was so and the streets of the French capital ran red and the scaffold and the guillotine were busy.

"Finally they reached the doors of the Assembly and met there a man whose name was not Stone, but Napoleon Bonaparte. The first to raise his hand in violence gave the signal, and the quiet man at the door there shot them down, cut them down, chased them through the streets, and that

teign of terror was order,
"This should be done here. With such a man in command here, the first to raise a hand against anyone whose desire was to loor peacefully would

BULLETS FOR THE **NEW NAPOLEON.**

Faderal Government Providing Car tri ges to Be Used in Shooting "Rietera."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 .- The War Department has sent notice to Governors of the states that it is prepared to supply them upon demand and ac-cording to their legal allowances, with

"riot cartridges."

This is new ammunition prepared by the experts of the Ordnance Bureau, to enable officers of the law and soldiers to repel rioters with the least pos-sible loss of life to the "innocent spec-tator." The shell is like that used in the army rife, but, instead of the long nickel-plated and steel-clad bullet, two design was apparently to secure some thing of greater range than buckshot, yet not dangerous to persons at a distance. The cartridge is charged with tance. The cartridge is charged with this constant of smokeless blame you for this, because you unwitdesign was apparently to secure somepowder. The cartridges have sufficient accuracy for effective use at two hundred yards.

INDECURITY. The workingman, whose very existence, whose family's education, training and care depends upon the tiny thread of the daiy task, cannot be happy, no matter how many delights there may be in the home. The specter of needs stands at his threshold hourly; let but a slight accident interpose, and the income stops, the little saving begins to leak, the substance to face with want. When the man stope, the pay stope. Life and comfort depend upon the "job."—Pendleton East Oregonian.

THE DUCILE WAGE-SLAVE'S DONG. "Oh give me a crust and my liberty,"

fancy. The liberty came, but the wily crust mewhere lost in the folds of the trust,

And now I'm a-hunting it all day With a flat, flat slomach and altered

Oh give me a crust, but the liberty u can keep yourself, it's no

You can take my freedom and give me bread, I live on my stomach and not my So hi! for the Stripes and hi! for the

Stars
That puts me behind an employer's That gives me a kick and a job to do.
And a whine to whine, and a book

to b-o-b-b-Ho give me a crust, but the liberty You can keep yourself, it's no use to

SOCIALISM OR PROFITABLE MURDER.

school-children by the dozen, because to abolish grade-crossings would cost money, would reduce dividends, would

Here in New York, as the Board of Health has just shown, they are poisoning sick people daily with adulterated medicines, because to sell pure medicines would reduce profits, would be unbusinesstike.

In the Massachusetts Legislature the three Socialists stood alone in supporting a bill to compel railway companies to protect the lives of trainmen by using automatic couplers and brakes. The Democrats joined the Republicans in defeating it.

That is not surprising. Both the old parties support private ownership of sibility.

Over in Jersey they are killing | the means of production. They endorse the profit system. They regard profit as the basis of civilisation. What is businessitive, in their view, is natural

> The Socialist Party stands for the overthrow of capitalism, of private ownership in the means of production, of profit as the rule of industry. If you, the voters, choose capitalism

under either the Republican or the Democratic name, you must accept all that it implies-grade-crossings, poison, and all. If you are opposed to businesslike murder, you must reject the profit system that necessitates it.

It is for you to choose. The capitalists will not help you. You must think and act together for yourselves. If you fail, on your heads is the respon-

A MESSAGE

TO MORGAN.

Socialists Address the Trust King.

By Direction of the Pennsylvania State Committee, Secretary Fred Long Thanks Him for Having Shown the Fallacy of Competitive Theory. In accordance with the instructions

of the State Committee of the Socialist Party of Pennsylvania, the Secretary of that body, Comrade Fred W. Long, has addressed a letter to J. Pierpont Morgan, thanking him, as the representative of the trusts, for the aid and opportunity which the formation of monopolies is giving to the Socialist movement in the United States. The letter has gained considerable pub-licity in the capitalist press and thus successfully served its propaganda purpose.

An Unconscious Agent of Social Eve lution.

The great trust organizer is told that he cannot help his actions in furthering the economic evolution to-wards Socialism, being moved thereto by inevitable laws of economic devel-opment over which he has no control. The letter says that the trusts have demonstrated the wastefulness of competition and the practicability of combination on a large scale, but points out that Mr. Morgan knows nothing of Socialism and does not see what pro-paganda work he is unconsciously do ing in furtherance of the Socialist ideal -the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Following is the letter in full: Headquarters of the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of Pennsylvania, Logan Building 1305 Arch Street, Rooma 19 and 20 "Philadelphia, Feb. 14, 1903.

"J. Plerpont Morgan, New York City. "Dear Sir:—As a preface to this let ter and as an excuse for the liberty we take in addressing you, we desire to say that we consider you one of the most notable characters the world has seen. At the same time we cannot for beer adding that we are of the opinion that you are an unconscious tool in the hands of natural forces, a chief factor in certain social and economic tenden cies, whereof you know not the meaning and of which you cannot see the end. You are the leader of the great modern so-called trust movement, which is doing more to prepare civil-ized countries for the advent of Socialism than all the feeble efforts of us workingmen. We know, or at least tingly manifest the feeling of your As your friend, Emperor Wil liam, frankly said, you know nothing about Socialism—'the great question of the day'—but then a man in your posttion does not, in the nature of things,

Trusts Show Pract'exhility of Co-operation.

have time to study social science.

"Political economy, as taught in all the schools to-day, is an anachronism, holding that competition is the best means of advancing the welfare of soclety; whereas the successful operation of the trust has demonstrated at once the practicability of co-operation and the impossibility of a continuance of competition. The Socialists have maintained this for the last fifty years, in predictions of Karl Marx in 'Das Kapital.' proof of which we refer you to the "For years the recognized intellec-

tual class has told us that production on a national or world-wide scale was impossible; that one man or group of men could not conduct such vast en-terprises; that they would break down of their own weight-in short, that they were an ephemeral phase of econ-omic development. We could not con-vince the intellectuals to the contrary, but the stern logic of events has The trust convinces the most obtuse.
"Our position, in brief, is as fol-

lows: "In the United States, as in all other civilized countries, the natural order of economic development has separated society into two antagonistic classes—the capitalist, a comparatively small class, the possessors of all the means of production and distribution fland, mines, machinery and the means of transportation and communication), and the larger and ever-increasing class of wage-workers who possess no property at all. This economic su-premary has secured to the dominant class the full control of the governmeets the pulpit, the schools and the subsidized press. It has thus made the capitalit class the subtree of the fate of the workers, whom it is reduclag to a condition of dependence, economically exploited and oppressed, in-tellectually and physically exippled and degraded. Under these conditions, their political equality is a bitter mockery. The present government is a conspiracy of organized and incor-porated wealth, hiding behind and

The Solution-Socialism the Outcome of the Class Struggie. "The contest between these twe

ecretly manipulating the political ma

classes grows ever sharper. Hand-inhand with the growth of monopoliss goes the unnihilation of small indus-tries and of the middle class depending on them. Ever larger grows the multitude of destitute wage-workers and of the unemployed, and ever fiercer the struggle between the class

of the exploiter and the exploited.
"Socialists demand that this struggle shall cease, but it will cease only with the elimination of its causes. To eliminate these causes it is necessary to sholish the private ownership of the modern tool of production—the trust— and place its ownership in the hands of the people. To accomplish this, it is necessary to arouse the wealth producers to a recognition of their class interest and weld them into a compact political force. This Socialists are do-ing, and the development of the trust constantly accelerates the mevament.

Indebted to Mr. Mergan and Mia

... Class. "Our ultimate goal is the Co-opera-tive Commonwealth, but in striving for it we do not hesitate to seine any op-portunity to improve the condition of the working class, such as securing a shorter workday, increased wages, child labor laws, factory regulations,

employers' liability acts, etc.

"The Socialist vote in the United States now numbers one-third of a mil-lion, in industrial Pennsylvania 28,000, in intellectual Massachusetts 40,000. These few facts, Mr. Morgan, constrain us to ecknowledge our indebtedness to you and your class for demonstrating the practicability and inevita-bility of Socialism. Yours truly, "PRED LONG, Secretary,

"By direction of the State Commit-

LECTURE CALENDAR

FOR NEW YORK CITY. Free public lectures, followed by an-

swering of questions and general dis-cussion, will be given in New York City, under the auspices of the Social Democratic Party, as follows: FRIDAY, FEB. 27. Charles Ufert: "The Co-operative Commonwealth." At the West Side Socialist Club, Clark's Hail, corner of

Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenu

SUNDAY, MARCH 1. Mrs. Mary E. Lesse: "The Religion of the Twentieth Century." At the Socialist Educational League, 953 Second avenue, S p. m.

second floor, 8 p. m.

Debate on Socialism vs. Prohibition between Sol Fieldman and Henry W. Wilbur. At Colonial Hall, 101st street and Columbus avenue, 8:15 p. m.
James N. Wood: "The Crisis." At Dispensary Hall, Thirty-sixth and Ninth avenue, 8 p. m. Also cine matograph exhibition.

Kate Richards O'Hare: "Woman's Place in the Socialist Movement." At the Socialist Literary Society, 241 East Broadway, 8 p. m. IN BROOKLYN.

Dr. C. L. Furman: "From Whoms Comes Your Bread and Butter." At the Socialist Propaganda Club, 315 Washington street, March 1, 8 p. m. George D. Herron will speak on "The Heligion of Life," at the Brookyn Philosophical Association, South Eighth street, between Bedford and Driggs avenues, on Sunday, March L.

The Social Democratic Educational Crub of the Eighth Assembly District of New York will open the campaign of this your with a monster mass meeting in New Irving Hall, 216 street, Wednesday evening, March & Courades George D. Herron, Wm. T. Brown, L. Miller, J. Baron-dess, M. Zametkin, L. Rosensweig, J. Panken, and B. Weinstein will be the

-The Social Democratic Party of New York is the same as the Socialist the election laws. Do not confuse this organization with the so-called cialist Labor Party," or "w

The Worker.

DEGAM OF THE GROUNDS PARTY om in New York State as the Social eeralis Party.) . , .. PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY 104 WILLIAM STREET, NEW By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub-P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 30 John

TRAMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. wore, per hundred Weekly Bundles:

The Worker. Biglie are not to individual sub-lights are never sent to individual sub-manual to the subject of the subject of the ing the number on the wrapper, the following receipt of memory, number to the paper should be ad-tionable to the paper should be ad-located the subject of the subject of the subject of the paper should be ad-All communications should be written as the last and on one cide of the paper. Works should hear the uniteriance every letter should hear the uniteria name and advers; and master should be put in as few words as possible, considering with class.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6.



esports Corporation Lawyer Mathewmon's speech in favor of Honapartism without a word of protest, last week editorially lauded the propertied citizens of Shreveport, La., and Bioomington. Ill., for taking the law out of the hands of judges and juries, organizing wigliance committees, swearing in "voltoer policemen," and ordering obmoxinus strikers out of town under threat of lynching, and advised the ens" of Watertown and Scheneetady to follow the same lawless course. Thus these wise men of Wall Street and their editorial hirelings would ch as respect for law and order.

THE REST TRUST INJUNCTION.

Judge Grosscup of the United States Direuit Court in Chicago has granted a temporary injunction against the Beef Trust, forbilding the packers to make an agreement to refrain from bidding against each other for the pur chase of cattle or to bid up prices to stimulate shipments, intending to couse bidding when the shipments arsive, or to combine to fix prices upon and restrict the quantities of meat ahipped to agents and customers.

So far, so good. It is easy to forbid packers to combine for the nurposes memed, but can the court compel the eattle, or to refrain from bidding to bidding after the shipments have arrived, or to sell meat at prices not satisfactory to them, or to sell more ment than they choose to sell? No capitalist court will think of doing any of these things, for it would violate the sucred principle of "free contract." 'And without these things, the injunction is worth no more than the paper

price of meat nor any rise in the price of cattle. What we have observed. within five days after the issuance of this injunction, is the announcemen that the nackers are calmiv proceeding in organize a securities-holding company, probably to be capitalised at \$50,000,000, to start with, on the model of the Hill-Harriman-Morgan railway combine, to effect a lawful consolida tion of the ment-packing interests. The New York "Times," which is generally very well informed on such subjects, says in its issue of Fobruary 24:

"Ostensibly the merger now under "Ostensibly the merger now under contemplation is to be a Lymbers affair, brought about by at the contemplation in curred in the purchase of the companies mentioned. Insiders any, however, that once the combination of the smaller companies gets well-under way ft will be simply a matter of expansion to being about Gross well-under way ft will be simply a matter of expansion to being about Gross well-under the companies of the smaller companies about Gross well-under the companies of the contemplation of the companies of the companies of the contemplation of the companies of the contemplation of the companies of panulon to bring about, almost un known to the general public, a world

the Roosevelt Administration. They have as little to fear from any administration, Republican or Democratic which recognizes the - fundamental erty in the means of production and ended, that the working class must know how the party will vote on su production their operation. The trust learn to act together to take the can-

s the normal development of capitalm and so long as we cling to cap taliam, we must endere the evils of the trust. And these evils will help educate us to the point where we will bring in the Socialist system, in which the benefits of controliention, its order and economy, will accrue to all the people.

Champions of the taxpayers in New York City are raining a howl against the new system of paying jurers Heretofore jurors have been compelled to serve without pay or with virtually ma: Now they will receive \$2 a day. It is said this will not an additional burden of at least \$400,000 a year on the taxpayers. Insamuch as nine tenths of the litigation arises out of the conflict of private capitalist interests it would seem unreasonable for the property-owning class to object to affair is of interest to us only as it calls attention to one comparatively small item in the enormous waste involved in the capitalist system.

It is almost to be bound that the Connecticut Legislature will pass the bills against labor organisations of which an account is given elsewhere in this issue of The Worker. These bills embody a distinct program that capitalist "statesmen" in this country and in England have been contemplating for some time. Their adoption in one state would bring the matter to a clear issue. It might be hard on the union men of that state, but they would undoubtedly have vigorous support from their brothers throughout the country, and it would help in the education of the working class.

"I will roar as gently as any sucking dove," mys Bottom the weaver. E. E. Clark, Grand Chief of the Order of Rallway Conductors and the sole "labor" man an the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, spoke in Fancuil Hall, Boston, the other day. The canitalist papers say his address was "a conservative and thoughtful one." | actly: Judging by the reports given, we do not wonder at the comme Among other things he said: "If hy divine right some are given charge of many and great interests, it is not that they may exalt themselves above all men and reap great personal profit and rewards, but that they may, by the exercise of the talents intrusted to them and the opoprtunities given to them, work out the will of the Maker by elevating and improving the condition of mankind," Andrew Carnegle and George F. Haer would heartly applaud that utterance. Labor leaders who speak in this tone earn the cantemptuous patronage of Labor's worst enomies and deserve the vigorous con

Examination of the weekly rallway reports in the financial papers shows that the wage-increases made since election have not cost the railway capitalists anything. Every week for the last three months almost every company has reported larger not "earn ings"-that is, surplus of reverse ever all expenses of operation-than in the corresponding weeks of one or of two

domnation of thinking workingmen.

This is accounted for chiefly by the fact that the advance of wages was immediately followed by a proportionate advance of freight rates. The is not very much room, therefore, for enthusiasm over the generalty of the railway capitalists. It is not difficult to be generous when one is in a position to reimburse bimself with interest for all it costs. The fact that this wave of generosity followed so closely on the great increase of the Socialist vote in November also suggests that it was not altogether spontaneous or dis-

cals the benefit even to these workingmen whose wages are increased, and positively injures those who do not share in the wage-advance. Had the railway employees demanded and the companies granted shorter hours instead of higher money wages, the direct advantage to the workers in that and all industries would have been much greater. That, of course is just what the capitalists are least willing to do.

From whatever standpoint we look at it—whether observe that the capi talists make bigger net profits while paying higher money wages, or that the railway workers have to do harder and more dangerous work in return for the slight increase of real wages, or that the workers of many other trade have to may higher prices without any increase of wages-we come to the same conclusion, that no material im provement of the condition of the workers is to be expected so long as they remain wage-workers, that capiprinciple of the right of private-prop- | taliam cannot be mended and must be

troi of industry into its own hands so that it will-not "share in the general prosperity," maw and then-but enjoy permanently and normally the prospe ity # creates.

We noted last week that two Repub lican members of the New York Legis lature-Senator Marshall and Amen blyman Remsen of Kings-and fou Democrats-Sensions Bawkins of New York and Wagner of Kings and As emblymen Dale and Matthews of Kings-had so far shown their servilits to the worst capitalist interests by introducing bills for the purpose of nullifying the Tenement House Laws We have to add to this roll of dishon one more Democrat-Assemblyma Everett of New York. Everett's bill is one of the worse of the lot. It exempt from the provisions of the laws all houses occupied by less than eight families-three being the present randard; and it also proposes to re duce the minimum size of nirshaft. from one hundred and fourteen aguar feet to sixty-six square feet-thus liminishing by about 40 per cent. the tenants' supply of light and alr.

OUMBABE GORBEL'S SURPRISING CLAIM

We confess ourselves completely a voloss to understand the latest claim made by the interpreters of our na tional party constitution. It was some tiling of a surprise to us to be told that the National Committee had power to remove the beadquarter ofthout consulting the rank and file Our surprise grew when we were told, net only that the National Committee was not required to consult the rank and file on this question, but that it was positively forbidden to do so. And now comes National Committeeman Goebe, and tells us further that, the National Committee having decreed the removal of headquarters to Omaha. the rank and file has no constitutional right to demand a referendum in favor of any other city. To quote him ex

"Regarding the proposed referen dum naming Chicago as bendquarters, no one knows better than those really responsible for its submission that h is unconstitutional and cannot legally

Comment on this utterance is almost unnecessary. We desire only to call the attention of the comrades to the position taken by the Omaha majority -If, Indeed, Comrade Gorbel, in this instance, speaks for anyone but himmelf.

First, they say the National Committee cannot initiate a referendum os the nuestion of headquarters.

Second, they say the National Committee can remove headquarters with out a referendum.

Third, they say the membership can not luitiate a referendum to overrule the decision of the National Committee.

This, in the name of constitutions democracy! All that our constitution is good for, it would seem, is to prevent the expression of the will of the rank and file. That is not our conception of the true use of a constitution. Nor do we believe that hy any subtle reasoning the majority of our arty emails induced to submit to an uterpretation so completely at varisuce with the spirit and traditions of our party.

We have now one plain question to

Does Compaile Gosbel speek only for himself or for the Omaha majority? We call on Comrades Lovett, Work. Ros, Untermann, and Turner, now acting as the Quorum with headquarters at Omaha, to any whether they sopose to act upon the princ they intend to refuse to submit the Chicago referendum when demanded by five or more locals in three or more

Ernest Untermann, writing in the mand for a referendam on the choice of headquarters. He says:

"The referendum on the question of opposing the selection of Omaha is a clear waste of time and means, for it certain to result in an endorsemen of the action of the National Commit tee. It is doubtful, if even the selle vote of Massachusetts, New fork, Kentucky, Illinois and Wiscon ain would disarow the action of the National Committee. And it is certain that Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaha, Kansas, Minneseta, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, Borth Daketa, Ohio, Okla-homa, Oregon, South Dakets, Utah and Washington would vote in favor of Omaha. Is it not a waste of energy to go to the trouble, expense and delay involved in a referendum on a

question which is sirendy settled?" This is about the limit. Comrade Untermann knows in advance how we ing? Let's save time and trouble and expense by taking his word for it that Omaka-and, incidentally, Comrade Untermana himself as a member of Quorum—is our predestized choice. We so not dains to be prophets or some of prophets. We do not pretend to But we are not yet ready to accep sacis, either. We want a vote

"Comrade Hilquit of New York was one of the amount, slippery kind, who impressed the Committeemen as a main who always had a 'job' or a 'trick' te apring on the meeting. He enjoyed distinction of being the only one of his kind at the big gathering."

Thus writes National Committeemen Clarence Smith of Mentana in the American Lakon Jinion Journal. And of such are the broad-minded, tolerant, peace-loving comrades, who don't like personalities and protes against the violence and abusivene if the Eastern comrades! We ask our readers to any whether they can find anywhere in the flies of The Worker an attack on a comrade as bitter and personal as that quoted. Answer and draw your own conclusions.

weomer to the strenuous field of Bocialist fournalism in New York City. The "New York Socialist and Trade prehensive title, and its purpose is to cover the local affairs of the Socialist and trade-union movements in greater detail then the possible for The Worker, with its/actional circulation, to do. Comrade Bowerman is one of the proprietors and, we understand, the managing partner in the enter-.

AS TO HEADQUARTERS.

I'The Worker desires above all things to be fair, believing that only by the hearing of both sides can a wise division on any question be reached. We therefore give space to various communications and notes on the headquarters question, which will soon come before the party for general vote. Considerations of space. of course, must limit such discussion, but The Worker will not deny a hearing to any member of that majority of the National Committee whose actions at St. Louis we have so vigorously demounced and still as vigorously op-

I. We are in receipt of information that petitions from four locals in Mas-sachusetts, Natick, Salem, Chelsen, and Worcester, have been received at endquarters, requesting the National committee to submit a referendum, as oflows: "That the headquarters be removed to Chicago," "That the Local Quorum be composed as follows, mem-bers of National Committee from littnois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa, and Kentucky."

These petitions are on the same kind of paper and gotten up in the same form, showing they are the work of ne and the same hand. This is the nore remarkable from the fact that he member of the Committee from ' Massachmetts-opposed Chiegap, and no voted. Chiengo only receiving one voted. Chiengo only receiving one vote, that of Illinois, the delegate explaining that he was so instructed, giving the impression that he would have done otherwise after hearing the arguments in favor of Omnha.

Now, the main question is not that of the referendum, but the allck way in which it is put. We were all agreed upon the right to submit to referen-The excuse upon which they hase this action was the decision of the Committee that the change of headquarters need not be submitted to referendum unless demanded in the way provided by the constitution.

It was quite clear to the Committee

that a referendum would be demanded. Comrade Carny of Massachmeetts plainly telling the Committee that he would go home and work up a scutiment in Massachusetts and the East that would nullify the acts of that body in changing the headquarters to

However this may be, the main point is, why do they substitute Chi-cago for Omaha. Do they suppose that the majority of the Committee were a lot of knownothings, that the brains of the party are in the minority

party upon a firm basis to one party as follows: "Shall Omaha be headquarters?" This will keep the are at, and so will not display that earnestness and enthusiasm in the work that is so necessary to success. There are many ressons why Omaha

should be retained, and the National Secretary and the Local Quorum given a chance and not waste the next three rement to a vote, the arction of the firmunities will be sweathed; and then who are moving in this matter also know this, but the end will be gained, vin., to worry the new national edicors and so retard the work before mentional. As one of the majority in the Committee, I am firmly convinced that the action taken was right, and feel will express themselves in use unser tain manner. This spirit of disameter should be dearly shown that we will not be divided any more on questions that are not wital. "In non coordinals unity." . W. R. HEALEY, National Co

Local West Palm Beach, Florida, or

Feb. 18, unnuimously adopted the fel-lowing resolutions: s. The headquarters of the Secialist Party have been numoused to Omaha, at the convention held in St. Leuis by the National Committee, without a referendum wate, which is in

l'Wheras, Such proceedings are also putrary to the democratic character, the Socialist movement; therefore

irect miniation of Article VII of the

"Resolved, by the Socialist local o West Palm Beach, Fig. That (hush) be not recognized as hendquarters until a suferendum vote is taken; also, he it "Resolved, That our State Commi teeman, Comrade Healey, he censured for his action in violating Article VII

a the constitution; and finally be it "Resolved. That copies of this resolution be sent to The Worker. 'Chicago Socialist,' and 'Appeal to Reason,' for

Branch 1 of Local Cleveland, O., su orts the demand of Local Taledo for a state referendum on the recall of W. G. Critchlow as National Committee man and also for a national referen Chicago. We are informed that Locals Akron and Pindlay have also endersed the former of the two demands.

The "Socialist" of Scattle says: "The only thing that concerns us is this Shall our party affairs be administered by a Local Quorum the majority of whom represent agricultural communi-ties with slight working-class instincts or interests, and with a minimum Socialist vote, and who are under the in fuence of a man" (meaning Comrade as explained in another paragraph) ignores the class struggle as the cen tral element in our political program. Nor should anything we have said be construed as decogntory to the farmers. The proletarian farmers belong with us. But they are not our chief support, nor our first support. The farmers must join a working-class jurty, not the wage workers join a formers' party! Our organization should be in the hands of those who boroughly recognize the working-class lumis of the Socialist Party."

In our report of the New Jersey State Committee (The Worker of Feb. 13b we said: "A resolution was adopted consuring the National Committee for rensuring the National Committee for not submitting the change of national sendquarters to referendum." informed by State Serretary Kearns that the expression is not attogether accurate or adequate. He says: "It was not a rensure, but a denunciation manti that the question of libration of headquarters be exhaulted to a refertion and in the name of the State of New Jersey demanded a referendum."

Editor The Worker:-- In your lastic of Feb. 22, reporting my remarks at the meeting of Local New York last Sunday you make a misstatement in

saying I admitted that "Mills was the leader of any caucuses which might have been held. I admitted nothing of the kind, and, on the other hand, expressly denied that Mills was any more responsible for the result at St. Louis than any other of the majority. What makes it singular that you should so report me is the fact that I the Editor of The Worker, defended Comrade Mills against any such imputation. Nor did I admit that caucuse would give of my remarks. I said there was one canens, it being entirely suit of the way the business of the Committee had been held up for two days by the Local Quorum, sided by a combination (in the shape of the minority) of such astute parliamen-

amount of matter adverse to the action of the majority at St. Lauts, and of such a nature as to inflame the minds of the party membership and make the obtaining of anything like an impar-

the only avenue for reaching the party membership in the Eastern states, and controlled largely by comrades themselves interested in the questions at lasue. It was openly intimated at St. Louis that we would find curselves up agains, it, no matter what we did, as the papers reaching the party membership would be against the action of the majority. Your entire action has proven that those who gave expression to such ideas knew what they were talking about. Your issue of Feb. 8, the forms for which must have been looked within three days of the adjournment of the Committee, before you had the complete minutes of the last two days, and before it was possible for you to have obtained even one side of the matter at issue in anythink like a complete manner, famed out in an editorial containing remarks about "high-handed methods." "the majority saw fit to refuse to rebeat ship would be against the action of the

the question in any form to the mank and file," etc. And since then every issue has been of a similar nature, with not a line for the other side, even my senarise at the meeting of Local New York being so poorly or insorrect-ly agastred that, as far as The Worker is concerned, the membership know nothing of the important reasons actuating the majority. And I submit unless there were important reasons, you would not find fourteen states nunding solidly in the latter portion of the meetings against a minority of only seven states. To say this result was due to the wire-pulling of any one or more comrades is to insult ordinar; intelligence, not to speak of the reflection cast upon the fourteen states rep resented by those composing the ma

jority. Personally, and I believe I speak for many of the majerity in this respect I went to St. Louis with no fixed idea r plans as to location of headquarters the state autonomy clause of the ron stitution lived up to, was hitterly op would niean in the caming year such a period of organization as would bring the party membership up to at least a reasonable percentage of the votes cast for our candidates at the recent election, and every state in the Union or-ganised in such a manner as would insure our ability to have a full set of Presidential Electors nominated in

When I arrived at St. Louis, I found

the members of the Local Quarum seeking every occasion to justify their course regarding fusion, that in ac-cordance with that position the name of the "Missouri Socialist" had been changed to "Missouri Labor," that our party being compelled to adopt the name of "Working-Class Party" was due to the same element, instead of the S. L. P. as most of us had sup-National Committeeman from Missouri (now member of new Local Quesume its proper name; more surprising still to some of us, was to find what seemed a plan more of less clearly shown as time went on to whitewash the Local Querum, retain bendauarters in St. Louis, perhaps re-elect the old Secretary and adopt a namby-pamby resolution concerning fusion, nificant fact in this connection is that the Local Quorum (representing only themselves) and the minority were found voting together every time.

Comrade Hillquit in his report tells us that he went there expecting to find the fusion matter the important business, but to his surprise found it ectiled without debate. In my judg-ment fusion was not killed until we voted to remove the headquarters from St. Louis, and no one knows this better than some mumbers of the

minority.
The "cheek" of Comrade Hillquit and some other members of the minor-ity in speaking of the high-handed methods of the majority is almost re-freshing when we read the minutes and find that Comrades Carey and Hillquit, as the majority members of the Committee on Rules, urged with all the skill at their command, in the carly session, that a rule be adopted

the party for the coming year.
Comrade Hillquit tells us that Comrade Mills shouted across the room, "Vote it down, boys." But he furgets to mention the fact that at a critical moment during the election of Na-tional Secretary he himself said to the nembers of the Local Quorum (indicating an understanding), "You will have to vote new." And aithough they, of their own accord, had said that recogvote on election of Secretary, etc., did vote, with the result that Couracle Mailly was elected Secretary without a majority of the members of the Naa majority of the members of the Na-tional Committee voting for him. Had Comrade Mailly been personally present he would have been the first to protest against an election obtained by of the minutes, and thus changing the such methods. And nothing can better better prove the moderation of the mation as made by him and understood fority and the esteem in which Combus howed that the question as to

moved the Quorum so summarily, without opportunity for a hearing. By examining the minutes of the meeting it will be seen that almost every sesber of the majority offered a resolu-tion requesting their resignation or similar result, and no one but evinced. a willingness for the Local Quorum to have opportunity to defend them-selves, although most of us felt they, had full opportunity to explain them-selves in the party press and had availed themes resolutions were all tabled or referred because of the pleas of Comrade Mili-quit and other members of the minortir. And now we see the attempt made to put upon the majority the im-putation of being unfair. After two days of this sort of thing, the memacttle fusion finally and forever got to-gether and decided to exercise the that they were not there to try any comrade but to lay down policies for the coming year. Nothing was re-sponsible for this result but the action

veraction afterward with them. That there was any concerted effort to select Omaha is absurd. Probably the mo surprised people when the senult was announced were those who first sugadduced in the spectuse nominating cities was responsible for its selection, and were the members silowed to calmly consider the matter in all its bearings, Omaha would receive an overwhelming majority. I wish to state bottly is this connection that in my judgment the objection being made is not really against Omaha, so much Local Querum, and not so muc neginat their class consciousness and ralty to the bed-rock principles of socialism as it is to the fact that per haps they will not be as susceptible to the wishes and ideas of certain com quarters. This is a baid statement out one I make advisedly and am will ing to assume full responsibility for.
That the fight being made is largely a personal one is evident from the fact that, although urging a referendum in large block of Socialist votes, the movers of this referendum carefully diana, Iowa, and Kentucky. If the chief anxiety is to have a Quorum nembers and votes, why did the movers of this referendum carefully skip Ohio with its 15,000 votes and go one hundred to two hundred and fifty miles further to Kentucky with its 2,100 votes in making up their pro-

posed Quorum? Regarding the proposed referendum will react.

that all resolutions be referred unread to the Committee on Resolutions. Had that rule been adopted the

Local Quorum would probably still be oting, and would, despite the fact of ring entirely out of accord with the party, and representing themselves only, helped to shape the policies of

sion of the first two days some mem of ft. But these here who wanted to get to work and right to remove the Querum, holding of the Local Querum and these sup

porting them.

As to headquarters, I did not know what city I should support until the nomination of cities was well under

charged with paying aided and abotted. As receptly announced by cable, the special Jury before whom this came was tried tound for the rail-way company, and were so satisfied by the weight of evidence that they did amount was left to the jury. The impression conveyed by the bable seport was that the jury's werdlet carried the full amount claimed, but this does not appear to be horne out by the reports no far received by mall. The main point is, however, that the liability of union to the House of Lords could not affect the hinding character of the sition to an order of the Supress Court the reminder does not appear

Our w E.cteemed

Contemporaries

BED (and OTHERS) BED

The Taff Vale decision carried con-sternation into the ranks of the unions and was freely stigmatized by them as

"Judge-made law," 'But it enabled the

Taff Vale Bailway Company to bring, with some assurance of success, as

action against the Amaignmated Se

ciety of Hallway Servants and its offi-

the strike, which the society was

not even leave the box. The damages

were placed at \$135,000 to \$140,000 and the assessing of the precise

point is, however, that the liability of

the union "was established beyond

salutary rule enunciated by the Lord

Clinncellor as above quoted. When the Painters' and Decorators' Union of

Schenectady puts itself in direct oppo-

be unseasonable that perhaps the most

valuable part of our linglish inherit-ance is that of the principles of the

emomon law, and that a form of liable

ity for wrongdoing which has been established by the highest judicial

sumed to be enforceable in the courts

tribunal of England may fairly

of the state of New York.

question, and that an appeal by

cials for damages for losses caused

taming Chicago as headquarters, no one knows better than those really responsible for its submission that it is unconstitutional and cannot legally be submitted without first amending the constitution. It may be good politics to submit a referendum knowing it to be unconstitutional and thereby put the burden of refusing to submit it and apparently an intention of depriving the party membership of an opportunity (which they should undoubtedly possesses to decide these matters for themselves on others. But while it may be good politics, it is not good Socialist tactics, and sooner or later

abusing such a power if conferred

be submitted to referendum. The fact is Comrade Carey admitted on the

floor that that'he made two decisions.

several hours apart, and each opposite to the other, some members claiming they heard neither, the matter being

thus in an unsettled state. The min

utes regarding Courade Loyatt's a tion are not correct. When they we

read several, including Comrade Levatt, objected to the way it was re-

ported and it was understood that the Secretary would make the proper cor-

rection. Comrade Loyatt's motion was

endum, nor do we flud them using the

party press to urge a referendum. In fact, Comrade Hillquit himself at the

ganization and resolutions, when we

ground that it was not clear or man-datory.

ask is that perfect fairness prevail. As one member of the Committee I did my duty as I understood it. The final

decision should and must be in the

PARTY DEBT FUND.

GEO. H. GOEREL,

National Committeeman.

hands of the membership itself.

Newark, N. J.

Carey made a decision the matter m

We' are told that Comrade

upon it.

It is a good rule in the agitation of medal reforms requiring legislation, to take one step at a time if you can't take two. For that reason a lis extension of the suffrage to women may properly be worked for as an advance toward suffrage pullmited. But, while partial measures are better than Now, as to the matter of submitting the removal of headquarters to Omaha to referendum, I wish to take excepnone if in the right direction, they are orse than none if in the wrung direction; and tried by this test the bill pro-posed by the Political Equality League tion to any statement that the unifor-ity in any way or at any time sought to prevent the party membership from of Illinois for enactment by the present legislature is distinctly bad. That bill would allow officials who having a voice in the matter. Not one of un but if need he would fight for that right for the membership, because in fighting for it for them we fight for ollect or distribute taxes to be voted for hy women who own property which they do not earn, while it would it for ourselves. And same men would inertly attempt high-handed methods knowing that in the constitution is a property which they do earn. plain provision that any five locals in New York Evening Post. any three states could compel the sub-mission of their every act to referen-dum. The only question and the real liberal to railroads," said one of the officials interviewed yesterday in re-gard to the pitiful crushing out of young life in Newark. One reason for question at issue in this matter was not as to whether a referendum should be taken, or could be taken, but as to that may be that the railroads in that whether the Committee should initiate State have too much to do with makthe referendum, or whether it was not ing the laws. It is in vain to talk about the "element of human fallibitsafer to leave the power of initiating a referendum entirely in the hands of the party membership. The majority ity," and about disasters occurring in spite of the use of "every precaution took the latter position. And I submit when such a direct invitation to man-slaughter is allowed as the crossing of this is the only safe position to take if the National Committee is not to be given power that does not belong to it. a trolley and a steam road at grade There are four such crossings on the Lackawanna road between the Broad Street station in Newark and Orange, Personally, ever since the issuance of the "Manifesto" by the old Chicago Board, I have been opposed to allow-ing a National Committee the right or power to initiate any legislation whatat any one of which a horror like that of yesterday might as easily have oc-curred. Their abolition ought to be compelled by law; and the Legislature ever, believing that sooner or later a National Committee will be found

> pay \$300,000 in damages, once in a couple of years, than to spend \$500,000 on a system which would prevent dam-The Public Whether we like it or not we shaft all have to recognise, sooner or later,

> the fact regarding labor strikes which aumining up the case of the antiractic strikers before the Arbitration Com-imssion at Philadelphia. To one of Chairman Gray's magging that the obloquy which falls upon "scale" is anniverous to that which the American patriots of 1776 vis tories, because strikes are industrial wars. That is a statement of fact, not an expression of opinion, and it is the solemn truth.

of New Jossey will be dereilet uniess it at once takes stops to compel the powerful traction company to spend a little money on bridges or subways.

On the part of the corporations inter-

ested, their willingness to continue the existing conditions looks like a cold financial calculation. It is cheaper to

One of the most significant signs of ura ns reNational
"subject"
sel in one
And yet
Hillouit or
Massarchusetts polled 34,000 votes.

we do not hear Comrade Hiliquit or the editor of The Worker making the air red because the entire acts of the state, municipal or congressional cau-didates. Chicago gave a 12,000 vote party press to urge a referendum. In fact, Comrade Hillhuit himself at the joint meeting of the committees of organization and resolutions, when we delive the second of the committees of the second ganization and resolution re-were trying to shape a resolution re-garding fusion, objected to using the word "subject" in the same seems it. For so general a movement there legislatures of many of the states ami

count in the came scene it pround that it was not clear or maniatory.

This is a long article, but the important is a long article, but the important is a long article in the country of the country of

portance of having both sides fully of chance.

It is the instructive process and rewhatever be the decision of the onembership, I am content. All that I did that perfect fairness prevail. As the member of the Committee I did become intolerable, and far which me member of the Committee I did neither of the old parties propose any remedy.

The one extreme has created the opposite extreme.
It is the old, old story. The line is

drawn between the many who create all and own authing and the few who create nothing and own all. And no party or leader in wise and

The Worker acknowledges the receipt of \$5 from Branch 1 of Local Cleratand, Ohio, for the fund started by Local Toledo for the parment of the dabts of the national party organization. This brings the amount so far in fine the dawny obscure in the cloud.

and the esteem in which Com- by a tarians and experienced politicians as down by Comrade Goebel, whether them as follows: Four voted for Inrade Mailly was held than that this them as follows: Four voted for in-dianapolis, two for St. Louis, one for Chicago, and one for Washington, D. C., as against fourteen for Omaha, the insurer in which you report what I who should submit was still undenction was not afterward reconsidered cided. When the time came to decide, Local Quorum voted solidly for Indianapolis, although representing no one but themselves, and do not count as against the votes of five states.

I would like to ask the communication of the states of the country and many not against the votes of five states. Chicago, and one for Washington, D. C., as against fourteen for Omaha, the Although the advance of wages was the larger proportion of the Commitand reversed. Comrade Hillquit siso forgets to tell us that when Comrade

Lee were agreed the Committee had no

Mills shouted across the room it was

power in the matter. And some of the

after Comrade Hillquit and other mem
comrades who are getting so excited. clearly a concession-or, more properly, was intended to have the effect states? of a concession-to the unrest of the We want to know where we stand bers of the minority had introduced so and claiming the chause saying "submany amendments, substitutes, etc., that it would have puzzled a Philadelphia lawyer to know how to vote in Article IX of the constitution, in I desire the privilege of having this article published in The Worker. If it prove to be rather lengthy, I will remind you that every issue dince the close of the National Committee meeting has contained both editorially and as a matter of correspondence a large working class, which is evidently caus-Let us know whether it is a comp ing much alarm among the capitalists, d'état or only a policy of obstruction Was the Committee representative or not (in the cital of Massachusetts we think not): if it was, why do they yet we cannot say that it is a benefit Article IX of the constitution, in that we have to meet. which the same clause occurs as re-garding all the acts of the National Committee. If the word "subject" means it must be submitted in one to the workers at large except in so order to get the result be wished, let sione a member of the working class, far as it belos to teach them their more used to the blacksmith's hammer than "Cushing's Manual." want to nullify its acts, in this matter, power. An increase of freight-rates and substitute something they voted against? It seems to me about as follows: They want to give the party all lows: They want to give the party all of course, means higher prices and a "Appeal to Resson," opposes the de-The question is asked why we recase, why not in the other? higher cost of living. This partly can-

the expense and worry they can at this time, when an effort is to be made to wipe off the old debts and put the

a chance and not waste the next three mouths waiting for questions to be decided that are of no moment to the real work of the party. There is nothing whal to party principles or tactics involved in this question, it is simply a once of a minority that does not agree to a majority and wants to throw obstacles in their way. I am convinced that when the question comes to a vote, the action of the investigation will be assured and the

************ For comrades in any part—of the country who wish to use the stereopti-con in propagands meetings this in-formation will be of interest: Comrade Swing of Cincinnati has a good selec tion of slides for such purposes, which he will gladly duplicate for any comrade or local at a very small cost. Address Alfred J. Swing, 413 Pike Bidg.,

Workingmen and others interested in the labor question in Hochester, N. Y., are invited to attend a locture by P. A. Van Anken in the Common Council Chamber of the City Hall on Sun-day, March J, at 3 p. m. "Patriotism— What is It?" is his subject. Admission is free.

cialist Party of Luserne County, Pa. cianar farty or Linerne County, ra., will hold its regular monthly meeting at headquarters on Tuesday evening, March 2, at 120 p. m. Every local about the represented as this will be a very important meeting. A new constitution is to be adopted and action taken on the Wilkes-Barre Township affair the Lynch decision, the stand affair, the Lynch decision, the stand taken by the State Committee toward holding the next state convention, and other impertant matters. The com-plete official election returns will be at hand and plans discussed for the fall enupsign.—Local Wilkes-Barre will meet at headquarters, Friday evening. March 6, at 7:30 p. m., and take action on the revised constitution and other matters of importance. All members who are over six months in arrears are hereby notified that unless they settle before April 1 their names will dropped from the roll of membership.

Rev. Father Thomas McGrady will lecture in New Haven, Conn., Tuesday evening, March 31, probably at Music Hall, Court street. Ten cents admis-alon will be charged.—Local New Haven will hold its annual Commun-Festival and dance at Aurora Hall, Monday, March 10. All friends of the party are cordially invited. Tickets can be had from members.—Bev. New-man Smythe, pastor of Center Church. mass pmytne, pastor of Center Church, New Haven, one of the most wealthy congregations in that city, recently made severe attacks, upon the trade unions in an address to the New Haven Chambed, 1977 Haven Chamber of Commerce. To New Haven Trades Council adopte nome caustic resolutions in reply, and Dr. Smythe expressed a desire to ad-dress a meeting of the Council and explain his position to the unionists The Trade Council extended an invitation to him to do so, and a meeting has been arranged for Thu day evening, Feb. 26, at Union Hall Orange street, to which all unionists and their friends are invited. Comrade Frank A. Sieverman, General Or ganizer of the Boot and Shoe Workers. will be the principal speaker for the unionists and will reply to Dr.

The regular monthly general most-ing of Local Philadelphia will be held on Wednesday evening. March 4, at the Labor Lyceum, Sixth, above

Reports from many places where Father McGrady has spoken show that local priests try to keep the people from attending his meetings.

A strong new local has been forme at Wooster. O., county seat of Wayne County. Bayton, Columbus, and Hamilton have nominated city tickets and an active campaign is promised The state organization fund is growing rapidly and by May I systematic outdoor work through the state can be

Local Buffalo, N. Y., will hold a peries of lectures at the headquarters, B12 Washington street, beginning March 1, when Edward 8. Bock will make the opening address and general discussion will follow. The local hopes to have Father McGrady speak

The County Committee of Local Hudson County, N. J., meets Sunday, March 1st, at 10 a. m., in the new Headquarters, \$15 Central Avc., Jersey City.

New York City.

Henry Ricth of Patchogue, Long Island, gives \$1.20 to the Auxiliary Campaign Fund.

agitation meeting beid at Colo his! Hall. Friday evening, Feb. 20, t which the enrolled voters in the district were invited, was a very anccess ful one, twelve new party members being obtained. Comrades Fieldman ing obtained. Comrades Fieldman, Young and Cassidy spoke. Similar meetings will be held in the near in the 19th, 23d, and 81st As-

At the last meeting of the Socialist Educational League, 958 Second avenue, it was decided that plane selec-

A feetival will be held by Branch 2 Feb. 28, at the rooms of the Socialist Educational League, 983 Second ave-nue. Tickets are only ten cents and the following talent has thus far been secured: Frank Richter, monologues and recitations: Wright brothers, So Wier, English comic songs; son and daughter of Comrade Oppeniander in viotix and plane soles; Charles Fuchs and John Korning, sither artists; Com-Cooper, in regitations swithout : A. Lindstreem, violin artist; wer will assist on the plane and fur-sish the music for the dancing which will follow the entertainment

New York meets flaturing, Feb. 26, at 6 p. m., at Labor Lyceum, 94 East Fourth street.

The comrades of the West Side as The contracts of the west most a-nembly districts held a well situated general meeting last faturday. Or-ganiser Wood was present and the siluation on the West 200s was the

cussed at some length. It was decided to centiane the lectures at Dispussary Hall, and to order 3,000 handletts as-nouncing these meetings, and also 3,000 leafets. Comrades Lewis, Dunne, and Hartin were alented as a committee in

conduct agination in the trade unions on the West Bide, and Comrades Harth, Selemon, and Brown were chosen to attend to advertising of the Globe Fair. It was decided to hereafter hold the general business meeting of the West Side comrades the second Meader are not become the contract of the West Side comrades the second Meader are not become the contract of the West Side comrades the second Meader are not become the contract of the West Side company to the second Meader are not the second Meader are not to the second Meader are not and Monday evening in every month.

pensary Hail, Thirty-sixth street and Ninth avenue, on Sunday evening, March I. A cinematograph exhibition, music, and a lecture on "Socialist Politics" by Organizer Wood, should unite to make the affair a success." All West Side comrades should be present.

A branch of the Social Democratic Party was organized last month in the 9th A. D. of Kings County by seven comrades residing in the 9th who transferred from the 12th A. D. The branch now has nineteen members and expects to treble its membership in the near future. The branch meets on the second and fourth Thursdays in each month at 18 Cole street; Comrade Pat Sinnott, 113 King street, is organiser. and Peter Thorsen, 46 Dikeman street secretary. All sympathizers in this district are urged to join the branch and help in the party work.

Rings Corn y Committee meets & Feb. 23th, in Brooklyn Labor Lycens

All earnest thinking men and women interested in abolishing the demoralis-ing conditions which are retarding the human race in its march toward a real civilization are cordially invited to attend the debate to be held under the auspices of the Colonial Socialist Club, at Colonial Hall, 101st street and Columbus avenue, New York, on Sunday evening, March 1. The delaters will be Sol Fieldman, Socilaist speaker, and Henry W. Wilbur, editor of the Prohibition organ, "The Defender," and the proposition to be debated will be "Resolved, That the purpose of the Prohibition Party commands the allegiance of all citizens desiring social order and good government more than does the purpose of the Social Demo-cratic Party." Admission free.

THE "ANTI" S. L. P. IN PENNSYLYANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.-On Sat urday began the state convention of the anti-Delæonite S. L. P. in this city. Delegates were present from Pitts burg, Allegheny City, Easton, Bethlethree other ex-Del coniton were also in attendance, Julius Secretary of the Julius Eberle, the State Secretary of the organization pre-sented a rather lengthy report, largely taken up with a recital of the trouble which culminated in the suspension of the Pennsylvania organization by De Leon's N. E. C. He stated that the organization was now confronted with deficit of \$823. The fact that the 8. L. P. ticket received only about 5,000 votes last fall, while the Socialist Party had nearly 22,000, was cited as having convinced many among them that the policy pursued by the S. L. P. gathering, it was stated, should conaider the question of co-operation or union with the Socialist Party.

The discussion showed a divergence of opinion, all agreeing in denouncing De Leon's conduct, but some wishing to maintain a separate organization as ngainst the Socialist Party.

Resolutions were finally adopted 'advising friendly intercourse with the houest members of other Socialist pr ganizations in Pennsylvania, with a riew to final union" on the basis of the class struggle; advising that steps be taken to form a new national party, distinct from the De Leonite organization and from the Socialist Party; decinring that the S. L. P. of Penusylvania should express its sympathy with trade-union struggles as with all other struggles of the working class against the capitalist class," while pointing out the growing impotency of organised labor unless it makes use of its political power to establish the so-cialist Republic: tentatively providing for the publication of a weekly or monthly paper; and, finally, defering

that unity may be effected. FROM NATIONAL

HEADQUARTERS,

Secretary Mailly the monthly financial elected in his place.
The arrangements made in regard to Stational Secretary Greenbaum. It Fieldman's tour were barren of result shows receipts as follows: For dues-Alabama, \$7.50; Arkansas, \$2.70; Colo-rado, \$79.85; Fiorida, \$5; Idaho, \$5; Illi-nois, \$60; Indiana, \$27.95; Iowa, \$30.55; resources, to depend on up-state assist-Kansas, \$54.85; Kentucky, \$10.40; Louisiana, \$0.80; Maine, \$10; Mary-land, \$8.60; Massachusetts, \$50; Michl-gan, \$15; Minnesota, \$27; Missouri, gan. \$15; Minnesola, \$21; Missouri, \$18.55; Montana. \$9.55; Nebraska, \$10.70; New Hampshire, \$8.75; New York, \$50; North Carefina, \$1.50; North Daketa, \$17.75; Ohlo, \$45; Oregon. \$12.85; Rhode Island, \$5; South Dakota, \$4.57; Tennessee, \$3.80; Vermont, \$5.20; Virginia, \$1; Washington, \$31.60; Wisconsin, \$74.40; Wyoming, \$9.60; total for dues, \$734.82; for supplies, \$19.44; miscellaneous, \$3.20; total receipts for party purposes, \$757.16. There was also received \$23.70 for strike relief, which was remitted.

Expenses for the month were \$304.61, the principal items being: Ralaries, \$145.33; office help, \$600; expenses of National Committeeman attending annual meeting, \$371.76; John C. Chase, on account of Labor Lecture Bureau. \$100; printing, \$51.27; office weat. \$15. perture \$14.75.

rent, \$15; postage, \$14.71.

The financial standing at the end of the month is shown in this table:

\$1,151.86 es, twol. strike fund... \$86.60

Balance, Feb. L...... \$822.66 All communications in regard to affairs of the national organization abuild be addressed to William Matily, National Secretary, Roome 10-11, Ar-lington Block, Omaha, Not.

MICHIGAN CONVENTION. HOW CAPITALISM

ing at Flint the Largest E Hold by the Party-Gandidates Hom lusted for State Election.

SAGINAW, Mich., Pak. 18.-The Se cialist Party state convention at Flint on Tuesday was the most largely attended of the four annual convention

thus far held by the party.

Robert S. Clark of Flint called the convention to order, and J. A. C. Menton of Flint, Secretary of the State Committee, read the call for the convention, after which a temporary or ganization was affected by the election of Comrade Clark as chairman and Clarence Neely as secretary, and the various committees were chosen. On reassembling, the credentials committee reported about sixty delegates ennac, Calboun, Eaton, Geneson, Hills dale, Jackson, Kalamasoo, Kent, Lapeer, Oakland, Saginaw, Sanliac, Washtenaw, and Wayne. The tem-perary organization was made perma-

tee consisted only of a reaffirmation of the national platform of the Socialist Party and an indorsement of the action taken by the National Committee at St. Louis, without expressing any preference as to the location of

crimanent beadquarters.
The constitution committee reported two amendments, covering the resignations of members of the party elected to office, and the formation rity central committees, which were adopted.

Nominations were then taken un, no time being lost in speech-making. All nominations were made by acclama-tion. Herbert A. Hodge of Jackson, candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, is a real-estate and insurance man, and has been admitted to the bar, although not at present engaged in the practice of the legal profession. In a ort speech of acceptance he said that the triumph of Socialism would come the breaking up of the big board-ing house in his city (the Jackson n); such places would be little needed if men were given opportunity to gain a livelihood in honest ways.

John D. Hunt, one of the candidates
for Regent of the University, is a
farmer of Hillsdale County, well known among Socialists for his earnestness in the cause. William A. Benessi of Kalamazoo, the second can-didate for Regent, is a member of the Painters' Union, one of the organizers of the Socialist Party in that city, and

a writer of much force. William E. Walter, candidate for Governor in the recent campaign and State Organizer of the party, submitted a report of his tour last summer. A vote of thanks was unani-mously tendered him for his splendid work in the campaign.

Headquarters of the party were con tinued at Flint for the coming year and the Local Quorum was requested to retain J. A. C. Menton in the office of Secretary.

of Secretary.

Under "good and welfare," C. J.
Lamb presented a plan of carrying on
outdoor agitation. The plan was approved, and the convention elected Comrade Lamb as organizer to carry on the work, with the assistance of the State Committee.

A long discussion was had upon the

merits of the dues-paying system of organization and dues-paying as a test of party membership. Those who were opposed to the system were almost exclusively from localities where Socialist activity is least in evidence; while those longest in the movement and best acquainted with the difficulties attending the organization of a workingmen's political movement were almost as unanimous in favor of dues paying.

Before adjourning the thanks of the convention were tendered the focial-ists of Flint for the many courtesies extended the visiting delegates.

Tuesday evening W. E. Walter addressed a large meeting at Central Labor Union Hall in Filmt. C. N.

STATE COMMITTEE.

At the New York State Committee meeting on Tuesday, Feb. 10, Con-rades Neppel, Abbott, Slobodin, Wood, and Bub were present; excussed, Chas. L. Furman, Bowerman; absent, Heich, Phillips, G. Lehner.

Wood, Assistant Financial Secretary, dered his resignation on the ground that the organizership of Local New York made it almost impossible for him to properly fill his duties. His resignation was accepted to take effect at the next meeting of State Commit-We have received from National tee and Comrade Emil Keppel was

> owing to the few responses from up forcad, by reason of its own depleted resources, to depend on up-state assistance, but no replice coming, or very few, the project has been abandoned for the time being.
>
> Comrade Bowerman, Becording Secretary, resigned from the State Company.

retary, resigned from the State Committee and a motion was adopted to call upon the General Committee to elect a delegate in his place. hundred dollars was appro

printed to pay part of the sum Comrade Spring for services to An investigation of conditions in

Local Wells was ordered. With a party membership of five, only one vote has so far been cast. It was decided that adjacent locals can send representatives to the State Committee. Kings, Queens, and Richmond are invited to participate.

The necessity of taking steps to improve the finances of the Committee was dwelt upon by the Secretary, Comrade Slobodin, and it was decided to adopt measures looking to an increas JAMES N. WOOD.

-For information in regard to the Social Democratic Party in New York City address or call on Jas. M. Wood. Organizer, Labor Lycoma, 64 East

—Don't be afraid to let people know you are a Socialist. They will dad it out anyhow, sooner or leter, and most people respect a man who shows that he has she assume of his conngo of his con

GUARDS THE HOME.

A Few Notes of Current News Show ing the Absurdity of the Charge that Socialism Would Destroy tive Family.

From Manila, where manifest destiny and commercial interests have set up the American flag, comes this cable news: "Two girls were sold into slavery in this city a few days age by Gregoria Torres, one bringing one hash dred and fifty psees, end the other one hundred psees. * * A number of cases have been reported from time to tink-where young girls have been bought and sold. * * There are a number of human vultures in this city that are summer victions in the business of buying and selling girls, something that should re-ceive the attention of the authorities." The authorities take it all very com-

Our women should most certainly be in love with the present capitalistic system of industry, designed as it is to foster all the home-loving in-stincts of gentle feministy. Let us see some of the ways in which she is treated in various parts of this round world, and then, woman-reader, tell me if you are a lover of this beautiful system. Out in South America girls are lured to lives of shame in which they are compelled to submit to mock marriages before a notary public alleg-ing indebtedness and signed under threat. Most of the girls are German,

In some of the central provinces of Russia there are regular sales of wo-nen and children; and a sound, whole-some young mailen brings \$35 in the market. A healthy female child is from \$10 to \$25. Speculators are said to do a thriving business by fattening up their purchases and thes selling again at a profit.

According to some of the Russian journals the sale of women and girls has enormously increased in Korea. In their homes and in the public market these child-victims of our profit-produc ing system are openly sold to the cry of "Buy girls, pretty girls, cheap girls." A small child will fetch 10 shillings, while a girl from 18 to 15 years of age brings from £3 to £4; and rich merchants make money by buying the children of the poor, feeding them up and selling them at a big profit. Again in our Christian civilization

and under the clorious Stars and Stripes where our unidean are supn homes of happiness and comfort we find the worshipper of Profit afters human flesh and blood. Hew? Through the efforts of the German consul to Philadelphia, Fertiuand Rkschi, Rabbi Joseph Kranskopf, and others, there has been unearthed an international syndicate of vice. By a: concerted movement on the part of the polico, 113 persons were arrested al-c have been active agents in conductings the affairs of the nefarious syndicate—an organization that stretches its innefal tentacles throughout Europe and Great Britain and scatters its thousands of victims throughout New York, Philadelphia, and other large

When the hundred miserable girls were arraigned, the Director of Public Safety said to the Magistrate: "Make these girls toll the truth. They did not come to much a life of their own free will. We have evidence that a band exists that has for its purpose the luring of young girls from their homes. and selling them into lives of shame It extends from Philadelphia to New York and to the other side of the Atlantic. We want to break up this wholesale traffic in human nouls and punish the men who have resped the profits from such a revolting trade."

The Socialist agrees with the Director of Public Safety that such a gang should be broken up, but, Mr. Director, we hambly suggest that as lon as we have the profit system in which one person profits at the expense of others so long will there be shavery and women will be seld into lives of vice for the profit there is in it. Hence, we say eliminate the profit system and auch gangs as we here speak of would be broken up for there would be no incentive or motive to keep such a gang at work plying its "nefarious trade." The incentive for profit being the trade itself would be abolished for men would not acduce were man to sell them into lives of de-bauckery for the few dirty dollars there are in it as they do now. I am told that a great many dancing-menters—charter; after receipt of which, upon make good money on the outside by procuring "a new maid" for some of their patrons, such maid bringing \$40 into their pocket. In other words, many of our dancing schools under this system of society are naught but procuring-places for houses of vices And as long as men and women wos ship Profit and the thought of Profit, so long will barter and sale in the bodies and souls of our fellow-beings go on if there is any money in it for us. When profit courses much of the so-called sin of to-day will course.

So while men, strong, rough, hardy men need a change of deal it is woman, refined woman, the slave of a slave, who needs Socialism more than we—not slone for her own sake, but more fully for the sake of her girl-child if she have any. True, she caract vote, but she can convert the men of her acquaintance from the error of their ways and bring them into voting in favor of Socialism and justice! JOHN A. MORRIS. Les Angeles, Cal.

LIBERTY AND POVERTY.

Till a man is independent he is not free. The man who is in danger of want is not a free man, and the country which does not guard him against free country, though it may be the freest of the free countries. Liberty and poverty are incompetible, and if the poverty is antenna, liberty is instability.

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AGAINST FUSION.

It has already been noted in The Worker that Local Los Angeles, Cal., has formally condemned the policy of fusion with Union Labor or other par-ties. Local San Francisco now follows with still stronger resolutions repudistthat "the fusion sentiment in the Sc cinits l'arty is dead and buried." Suc declarations from these two locals, after the memorable experience they had with fusion last fall, would seem to complete the funeral ceremonies and nastre us that there will be no further deviation from the straight course of Socialist metics.

HOW TO ORGANIZE LOCALS.

1, Five or more persons may organ ize a local branch, provided they sub scribe to the platform and constitution of the Porishint Party, and sever their relations with all other political par

2. The officers to be elected are:

(a) A Chairman at each meeting.

(b). Recording Secretary.
(c) Financial Secretary. (d) Organiser.

(e) Literary Agent. 3. Order of business.
(a) itending of the minutes.

(b) Admission of new members. (e) Communications and bills.
(d) Report of Organizer.

(a) Reports of committees.
(f) Unimished business.

4. A monthly payment, computed o a hasis of five couts for each member, for the maintenance of the National organization, shall be paid to the Nations Secretary. Local branches may levy dues if they so choose, or may raise funds altogether through voluntary contributions and pay National duca out of their general funds.

which organization was decided on, approval of National Committee, charter will be granted. 6. Each local branch should hold a

meeting at least once a week, for the transaction of business for the discusmion of political and acquomic ques-7. Semi-annual reports of the mem-bership and the financial condition of each local branch, as well as upon the

progress made by the Party and its prospects in the locality; shall be sent regularly to the National Secretary. R. Any person living in a city or lo may apply directly to the National Sec-retary for admission to the Party, en-closing one months dues, and will be

enrolled as a member-at-large. -We wish to double the circulation of The Worker in the next six months. Will you belp.us?

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In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Bowers, late of the County of New York, deceased, to rescut the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 245 Bro way, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next Dated New York, the 3d day of December, 1902.

FRANK BOWERS.

L. D. MAYES, Attorney for the Executor, 245 Broadway, New York City.

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Remarkable Record of National Economic League.

Startling Exhibition of Inginocrity is Organization Backed by Bankers. Bishops, and Statesmen-Bisturbed by Socialist Chatlengy - "Labor Leaders" in Onear Company, ;

Renders of The Worker will remem-ber that in our issue of Dec. 28 we gave some account of the National Becommic League, a bood differed and endorsed by many noted capitalists and politicians. We quoted from a cirof the League the statemen that one of its objects was "to rander its services in an impartial educational movement to oppose Socialism and class hatred."

Brooklyn, on behalf of the Socialist Propaganda Club, addressed a letter to Mr. Dutcher, Chairman of the League, protesting against the misrepresenta-tion involved in the phrase, "Social-ism and class hatred," and inviting or challenging the League to choose a representative to debate the question of Socialism.

We ventured to predict that the challeage would not be taken up. Subsequent events have not only justified our prediction, but illustrated in the est striking manner the hypocrisy d moral cowardice of these emineut lefenders of capitalism.

Will Hat Debata.

In due time Comrade Fraser re reived a reply from A. H. Mattox, Editorial Manager of the League, to whom Mr. Dutcher had referred the chal lenge. Mr. Abstrox declared that was NOT the purpose of the Lengue to oppose Socialism and that therefore that therefore would not be accepted: at considerable length he insisted on the truly "impartial" character of the League and intimated that its purpose was to protect, "our commercial su-premacy" by proving the interests of Capital and Labor to be identical. Almost on the day that this letter

was written, Thomas Heavy Cochrane, a member of the Organization Comof the League, addressed the officers and employees of the Nationa Cash Register Company of Dayton, O., a notoriously benevolent union-smashing concern. The Toledo "Dally News" reported his speech in full (noting cannally that he was the guest of the resident of the company), and the Coming Nation" of Jan. 17 reprinted We have not space to give the report. the speech in full, but here are some

"Impartial" Utterances.

"The cancer of Socialism is threat-ening the whole body politic." "Socialism is the real cause for class hatred and discontent among the laboring classes in this country.

"The rapid growth of Socialism is Jargely due to the fact that the Sociallat Party is educating the workingmen to their vicious doctrines by printing inflammatory articles calculated to deepen and intensity refellion and class hatred by presenting one-sided views, so eleverly and speciously written that the fallacy will pass unde n manufacturing and business plants in this country, who are not only teaching Socialism, but are making con-

growing among all classes, except the thoughtful end-taw-sbiding citizens."

Challenged Again, in view of these utterances by a

recognized spokesman of the League Comrade Fraser wrote Mr. Mattox again as follows:

"I regret very much that you decline to delate with the Socialist Tropa-ganda Club...I, about, sat. have troubled you in the first instance were it not that you'r circulair distinctly Economic League is 'to oppose Social-ism.' I shall avail myself of your inritation to submit an article on Socialwriters to premare such an article.

tention to the enclosed extract from a service in keeping honest politics out speech delivered by Mr. Cochrane of the union. They appear on this National Economic, League in League's list in company with Grover which he says that "Socialism is the

of Socialism is due to the fact that the Socialist Party is educating the work-ingmen to their victous toctrines by ingmen to their vicious Electrines by printing inflammatory settledes calculated to deepen and intensity repailion and class hatred by PRESENTING ONE-RIPED VIEWS. "In view of the fact that we offer you are platform ONE-RIDED VIEWS. To view of the fact that we offer you our platform on the most liberal terms, this is such a paipable misrepresentation that in justice to us and to yourselves you are in duty hound either to come the common of Wall Street; with three railway are in duty bound either to accept our juvisation to debate or repudiate the unterances of Mr. Cochrana. The strength of the Socialist movement lies doesn presidents and professors of surength of the Socialist movement lies in the fact that it does everything openly and aboveboard and invites the most discriminating criticism of its methods and teachings. Misrepresentation is not criticism, 1961

'In order still further to theree you

ce to the interests of the working

"Failing all of these, will the League sent to have one of its speakers sent its views upon Socialism and Socialist Party, se as to put an end once and for all, so far as the League is concerned, to unwarranted abuse and misrepresentation which appears to be, if not the only weapon, rtainly the most potent weapon e loyed by those who are opposed to ocisism and from which most is ex We shall place our platfo pected. at your disposal for this purpose also.
"It is perfectly natural that the capitalists, being the present incumbents
of privilege, should 'command the sur

to stand still on Mount Gilbon,' but one would imagine with all the data at hand which was not accessible to any of their predecessors that even they would perceive abundant evidence of a great impending change. Human society is a living thing and like all living organisms subject to change. To attempt to set limits to this change is to invite disaster. The child that is conceived in the mother's womb must be born or the mother will die. We can no more prevent the change from one form of society to another than we can command the winds and waves and bid them be still. Yet in all ages men have blindly set themselve opposition to these forces which have been at work since the world be-gan, Socialism is the new effspring that is to be born out of the old. The Socialists are neither the inventors not the creators of this new society, nor in fact are they in any way responsible fact are they in any way responsible for it. Rather are they the discover

ers and harbingers of a new and better ers which shall know neither stress nor strife. To set ourselves in opposi-tion to the birth of this new society is to set ourselves in opposition to the laws that govern the entire universe. If there is any danger to hended it lies in adopting repressive measures to prevent something from taking place which in the natural ocder of events will and must take place, and in filling the minds of the people with rague and groundless fears born of ignorance and the creation of an unhealthy imagination. Society has nothing to fear from Socialism, for it

Socialism anything to fear from open and fair discussion."
Since the sending of this second challenge the "Coming Nation" has published another letter of Mr. Mattox', written to a business man in the

bodes no ill to any man. Neither has

est. We present some excerpts: "The National Economic League has been organized by thoughtful, careful men, good citizens, for the express purpose of counteracting such incendiars and anarchistic publications as the Coming Nation.' The business men of the country do not know that there are thousands of vile sheets like this that are kep' alive by exciting the pas-

ns of the working people.
The National Economic League be lieves that the greatest danger that threatens capital to-day in all lines of

"To counteract these evil influences, which, if not checked, will bring no tional disaster, the National Economic League has organized an impartial non-political movement, to be under the direct supervision of representa-tive men in the manufacturing world, labor leaders, commerce, college, agri-culture, church, law, transportation, newspapers, magazines, etc. *

"The League will also, at an early date, issue an illustrated publication printed in various languages, to be de voted to the investigation, discussion and study of these questions, with the object of overcoming the vicious influence of the Socialist press, • • •

"I take pleasure in enclosing a pros pectual of the League, which may give you better information as to its aims and purposes. I also enclose a partial list of the men prominent in commer-cial and professional life, who not only endorse the League and support it by financial aiff, but have consented to be members of the Board of Editorial Associates, and will contribute articles on vital social questions of the day."

In Queer Company.

"labor leaders" mentioned in the third of the paragraphs above appear to be represented by just two names— E. E. Clark of the Order of Railway Conductors, whom Baer and Roosevelt chose as the sols "representative of Labor" on the Strike Commission, and Frank P. Sargent of the Brotherhood of Piremen, who has lately been rewhich he says that "Socialism is the Cleveland, who sent the troops to real cause for class hatred and discontent among the laboring classes in this country. We are so confident of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit has mercithis country.' We are so confident that this is so far from representing the truth, and that class hatred and discontent are due to an entirely different cause, that we aboud be glad of an apportunity to discuss that proposition with Mr. Cochrana.

"He also says that the sapid growth of Socialism is due to the fact that the Socialism is due to the fact that the Socialism is due to the fact that the socialist Party is educating the work-borner to their victous loctrines by Washington against the Eight-Hour

methods and teachings. Misrepresentation is not criticism. Misrepresentation and crimbide and consideration and commercial supremacy. Would you be willing to defend the following these: That Socialism threatems the nations commercial supremacy, and is therefore a street, New York.

WORKINGMAN-AFRAID-OF-HIMSELF.

By F. A. J. Waldron,

Lycoum in Rochester, N. Y., on Sun day, Jan. 25.]

Indian tribes of the West went on the warpath. Among the chiefs who figured in the affair was one named Man Afraid-of-His-Horses. That is the way his name appeared in the papers. thought at the time that that was ridiculous name and wondered how man who was afraid of his horse could rise to be a chief among the In dians. Observation has taught me however, that there are many stranger things in this world. In our civilized society there is a great chief upon whom we are all dependent. He builds our houses, runs our railroads, raises our food, makes our clothing builds our churches, schools and ur versities and, in short, produces all the secessaries, comforts and luxuries of civilized life. Who is this great chief

Himself. In any rationally constituted society. the man who produces all these good things would have an abundance of them for himself; everyone would be eager to do his will; the governmen would be administered in his interests the conditions of work would be so ar ranged as to protect his life and ficalth and keep him in condition to do his work to the best advantage; he would have the best education that society could afford; he would have leisure to cultivate his mind; he would be the most important member of society; in fact, he would be society, and all the efforts of eaciety would be directed toward securing his welfare.

His name is: Workingman-Afraid-of

Are these things true of society as it exists to-day? Does our great chie demand that they shall be made true Before answering these questions, le

me give you a little parable.
Once upon a time the dogs forme union to regulate the ficas. The of tects of the union, as announced, were given dog: (2) To limit the hours du which the fleas should bite, in or der that the dogs might have time to recuperate; (3) To fix the maximum bite which any fice should be allowed

One dog, who was universally a garded as a crank, brought forward : remedy whereby the fleas might be ex "What! abolish fleas entirely You must be crazy. Ever since dogs came into being, there have been fleas. Before you can abolish fleas, you must change dog nature. Besides, we must have some one to provide us employ

Unfortunately, society has not ye outgrown its robber ideals. In orde to be honored and respected by the community, it is still necessary to be somewhat of a thief. Our honored citizens are not the men who produc wealth but the exploiters of labor, who take advantage of existing condition to appropriate the greater part of the wealth which the workers produce People are still inclined to look unor work, especially manual labor, as a badge of slavery. We still sing of the man behind the gun, but who sings of the man behind the machine? Too often there is no man there—only a roman or a little child.

Not so very long ago we used to see companies of soldiers parading through the streets on their return from Cuba. I am told that one company, on reaching Rochester, swarmed around the locomotive and smeared their faces with grease in order to ap pear as "tough" as possible. As the paraded up Main street the peop cuce at their tanned and greasy cour tenances. Suppose they had been re-turning from a day's work in a coa-mine, with their races black and grimy and their very lungs saturated coal dust, how many people would have cheered them? Yet whave learned by our recent experience that one miner, actively engaged in digging coal, in worth more to the

community than ten thousand soldiers Society does not estimate the work ingman at his true worth. That is not the point, however, with which I wish to deal. A more important question is: What do s the workingman think of himsel?? Does he accept the prevail-ing estimate of himsel? In many cases he does. He feels ashamed be-cause he is obliged to work for a living. In his every look and action he seems to apologise for the fact that he fir a mere workingman. He tries, in many cases, to set up an aristocracy of labor; to persuade himself and others that he is not in the same class with certain other workingmen; that his work is more dignified than cor tain other kinds of work: he talks of his "salary" and his "profession," and in every way tries to conceal his shame over the fact that he is a pro-

ducer rather than an exploiter.

Shame always leads to distrust of oneself and to fear. The workingman ashamed of himself soon becomes the workingman afraid of himself. He remedy, but he is positively frightene when any one suggests that he himself must change the conditions which hold him down. He is always looking to others to do something for him. only certain laws were passed," thinks he, "everything would be lovely." But who is to enact those laws? Of course, he could not do it himself. Of course, he could not trust any member of his class to do it. What should a mere workingman know about law? So he entrusts the job to the first smoothentraits the por to the arst amount-tongued politician who comes along proclaiming himself the friend of is-hor. He spends thousands of dollars yearly to support lobbies in Washing-ton and in different state capitals, beg-ging legislators elected by capitalistic parties to do a little something for him. What does he set in return for him. What does he get in return for all this? An eight-hour law so doc-tored that nobody wants it; an employ-ers' liability bill which throws all the liability on himself and his fellow em-

layers.

Once in a while a bill is passed that promises to do something for the workingman. What becomes of 12?

As soon as an eccasion arises for gut-

[An alddress delivered at the Labor process in Rochester, N. T., on Sun-iay, Jan. 25.]

A number of years ago, one of the ment is entrusted to some official, not in sympathy with the law, whose is structions are to administer it in such a way prince to condict with "business

Could the most ignorant body of workingmen in the land turn out a poorer batch of labor laws than those manufactured by the smart lawyers to whom the workingmen entrust their interests? How much more could be accomplished if workingmen would use the money now spent upon lobbles as the campaign fund of the working. man's own party and would elect to office class-conscious workingmen who would enact effective labor laws and enforce them; who, if they found con stitutions in their way, would submit to the people such amendments as would make those constitutions con-form to the interests of the working

Now that I have mentioned the word class, perhaps it would be well to spend a few moments on that word. Have you ever observed how fearful the American workingman is of the word "class"? Tell him he belongs to the working class and he is insuited. He at once resurrects that venerable fake: "There are no classes in America. Here we are all equal." The truth of the matter is that he is afraid to face the facts. He knows that he belongs to that class of persons who have nothing but their labor to sell; he knows that, under existing conditions, he is obliged to go to some employe of labor and beg permission to live, but be is both afruid and ashamed to acknowledge the truth even to himself. He may go to his employer's church on Sunday, if he 'wishes; he may enter his employer's Bible class; his employer may even shake hands with him and call him a brother in the Lord; but he knows very well, when enters the store or factory on Mon day morning, that he and his employer belong to distinct classes and that he must keep his place, if he would keep his Job.

Every effort is made by capitalists and politicians to forestall the development of class-consciousness among the working people. Does the work-ingman demand that certain laws be enacted for his benefit? At once all the truly good people begin to shrick:
"Oh, that is class legislation! We must have none of that. The law must be made and administered for the benefit of all the people." The workingman shrinks back, abashed and terrified at his own presumption. He does not reflect that nine-tenths of the laws are class legis atlon and that they are made in the interests of the wrong class. He becomes "patriotic" and plays into the hands of his be-trayers. He turns aside from mere selfish class interests and votes for measures of "general interest," s, for measures which are of no inblinself. He votes for thing and everything that somebody else wants-tariff, fred trade, rec procity, gold standard, silver standard subsidies, benevolent assimilation-anything will do, provided it has no reference to his own needs. Because e lives in the United States, he is in tensely interested in the welfare of the Fillpinos. If he lived in the Philippine Islands, he would vote for of interest to the people of

the United States. This brings us to the question What is the ballot box for? Is it s charitable institution? That is not my idea of it. The ballot was given to you in order that you might say what you want and you have no right to use it for any other purpose. Be charitable? Yes, but remember that charity begins at home. Be just before you are generous. Vote for the welfare of the nation? Certainly, but be aure that it includes your own welfare and the welfare of your wife and children. What right have you to vote for a "prosperity" which means simply the prosperity of the other fellow; which means that you and your wife and children must work from morning till night to provide him that prosper-ity; which means that your child must go ignorant in order that that other fellow's child may go abroad to com-plete its education? Is not your child entitled to as good an education as the son of John D. Rockefeller or the daughter of President Roosevelt? In there any justice in a social system which necessarily—not accidentally. which necessarily—dooms one child to a life of ignorance and hardship and opens up to another a life of ease and luxury? When you vote for the perpetuation of such a system, do not flatter yourself that you are a patriot. You are simply a cross between a food and a criminal. and a criminal.

pend entirely upon fake legislation to secure his rights? Oh, no; he gues on strike now and then, that is, he leaves his job. When you go on strike, you aim a blow at your employer's pocket, where he is strongest, and you hit yourself in the stomach, where you are weakest. In many cases a strike degenerates into a conflict between the strikers and a lot of other working-men who rush in to take their jobs, glad to get work on any terms. Some giad to get work on any terms. Some giane-throwing and rioting ensues, the militia are called out, a few rioters are abot, "peace" is restored, and the busi-ness of fleecing the workers goes or as before. If the strike is successful the workingmen get a few concessions, but they soon lose all they have gained by an increase in the cest of living or come other combatilistic trick. some other capitalistic trick.

The militia—oh, yes, I must say a few words about that. The average workingman has come to look upon the militia as his word deadly fool. But what is the militia? I should dethe militia as his most deadly, for the world.

But what is the militia? I should define it as the workingsans shooting himself and that for twe reasons:

Who calls out the militia? The governor of the state. Who gives him the power to de this? The workingsans, by their votas. Who calls out the militia? The governor of the state. Who gives him the power to de this? The workingsans, by their votas. Who are the militia? Are the companies—composed of capitalists, organised to defend their own interests? Oh, no you don't see them?

Will endure and will prove a blessing to the world.

He conclusion, let me give you this advice. Denne of your advices Henry L. Slobodin, State Secretary, 60 Grand avenue, New York City.

—For information about the Social Democratic Party in the state of New York address Henry L. Slobodin, State Secretary, 60 Grand avenue, New York City.

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shoulders, exposing their precious per ions to danger. The militia is comsons to danger. The militia is com-posed mostly of wage-workers. When the call of "duty" comes, they leave their work in store or factory, hasten to the scene of conflict, shoot down members of their own class in obedience to orders, and then return, only to find that their fool of an employer has discharged them for their devotion to the interests of his class.

I see that the Pennsylvania Railrone is pursuing a more enlightened policy toward its employees who served in the militia during the recent coal strike. They are to retain their posi-tions and receive pay for the time they lost in the line of duty. That will, undoubtedly, keep the flame of patriotantil they go on a little strike of their own and are called out as militia to protect the fellows who have takes their jobs.

Suppose the militia should become class-conscious and refuse to shoot workingmen, as a company in New Orleans did recently. How long would it be before the capitalists would re-fuse to pay taxes for the support of

such a useless luxury?

The root of the workingman's timidity lies in his faise views on economics. He thinks he must have a boss or employer to provide him work. There have been wage-workers and employers as long as he can re and employers as long as he can remember and he assumes that this state
of things has always existed and that
it must continue forever. A very
sight knowledge of history would
show him that society has airendy
mused through many forms; there
have been different modes of production in different ages, each of these
systems has seemed eternal to people
living at the time; each form of society has passed away as new methods clety has passed away as new methods of production arose; the capitalist sys-tem is the latest product of the growth of society; it must sometime give way to a new system and the only question is, How soon will the working an end to it and what will b its place? end to it and what will be put in Were any of you supployed in one

of those concerns which had to shut down recently from lack of coal? Where was your employer then? Did it not seem just then as if your real it not seem just then as it your real employer were the man down in Penn-sylvania who mines the coal? At other times, no doubt, it has looked very much as if your real employer were the men who produce the raw unterial on which you work or the machine with which you work or the building in which you work-all work-inguien like yourselves. Well, who is your employer, after all? If you are a farmer, your employers are the people who want grain and vegetables t ent; if you are a butcher or cuttle raiser, your employers are the people who want ment to cat; If you are a wants clothes to wear; if you are a carpenter, stone-mason, bricklayer are the people who want houses to live in-and the great majority of these are working people like your-arives. If the capitalistic method of production were abolished, would the demand for your labor be one whiteless than it is to-day? Would people less than it is to-day? Would people want less food, clothing and shelter than they do now? however, that you could

You say, however, that you could not run a great manufacturing estab-lishment yourself. But let us see how such concerns are actually manager to-day. In former times, the employer managed his own business; when it grew too large for him, he usually tool in a partner who understood the business as well as he did; as the business grow they bired a superintendent to take part of the burden off their hands; at present, in a business of any size, the employer manages a very small portion of the business: he lets out the greater part of it to superin tendents, foremen, bosses, under bosses, etc. In the very largest con cerns, the great corporations and trusts, everything is done by em-ployees, working for salaries or wages. The stockholders come together once a year, perhaps, to hear the report of to discuss certain questions, such as the conversion of stocks into bonds bonds into stocks-none of which have anything to do with production-and then their "work" is done. Many of

them have never even seen the place where the work is carried on. Now, who should know more about the management of a business—the man who is actually working at it or the man who knows nothing about it? Could not you and your fellow workmen get together and select bosses foremen and superintendents, just as well as these stockholders? If you know of no one cise, could you not select the same men who are over you now? If they know how to make the business profitable to their present employers, could they not so organize it as to make it productive for you and for themselves? The beauty of such a system would be that you would choose your superintendent instead of his choosing you and he would have to serve your interests in order to retain his position.

tain his position.

Timidity has been the mark of the siave class in all ages, and has been the chief means by which the master class has held them in subjection. The shave have been led to believe that they cannot care for themselves and that their masters hold a divine commission to look after them. Kings and fendal lords and owners of chattel-slaves have all maintained that they held their position by divine right. The latest divine right is the right to rob a man by giving him wages and tak-ing what he produces. But one divine right after another has been smashed right after another has been smanhed to pierce and the divine right of the capitalist will, sooner or later, go the way of all the rest. When the workingman coines to his own, there will be but one divine right left—the divine right of manhood and womanheed and childhood. That divine right will endure and will prove a blessing to the work!

a government of the workingman, by the workingman, for the workingman. You will never get anything in any other way, excepting, perhaps, a gold brick from one of the old parties or a silver brick from the other

THE SKELETON AT THE EAST. Bright shone the lights in spidown

Upon a banquet hall, and priceless rictures, hung on high, Adorned each gilded wall; While music's sweet refrain swept by A fountain's plashing fall.

There luxury was crowned a queen And reigned in regal state, And dainty viands were prepared To heap each costly plate; While naught that wealth could buy was spared To grace the brilliant fête

itare diamonds blazed and gleau Their shafts of coruscating light Like shining arrows seemed; While drifting past in drowsy flight

And there on woman's snowy breast

And roses in the windows bloomed As if in summer's glow When sumshine lights the fields lanes And balmy south-winds blow; And yet outside those window-paner

The world was wrapped in snow. And gayety and mirth were there To jest and feast and dine, To make the lagging bours fly, While streamed the bubbli And ever came the music by

But to the poet there came thoughts Which he could not escape; And suddenly above the rout And flow of sparkling grape, As from a mist, came slowly out

A wierd and awful shape.

In harmony divine.

It fixed on him a sightless gase As close his form it scanned; It spoke to him in hollow tone, It raised a withered hand And said, "I come to you alone, "For you can understand,

I am the despot of the poor-"A slow, consuming flame; "I am the messenger of want, "The barbinger of shame; "And Hunger is my name.

I walk in many humble hou 'Mid whispered hopes and fears; 'I know where men and women wet "Their daily crusts with tears; Where furrowed brows know naught

but sweat. "Through the long, treadmill years

They spurn religiou's solemn farce. "Can tracts restore the dead? "Have sermons any spothing skill.
"To case the weary head? Theology can never fill "A mouth that asks for bread.

The greed of gain has gone abroad "And truth and manhood rust, "The world but one mad impulse feels "And all for riches lust, While Riches at her charlot-wheels "Drags Honor in the dust.

"I tell you, wealth, like some grea snake, "Holds virtue in its fold;

I am the counter over which "Young girls are bought and sold. "Your kings among you are the rich; "Your chains are forged from gold."

Then as it vanished came these words, Clear as a silver chime:
"I am to all mankind a law
"Relentless and sublime. "Ro, tell the people what you saw, "That they be warned in time.

"I say to you, the land is filled "With poverty's low moans,
"And vengennee yet will pour its flood,
"I awear it by these bones; "Your brothers' and your sisters' blood "Is crying from the stones."

Then gray and wan the silent dawn Crept down the drowsy east, And sunlight cast a ghostly sheen Where wassail long had ceased. None but the poet there had seen The Skeleton at the Feast. Ernest McGaffey.

STATE ORGANIZATIONS.

[Following is an incomplete list ofthe state secretaries of the Socialist Party (known in New York as the So-cial Democratic Party), to whom communications on matters of party busi ess in the various states should be adform us of corrections to be made or omissions to be filled.]

California—Edgar B. Helphingstine, 839 B. Flower street, Los Angeles. Connecticut—W. E. White, 229 Ex-

change street, New Haven.
Fiorida—W. E. Healey, Longwood.
Idaho—A. M. Slattery, St. Anthony.
Illinois—Jas. S. Smith, 181 Washingion street, Chicago.

Massachusetts — Dan. A. White,
Room 907, Winthrop Building, Boston.
Minnesota—S. M. Hohman, 125 Nicol-

let avenue, Minneapolis, Montana-G. A. Willett, Thompson Block, He.ena. New Jersey-H. R. Hearns, Arling-

New York—Henry L. Slobodin, 60 Second avenue, New York.—In this state the party is officially known as the Social Democratic Party and its emblem is the Arm and Torch. Ohlo-W. G. Critchlow, 26 Pruden Building, Dayton.
Oklahoma—H. R. Dean, Oklahoma

City.

Funnsylvania—Fred W. Long, 1905 Arch street, Philadelphia. Texas—E. B. Latham, 702 E. Callfornia street, Gaineaville. Wisconsin—E. H. Thomas, 614 State street, Milwaukee.

National Platform of the Socialist Party

tional convention assembled, readiring its adherence to the principles of In-ternational Socialism, and declars its aim to be the organization of the working class and those in sympathy with is, into a political party, with the ob-ject of conquering the powers of gove-ernment and using them for the pur-pose of transforming the present aptem of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire peo-

Formerly the tools of produc were simple and owned by the individ-ual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owner by the capitalists and not by the work-ers. This ownership enables the capi-talists to control the product and keep be workers dependent upon them. ,

Private ownership of the means of oduction and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and unsery of the working class, and it di-vides society into two hostile classes -the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomested between nations, indis-criminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial domin-ion abroad and enhance their suprem-But the same economic causes which

developed capitalism are leading to Se-cialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher or-der of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the Instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act | class

as a class in their struggle again collective powers of capitalism, b stituting themselves into a po party, distinct from and opposed to a parties formed by the propertie

While we declare that the develo ment of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the ti we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the projectariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the skellether Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better the condition and to short in condition and to short it. to better its condition and to elect So-cialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end . As such means we advocate:

 The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by mon opolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industrice to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the supployees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing

the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the ours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor. 3. State or national insurance of

working people iti case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

d. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of

The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, cluthing. and food. 6. Equal civil and political rights for

men and women.
7. The initiative and referendum,

proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents. But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-opera-tive Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utili-ties for the purpose of obtaining great-er security in the exploitation of other

industries and not for the amelioration

of the conditions of the working

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PULL OF PICTURES

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only makes our thesis the more impress

aive. Space does not allow us to pre-sent all the facts. Our conclusions, based on the data we do present, are, therefore, far within the truth.

(Continued on page 4)

Morton Trust Co.

Realty

sion Bridge, Niagara Falls Whirlpo

New York Transit Co.

Atlantic Trust Co.

RAMIFICATIONS OF TRUSTS.

Some Cold Facts Illustrating the Concentration of Capitalist Ownership.

Affiliations of Directors of Oil Trust, Steel Trust, and National Gity Bank Traced-Thirty-nine Men Are Directors of 385

thoughtful observer must realize that

some of the results.

A member of a Board of Directors of that company or (what for the purand agent of some such large stock-holder or bondholder. When, thereowned by the same person large interest, are deliberately chosen entatives on the Hoards of ostensibly independent companies, for the purpose of masking

ably of the proprietary interests of their great stockholders in other and

unavoidably somewhat tedious, but it will be found worthy

Standard Oil Company is linked H. Rogers are Directors of the Steel Corporation. The further fact that G. W. Perkins and John D. Rockefeller. Jr., are Directors of both the National completes the connection, so far as the membership of the directorates is con-

Prenty M. Fuguer, Charles M. Hank. Dratt, John D. Rockafeller, William Rockafeller, and Henry H. Rogers.

D. Sloane, James Stillman, Henry A. C. Taylor, and Moses Tyalor

observe its connections through twelve of these not in either of the other lists (including the principal officers mund C. Converse, William E. Dodge, Elliert H. Gary, Clement A. Griscom Abram S. Hewitt, William H. Moore J. Pierpont Morgan, Daniel G. Reid Roberts, Jr., Charles

*Since the publication of the lists founded, Mr. Rewitt has died; this that we have ignored the affiliations of fourteen of the less important Direc-tors of the three companies studied,

Economic - Political Lines to Be Clearly Drawn.

All Capitalist Parties in Saxony Agree to Combine at Polis against Social Democracy-Gealition Will Probably

The dread with which all the cap italist elements of Germany regard the dispatch says:
"The text of an agreement signed by

the leaders in Saxony of the Conserva-National-Liberal, Anti-Semitic. and Agrarian parties, providing for mutual support at the forthcoming elec-tions, was made public to-day. It is specially aimed at the Socialists, and its chief feature is a piedge not to nominate candidates against each other in districts already held by one of the parties concerned and assigning the everal districts now represented by Socialists to one or other of the parties. It is expected at least to main-

effected in other parts of the empire, and it is not unlikely that the elections will be a contest between the Socialists on the other, except the small Hadical

"The political events of the last two years have caused the conservative elements of the country much apprehen-sion. The Socialists are generally supposed to have gained largely over their rote of 2,300,000 in 1898. Their leaders expected two months ago a gain of from fifteen to fifty sents, but the combins tion of the political parties has mod-erated these estimates, until now the best-informed men of the Social Democratic Party think they will do well if they gain ten seats."

The open coalition of the capitalisi parties will undoubtedly have the ef-fect of still further increasing the popular strength of the Social Democratic Party, the conduct of whose deputies in the Reichstag has already made it certain that here will be a great gain over the vote of 1898. The reaction coalition may succeed in preventing the Socialist representation in the Reichetag from increasing in proportion to the popular vote, but the Socialists can afford to bide their time and may well be satisfied with forcing a clear draw ing of the lines between the political representatives of the capitalist and

TO PENALIZE STRIKES.

talist Public Ownership Socialists Fight the Bills.

owned by the government. The gov ernment, however, being in the cou eral railway, strike to better their con dition. How the government proposes to deal with the question is shown in

States General three bills in connec-tion with the recent railroad strike.

"Dr. Kuyper explained that the gov ernment considered it necessary to op-pose any unreasonable attack on sobeing of the people to the desire of a and Gary-Wheaton Bank.
Clement A. Griscom, U. S. S.—Long
Island, New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk, and Pennsylvania Ry. Cos.; Eleccertain class for influence and to politicertain class for influence and to positi-cal tyranny. The government there-fore proposed to form a railroad bri-gade to insure a regular service of trains in case of need. The just com-plaints of railroad employees would be adjusted by a royal commission, which would be intrusted later with the would be intrusted later with the settlement of the situation from a legal standpoint as well as regarding the conditions of service of the em-ployees. It would also have to decide what constituted criminal acts. The government did not desire to be reac-tionary. It only aimed at effecting social reforms.

"One of the bills provides for a modification of the Penal Code with the object of affording a surer guarantee for the personal freedom of labor and of preventing state officials or persons engaged in occupation affecting public interests from absent

fusal to do duty on the part of em piorees of the rallways or other public services may be published by six months' imprisonment. If two or more persons rise in rebellion the penalty is increased to four years' imprisonment for the ringleaders or those guilty of criminal acts."

last paragraph, includes a strike or concerted refusal to work. The Socialist members of the Parila-

ment will vigorously oppose the bills. They form only a minority se yet, however, and a combination of the capitalist parties may carry the measures through. In that case the next general elections will undoubtedly show a still greater ratio of increase show a still greater ratio or increase in the sectalist rule than still the last. fore the Daily Slobe Fair.

ELECTIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Further News Showing Socialist Progress.

Will Not Be So Easy to Count Out Socialist Votes in the Future-Betalls of Our Gains in Beer's Town-Socialists Will Work for Botter Schools

have met the l'hilistines and they are ours. "As reported in The Worker last week, the Scolalist Party carried Lam-ford, electing all borough and ward officers except two—one Councilman and one School Birector. The following are our elected men: Burgens, W. J. Bolles; Tax Collector, Matthew Welch; Auditor, Jos. D. Boyle; Justices of the Peace; Daniel C. West and lid ward T. McFadden; four Councilmen—Comrades Evans, Weaver, Jeffries, and Heffeninger; two School Directors (elected for three years)-W. B. Crowe

combined to defeat us, but we best

The choice of Socialists as Inspec tors of Election in this and a number of other places will materially help in accuring an houest count of the Social-

Later attende Boorts. Town.

In the third precinct of the Twelfth Ward, we elected the minority Inspec-tor of Elections, having defented the Republicans two to one, and within 9 votes of defeating the Democrats in the same precinct. William Noll is our successful candidate. In a number of other precincts in different wards we came near defeating either

only 40 votes less than the Democrata. "Sec. 5. Any officer of any naion or In the first preciset our candidate was "thy member thereof delegated for the only 9 votes short of defeating the" purpose who shall demand of any emonly 9 votes short of defeating the Democratic candidate for minority Inspector. The next time we expect to

tion, out of every 14 votes cast, one was a Socialist; this spring, out of every 11 votes cast, one was a Social-ist. We have gained over 600 per cent. in one year. In previous years we ar ways lost a number of votes in musi-cipal contests. But this time we gained over the state election. We onsider this significant. We never

of the most-consistent Socialist Party locals in the United States. Our comrudes are all well grounded in the scientific basis of Socialism and are thoroughly class-conscious. Ours is Our progress was slow at first, but we are seeing the results of our labors now. We are having a hard fight with our paper, the "Union Sentinel," which did yeoman service in the campaign just closed. But if the purely simple would do their duty we would have no trouble and could clean up the place in the next campaign. M. N. W.

TAMAQUA, Pa., Feb. 28 .-- The Coal dale (Schuylkill County) correspondent of the Tamaqua "Evening Record," an-nouncing the election of all three election of all three corn-by the Socialist troduced in the Second Chamber of the Party, outlines their program as fol- civil rights, including suffrage, to be lows: Increase of pay for the teachers who are now so badly remunerated that good service cannot justly be expected; no changes in the teaching force for personal or political reasons nor on any grounds except efficiency; to all parents to assist in securing regular attendance of all children; the school library to be opened to the pub-lic on Saturdays, so that books may be taken home for Sunday reading; im-provement of the course of study "to give our boys and girls the best educational facilities possible under our present unioward circumstances," and plan for the special training of

The Socialist Party carried everything in Panther Creek Valley, from Tamaqua to Mauch Chunk, in the local

AUSTIN, Pa., Feb. 26.-One and resuful candidates are as follows; Burgess, George B. Sharp, by 157 votes to 100 for the Republican: Conncilmen ,A. T. Lyman and W. P. Wor, ster, by 155 and 141 votes to 97 and ofer, by 128 and 141 votes to the pho-190 for the Republicans; School Direc-tor, E. P. Walker, by 128 votes to 110 for the Republican; Auditor, Chalces Judge, by 150 votes to 93 for the Re-publican. All these serve for three years. In November we had 76 votes for Slayton, Socialist candidate. for Governor.

We are holding large meetings every week and increasing rapidly in mem-bership. Our officers are all unlop workingmen and command the respect of the people. C. L. R.

ATTACK ON UNIONISM.

Connecticut Legislators Taking the Lead.

Text of the Tracy Incorporation Bill-If Passed it Will Put Trade Unionism Entirely Outside the Pale of the Law -A Moromement That Will Sear

NEW HAVEN, Conn. - Senato Tracy of Waterbury has introduced-"by request," as he says a bill similar in its provisions to the one introduce by Halloch of Derby in the House, as reported in The Worker last week. The provisions of the bill are so drastic and there is so strong a possibility of similar legislation being ini tiated in other states that it will be worth the while of your readers to ex-amine it carefully. The bill reads:

Trade unions or guilds, to be com-posed of men engaged in similar occupations or professions, may be in-corporated on the following condi-tions:

Bection 1. The incorporators shall consist of not less than five men, wh shall present to the Secretary of State the petition for incorporation, stating therein the name and purpose of the proposed corporation, together with its methods of action and the duties of its everal officers and the terms of admission to the same.
"Sec. 2. If the Secretary of State,

upon consultation with the State's Attorney, shall deem that the methods and purpose of the proposed corpora-tion are not inconsistent with the public welfare, he shall issue the charter of incorporation desired, under the seal of the state.

Sec. 3. Any employer of labor who shall discharge an employee because of membership in a union thus incor-porated shall be subject to a fine of five hundred dollars or imprisonment in the county jall for three months, or both.

"Sec. 4. Any employer of labor who shall discharge an employee because not a member of a union shall be subject to the same penalty as above prescribed for each offense.

ployer the discharge of any employee because not a member of a union, shall be subject to a fine of one thousand dollars or imprisonment in the county iail for six months, or both. "Sec. 6. If any union in the employ

of any corporation engaged in public service or the supply of any article of common necessity shall propose a simultaneous cessation of labor on the part of its members, said union shall give to said corporation previous notice of said intention of not less than fourteen days, and in default thereof each member of said union shall be liable to a fine of not less than

five duliars.

"Sec. 7. Any person who by vio-"Sec. 7. Any person who by vio-lence, intimidation, threatening of so-cial ostracism 6r other interference with the inviolable rights of free labor shall attempt to prevent the employ-ment of service of any person in any place made varant by striking laborers shall be subject to a fine of not less

than one hundred dollars.
"Sec. 8. Any labor union not income porated or any member thereof who shall be guilty of any of the offences berein-above indicated shall be liable to the penalties above prescribed for such several offenses, and in addition each individual member of such unincorporated union shall be liable in an action for trespass.

"Sec. 9. Ang person who shall by restored only by special act of the Legislature, and if not a citizen and over eighteen years of age, he shall not be admitted to civil rights except by special act of the Legislature."

DERBY, Conn., March 1.--In connection with the attack on trade unions embedded in hills introduced in the Conecticut Legislature, as noted in The Worker of this date, it is worth while to record that Representative Hallock of Derby, who introduced the while Attorney Williams, also of this city, who drew the riot-damage bill, is a Democrat who voted for McKinley, but claims still to belong to the Democratic party. Senator Tracy is a Re-

Socialists Carry Important Measures in the Yown Meeting, CLINTON, Mass., March 8.-At yes

last election; but owing to special po-litical conditions this year, it is consid-ered as indicating an increase in our real strength. We carried the town meeting for

FOR THE DAILY.

Enthusiasm for the Big

Conference the Best Yet Held.

opening of the Dally Globe Fair in Grand Central Palace—only three weeks more in which to sell tickets and collect for those sold, gather donations, distribute advertising matter, and do all the other necessary work.

ties will also make an excellent con tribution to the musical and other ex tickets. A hundred thousand tickets have been put out by Secretary Butcher and a new supply is being

by March 15 if at all possible. Much trouble and confusion will be saved by making prompt collection and settle-

charge of the arrangements for enter-tainment at the Fair, is making good progress. He has already secured many attractive features, of which eccount will be given next week, but he is eagerly looking for Any comrade who can give him in formation or assistance in procuring talent for the musical, dramatic, and vandeville programs that are to be presented every night during the Fair is requested to communicate with him at once. He or Comrade Meyer, who is assisting him, may be seen every evening between 7:30 and 9:30 at 153

Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street,

Following is a statement of am pledged for the Socialist Daily Fund up to Feb. 23: R. Reschke, Stapleton, S. L... F. Schnidt, Stapleton, S. L ... 3.(8) Jasper McLevy, Bridgeport, 5.00 Conn. Max Theimer, Stapleton, S. I. Wm. Vecck, Stapleton, S. I... Julius Loos, Stapleton, S. I... 2.00 J. Shanshan, Bridgeport..... 3.00 Arthur Uhlig, Bridgeport..... F. Klatt, Bridgeport..... J. Mueneke, Stapleton, S. I...

> Total pledged.....\$7,038.50 Friend, Bridgeport... Joe H. Howden, Bridgeport... M. H. Geclam, Bridgeport... The following amounts have been re The following amounts have been re-eived as payments on pledges or as

cash contributions:	
PAID ON PLEDGES.	
Alex. Fraser, Brooklyn	\$10.00
John Gibbon, Brooklyn	1.00
Healey, Kearney	2.00
F. Ufert, West Hoboken	2.00
E. Ufert, West Hoboken	1.00
A. S., West Hoboken	1.00
Frank Ohuemus, L. I. City	.80
Dr. Schwarts, city	5.00
Green, city	1.00
Dr. Casper, city	3.00
Max Diamond, city	1.00
Hugo Peters, Brooklyn	6.00
Henry Suphl, Glendale	.25
Aug. Thompson, Glendale	.25
Geo. Lochat, Glendale	.25
Chas. Kircher, Glendale	.25
Aug. Fless, Glendale	.25
W. G. Smith, Glendale	.23
John Mullen, city:	1.00
Paul Jorgens, Haldeon, N. J.	.25
Alf. Petzold, Paterson, N. J.	.25
Robt. Streller, Paterson, N.J.,	1.00
T. Podurgiel, Passaic, N. J	.50
T. Hurlemann, Haldeon, N. J.	2.75
E. Neppal, city	2.00
J. Bernard, city	.50
T. Zechnowitz, city	5.00
Wm. H. Brager, city	.50
E. Willvonseder, city	1.00
R. Wyssman, city	1.00
Gustave Linke, city	2.00
Dr. A. Hemorick, city	8.00
Jacob Levine, chi	1.00
Emil Neppel, city	2.00
Theo. Birk, city	1.00
W. Dettelbach, city M. M. Bartholomew, city	2.00
M. M. Bartholomew, city	1.00
N. S. Beichenthal, city	1.00
M. Schar, city	1 00 1

Members Volunteer to Help in Work of the Fair-Last Session of Slobe Only three weeks remain before the

orted that it had bought 1,000 tickets delegate of the Upholsterers' which roted on Sunday to buy 5,000

Comrades should report to Secretary

Danielalan	9 00 1	Politica aladam as about 0.002.02
	1.00	Paid on piedges, as above 2,837.85
	2.00	Manal and accept the second
	2.00	Total cash received\$4,444.83
	1.00	
	1.00	HARRAS VALUES
	.50	HORACE TRAUBEL
	5.00	WILL SPEAK.
	1.00	Horace Traubel, editor of "The Con-
	3.00	servator," whose special contributions
	1.00	to The Worker have attracted so much
	6.00	
Glendale	.25	attention, will speak in New York as
n, Glendale	.25	follows:
lendale	.25	Friday evening, March 18, on "The
Glendale	.25	Social Consciousness," at the West
endale	.25	Side Socialist Club, Clark's Hall,
Glendale	.25	northwest corner of Twenty-fifth
	1.00	street and Eighth avenue, second
Haldeon, N. J.	.25	floor, 8 p. m.
aterson, N. J.	.25	Sunday afternoon, March 15, on
	1.00	"The Coal Strike Commission," at the
Passaic, N. J	.50	Socialist Literary Society, 241 East
		Broadway, 8.30 p. m. Traubel was
	2.75	present at the sessions of the Coal
	2.00	Strike Commission and will comment
V	.50	as an eye-witness.
	5.00	Sunday evening, March 15, on "Walt I
r, city	.50	Whitman and the Average Man," at
	1.00	Colonial Hall, 101st street and Colum-
	1.00	bus avenue. Traubel was Whitman's
	2.00	intimate friend and companion during
	8.00	his last years, and is his literary ex-
	1.00	ecutor; his familiarity with the man
ity	2.00	and his work will make his talk on
J	1.00	Whitman of especial interest to lovers
city :	2.00	
mew, city	1.00	of that great bard of democracy.

INJUNCTIONS AND RIFLES.

Down in West Virginia the deputy | signed the writ, President Rameey marshals have been shooting miners for refusing to obey Judge Kellar's bianket injunction, reported in The Worker last summer, which forbade them even to hold meetings in the private hall that they had hired and paid for. Beveral miners were killed and some sixty others are now lying in prison, under charges of contempt of court, rioting, and beaven knows what other offenses, because they atood up for the right of free assemblage, guaranteed in the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. "What's the constitution be-

And now it is the railway men's

tween friends?" Judge Keilar and

President Roosevelt and Boss Hanna

are good friends to the men who own

turn. Eleven hundred employees of the Wabash wanted an advance of wages to partly compensate for the increased cost of living and the enormous increase in the amount of work they are required to do in these days of prosperity.

The Wabash has joined with other roads in advancing freight rates. But advancing wages is quite another question. President Ramsey decided to resist the employees' demand.

President Ramsey knows his business. He did not frankly refuse the demand. He asked the employees' committee for time to consider the question, They granted him time. Within three hours, President Ramsey had applied for an injunction and

got it. President Ramsey is a pillar of respectable society and one of the rustees of our national prosperity. So is Judge Adams of the United States

Circuit Court at St. Louis. Judge Adams granted the injunction without hesitation. The order was already prepared by the Wahash attorneys. Judge Adams signed it offhand, and court officers rushed away to serve copies on all the officials of

the various railway brotherhoods. What's the constitution-or law or decency or common sense-between such good friends as a railway president and a federal judge?

Judge Adams granted the injunction without hesitation.

A. Ausbeles, Stapleton, S. I. ...

No. 576

Fred Cederholm, Bridgeport,

Previously acknowledged..... 1,440.83

Total contributions......\$1,500.88

id on piedges, as above.... 2,937.95

How many presents have YOU

collected for the Daily Globe

--- We wish to double the circulation

Fair?

2,00

while, the government is shooting Immediately after Judge Adams had miners in West Virginia.

FOR NEW YORK CITY. Free public lectures, followed by answering of questions and general discussion, will be given in New York

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, Margaret Haile: "The Body and the Soul of Socialism." At the West Side Socialist Club, Clark's Hall, northwest corner of Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, second floor, 8 P. M. R. Rosenzweig: "Socialism and Zion-

Club, 84 Orchard street. SATERDAY, MARCH 7.

SUNDAY, MARCH 8.

ment," Socialist Educational League. 163 Record avenue, 8 P. M.
N. 8. Reichenthal: "The Bise of the Proletarist." Zeitner's Morrisania Park, 170th street and Third avenue

Rev. Waiter E. Bentley: "The Inter-Relationship of the Church and the Stage, and Their Relation to Social-ism." Bocialist Literary Society, 241 East Broadway, 3:30 P.

Margaret Haile: "Socialism and Individualism." Socialist Literary Society, 241 East Broadway, 8 P. M. Dr. G. Flah Clark: "The Fallacious Foundation Columns Which Prop up Modern Economic Conditions." Colonial Hall, 101st street and Columbus

avenue, 8 P. M.
A good speaker will lecture at Dispensary Hall, Thirty-sixth street and

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11. William Edlin: "How to Win at the Ballot-box." Social Democratic Edu-cational Club, 84 Orchard street.

FRIDAY, MARCH 13. Horace Traubel: "The Social Con-West Side Socialist Cinh. Clark's Hall, northwest corner of Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue,

Friday evening, March 18, on "The rriday evening, Marcu 13, on "The local Consciousness," at the West ide Socialist Club, Clark's Hall, orthwest corner of Twenty-fifth freet and Eighth avenue, second Ninth avenue, 8 P. M.

er, 8 p. m. Sunday afternoon, March 15, on he Coal Strike Commission," at the cialist Literary Society, 241 East condway, 330 p. m. Traubel was esent at the sessions of the Conl rike Commission and will comment

IN BROOKLYN.

-If you get a bundle of sample copies of The Worker, you will tand that you are requested to distribute them among your fellow work-ers. We need the help of many hands

of The Worker in the next six months.

Are now only passive Socialist voters.

Will you help us?

Circulate The Worker.

Companies in Many Lines of Industry. It is to be supposed that every honghiful observer must realize that a fifty-line men who govern these three he concentration of the ownership and control of capital has gone much the letters "S. O." following a name e concentration of the ownership and control of capital has gone much indicate that the man is a Director of the Standard Oil Company; "N. C. B." in the same way, indicates the National City Bank; and "U. S. S." indicates the Steel Trust. To proceed:

farther than appears upon the surface, that the facts of concentration are largely disguised by the organisation of many companies to carry on the affairs of a single group of capitalists. It is doubtful, however, if any but a very few who have made a careful study of somewhat inaccessible sources of information have any adequate idea of the extent to which this is true. Still less is it generally recog nized that, saide from the concentra tion in each branch of industry, the reat combinations in the various inalready justified in speaking of the existence of one great capitalist trust, rather than of the trusts as separate

To illustrate this fact we have made a study of the "Directory of Direc-tories" for 1902 (the 1903 volume hav-ing not yet appeared) and here present

of any company may fairly be assumed always to be either the owner of a large share of the stock or bonds fore, we find the same man or men acting as Directors of different com-panies we have a right to infer that the capital of those companies is We may even suppose that a study following this clue will not reven the full extent of the concentration of ownership, because we know that very often comparatively obscure men, not known in connection with a given

In the present case we have chosen for investigation three companies: The Standard Oil Company, siready pretty generally recognized as the nucleus or center of the capitalist organization; the Steel Trust, notable as being far the largest corporation in existence; and the National City Bank. the favorite financial agency of the Standard Oil and other great capitalist interests. We propose to show, by a study of their Directorates, both bow institutions are connected with ch other and also the immense rami-

most varied fields of industry.

that William Rockefeller is a Director of both corporations and that the bank is well known to be the regular finan-cial agent of the Standard Oil Company: John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is also a Director of the bank. The Standard Oil Company is also linked to the United States Steel Corporation by the fact that John D. Rockefeller and H.

Steel Trust): American Coke, Am. Min-ing, Am. Land, Continental Coke, Eureka Fuel, H. C. Frick Coke, South-The Standard Oil Company has thirteen Directors. We shall consider the affiliations of eight of these, a majority Board-John D. Archbold, Henry M. Flagler, Charles W. Hark-

The National City Bank has twenty-one Directors. We shall trace the re-lations of nineteen of these not in-cluded in the Standard Oll Hst— Francia M. Bacon. Bobert Bacon. Cleveland H. Dodge, Charles S. Fair-child, Edward H. Harriman, Henry O. Havemeyer, John A. McCall, Stephen R. Palmer, George W. Perkins, James H. Post, M. Taylor Pyne, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., John W. Sterling, Jacob H. Schiff, Samuel Sloan, William cago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.; Iron Belt and Tilden Iron Mining Con.; Puget Sound Reduction Co.; Produce

The United States Steel Corporation has twenty-four Directors. We shall

Pacific Coast, and Pacific Mail Steam-ship Coa.; Northern Securities and Railroad Securities Coa.; Wells, Fargo does not materially effect the results, however, as the individuals dealt with represent estates and interests which do not die with their possessors or representatives. It may also be noted that our information in regard to Mr. Widener's connections is incomplete. This, however, together with the fact

A COALITION IN GERMANY.

Be General-Socialists Not Disturbed approval of the general elections, which are to be held in June, is shown by news received this week. A Berlin

in the Reichstag. "A union of the parties is also being

the working classes.

outsh Gevernment Proposes Drastic Measures to Govern Rallway Emloyeas-litustrates Danger of Capi-

What a serious danger to the interests of the working people public ownership established by capitalist parties upon capitalist principles may he is well illustrated by news received this week from the Hague. Part of the railways of the Netherlands are trol of the capitalist class, the state railways as well as those privately owned are operated in the capitalist interest and the employees on both are overworked and badly paid. The workmen have been tureatening a gen

this dispatch:

themselves from their duties.
"The bill further provides that re

The phrase "rise in rebellion," in the

The Worker.

NEW YORK, MARCH 8, 1903.

LANSFORD, Pa., March 1.-We

and H. B. Barron.
The Republicans and Democrati them easily, casting a larger Socialist vote than in the fail election. Next year we will increase it again.

READING, Pa., Feb. 26.-The official count gives the Socialist candi-date for City Assessor, the head of the ticket; 1.100 votes; as reported last week—the Socialist Party gaining 22 votes as compared with the fail elec-

the Democrata or the Republicans.
"In the whole First Ward we polled only 40 votes less than the Democrata"

finish the Democrats in this ward.

One year ago, out of every 56 votes cast in the city, one was a Socialist; nine months later, in the state clac-

expect to go back any more.
We are working hard and have one not a mushroom growth; we have been orking hard for the last six years

For Better Schools.

NESQUEHONING, Pa., Feb. 24 .elections, with the exception of Sumit Hill.

ALLEGHENY, Pr., Peb. 22.— Schwarts, Socialist Party enadidate for Recorder, gets 50 vetss; the Ib-Leonite S. L. P. has 39 and 25s. "Artis" 45.

Fair Is on the Increase. Inions Buy Tickets by Thousands and

Very encouraging reports were received at last Thursday's meeting of the Daily Globe Conference, which was the best attended session yet held. Among other things it may be noted that Carpenters' Union No. 300 reand would furnish fifteen men to work in preparing the hall free of charge. Union reported that this body would supply 200 volunteers to decorate the booths and do other work of the sort. The delegate of the Suspender Mukers reported that his union had bought 200 tickets and would donate a full line of union-made suspenders as prises. The Franklin Pressmen's Association reported taking 500 tickets and Electrical Workers No. 3 asked for 1,000 tickets and believed they would all be sold. The Young People's Social Democratic Club of Yorkville has taken 300 tickets. The central body of the Bohemian workingmen's societion has taken 8 000 tickets. These socie tertainments at the Fair. Many other organizations have shown a lively in-terest, but space forbids the mention of any but Typographical Union No. 6,

All comrades and organizations holding tickets are urged to settle for them

Butscher on the collection of presents that they may be got to the store rooms and listed without delay.

Comrade M. Tanser, who has full

Second avenue or letters may be sent to him at this address. The Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association meets at the

on Monday evening, March 9. Amounts Pledged.

PROGRESS IN CLINTON.

terday's town election, out of 2,556 votes cast, the Socialist candidates received from 188 to 259-an average of 188, or a little over 7 per cent. Nu-merically, this is about the same as at

Sarah Greenspan, city...... 1.00 Previously acknowledged.... 2,861.70 Total paid on pledges \$2,937.95

CASH CONTRIBUTIONS. lex. Fraser, Punch Card.... City, under the auspices of the Social Democratic Party, as follows: A. Graefe, city..... Collected in Bing's shop.

1.00

10.00 Social Democratic Educational Comrade Reches: "The French Government Under Napoleon Bonaparte." Social Democratic Educational Club,

84 Orchard street George D. Herron; "The Present Opportunity of the Socialist Move-

James R. Wood: "Socialism and Politics." Social Democratic Educa-tional Club, 84 Orchard street.

second floor. M. Winchevaky: "The Socialist Movement in Russia." Socialist Pro-paganda Club, 315 Washington street, March 8, 8 P. M.

-The Worker helps to make Soclatist voters out of people who are now opposed to the movement and active party members out of those who

PRICE 2 CENTS.

employees' demands.

heart of the matter.

sent a long letter which he' had al-

ready prepared, flatly refusing the

This injunction is the most sweep-

ing and the frankest that has ever

been issued. Judge Adams does not

confine himself to prohibiting the use

of violence or of threats or of abusive

language. He goes straight to the

He addresses it to "you and each

and every one of you, individually and

as representatives of the Order or

Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen

and Brotherhood of Locumotive Fire-

men, your, and said organizations,

representatives, clerks, agents, and

attorneys, and all others who may be

aiding and abetting you or them, or

acting in concert with you or them,

He "strictly commands" all the men

included in this verbose address "ab-

solutely to desist and refrain from in

any way or manner, ordering, coercing,

persunding, inducing, or otherwise

causing, directly or indirectly, the em-

ployees of the said, the Walash Rail-

way Company, engaged in or about

the operation of its trains within the

United States, and brakemen, switch-

men, or locumotive firemen to strike or

quit the service of the said company."

or to do any one of a large number of

other perfectly lauful and peaceable

acts involved in and connected with

Never before has a judge openly and

The officers of the brotherhoods are

reported as saying they will obey the

injunction so long as it stands and

desist from calling the strike their

unions have instructed them to call.

They say they "are legally enmeshed,

and must accept without protest, un-

der panalty of imprisonment, the

working conditions which he chooses

There are worse things than going

to prison. Eugene V. Debs went to

prison in 1804. A worse thing than

going to prison is tamely submitting

to the assaudnation of public liberty.

Adams' order will stand and whether

the railway men will bow to it. Mean-

We have to see whether Judge

directly forbidden men to strike. This

the carrying on of a strike.

is the limit.

to impose."

and under your or their direction."

PUBLISHED WHEKLY ST 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.

P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call; 302 John-TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. invasiobly in advance. Bundle rates a than 100 copies, per copy

ran Worker sent to individual sub-everpte are never eigenent is made by signing the number on the wrapper, the following receipt of money, munuications concerning the editorial stringer of the paper should be ad-ical to the Editor.

arranced to the Editor.

All communications should be written
with ink mine store side of the paper;
words should not be abbreviated; every let-ter should hear the writers mane and addrass; and matter should be put in as few
words as measible, consistently with clearpage with these requirements are likely to
the discremended.

Raterul as accord-cione matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6,





THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

You should not think you have done your duty if you vote the Socialist ticket, subscribe for a party paper, and even now and then give a dollar to a party fund. The party needs you more you as a member of the organization. taking active part in the control of its affairs and giving your personal assistance in carrying out the decisions you have helped to form. If you are not yet a party member you are not yet doing your duty as a Socialist and should lose no time in setting yourself right.

WHY THIS SILENCE AND

In our editorial last week entities Comrade Goebel's Surprising Claim we summed up his position, on which be seemed to speak for the majority in the National Committee, as fol-

"First, they say the National Com mittee cannot initiate a referendum on the question of headquarters.
"Hecond, they say the National Com-

mittee can remove headquarters with-"Third, they say the membership cannot initiate a referendum to over

le the decision of the National Con We then asked the plain question:

"Does Comrade Gorbel speak only imself or for the Omaha major-We call on Comrades Lovett, now acting as the Quorum with headquarters at Omaka, to say whether they propose to act upon the principle laid down by Comrade Goebel, whether they intend to refuse to submit the Chicago referendum when de-manded by five or more locals in three or more states?"

We have now good reason to believe that the answer, if a candid answer could be got from these functionaries, would be an affirmative one, that they propose to stand upon the america constitutional interpretation indicated above, and that they intend to prevent if they can and, if they cannot prevent then to postpone as long as possible the placing of the headquarters question before the rank and file of the

party. If they think that by a policy of ebstruction and filibustering on technical points of interpretation they can strengthen their position and have a better chance of winning when ther are finally forced to submit the question to vote, then they sadly mistake the temper of the rank and file of our party. We are not "sheept, minded eggars." We have memories that are likely to be inconvenient to those who try to "play high politics" in our move

One more thing The Worker has low to say. More than a fortnight has passed since the national headquarters received notification from more than the constitutional five locals in three states of & demand for the headquarters referendum. There has been ample time for the Quorum as decide whether it will submit this referendum and to inform the party of its decision. Yet the Quarum pre-

erves what it may regard as a digmified silence

It is not the business of the Quorum to decide whether the referendum is a wise one. It is their business to submit that referendum to vote. If they do not intend to do so, then it is their business to inform us of their inten-

The Worker is not informed how matters stand, what action, if any, the National Secretary or the Quorum or the National Committee may have taken. We are confident that the National Secretary has not been remiss in his duty, which, in this case, is merely a clerical one. For the rest. we want to know what is going on.

Our party has never found it necessary to transact its business behind closed doors. It is not well that it should begin now, The National Committeemen and the members of the Quorum are the delegates of the rank and file. They owe it to the rank and file to let us know what they are doing.

The way in which the Democratic politicians join in naming John Mitchell as a vice-presidential candidate must be highly amusing to the mine workers' leader. One set of ticketmakers wants Hearst at the head, another wants Parker, another wants Tom. Dick or Harry-but always a capitalist politician; but they agree beautifully that the empty and doubtful honor of second place should be given to Mitchell, as a sign that they "recognize Labor"-or, in Hearst's lucky phrase, "to establish with the leaders of Labor relations similar to those which the Republican party has established with the leaders of the trusts." The reputation of a labor leader is a most valuable asset-to the politicians who can persuade the labor leader into leading them his name. For us, we see no reason to doubt the sincerity of President Mitchell's declaration that this use of his name is unauthorized and that he has no thought of going into politics.

AS TO HEADQUARTERS.

things to be fair, believing that only by the hearing of both sides can a of the Social Democratic Party of Wiswise division on any question be renched. We therefore give space to various communications and notes referendum on this important matter on the bendquarters question, which will soon come before the party for general vote. Considerations of space. of course, must limit such discussion, but The Worker will not deay a hear ing to any member of that majority of than it needs your money. It wants the National Committee whose actions at St. Louis we have so vigorously de nounced and still as vigorously op-

> Editor of The Worker:-Comrade Goobel's letter in last week's besuc contained the following relative to my apinion, while acting as chairman, upon the question of referendum on choice of headquarters: "The fact is, Comrade Carey admitted on the floor that he made two decisions, several hours apart, and each opposite to the other, some members claiming they heard neither, the matter being thus is in error as to "two decisions several hours apart." The fact is that willie for an opinion on the question whether the choice was a subject of obligatory or optional referendum. I was unable to read the fine print and a part was rend aloud. At first, judging from the part read, I thought and stated that it was applional. Immediately a discus-sion arose; and again immediately the whole of the countitution relative to referendums was read. I believe by Comrade Barnes, 1 then declared as my settled opinion that it was obl! gatory. None then questioned it. It is absurd to state that this occurred "several hours apart." Nothing interdiscussion, lasted perhaps ton or fit-teen minutes. Had I been able to have read the portion of the constitution relative to the subject, my opinion would have been rendered instantly. In concluding-let us all be calm.

National Committee Boston, Feb. 28,

Local Everett, Mass., at a specia neeting on Feb. 28, adopted the following resolutions and ordered copies be sent to the "Appeal to Reason" and The Worker for publication and to State Secretary White and National Secretary Mailly:
"Whereas, The National Committee

at its recent meeting, has arrogantly set aside the party constitution by refusing to submit the change of na-tional headquarters to a referendam rote; and

"Whereas, We regard Omaha, Neb. the city selected for national head-quarters, as undesirable for such; be it "Resolved. That we demand the following questions be submitted to s referendum vote, together with all the acts of the National Committee at its

recent meeting: "L. That the seat of the National Committee be at Chicago.
"2. That the Local Quorum of the

National Committee until the next national convention consist of the mem-bers of the National Committee from the following states, viz.: Illinois, Wiscopsin, Indians, Iowa, and Kentucky."

Local Kalamazoa, Mich., has adopt ed the following resolutions:

"Wherea, We consider the action
taken by the majority of the National
Committee in removing the Lecal Quorum, in spite of protests of the minor-

ity of said Committee, to Omaha in a hasty and peremptory manner, as arbi-trary and unconstitutional; and "Whereas, We maintain that the

rect legislation must remain inviolat in order to build up a girong working

class political party billed upon cialistic philosophy; therefore be it "Resolved, That we condemn action taken by the majority of said National Committee; and be it further-

"Resolved, That we demand that the selection of location for said Local Quarum (either Chicago or Indianapolis, according to minority report) b referred to the membership of the party to be voted upon;
"And as we believe that the eman

cipation of the working class must b accomplished by the working class itself, we request other locals to take similar action."

Comrade Victor L. Berger, Nationa Committeeman for Wisconsin, writes as follows in the last number of the

"Social Democratic Herald":

"We must have a referendum on the action taken by the National Committee removing the headquarters of the party to Omaba, Neb.
"We must have the referendum for

WO PERSONAL: "First. According to the new make up of the Local Quorum the National Committeemen of the states in the neighborhood of the headquarters serve as the Local Quorum. This in volves a change in the constitution of the party. Heretofore the Local Quo rum was elected from the branches of the piace where the head quarters were situated. But every change in the constitution must neces

sarily be submitted to a referendum "Second. The transfer of the head quarters from St. Louis to Omaha in rolves a change of basis for our opera tions and to some extent even a change of our policy. This cannot be other wise. No man can get out of his skin The Local Quorum elected for Omahi has a strong agrarian coloring and is out of touch with the trade-unlon movement of the country. The time to put the Socialist movement of America utirely under agrarian influences surroundings has not come as yet and probably may never come. We want no aniagonism between the city prole tarint and the farmers, but it would surely grow up with a Quorum of agrarian surroundings and milleu. At any rate, such a change should not be nade without the consent of the membership in general.

"Ousha is too far away from the manufacturing centers of the United States and the new Quorum cannot feel the heart heat of the modern city pletariat, which the Socialist Party

consin and the readers of this paper Party in other states, to ask for a and for the removal of the headquar-ters to Chicago, Ill."

"The Liberator" of Portland, Oreand "The Socialist" of Senttle Wash., print the resolution, demanding a referendum on Chicago as mational radquarters, recommended by The

At the last meeting of Local Rochester, N. Y., it was voted to request the autional organization to submit to ref-erendum the following propositions: "I. That the headquarters of the

party should be removed to Chicago.

"2. That the Local Quorum until the next national convention be composed of members of the National Committee from the states of Illinois, Wisconsin Indians, lows, and Kentucky, "3. That all acts of the Nations

Committee at its last anumal session in conflict with the above provisions rejected and declared imperative."

MOTHER AND CHILD DEAD.

Starvation and Exposure the Cause. New York Times. New York Times. Starved and frozen together they lie, Mother and babe in their key sleep; But streams.

But, stronger in death than life, they cry
And stir men's souls with a passio

deep. Aye, these poor victims of Hunger and Cold, Are yet strong in the fight 'gninst

Greed and Gold! -John Spargo, in the Whim.

EBUCATIONAL VALUE OF TRADE UNIONS.

Few people have realized the tredown value of the labor mor as a factor in the education of the masses. It is estimated that there are new nearly two and one-half millions of organized laborets in this country The union is a school for its members, in which they learn reading, writing, arithmetic, public speaking, parlia-mentary usage, the art of debating, and political economy, and in which they achieve those splendid qualities of discipline, self-control, co-operation and self-sacrifice that make for a het nd and womanhood and for higher citizenship.

In the past quarters of a century the ent in the quality of union in has been very marked There are strong and intellectual men in the movement to-day. In the cour of the next decade the captains and hentenants of the industrial army will be more than a match for the generals and officers of capitalism.-The Labo Advocate, Nashville, Tenn

INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

Peace between capital and labor, that all that you ask? Is peace then the only thing needful! e was peace enough in Souther slavery.

There is a peace of life and another

peace of death.
It is well to rise above violence. it is well to rise superior to anger. But if peace means final acquisecent

in wrong,—if your aim is less than justice and peace, ferever que,—then your peace is a crime. —Ernest Crosby, in the Whim.

ADUCATIONAL BOTT.

Instructor-"Mention some of the by ducts of petroleum," Young Man-"Universities."

Chicago Tri way to get Socialism is to att down and watch the movement grow, but it's not the best way,—The Socialist Voice.

THE SPIRITUALITY

OF BREAD AND BUTTER.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

How is it that we Americans, | hastening back from over the trackshrewdest of all citizens, keen, alick and with almost brutal commonsense, do nevertheless content ourselves with ancient empty windy words as to the things of Better Life. Why go we shuffling and saidling through time talking about our souls and our spirits and our characters without ever look-ing for a clue to what we may chance to mean by these words, or what such things in themselves may be?

This slipshoddiness which does not equire into the meaning of words that carries a tremendous weight of church mortgages, it endures sermons of vast and cloquent irrelevancy to everything it restly appreciates. It subscribes It really appreciates. It substant donstes and silently node its to sayings stupendously out of date or marfellously "misunderstood, and it niffies along about its own character as if the nine letters of the word did not constitute all of the things that can be demonstrated, so far as any me knows or dares to try.

This taking for granted of an inner

spirituality and character without insisting upon knowing what the worls mean, has come about either because the words mean nothing, or because the time has not yet come for knowing derstanding grows, like the trust, on collectivist conditions, and that it will take quite a mature. Socialist expari-ence, a long regime of unlimited bread and butter, to usher in the age of spi-

rituality.

We opine a few things about the soul, but with a very weak voiced perhapsness, that prefers leaving the subject to the clergy, not because we think of ourselves as foolish and them as wise, but because we scent an incompatibility between the old-fashioned soul and source the twentlefr century and that-if we have a soul at all it is one of the old style. We have a benithy nort of faith that this century, without theological disputes, will shake a lot of frings and buttons and feathers off the old and reveal to us a new soul without frills that belongs to this world and will always stay with and

feed upon temporal bread and butter. The word spirituality, as I use and understand it, signifies the condition of the personal life while it is censcious of subjecting or adjusting itself to the life of the world; and, secondly, tille it is willing and doing with the life of the world. The single mind is entirely formed by the whole life without and not by any single agencies; and thus the sum of man's wisdom is to know his instructor. It is as he socks to become acquainted and to got into consradeship and he one with that instructor that he is spiritualizing. This feeling for light, identity and life staide, this effort to become conscious ontside, this exort to become the of and be in co-operation with the grenter Me outside, though hidden beneath a mountain of theological rub bish has been the real thing of all deand the vital, valued entences of the prophets are on this line. Only they shoved the man outside too far outside, they sent him to heaven and they called him God and have been feeding him on words in

stead of bread and butter.

I will tell you how far I have got in this matter and leave you to get farther, for a continuous and unbroken thinking passed on from one to other, is, next to bread and butter itself, the

oundation of my spirituality.
It is with regret that I, a labor philosopher, figd myself forced to talk and think about labor in the third person, for I assume myself to be labor think-

The human race is the Worker who now, in proletarian Socialism, is think-ing about himself; and I, through a transformation of my individual mind. called class-consciousness, am trying to think myself in with Him, and this transformation is what I call spirituality, which during the first ten years of the century is going to be a frans-formation of and by our old absent friend Bread-and-Butter.

preserving and satisfying itself; that is spirituality to the private mind, to the day's man who seeks to make his own of that higger selfishness which as The physical force of man thinking often knocks him down. The thing that the capitalist and his hirelings cannot understand is the spirituality of politics; yet he imagines that the soul within binself which devours a handred men a day is a stremons spirituality that shall go to beaven.

An "over-there" spirituality may have served men's purposes in the ages of despair; but who shall say that those ages are not gone by. Going by they are for the Worker; but for the vannire man what a terrific and mad hone in that beeven with which he miraged his slaves into content-t. No. The heaven of the new soul is here, and its spirituality is rational collective selfishness and its gospel is bread and butter. What is that rational selfishness for a view of which John Smith, philosopher, pletist and man, has been so long wearly climbing the byways of sinuous and rugged thought; concerning which he has been misunderstanding, deceiving and damning himself triangularly, un-til, as he draws nigh to the end of his strength now, he hardly knows which is John Smith: whether it be that philosopher, that pletist, or that misunderstood man, the physical John Smith with digestive organs and other persistent little instruments which keep up or down, together, the old tune

out whether we be one or three men," out whether we be one or three men," anith the philosopher. "Whether we are here or over yonder," adds the pictist, "has really yet to be agreed upon." "The dispute which ye have been conducting for ages," says physical John, "has not jet been even well commenced; while L, who have been supplying the oil to light yet in year wranches as now at last nearly brased. wrangles am now at last nearly burned out. He still ye fluttering guideless wings and let me say say say."

The spiritual fire is tired for want is solidity; like the deve of Noah, it is

less wastes to rest upon the fingers, and come into the cupboard of plain John Smith. It is plainly no longer by running away from himself that manrunning away from himself that man-kind can experience the spiritual life. Plainly that faith is truest and most trustful of final integrities which easts its anchor deeply and fearlessly into the thing that is most surely seen in us, of us, all, everywhere, and at all times—the honest selfish

Rational selfahness on the first actually cost so much in hard cash is analysis yields a cry for morality. This the miracle of American society. It cry for morality calls back the winged carries a tramandous weight of church pfagitives from celestial canaiderations to plain questions of collectivism inbor, properly and duty. This leads to ordering sets of harnesses for the cherubim and scraphim and also yoking them to the mills and ploughshares of the Smiths.

.The mere thinker has been always an over-valued man among us, the man I mean who lives all the time in his own head, or the head of the whence he comes with his butterfly wings as substitutes for the shoulders of the field oxen. Books, books, books many a million but they come not near the life of man the Worker, they lie barren on the shelves of guilty leisure Books, many's million, but the days of men who work, and the eyes of men who work are closed to them. Plain John Smith bath this fo tell ye: Put less of your thinking into your think-less of it behind and less of it before you, try the moral fecundity of realism, try the spirituality of Bread and Butter for all, and the gates will swing open to the magnificence of new thought. Head work is, after all, but a percentage of the work of life. In the world's final balance sheet books will count for no more than leaves of the notted plant that flourish ed on the year of their unblication Attempt, therefore, no longer, ye me thinkers, to lend us. We look if something better balanced than the

dipping of your gussamer wings.

To dud that welfare which contains me and all the others, this is the great truthing; to find that largest welfare which I alone may contain, this is the great fulsification. But to find welfare this is always the living way, the suiritual life which shall be spent upon the highways of the world's industrial democracies. The spiritual life shall no longer ait down at the college master's feet in the conservatories where they grow winter roses of the mind, nor upon altar pinnacies ginting through clouds of incess on the abashed face of prostrate John Smith. Its temple shall be the laker's alop of the collectivity and its college shall be the counting house thereof, Spirituality will no longer be looked for as the intensification of one person-a specialized straight and fine man. Johannus Smithius you are a spiritual fakir. Spirituality never yet t under any single waistcoat, it is differential, it is not a differentiating thing. It is democracy through and through, the democracy ica has been scandalizing for a century. The nearest approach to the office of the spiritual man that I know of to-day is the office of a judge in purt of equity, the man who stands between the laws already written by old robbers and the laws which the new robbars want to write, because he is considering equity, because he does so from the common understanding and because he is considering questions of the property and infercourse of men. It is on matters of intercourse, use said property that the moral, rational, spiritual and socially

thish mind should curage itself.
Rightly tethering the mind to public uses, this is the glory of the api-ritual man. For the mind is a meritual man. For the mind is a me-chanical subordinate that will grind out its tunes of logic from any stump with a loof on it, as the history of the intellectuals abundantly proven. Let us tie it then to this solid, primary, polar peg-the sound soldshorm of John Smith and Company. What though Mr. Somure Prock protests and says you should drive the pag in the "over there" outside the whole; heed mitted the crime of separating spirituality from selfishness.

Riessed is the man who same that the basis of the new faith is to be found in the bread and butter of John Smith in the plural number, and in the wholesome selfishness of every little John and Johanna that finds its whole interest therein.

Talk not to me of your phantom There is more bonor of eternal truth, more reverence meet for true delty in this full casted faith of John other subject for philosophy than the labor, property and duty of to-day, which recognizes no basis for the spi-ritual life but the materialistic comforts and luxuries of the hody and which knows of no spirit holler than the holy spirit of that reasonable selfishness that finds its welfare in the whole. Upon that which is, cast thy self unfinchingly, my brother. Selfishness is here, and it is going to school; 'It is not an instinct but a wisdom. This is as far as I and the prole-

tariat have gone. Spirituality is a rational consecrated race selfishness Bread and butter, occupation and the me of the mind are its primary de-mands. It is not a whim of weeping and sympathy in the personal emo tions: It is not a love nor a senting but a growth of appreciation raceward, as to what is best for us and therefore me. Spirituality is not supernatural. me. Spirituality is not supernatural, if it were it were nothing; but it is supra personal, yet only so as a wise temporary suspension of the personal interest for that success of survival which, in my group, suves see, which gives me a race mind and so makes me a spiritual man—a man that reasons racially, a man that over tands to-works a bloom recognition. wards a bigger personality, to a social group, a patriotic, an industrial group, group, a patriotic, an industrial group or whateverer is on the way to race

roof.
This spirituality affiliates and es-

ranises with industry which in all nations and ages constitutes the nor mal and necessary life of the world; therefore it attacks classes and aristoc-racies in order to maintain the inocialist, who to-day, stripping himself of all the cant of philauthropy, who with or without friendship, love or fellowship, as it may chance, goes in for John Smith's bread and butter, the whole of John Smith's bread and butter, and nothing else but John Smith's bread and butter, has the root of the matter; he has the whole of working Socialism, the whole of patriotism and the whole of spirituality on a mighty sure string.

FIGHT.

By Horace Traubel,

Do not apologize for your client. Do ot shuffle and shrink when labor sins. sin some more. Labor hates the haif advocate. It looks to you in the thick and thin of hattle. You are to be in the right place at the right time. You are not to come arguing that you should not come. You are not to go to the front and dispute the virtue war with the acting general. fight is on and you know your post. You are not to throw down your arms nd tell your enemy that you love him. you are fighting this fight as much for his sake as your own. So you will love him. And you will fight. Labor is not making a demand based

on superiorities or virtues. It is making a demand based on addition, sub-traction and division. It is building its demand on the multiplication table. It not asking more money because if asking for more money because it has played a good Samaritan sketch in a randeville show. It is not proving that it deserves more money because it olserves the ten commandments or obeys the laws of the state. The multiplication table is also a virtue. And Labor accepts its virtue. But it is not a blanket virtue covering the whole irea of excellence. And to you who object to sentiment we quote the multi-

plication table. We will meet you with any weapon We will meet you want of your choice. We will meet you way up where the clouds clash. We will meet you way down where the roots fasten themselves in the soil. We will miret you on the surface of the earth. We will meet you in your parlor, your office, or on the street. We will meet you with an arithmetic or a scripture We will turn arithmetic into acripture and acripture into arithmetic. Your We will follow choice is your own. We will follow where you lead. We will meet you on your field or on our own or on neutral ground. We will meet by your watch. We will meet you with the glove or with plain knuckles. Anyway Anyway. Anyway.

will lick you. We are going to make mistakes. We are going to be hot. We are going to do you some injustice. We are going to be stern. We are going to use words that overshoot and words that under shoet the mark. We are going to light you with our fears and with our chai-We are going to drive you hard and give no quarter. For we to fight. We are not to take hold let go. We are going to take hold and let go. That is our word. It is a brute word. But we are forced to use it. No other word so well says fight as that word fight it-And fight it is.

We do not fight because we hate. but because we love. We do not fight to take anything away from anybody. We fight to give everything away to

everybody. Fight. It is a miracled word. Its root is love. Its fruit is love. Fight. Not fist. Not gun. Not knife. None of these are fight. Only love is fight.

render. No soft phrases to turn away wrath. Your biggest fist. Your most austere front. Heware of us. When we strike we strike to kill. Not with a weapon of blood. Not to kill your body.

Do you think we are out for body? No. No. We are out for that idea. We will never rest with that idea at large. We will game it. You have tried to make us think we were jenious of your material possess That is a mistake. We are fealous of Smith upon the integrity of selfishness that iden. You will not give up your tren as we know it; upon the suremess of that intellection which knows of no expect an easy fight. But you will give it up. For the forces on our side go back to the elemental laws and for-ward to the ideal and cannot be frustrated. We will get whipped. But we will fight. And we will get whipp near. But less whipped. And ngain. But lem whipped. And we will light. And we will get whipped again. And all will seem lost. And the sun will go down on our dismay But we will fight. And you will hurt us. And we will cry out for pain. And we will be silent for philosophy. But fight on. And that is why final you will go to the ground. For we can lose everything and still fight. We see nothing but fight. We hear noth ing but fight. We dream nothing bu

Never was such war. War not to the knife. War to justice. War to the ideal. War not to shed blood. War to stop the blood that starvation sheds. War to stop the wasting blood of the children. War upon luxury. War for life. War for clothes, food, leisure. War without truces. War without paroles and spies. War direct and croel. War without malics. War without concession. War of strong mes. War that sends its weaklings men. War that sends its weaklings and wordmongers to the rear. Was that does not fight a staunch battle to day and beg your pardon for it to-mor-row. War that is not for bebes and sacklings. War. War. When you meet us you meet the

greatest army that ever arrayed itself against a crime. It is an army that weeps when it fights. Though it fights. An army that would rather pay you a compliment than hurt your feelings tegrity of the mass life: it attacks the An army to which the business of uasocial and ruthless captains of the property sword whose crimes have caused the disintegration of farmer ever. An army not bargained for at nations and the suspension of social so much per head. As army which life. This bread and butter spiritual-love has sent to the field and which ity, because it stands upon the historic only a superior love can defeat. It and economic basis of society and will be secred. But it will intropidly there remains, becomes the stem of all | fight. It may be on the point of flying right high-mindedness, of all enduring But it will not fig. This army, so full morality and patriotism; and be, the of love. This fight so full of love. Brutal with love. The army of the people. The army of the fighting democracy,

There are feeble advecates among

us. But do not let them deceive you. We are not as weak as our weakest

We are as strong as our

corporal.

strongest corporal. Keep out all your guards. You will need them all. For we never sleep. We have some tenderfeet of our own. But they count for nothing against our veteran hosts. We are liable to be strongest when you think your omortunity has come. have our grammarians. We do not find much use for them. We are try-ing to get a little of their stiff English into their backhones. But if they remain must we still have the best part of us left. We have the plain people. The people who are unspoiled by the grummarians. The people who fight, The masty, dirty, narrow people. The ordinary, every-day people. The crowding many who are dragged over rough roads by the scattering few. The peowhen every other dream is gone. The people who will not fight until they must but who when they must fight, fight, as Captain Bluntschil says, like the devil. These are left. And these will always return. No matter what the terror of the rout. These will report next day as usual. For the people and this fight are of one stuff. You can only get rid of the fight by getting rid of the people. You cannot get rid of the people.

When we say fight the world refuse to revolve on its axis. The sun goes out. The stars no longer wink. The graves give up their dead. Everythin gives up everything except the mil-ilonaire. He gives up nothing. And yet fight is said. And fight we mean, Fight of many retreats. Fight of more defeats than victories for us. But fight. We expect no victory until the final victory. We only fight. We fight not knowing whether we have won or are whipped. We fight the same fight. are whipped. We fight the same fight. We hear the voice ahead. We see the light. We fight on. The voice is silent. The light is gone out. We fight on. That is all we have to do. Fight. We are cowards. We fight on are heroes. We fight on. That is all we have to do. Fight. God up there omewhere cries: Pight! Fight down here somewhere cries: God!

Current # # # Literature

All books and pampidets mentioned in this column may be ob through the Socialist Literature pany, 184 William street, New York.

YALE LECTURES: THE CITIZEN IN HIS RELATION TO THE INDUSTRIAL PROBLEM. By Heary C. Potter, Bishop of New York. Scribner's:

When first glancing at these lectures which the Scribners publish in took form a Socialist is reminded, before he opens the rolume, of a scene in one of Flaubert's novels, where an old maidservant is introduced who has been summoned at a meeting of the Agricul-tural Union in order to receive for fathful service on a farm, a silver medal of the value of seventy-five cents. After describing her wrinkles, knotted joints, back bent with toll, brain stupesled with unremitting labor, her blunted feelings benumbed to everything except her daily toil-Plau-hert condenses the whole picture hert condenses the whole picture into one sentruce: "Thus stood in the presence of these well-to-do old fogie

this half-century of slavery." From sad experience a workingmos These destroy. Love sares.

Fight. No fool spologies. No mushpoteries. So retreats. No at themits to mend a supersence a workingmas or labor student expects super-cilious ness when reading college lectures on the industrial situation. But it would be not the industrial situation. be error to dismiss this book with this spirit. The Bishop of New York is not an "old fogy," but endeavors as look with supercilious criticism at the companies. He included the companies of a thousand years of labor. He iries to make a fair companies. The companies of the country so as representative of all classes," not to to look fairly at the present opposing class ideas of labor and capital. His thought still shows the echo of the trumpet blast of Saint Simon, that the mercantile, professional, literary and governing class exist as agents only, and should be as servants merely to the great producing class. The labored consideration which the Bishop endeav-ors to show and give to the claims of the working class deserves to be respectfully considered by them.

As many of the renders of The Worker will not have opportunity to road these "Yale Lectures," we will give some extracts to show the trend of the book. On the industrial situation the Bishop tells the Yale students (p. 11): "It is doubtful whether the average human happiness (among serfs and slaves) was not as high an, if not sometimes higher, than that of the average life of the toiler or artisan in the foul and over-crowded homes of the poor to-day. The uncertainties of the wagecarner, the fierce strife for bread of the modern miner or agricultural laborer—these were mineries out of which * * former systems were substantially de-Again, on another page livered." "As machinery went on becoming more complex and competent, the individual sunk unceasingly in significance and value." • • • "It is undoubtedly true that the in-

dividual in those classes and callings which are at the bottom of the social scale, have to-day much more of a cer-tain kind of freedom, but it is scarcely less certain that he has much less, an far as those above him are con On page 174 the Bishop saye: "I think that the guild of other ages gave the world better work, and the man themselves a better wage and a juster

After stating the fact that wages from 1800 to 1801 increased about 60 per cent, Bishop Potter refers to the fact that the "rate of interest has decreased" to show that labor gets an inreasing part from capital, and sets this up in favor of capital. But he omits to mention the watering of stock, owned by private corporations, the stendy increasing capitalization of railshow that the total amount which the capital class receives from society in-creases faster than the total wage of the producing class increases. But, however, after setting forth in many pages the capitalist side, the Bishop, OD DARP OU. MAYE!

"The workingman insists that notwithstanding all that can be urged as to the rise of wages in recent years, the condition under which the working man labors makes his position incre ingly uncatisfactory and and in every real sense he is right.

The objections of the Bishop to Notalism may be briefly stated.

1. "The corruption and waste incldent to public government and administratio

E. "In the process of creating a cial order that transfers responsibility from the individual to the state vos have provided a sure and certain method of annihilating through its persistent enervation (I, e., the weakening of individual initiative and talent be cause of want of practice), that only and supreme force by which states live at all * * * and common control without the motive of self-interest can only satisfactorily take the place of portional control for private gain when public opinion has reached a higher level of morality, and the to discharge one's duties in a manly fashion and from a point of honor is sufficiently strong as an incentive

It would seem that the first and last clauses of the above quotation is-volve a contradiction. But if they do not, the first above that the Bishop, nothwithstanding the church to which he may belong and the creed he pro-fesses to believe and the God he thinks ie worships, is in truth, in fact, and in practice what Ituakin calls a on of "Getting-on."

Socialists betieve in competition for honor, respect, fame, emulation in the ity, but not competition to oldain the necessaries of life. The Socialist can prove that co-operation affords not less but more stimulants to individuality and to the truest elements that make up manhood and character, as do war and statesmanship which imply social inte-gration and not the brute struggle of the savage.

Our present barbarous competition for the necessaries of life countries unselfish and noble feeling to neglect and shame and gives honor, dignity, and social power to the mere posses-

sors of gold.

The Socialists hope a civilization which will cause industrial duty to be honored (as the army honors duty), faithful work to be rewarded, instead of the bondholder, and honor and dignity to the producers of wealth, instead of to the holders of gold. In short, we lay down Bishop Potter's buck with a wonder after saying so much that he expresses his belief in a system which, as Mathew Arnold says, "Materializes the upper classes, vulgarizes the middle classes," and brutalizes the lower classes," instead of a belief in Socialism, a system which will cause duty to be honored, labor to be respected, and moral char-acter to be appreciated in this world, EDWARD W. SEARING.

Our Exteemed Contemporaries BBB (and OTHERS) BBB

Springfield Republican

Socialistic sentiment is plainly grow-ng among labor unionists throughout the country, but it is still wanting a majority of the votes in large repre-sentative assemblages of organized in-lor. One and a principal cause is that the union leaders prefer the status que for reasons of regard for their own interests. They have built up great fighting machines which give public and a livelihood. The upon the maintenance of warlike con ditions in the field of industry. the labor force of the country to be able to dictate to employers the terms upon which work can be had, Employers may remain in competition if they choose, but if monopoly is established here through combination, then labor monopoly will join with then labor monopoly will Join with capital monopoly in taking from the public at large what they may both re gard as reasonable returns, no matter how the same may appear to the public at large. This is a situation and prospect which appeals strongly to me who have fought their way up in th strife and organization of labor and now possess a lendership which commands powers and dignities, if not emoluments, unapproached in the world of industry save only by the great captains of capital. Accordingly they do not care lightly to entertal proposals of Industrial change which promise to cut the ground from under the fect of a militarist labor regime, and their influence in the represents tive assemblages of the labor of course, very great. Thel in regard to Socialistic projects must resemble closely those with which the professional Soldier nes of international arbitration which promise to be effective enough to put an end to war.

FOR MUNICIPAL BAKERIES IN ITALY.

The city of Catania in Sicily has carried by a heavy majority a referendent proposed by the Socialists in favor of the establishment of municipal bak-eries. The announcement of the result was celebrated by a great parade, 20,000 persons marching with torches and red dags. The parade was fol-lowed by a public meeting at which the Socialist Deputy De Fettle under ered an eloquent address.

PARTY NOTES.

Local Hartford, Conn., of the So-classet Party meets every Friday evening in Room 10, 284 Asylum street, All readers of The Worker are invited

Father Thomas Hagerty is contem plating a tour of the East under the direction of W. G. Critchlow, 26 Pruden Building, Dayton, 0.

George D. Herron-will be the crate of the occasion at the Commune cele-bration, concert and ball, to be given by Local Philadelphia on March 18, at Labor Lyceum, Sixth and Brown wtreets. The committee appeals to all comrades to push the sale of tickets.

Oll locals in Luzerne County, Pa. were hereby notified that all due stamps and supplies will be hereafter issued to them by the Treasurer of the County Committee, Comrade Fred Schade, Sr., 487 South Grant street, Wilkes-Barre All accounts beretofore existing be tween the State Committee and the locollection. It appears that a large number of the locals in this county are still indebted for due stamps and supplies issued to them by the Stat mittee in 1902. All such organi-Entions are urgently requested to settle up these accounts before April 1; otherwise the County Committee will be pelled to recommend that their

Youngatown, Ohio, has reorganized with fifteen members and work has now been started for an active campaign for the municipal Akron and Manafield have held large ami enthusiastic conventions and placed full municipal tickets in the Seld.-Information received at state adquarters show that there will be at least twenty municipal tickets in the field in Ohio to be voted on April 6.— The State Committee now consists of mbers out of a possible twenty-one. Each Congressional district in the state now has a local, or nal dislocals, within its territory, and the State Committee will soon be awelled to twenty-one members as a result.— January was the largest mouth in the history of the party in Ohio in point of new members obtained. Closely following this comes the mouth of February, with a still greater increase. A n) of 381 new members have been mitted during these two mouths. Ohio state headquarters have not bee removed to Cleveland, as was an ted, and will remain in Dayton for the time being at least.—The cierical opposition to the meetings of Father Metlendy are encouraging to the con rades, who report that the free adver-tising assists in drawing larger crowds than would otherwise be securmed Father McGrady is a priest and mem ber of the church the same as ever.— Recallsis of Canton will nominate a full municipal ticket for the first time Sunday, March 8. They are very e and expect a largely increased -Local Corning has more than tripled its membership within two weeks, and a notable fact is that all the members are coal miners.

George D. Herron will speak on "So claims and Liberty" in New Haven, Conn., on Tuesday evening, March 10, at Warner Hall.

A general meeting of all party mem bers in Boston, Mass., is called for Tuesday, March 10, 8 p. m. sharp, at Unity Hall, 724 Washington street Matters of great importance will be discussed and all members are urgently requested to attend.

The fourth annual hall and basks party of the West End Branch of th cialist Party of Boston, Mass., wil he held at Minot Hall, 68 West Spring field street, on Wednesday evening March 18; ticket, admitting lady and gentleman, 50 cents; ticket, admitting e. 35 cents; indies bringing a baske will be admitted from The West End Branch is composed of Wards 0, 8 and 11 and meets every Thursday, 7.30 p at 164 Canai street, second floor here any sympathizer who wishes to join the party or subscribe for any Bocialist paper can do so.

Charters have been granted to new locals in Huntington, Hardy, and Diamond, Ark.; Ashville, N. C.; Lutcher, La., and Huntington, W. Va. The lat-ter was organized by Comrade Owen Bowen of Ashland, Ky.

The Chicago comrades ordered 10,000 pat campaign. New copies of the plat form, printed on better paper and of Improved typographical appearance will soon be ready.

Comrade John C. Chase's tour in the Southern states has been remarkably successful. He will spend March in Ala-bama, Mississippi and Louistans. A Jewish literary society in Birmingham, Ala., has made special request for a

An enthusiastic report from Butte, fontaun, is to the effect that the Socialists expect to carry the city on the first Monday in April. An active cam

The National Secretary is sending ized places, urging them to organized you know of any such, send in the names to the national office, 10-11 Ar-lington Block, Omnha, Neb.

A referendum of the locals of Ar knusses for a state convention to form a state organization has been initiated by the National Secretary. Comrade by the National Secretary. Comrade John C. Chase will probably be present to represent the National Committee Comrade Father Hagerty writes that Arkansas is in good shape for Social

Requests are coming in to the national headquarters daily from unorgan-ised places in all parts of the country for materials and information

***************** and Bouth Bakota have ted in the co-Sere for supplied and organizing terials from the untional beades during the menth of February.

> The tapitalist pointicians of Columbus, O., have been trying to get endorsements from the Trades and Labor Council, some of them even attempting to create the impression that such en-dorsements had been given, though such was not the case. The Council last week administered a severe rebuke to such "friends" in a set of resolu-tions expressing very clearly the Socialist position and declaring that "or ganized labor has not endorsed and will not endorse any representative of any party pledged to the perpetuation of an industrial system, which has produced an arrogant plutocracy and impoverished the comon people.

Comrade William Gottschalk, a of the West Hoboken branch of the Socialist Party and of the Silk Workers' Union and the Arbeiter Maennerchor, died last week after many years of good service in the cause of his class. His remains were cremated on Sunday, large delegations from the various attending in honor of house in West Hohoken to the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Associa-

New York City.

The Yorkville Agitation Committee is establishing a bureau to give in-struction and assistance to foreignborn workingmen wishing to become citizens. Two representatives of the Committee will be in attendance at the Cinbhouse, 206 East Eighty-sixth street, from 10 to 12 every Sunday

The Yorkville Agitation Committee is arranging for two big mass meetings on May 1, one at Bohemian National Hall and the other at Old Homestead Garden. Good speakers in English and German will set forth the meaning of the International Labor Day and workingmen's bands and singing societies will furnish approprinte music

The discussion meetings of the 30th A. D. are proving very interesting and valuable. "The Right of Private Property" was the subject at last month's meeting and at the meeting of March 11 the question "What is Liberty?" will be taken up. Every comrade in the district should be present. The salon meeting is held on the secing on the fourth Wednesday of each month at the W. E. A. Clubhonse, 206 East Eighty-sixth street

Comrade Herbert presided at the last meeting of the Young People's So-cial Democratic Club of Yorkville, Miss Nichols was admitted to membership. The committee in charge of arrangements for the entertai be held at the Clubhouse on March 14 reported progress. A. Oerter was elected as delegate to the Daily Globe Conference in piace of Comrade Fried-richsen, who had been chosen as Be-cording Secretary. The discussion on the work of the present city administration and what a Social Democratic administration would have done was postponed for a week. The Club meets every Thursday evening at 206 East Eighty-sixth street. All young Social-ists in Yorkville are invited to join.

A large and attentive audience was present at the debate between Sol Flekiman and H. W. Wilbur which took place at Colonial Hall last Sun-day evening. Comrade Fleidman was somewhat handicapped by the allot-ment of time and also by the fact that he was compelled to devote a considerable part of the time to an explanation of what Socialism is and the objects and aims of the party, with the result that he could not give as much time to a discussion of the resolution proper as his opponent. However, he defended the Socialist cause well and gave gen-eral satisfaction to the comrades present and received the greatest appliques The Colonial Socialist Club, under whose auspices the debate was held, are invited to be the guests of the Prohibitionists in a similar debate in the near future.

The regular meeting of the 21st A. D. will be held in Colonial Hall, 101st street and Columbus avenue, Friday evening, March C. Important business the comrades will attend. The Agita-tion Committee has been busy during the past month and has several important propositions to submit.

A special meeting of the 6-10th A will be held Friday, March 6. At the meeting on Friday, March 27, Comrade Hannemann will open a discus-sion on "The Socialist Solution of the Liquor Problem." This branch will hold a Commune Festival in the large the district with posters advertising

Speeches in English and German will be made by Comrades Morris Hill-quit and Julius Vahlteleh at the Commune celebration of the 19-20th A. D. of Brooklyn and the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Association which will be held on Friday, March 20, at 8 p. m., in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949-

Branches 1, 2 and 3 of the Social Democratic 'Women's Society will have a booth at the Daily Globe Fair and all the other brunches have been asked to contribute articles or money to make the undertaking a success. Branch 21, a down-town Jewish branch, which is a very promising one,

Versia für Volkablidung and for others

The meeting of the Young People's Social Democratic Club at the Brook-lyn Labor Lyceum was held in the usual calivened manner. The club has greatly increased its membership and has great prospects of procuring still nore members in the near future. The following were admitted as members:
Mary Weigl, Eva Weigl, Louisa
Horaig, Julia Younker, Josephine
Wingen, Ida Lass, Eleis Brinkmann,
Mary Krueger, Lillic Burmeister, and Prank Krueger.

YOUNG PROPLE'S CLUB BALL

The Young People's Social Demo-eratic Club of Yorkville will hold as entertainment and ball on Saturday evening, March 14, at the W. E. A. Clubhouse. 206 East Eighty-sixth street. The Dramatic and Musical will assist in the entertain ment, and a good program is assured. Admission is 15 cents a person.

PARTY FUNDS.

The Financial Secretary of the State Committee acknowledges the recalpt of 50 cents from John Geis of Portchester and 50 cents from Ph. Rummel of the 30th & D. on List 199

for the Campaigu Fund of 1902.

Organizer Wood of Local New York acknowledges the receipt of \$2 from the Krankan-Kasse and \$5 from F. Carrens of Yonkers for the Parade Fund, and of \$3.50 from L. D. Mayer and \$5 from Leonard D. Abhott for the Auxialiary Campaign Fund.

THE CRITICS CRITICIZED.

In my somewhat extended career in the Socialist movement I have made it a rule to ignore personal abuse wherever possible. But there are some occasions where allence ceases to be a virtue, and where a Socialist actively engaged in party work owes it to himself and to his comrades to repel a victous slander aimed against him, although the task may be unpleasant

one of such occasions is the comgadely tribute paid to me by Clarence Smith in the "American Labor Union Journal," and reproduced in the last issue of The Worker:

lasue of The Worker:
"Comrade Hillquit of New York,"
observes C. Smith, "was one of the
smooth, alippery kind, who impressed ien as a man who althe Committeet ways had a 'job' or a 'trick' to spring on the meeting. He enjoyed the distinction of being the only one of his kind at the big gathering.

The tone and spirit of the statement have been sufficiently characteri the editor of The Worker, and I am thankful to him that he relieved me of the necessity to go into this phase of the question. I will now confin myself to the merits of the statement

It will be noticed that the charges against me are not substantiated by any statement of facts, they are based purely on Mr. Smith's impression of the impression I made on "the Com-mitteemen." I dislike to interfere with this most approved and convenient method of character assessination, but method of character assassination, but 1 nm, nevertheless, compelled to disturb Mr. Smith's innocent contemplation of impressions, and to call his attention to the more prosaic facts of the case. The National Committee had four principal subjects to deal with: The question of fusion with the U. L. the party's attitude towards the rival trade union organizations, the election of a National Secretary, and the location of the party headquarters On the first two subjects my "job" consisted in drafting both resolutions which were adopted by the Committee unanimously and without as much as unanimously and without as much as a change of a comma. In the election of National Secretary I spoke and roted for Mailly because I thought him the best qualified of all men who were nominated for the position.

On the question of the headquarters I spoke and voted against Omaha, because I thought and still think that the

cause I thought and still think that the election was not made with a view to the best interests of the party as a whole, and that Omaha is about the most illogical and improper place to which the headquarters of a prole-tarian movement could be consigned.

lected. I moved that it be submitted to a general vote, together with Indian-apolis, which had received the next highest vote, and finally when you, Mr. Smith, as chairman of the meetis to be transacted and it is hoped all i ing. made the now famous ruling that no referendum of any kind would be submitted by the National Committee on the change of headquarters, regardless of the express constitutional pro-vision to the contrary, regardless of the opposite ruling made by the chairman on the previous day and regardless of the express resolution of the previous meeting that Omaha be submitted to referendum, I objected to your action as strongly as I knew how. I made no secret of my views on the subject. I opposed what I considered your arbitrary and unsocialistic ac-tions openly and right on the floor of nber of the unfortunate

rote solidly.

And how did the majority act? In the first place, they held a caucus to determine on their actions at the meeting. Now a caucus meeting may be very natural in an old-party convention, but in a representative Socialist gathering it is the most vicious and dangerous thing. Let me explain that to you in my own smooth way, Comrade Emith. The distinction between an old-party convention and a Social-ist convention is this—that in one a machine dominates, and the will of the "bosa" is substituted for the judgemnt of the delegates, in the other each delegate acts in accordance with the Arkansas is in good shape for Socialist agitation.

Branch 21, a down-town Jewish branch, which is a very promising one. Bequests are coming in to the national head quarters duly from unorganised places in all parts of the poemitry for snaturials and inclined places in all parts of the poemitry for snaturials and inclined places in all parts of the poemitry for snaturials and inclined places in all parts of the poemitry for snaturials and inclined places in all parts of the poemitry for snaturials and inclined places in all parts of the poemitry for snaturials and inclined places in all parts of the poemitry for snaturials and inclined places in all parts of the poemitry for snaturials and inclined places in all parts of the poemitry for snaturials and inclined places in all parts of the poemitry for snaturials and inclined places in all parts of the poemitry for snaturials and inclined places in all parts of the poemitry for snaturials and inclined places in all parts of the poemitry for snaturials and inclined places in all parts of the poemitry for snaturials and inclined places in all parts of the poemitry for snaturials and inclined places in all parts of the poemitry for snaturials and inclined at the snature of the thing does not remain snaturation and the views may be right or wrong, but have views may be right or wrong, but have views may be good or bad, or he may

on a majority of the delegates, I decides all questions in camera and re-duces the proceedings on the floor of the Committee to a mere farce. After you had held your caucus and decided upon your line of action, the Commit-teemen from Masanchusetts, New York, Pennayivania, Wisconsin, Illinois. Indiana, and Kentucky might as well have left the meeting; these states were really no more represented in the Committee: no amount of logic, exhortation, or persuasion on the part of their representatives could after the pre-arranged plans of the majority; it was "no use arguing," as was rightly remarked by one of you. Comrade Goebel, who calls the caucus a "get-ting together," says that it was entirely spontaneous. But just imagine fifteen men "spontaneously" conceiving the idea of "getting together" in a certain room at a certain time, without the knowledge of the remaining delegates, and there deciding on a cer-tain apontaneous policy. If we accept the decirine of inspiration such a phenomenon is certainly quite plaus-ible, but under ordinary circumstances these things are arranged by one more "leaders" of the movement, and the others follow. Do you now see where the "job" comes in, Comrade Smith?

After your caucus was held, and it was still feared that the intelligence of some delegates might give out at the most critical moment, it was ar-ranged that Comrade Mills should give the signal for intelligent voting. The signal consisted of the enbalistic formula, "Vote it down boys."

Comrade Goebel again says that this was done "after Comrade Hillquit and other members of the minority had in-troduced so many amendments, sub-stitutes, etc., that it would have puzzied a Philadelphia lawyer to know how to vote in order to get the result he wished, let alone a member of the working class, more used to the black smith's hammer than 'Cushing's Manual'." In plain words this would imply: First, that the National Comamith's mitteemen did not tidesess sufficient inteiligence to understand what the mo-tion under discussion was and had to get the tip from Comrade Mills; second, that Comrade Mills knew exactly what result those Committeemer wished to get; third, that although th Committeemen did not know what the motions, amendments, etc., were about. they nevertheless had to assume that the motions, amendments, etc., offered by the minority were wrong, and the

riews of Comrade Mills were right. If the cancus meeting had reduced the National Committee to the "majority faction," the voting by signal practically reduced the entire meeting to Comrade Mills. Do you now see the "trick." Comrade Smith?

Comrade Goebel now seeks to

justify the action of the "majority" by an alleged complimey to "whitewash the Local Quorum, retain headquarter in St. Louis, perlians re-elect the old Secretary and adopt a namby-pamby resolution concerning fusion," but this statement, like your statement. Comrade Smith, is not based on facts, but is a deliberate "impression." The Local Quorum stood in no need of "whitewash," they candidly and publicly admitted their approval of fusion with the U. L. P. and they were no charged with any other offense; there was but one vote for St. Louis as headquarters, and Comrade Greennum was not a candidate for re-siec tion and was not placed in nomina tion by anyone. As to the "namby-pamby" resolution on fusion, the reso-lution actually adopted by the Committee unanimously was prepared by sub-committee of five, and four of se (Berger, Barnes, Mahoney, and myself) were members of the ity" compirators.

Having saved the party from the consultacy to "willtswash" the Local Quorum, your "majority" proceeded to remove the headquarters without a day's delay, without giving the Sec-retain-elect the opportunity to attend to the removal or to take over from his predecessor the party's books and effects in an orderly manner. Why? Because St. Louis was such dangerous ground that its influence might have corrupted the party if the headquar ters were retained there a few days longer, says Courade Goebel. This is disingenous. Local St. Louis was the first to adopt resolutions against fusion and to demand the removal of the Local Quorum, and the local party organ, the "St. Louis Labor," was always strongly opposed to fusion. The real reason for your fiction was to put the party before an accomplished fact. and to frustrate any attempt to submit the question of headquarters to a

These, Comrade Smith, are the facts as shown by the minutes of the meeting and the statements of the majority delegates; and if you are bound to pick out the "smooth and slippery" among your fellow delegates and to fasten "jobs" and "tricks" on them, kludly revise your choice to conform to the

quit on the rusion question is not strong enough to be above suspicion. His indimate relations with Job Harri-man and the Labor Secretaria: have evidently deeply marked his views on fusion. Recognizing the encoming union labor political army be dreads a too strong statement from his more caudid party members."

There it is. In one terse and lucid sentence. I, Comrade Harriman, the La-bor Secretariat, grammar and logic are equally and effectively crucified. That uch is clear, but what, in the na of common sense, does the writer in-tend to say? My "recent record on the fusion question is not strong enough to be shore suspicion." A man may make a record for himself in a certain line of activity and the record

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deeply marked my views on fusion," I

can appreciate, although it is not quite clear to my mind, whether the alleged

inducace was in tavor of or against fusion. But the real puzzle comes in the last clause: "Recognizing the ou-

coming union labor political army, he dreads a too strong statement from his

more candid party members." I dread a strong statement, let us admit that.

But what sort of a statement? A statement like the one above produced, a statement of a decided pro-fusionist.

a statement of my suspicious record

any kind of a strong statement?

And why do I drend it especially in

view of the oucoming "union labor political army," and what does the

My views on the question of fusion I have expressed on three occasions: The first time in the shape of a resolu-

tion offered at a New York party meet

ing, and the resolution was adopted; the second time in a resolution offered

at the National Committee meeting,

and this resolution was likewise

adopted; the third time in a more ex-tended article published in The Worker, and my yiews were endorsed

Worker, and my yiews were encoused editorially by that paper.

If the editor of the "New York Socialist and Trade Union Review" had only been concerned with the purity and orthodoxy of my views on the fusion question, he could safely have dispensed with the comment quoted.

But I appropries he meant something.

But I suppose he meant something

else. If his article had been written

in plain, severy-day language, it would most likely have can this way: "In the discussion of the fusion question Morris Hillquit his bot been cursing

strongly enough to satisfy us, and he is a friend of Job Harriman, anyhow.

But the editor of the "N. Y. S. & T. U.

gent and specifiv statement of the charges. MORRIS HILLQUIT.

and we don't like him any more.

editor mean, anyhow?

184 William St.

TEL 202 JOHN.

BOWERS, WILLIAM.

In pursuance of an order of Hon rank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Bowers, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers there-of to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 246 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, to the City of New York, on or before the

United New York, the 3d day of De-cember, 1902.

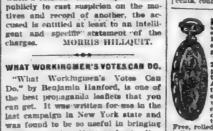
PRANK BOWERS, Executor L. D. MAYES,

Attorney for the Executor, 245 Broadway, New York City.

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The above society was founded in the part loss by workingmen intooch with the apirit of solidary by the solidary was founded in the part loss by workingmen intooch with the apirit of solidary by the solidary by the solidary in the solidary workingmen who betwee he the plustiples of the modern labor movement. In the solidary workingmen who betwee he the plustiples of the modern labor movement. In the solidary workingmen who betwee he the solidary in the branches upon payment of an initial last ire of \$4.00 for the first class and \$3.00 for the social class. Microbers belonging to the solidary of the branches upon payment of an initial last ire of \$4.00 for the first class and \$3.00 for the second class are entitled to a sich benefit of the social class which are of \$4.00 and with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and laught of time \$4.00 and \$2.00 for the second class receive under the same circumstances and insuch of time \$4.00 and \$2.00 for the second class receive under the same circumstances and insuch of time \$4.00 and \$2.00 for the second class receive under the same circumstances and insuch of time \$4.00 and \$2.00 for the same service for the latenting successments are leviced for the latenting amountment and \$2 cents respectively. At large are not accepted, but all canadiates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where so branch evil to continue the principles are larged to the short principles are larged to the

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Musicians' Co-operative Union, Local No. 273, A. L. U., of Hudson and Bergen Counties. Meets every Fri-day, at 11 a. m., at headquarters, Zibettie's Hall, cor. Bleecker St. and Central Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

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DEXTIST.

hermerborn street, Brooklyn,

the best propaganda leaflets that you can get. It was written for use in the hall at the Labor Lycoum on Saturday evening, March 21. A committee was elected at the last meeting to cover I had hardly recovered from the last campaign in New York state and was found to be so useful in bringing workingmen to a true understanding of the principles and purposes of our shock of Comrade Smith's flattery, when a new bouquet was offered to me in the shape of an editorial of the me in the shape of an editorial of the "New York Socialist and Trades Union the Committee, and so did every other member of the unfortunate "minorthe Dally Globe Fair. aview." The passage in question ads:

"The recent record of Morris Hillit on the finite of the fin ity."
We held no caucuses, every one of Review." The passage in question On Saturday, March 7, and there us voted for what in his judgment would be to the best interests of the party, and even on the election of Secafter, the 7-9-25th A. D. will meet at ing used in place of Social Democratic Party, as used in New York. In places quit on the fusion question is not where city campaigns are now opening it should be widely distributed. Prices Twenty-sixth street as formerly, retary and headquarters we did not

> -Comrades who are members of trade unions will find it worth while trade unions will find it worth while to circulate Lee's "Labor Politics and Socialist Politics" among their fellow unionists. Price, postpaid, 3 cents a copy; ten copies for 20 cents; fifty for 85 cents; one hundred or more at 1% cents each. Socialist Literature Com-pany, 184 William street, New York.

15th day of June next.

I had suffered so much from indigestion that at times I thought I had beart disease. I was afraid I had heart discuss. I was arraw, to be left alone or go out alone. I tried many drugs without good results until I read about Ripans Tabules. They have helped me so much that I feel entirely cured.

R." seems to be under the impression that plain expressions do not become a journalist, and well—his recent record in journalism is not strong enough to This is not said in any spirit of unwhen a comrade takes it upon himself

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The old-party politicians' wonder I taught them not to hope that such dis how the Socialists carry on their party which the Republicans and Demo crats have to draw on the great capl talists for funds.

No one works for either of the old parties without expecting to be paid for it-paid with a few glasses of beer, perhaps, or with five dollars on election day, or with a nomination or an appointment to some office, little or big, according to the services rendered. Considering the individualistic capitalist principles for which the old par ties stand, there is no reason why any one should work for them gratis.

With our party it is quite otherwis Where the old parties declare individual gain to be the ideal and aim of life and regard the man who gets nething for nothing as the type of the successful man, our party's aim is the social good and our ideal of the life that is worthy of a manly man or a womanly woman is the life of enthusiastic thought and action in the service of common interests. As the practise of the old parties is in accordance with their base ideas so is ou practise in accordance with our prin-

We- have some paid men in the service of our party. To men who give up their whole time to the service of the party as secretaries, organizer les' wages out of funds provided by the dues and voluntary contributious of the mass of working people who democratically select these men as their agents. But these paid servants of the party are comparatively few. For the greater part of the work of education and organization which the party carries on is done by volunteers, without reward or even praise or rec ognition. We have many who serv the cause for meager pay as writers and speakers who could live in luxury by selling their talents to the service of capitalism. But more admirable than these are the men who, after their ten hours' hard daily labor in the shop, give their evenings and Sundays to party work-serving on com mittees, arranging meetings, tramping the streets and tenement stairs to dis tribute leasiets, doing all the needful but ingiorious work, calmly accepting the ridicule and abuse they get even from fellow workingmen-"working men with capitalist minds"-satisfied if they see some result from their labors, desirous only of doing their duty, wishing not that they might be rewarded but only that they might be able to do greater service to the cause

It is doubtful if ever in the world's history there has been anything to equal the devotion of the militant rank nd file of the Socialist movement of to-day. It is doubtful if even the history of the Christian church in the early centuries of its persecuted propaganda has anything finer to offer Certain it is that no movement in the modern world can command a tithe of the quiet and patient and personally unselfish individual effort and individual sacrifice that now gathers around the Red Flag and expresses its "Workingmen of the world, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to

If the leaders of capitalist politic wonder at the amount of work that we succeed in doing with our small men bership and our slender funds, still more do they wonder at the solidity and the lucorruptibleness of our move

ments prising in the Socialist ranks, see Secialists violently opposing one another on questions that seem to outsiders to be of very little moment, see our forces apparently rent into warring factions. But experience has

GENERAL COMMITTEE. The last meeting of the New York

Comrades Slobodin and Searing pre aided at the last meeting of the General Committee of Local New York Seventeen applicants were admitted to party membership. Comrade Muller ented as a delegate from the 18th d 20th a. D. The City Executive recommended :

resolution censuring National Committeeman Hillquit for making his report taking a position on the headquarter Delegates Wilkins and Lewis spoke in favor of the resolution and Delegates Edlin, Simon, Boudin, Bromberg, and Slobodin against it. The resolution was defeated by a standing vote of 21 to 3.

The City Executive reported the

party organization unsatisfactory in the districts of the lower East Side, where efforts were being directed to the formation of clubs to the neglect of the districts. The matter was fully debated and finally referred to the delegates from the districts concerns
-4th, 8th, 12th, and 16th-as a con mittee to investigate and try to remed;

the existing conditions Ou request of the State Committees he districts were called on to vote on a proposition to give 10 per cent, of the net proceeds of all entertainments, picuics, etc., to the State Committee.

The Organizer Was instructed to

bring charges against Paul Thielke o acrount of his actions in connecti-with the Direct Legislation League.

After discussion, the resolution for referendum on headquarters as recom-mended in The Worker was adopted.

usions will destroy or even retard the Socialist movement. Rather does it seem as if these internal conflicts only generated new energy to be used

credit the leaders or to raise up mis-

leaders in a party that threatens their

methods long and with great success

But only the young and inexperienced

among them expect to be able to cor-

rupt the Socialist movement or to di-

have turned their efforts in that direc-

tion have learned that they were only

wasting time and money. A few-

very few, indeed, but still some-in

dividuals they have found in our ranks

who were susceptible to their in-

fluences. But if they could buy here

found that they had bought him alone

that his influence ceased with his de-

fection, that the man who bargained

to "sell out" the Socialist Party could

The capitalists and their agents can-

not understand these differences be-

tween their parties and ours. Yet

there is nothing mysterious about

them. The difference in practice be

tween capitalist politics and Socialist

politics are the natural outcome of the

difference in alma, in principle, in

spirit. The old parties, standing for

the perpetuation of present conditions

and for the continued rule of one class

at the expense of another, necessarily

depend upon anothy or personal inter-

est to hold the allegiance of their rank

and file; the typical Republican or

Democrat is either one who passively

accepts the politics of his father and

grandfather without ever thinking for

himself, or one who, however clearly

he may see the truth, is held to the

cause of faisebood by the bone of in-

dividual profit or advancement. The

Socialist is one who has learned to

question traditions and degmas, to

think for himself, and think for and

with his follow-sufferers as well as for

himself; one who wishes to rise with

his class, rather than to rise above it.

Otherwise be could not be a Socialist,

not a mere vague expression of pro-

test, not a negative movement, not

force of destruction. A merely de-

structive movement is inherently

short-lived. The Socialist movement

denies error only that it may affirm

truth, destroys the evil only that it

may construct the good. It is grounded

in a scientific understanding of the

actual world, in knowledge and reason,

not in phrase and formula. It has a

in a word, the rank and file of the

Socialist movement are men who know

what they want, know why they want

It, know how they are going to get it.

Because they are men who know, not

men who acquiesce or who merely

doubt or deny, they do not grow weary

in their work, they can fight out minor

or incidental questions to a settlement

without losing sight of their central

purpose, they can choose and loyally

support their leaders and yet ever be

eady to detect and repudiate mis

This is the character of the Socialist

Party in Europe and here and all over

the world, all through the years of its

growth. Because of this it has noth-

ing to regret and nothing to fear. Be-

cause of this it has a right to call

upon all who recognize the truth of

its principles and who would be held

as brave and earnest men to join its ranks and take part in framing its

STATE COMMITTEE.

State Committee was poorly attended and the attention of those present was confined principally to an informal

discussion of the condition of the

C. L. Furman acted as chairman

Those present were Bub, Lemen, Philips, Furman, Wood, Absent: Slobodin, Lehner, Reich.

Comrade Furman made an extended

report of conditions on Long Island and showed that great strides are be-

lowed with the deepest interest and the activity of himself and colleagues

ing taken toward perfecting a pow ful movement. His remarks were i

ilnce last meeting of \$113.94, expe

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movement in city and state.

counsels and in bearing its burdens.

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New Jersey & New York, New York official patronage, and the still more subtle power of flattery and pretended friendship, and are adepts in using all these influences to seduce or to dis-

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ton Publishing Co.
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or Revolution—Which?"
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bee Sherman & Co.
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A Partial Summary.

To sum up, in part, these thirty-nine men hold 637 directorahins in 385 dif-

corporations; twenty realty, land, and way and its converts are filling the water companies; sixteen gas and electric light, heat, and power companies (exclusive of electric patterns). 145 steam and electric railway and navigation companies; forty-two coal and from mining, coke, and from and tically the same conclusion. stole imanufacturing companies; twenty copper, silver, and ninc mining and
reducing companies. Among the more
notable corporations in the list are—
The Oil Trust, with virtually an absolute monopoly of the production of
reducing and the manufacture and
solute monopoly of the manufacture and silvers manufacture and the manufacture and silvers and silver

solute monopoly of the production of Socialism given unfinching if generous perceivem and the manufacture and criticism.

For example, a year ago the scientific Socialist had little to suit him in by-products on the American continent, with a firm footbold in Europe and Asia, and with a treaty by which it divides the world-market with the only possible competitor worthy of consideration, the Russian oil monopoly; the stock of this company is worth about \$800,000,000 and its holders receive about \$50,000,000 every year in dividends:

At last the idea has struck the "Appended the fore and aft. The drubbings it got from all sides were something terrific. The result, however, was wholesome. At last the idea has struck the "Appended the possible competition of the stock of this company is worth about \$50,000,000 every year in dividends:

isidiary companies, and with over a the other papers in "straight" So score of nominally independent and competing companies engaged in the same or closely related industries; the United States Steel Corporation already directly controls over 60 per seent, of the iron and steel production of this country and indirectly, as shown, controls a large part of the remainder; its capital is nearly \$1,400,-000,000 and it distributes over \$100. 000,000 among its stockholders each

The Copper Trust, with its subsidising companies, and with a number of nominally independent and competing ones; closely connected with this are the companies controlling a large part of the silver and lead production; and the marketing of the product, as well as the mining and smelting, are in the same hands; this trust is capitalized at \$155,000,000:

The Zinc Trust, not openly organised, but shown by a study of the list to be an established fact;

to be an established fact;
The Copper Trust, with its subsidi-ary companies, and with a number of nominally independent sugar producing and refining companies, as well as some in other industries more or less closely connected with this; including the ownership of augar plantations and mills in Cuba and Hawaii and steamship lines running to both wayland out of the party; suppose the

The Tobacco Trust, controlling far the greater part of the manufacture of emoking and chewing tebacco, mun', rigars, and cigarettes in this country. Cuba, and Great Britain and with a good foothold on the European conti-nent; owning vast tracts of tobacco tand in the United States and Cuba; controlling the manufacture of cigar machinery; and, since the compilation of the lists on which this article is Counded, well established in the retail trade through its subsidiary United Cigar Stores Company; this trust is capitalized at over \$200,000;

The Authracite Coal Trust, comby leases and agreements and still

more firmly by the common ownership of a large part of their stocks; Nearly all the great railway lines of the United States and some in Canada and Mexico, together with many of the amailer ones, together with a large proportion of the ocean steamship lines; the railway combinations, of course, still more closely hind together the so-called "industrials" and are a great source of power to them; what is equally important to be noted, they virtually control the agriculture of the country, especially the production of breadstuffs, to the extent of almost absolutely and arbitrarily determining the prices to be received by the farmers; on these two points, among others, Lloyd's "Wealth, against, Commonresith" and Simons' "The American Farmer" may be read with advantage
The whole lighting and transit sys

met centers of population;... The largest shipbuilding and ma chinery manufacturing establishments of America, if not of the world, and a great number of smaller companies in various branches of manufacturing industries.

tems of New York and of several other

SOCIALISTS WHO

NEED EDUCATING. There are two types of Socialists who need to be educated. They are equally dangerous to the work the party has in hand. One thinks that any one who calls himself a Mocialist and votes the ticket is all right and perfectly safe as an organizer or teacher for the party. The other is forever scenting heresy and fighting personal battle in the name of party discipline. The former is the sort of Socialist who would welcome a victory in city, state or nation by the party regardless of whether the voters

enthusiasm or thoughtless contagion would be a calamity. Socialism can successfully use a victory only when it comes as the result of intelligent knowledge of the Socialist position and a clear-cut recognition of the fact that the party is lining up for a revolution which must place the machinery of the state in complete control of the ing class.

To win on any other condition would be to capture a fort without being sure of the fighting quality or loyalty of the men in your ranks.

stern, determined, unyielding members of the dispossessed class and their loyal supporters. Revolution is not child's play. Our revolution will have to overturn a power tremendously in-trenched. No holiday parade will pre-pare for standing like a stone wall behind the workers, whatever comes,

Hence the necessity of gnarding the movement. The best way to guard it, however, is to push aggressively the kind of Socialism which properly educates and labor in season and opt to make such workers and members as do not appear fully to realize the meaning of our platform awake to its vital im-

One thing Socialists need to learn from the churches, and that is "how not to do it." The church fought heresy a good many centuries, while every martyr it has disciplined.

The national thought of the world heresy has flourished the more with

that thinkers, giving the subject attention the world over, have reached prac-

every page-almost in every paragraph -of this sheet. No doubt it will show spots of weakness for some time, here and there, but it is trying to reform— that is evident.

Again, an example: Some time less

year a young speaker passed through Denver who thought he was a Social ist. He was not, as all the locals he struck gave him to understand with emphasis by the vigorous discussion following all his talks. He saw the point and proceeded to find out what Socialism really is. He emerged after six months a good, theoretic Socialist and has, in the estimation of some of our strictest workers, done remark ably good work the past six months. Perhaps there is more for him to learn, still, but the movement can well afford

to continue his education. Now, had the "liberais" had thei way, the "Appeal" would have been in discriminately commended, the single tax "Socialist" would have been re ceived with calm approval and the movement been weakened instead of strengthened by agencies which should have been powerful aids. On the con-trary, frank, even flerce, criticism has done great good.

young speaker. Would the movement be so well off to-day? The party must be kept clean-cut. Its platforms and conditions of membership must be uncompromising. Of-ficial activity should be reserved for those in sympathy with the full revolutionary program and uncompre ing tactics, but the main dependence must be upon the educational power of the truth and free discussion.

Even when serious mistakes are made, as in California's fusion with the Union Labor party, the wise policy is that which has been generally pur sued, namely, kindly criticism and gument. Under this policy the Callfornia comrades are nearly all back in line and could not again be persuaded o make such a mistake.

When a party has back of its prin ciples absolute science, the logic of events and the mass of the literature, need not resort to the methods of old-fashioned theology to keep members true to those principles.

The other type of Socialist mention is the nort which has disrupted the R. L. P. into a thousand fragments. It issumes, in the name of a "clear mor ment," the right of personal censor-ship. Any one with personal gradges or animosition may, by using the scienlific phrases, find a righteous acre for his own pettiness and be supported by a certain group who are always ready for a fight in the name of working class movement." "How de you keep the effort to educate in class iousness from degenerating into petty personalities and suspicion?" the writer asked probably the best posted member of the Socialist Labor Party in Colorado. "It is hard to tell." he answered; "that has siways been the

curse of our party." / There is little danger that it will: permanently curse the Socialist Party, but the first show of it should be duly rebuked.

The importance of a clear-cut Social is too great to have it identified with unworthy suspicions and the nar-rowness of personslities. — Colorado

HOW TO ORGANIZE LOCALS.

1. Five or more persons may organize a local branch, provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the Socialist Party, and sever their elations with all other political par-

2. The officers to be elected are:

(a) A Chairman at each meeting.

(b) Recording Secretary. (c) Financial Secretary

(d) Organizer. (e) Literary Agent.

3. Order of hm (a) Iteading of the minutes.

(b) Admission of new members. (c) Communications and bills.

(d) Report of Organizer.

(r) Reports of committees (f) Unfinished business.

A monthly payment, computed on

hasis of five cents for each member for the maintenance of the National or ganization, shalf be paid to the National Secretary. Local branches may levy be won by force of bullots backed by stern, determined, unyielding members of the dispossessed class and their out of their general funds.

5. A full report of the meeting in which organization was decided on the names of persons participating, to gether with 5 cents for each member. should be sent with application for charter: after receipt of which a approval of National Committee, ter will be granted.

6. Each local branch should hold a meeting at least once a week, for the transaction of business or the discussion of political and economic ques

7. Semi-annual reports of the m ership and the financial condition of each local branch, as well as upon the progress made by the Party and its prospects in the locality, shall be sent regularly to the National Secretary. 8. Any person living in a city or le

cality where no local branch exists may apply directly to the National Sec retary for admission to the Party, en-closing one mouths dues, and will be enrolled as a member-at-large.

GLASS WORKERS' STRIKE

The employees of the Bavarian Giass Company of Hoboken are on strike, the cause being the employment of a scab and the arbitrary discharge of a union foreman. The strike at Vogely & Lattman's in Brooklyn has been settled fa rorably to Locals 25 and 34 of the malgamated Glass Workers

What have YOU done to advertise the Daily Globe Fair?

-Evolution is working for Socialism. But remember that you are a part of evolution. Evolution is you plus the rest of the world. If you get laxy, part of the work of evolution will dividends; peal" and it has employed several go undone, and the coming of Social-The Steel Trust, with all its sub-

National Platform of the Socialist Parly.

and socialist Party of America in Ba-tional convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of In-ternational Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the work-ing class and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the ob-ject of comparing the progress of some ject of conquering the powers of gove-ernment and using them for the purcon of transforming the present sys-em of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ewnership by the entire peo-

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individusi worker. To-day, the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the expitalists and not by the work ers. This ownership enables the capi-talists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responible for the ever increasing uncertain ty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it di-rides acciety into two hostile classes videa the capitalists and wage-workers The once powerful middle class is rap idly disappearing in the mill of com-petition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press. the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and so-cial inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, warn are fomented between nations, india criminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanc tioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial domin ion abroad and enhance their suprem

But the same sconomic causes which cialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher or-der of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Itemphican, the bourgeois public ownreship parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political repreentatives of the capitalist class

The workers can most effectively act

collective powers of capitalism, by con-stituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the properties

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also de-pend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost import ance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by mon-opolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improve-ment of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the receiver in the reduction of the receiver in the reduction in the receiver in the reduction in the receiver in the reduction of the reducti of the worker in the product of labor.

8. State or antiqual insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment sickness and want old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class. 4. The inauguration of a system of

public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up

to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing.

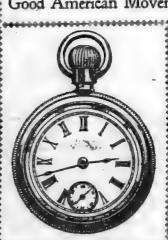
6. Equal civil and political rights for nen and women. The initiative and referendum. proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by

their constituents. But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the catablishment of the Co-opera-tive Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an at-tempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utili-ties for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK meets 1st Sunday every month, 10.30 A. Me, and 3d Sunday 0.30 A. Me, and 3d Sunday every onth, 7 P. M., at 216 E. 41st st., N. Y. Debute on Socialistic questions. All Scandinavians are welcome.

C. J. MILLER, Secretary, 303 Kulckerbocker ave., Bro BRANCH GLENDALE, LOCAL QUEENS, S. D. P.,

meets on the first Wednesday of the month at the Hoffman House. Cooper avenue, neur Myrtle avenue, Glendale

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The Social Democratic Party of New York is the same as the Socialist Party of other states. The difference of name is due solely to provisions of the election laws. Do not confuse this organization with the so-called "So-cialist Labor Party," or "union-

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VOL. XII.-NO. 50.

NEW YORK, MARCH 15, 1903.

A CHALLENGE FROM HANNA.

significant dispatch from Washington, which we quote in part:

"The Republican National Committee, through its chairman, Senator Hanna, yesterday took up the question of preventing the further spread of Socialism, with a Massachusetts manufacturer, who came on here for the purpose of explaining the features of a pian which has been devised by certain well known men of character and standing in a community which last year elected a Socialist Mayor and Bocialist activity.

"The scheme is said to be an educational movement against Socialism; not an ante-election program, but a continual bombarding of its doctris and teachings from one year's end to another, thus preventing it from being purely a political idea, sprung within

weeks of an election. Hanna takes kindly to the program. Moody, whose home city of Haverhill has been one of the strongholds of Socialism for several years is said to approve it and has volun-teered to talk about it WITH POST-MASTER GENERAL PAYNE, WITH WHOM HE IS ASSOCIATED IN THE CABINET. Payne is vice-chair man of the Republican National Com-

"The fact is that the growth of the Socialist movement in Massachuseits and other enlightened communities has rather alarmed the Republican leaders, who are anxious to head it off.

"Senator Spooner of Wisconsin sauctions the plan. • • • The gentlemen who are fathering the plan are not cranks. They are men of repute, and if their names were given they would be instantly recog-nized as LEADING BUSINESS MEN

AND REPUBLICANS OF THEIR

RESPECTIVE CITIES.

"They propose to have a certain number of well-informed gentlemen who have made a deep study of So-cialism, and who claim to be able to expose its fallacies and unsound doc-trines, travel about the country, and other Equally Effec-

TIVE MEANS meet the arguments of the other side. • • • • "The gentlemen now in Washington on this matter argue that Socialism is nothing but confiscation, pure and simple, and they say this fact, if prop-erly used. TOGETHER WITH erly used, TOGETHER WITH OTHER MATERIAL THEY HAVE IN HAND, will be sure to sound THE DEATH KNELL OF THE SOCIAL-IST PARTY IN AMERICA."

Readers of The Worker, this is a challenge to you. It is a threat against you. It is a warning for you.

Observe, Senator Hanna takes his counsel with the manufacturers and the leading business men. It is for the meak and act for the workers.

The Massachusetts papers print a | the backers of the National Economic League, which we have already exposed. That organization and the National Association of Manufacturers and the Civic Federation, in their various ways, are working together to "sound the death knell of Socialism" and then to go on and crush or emas-

culate every organization of labor. Postmaster General Payne is active in this business, too. He has "other equally effective means" of dealing with us when their "campaign of education" fails. Do you remember Madden?

But let them try suppression if they dare. It will react against them. "We will not retract. We will not equivocate. And we will be heard.

We welcome their campaign of education. We have truth on our side and truth always courts investigation. They will publish malicious slanders and plausible misrepresentations. They have money to hire intellectual prostitutes to write at their bidding and to pay for printing and circulating their writings in millions of copies. We must meet and answer them.

They have money. We have men. Are YOU one of the men we can count

You ask, What can I do? You can join the organization of the Socialist Party-called in New York the Social Democratic Party. You can induce other Socialist voters to join. You can take an active part in the conduct of party affairs. This much it is your duty to do at once, if you deserve the name of Socialist.

You can belp to organise public meetings in your vicinity where Socialist speakers can explain the principles of Socialism and challenge the enemy to meet us in debate.

You can distribute Socialist literature. Get a few copies of this issue of The Worker-as many as you can afford and can handle-and give them to your neighbors and shopmates. Do the same next week and the week after. Solicit subscriptions for the party press. Buy a few five and tencent pamphicts and keep them handy to lend to men who are willing to

If there is no local of the party in your town, write to your state secretary-the list is in this paper-and ask for instructions. He will advise you

how to work. Senator Hanna said two years ago capitalists that he speaks. You must that the coming battle in this country is between Socialism and the Repub-Hanna and Cleveland are united in lican party. He was right. The battle

this movement. Cleveland is one of is on. Forward, to the firing line! A HEARST LIE IS NAILED.

[The following letter from our com- | If I had, it would have been for the fade, John C. Chase, Ex-Mayor of Haverbill, is self-explanatory. It need only be noted that Comrade Chase has been for several months on a tour of the Bouth, outside the circulation-field of the Hearst papers, and seldom spending more than one day in a city, so that his mail often did not reach This accounts for his failure to notice the "American" lie at an earlier

Editor of The Worker:-The New 24 contained a dispatch from Norfolk. Va., purporting to be a report of an address delivered there by myself, on Jan. 23, to the Building Trades Councit. This dispatch quotes me as say-

"The best friend of Labor in this country to-day is the New York "American." That paper through its proprietor, W. R. Hearst, has fought the cause of the labority of the laboring man with untiring energy, and the title of 'the ed by that unselfish American. His fortune has not been made by greed and he pays his employees ac-cording to their work."

This entire matter, Mr. Editor, is a bare-faced lie from start to finish. I not only did not say what the "Journal and American" claims, but I did not even mention Mr. Hearst or his paper.

purpose of branding him as the most nnscrupulous liar and fakir in America. Certainly it is true that he is the most unmitigated liar in politics today, if he will thus deliberately report a man as booming him and his papers who is unalterably opposed to him and his politics.

At the meeting mentioned I talked Socialism from start to finish and at York "Journal and American" of Jan. | the close of the meeting organized a local of the Socialist Party, and there | that it is wrong. No. Why, they was not the shadow of an excuse for quoting me as Mr. Hearst did. It is but a part of the game thatMr. Hearst is playing to capture the working class and corral them into the Democratic party, in support of himself. I hope you will give this statement the fullest publicity.

> I have written a denial of the article mentioned, to the "American and Journal," but it will undoubtedly never be heard from.

JOHN C. CHARM Birmingham, Ala., March 9.

On the same day Comrade Cham sent to the "Journal and American," for publication, a denial of the report referred to. We have to see whether referred to. We have to see ... Mr. Hearst will publish it.

RESTER COMMUNE CELEBRATION.

Comrade George D. Herron will de-

liver an address at the annual Com-mune celebration to be held in Fanueli

Hall, Boston, on Saturday evening,

March 21. The address will be pre-ceded by musical selections. Admis-sion free. Comrades are urged to ad-vertise this meeting.

How many presents have YOU

collected for the Daily Globe

PHILADELPHIA LECTURES.

Free lectures are given on Sunday evenings at Socialist Headquarters, 1305 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa. The lectures are preceded by vocal and instrumental music and followed by ussion and answers to qu Following is the program for

March 15-Wm. H. Hoffnagle: "So

March 22-Edward Moore: "Reform Br Revolution-Which? March 29-A. J. Margolin: "Evolu-

George D. Herren will be the orator of the occasion at the Commune celebration, concert and ball, to be given by Local Philadelphia on March 12, at Labor Lyceum. Sixth and Brown streets. The committee appeals to all commades to push the sale of tickets.

THAT OF PEACE.

LABOR'S IDEAL

Comrade Sieverman Replies to New Haven Preacher.

Discussing Militia and Trade Unions, Socialist Speaker Denounces the Sort of Patriotism that Doliberatoly Sets Men Killing One Another-"If This So Treason, Make the Most of It."

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 1. Bev. Newman Smythe, pastor of Cen-ter Church, one of the most wealthy congregations in this city, recently ade severe attacks upon the trade unious in an address to the New Haven Chamber of Commerce. The Haven Chamber of Commerce. The New Haven Trades Council adopted some caustic resolutions in reply, and Dr. Smythe expressed a desire to address a meeting of the Council and ex dress a meeting of the Council and ex-plain his position to the unionists of the city. The Trades Council extended an invitation to him to do so, and a meeting was arranged for Thursday evening, Feb. 26, at Union Hall.

Although the Rev. Dr. Smythe did not wish for a debate, it was under-stood that a general discussion would follow his address and the Trades Council invited Comrade Frank A. Sieverman, Organizer for the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, to present the union side in the discussion

An audience of five hundred was present. After the meeting Dr. Smythe expressed himself as exceed-ingly gratified with the close and respectful attention and kindly treat-ment which was accorded him. The address and reply occupied over two hours and it is therefore impossible to give even a review of all the argu-ments on both sides.

"Constructive Conspiracy."

Dr Smythe attacked the boycott a illegal and in referring to the article in the constitution of the Brotherhood of Painters which prohibits the payment of sick or death benefits on ac count of the injury or death of members resulting from militia service, ex cept in foreign war, he said:

"Now, gentlemen, that article of that constitution stirs mightily in me I will not say the old Adam, but it does stir the old soldier in me. • • • "But there is one thing which before Almighty God and in that love of my which came to me from m; milk, I have a right to do and "I have a right publicly to ask you

you who in all your constitutions have no such articles—to ask you in the interest of organized labor and as good citizens, to repudiate that article and to repudiate it because, although it is not treason—treason under our constitution being defined as an over act in the time of war-nevertheless it its spirit and construction such an ar-ticle against the militia and the coun try is treasonable, and under the con n law might be regarded as a con structive conspiracy against the majesty of the state."

Sieverman's Roply.

Comrade Sievernian aroused great

eathusiasm by the following reply on these points:
"Let us understand this also, that the gentleman uttered a truth, or at least a part truth, when he said that the strike and boycott are not your only weapons. No, there is anothe weapon and the gentleman indicated it in perhaps a roundabout way. I will give it to you just as plain and straight as any of it: It is the ballot! (Applause.) Let us understand that. If to-day there is a law on the statute books that makes boycotting illegal that does not justify us in concluding hung John Brown! (Applause.) They hung John Brown according to law. According to law they hung John Brown, and the gentieman himself went down South to accomplish that which John Brown was hung for trying to do. Oh, yes, we understand that boycotting is against the law, but

against the law. More is the pity we do not all understand that. "Give the Flag Meaning."

"We do not all understand that a we strike, so must we vote, not only be union men three hundred and sixtyfour days in the year but also on th three hundred and sixty-fifth. Give the flag meaning. Give the flag that sanctity which it is entitled to by ris ing in your might as citizens and cast-ing your ballot for the protection of your homes; for the full product of your labor; by sending to the Logis lature men conducting campaigns upon platforms pledging them to serve the interests of the working class. And when that is done, oh, we will ask the courts to pass again upon the validity of the boycott. We will ask the courts to look once again into the laws bearing upon boycotts, and then it might be my proud privilege, or some other labor aigitator's proud privilege, to go to a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, as the gentleman has come to us to-night, and quote the law. The law is supreme. We will submit to the law. (Ap. We will submit to the law. planes.) We will submit to the law to-day, but when we understand the situation—as we will, thoroughly, by reason of this kind of discussion—we will ask the Messieurs Capitalists to submit to the law. (Applanes)

"Perhaps one of the saddest things we listened to to-night, although there is no sort of doubt that they came direct from the heart, was to bear a minister of the gospel trying to rally mem around a proposition that involved their coolly and deliberately will you help us?

taking the lives of others. Now a battlefield, to me, has all the horrors of hell, absolutely, and I can conceive of no kind of justification that will permit me and justify me in taking the life of my fellow man. I cannot do it and I will not do it at anyone's beheat. I am not that kind of a patriot; neither

are you; neither are the men in the Painters' Union.
"We have a somewhat loftler comception of patriotism. Our love of human kind is not restricted by the accidental geographical boundaries of any state, or of any country; and if the gentleman will take the trouble to look into the constitutions, he will find that practically all of our unions are not American unions; nor are they un American unions; but they are inves-national unions, unions based upon the identity of the interests of the working class, no matter under what flag the may for the time being happen

Prescher's Patriotic ideal.

"That is the attitude of our enlight ened trade unionists upon the question of the militia, and if it squares with our friends idea of correct modes of living to prefer to give to a profes-sional killer of men, a man who ex-gages in the business of killing men and accepts pay for it—if it is in accordance with his ideas of the teachings of Christ to give preference to such a man over one who is opposed to killing his fellow men, then I say that I do not agree with his ideas of Christianity. As I understand the gentle Nazarene he was the 'Prince of Peace.' And I do not understand that he came among the people to preach war and slaughter and devastation. I never studied theology, but I extend the right hand of fellowship and con-gratulate that body of workingmen who can rise superior to our modern mock patriotism that sets men at one

another's throats.
"I say it is a distinct advancement along the lines of human progress, and attents a higher dagree of civilization and the greater recognition of the re-sponsibilities of human beings to inruan beings, for a class of working, men to say, 'Houseforth, we ccase to murder one another.' And it, is not mere accident. It is strictly according to the eternal fitness of things that if morement of this kind should find its inception among the working class. Painters' and Decorators' Union of New Haven or wherever you may be, I congratulate you upon your lofty conception of your duty towards your fellow men." (Applause.)

ENTERING WEDGE.

Minnesota Legislature le Considering Disfranchisement.

tesolution Introduced as a Step Tiward Taking from Non-Taxpayers thi Right to Vote on Bond Issues.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 8.4 Representative Cole introduced in the lower house of the Legislature yester-day a resolution, which was adopted. instructing the Judiciary Committee to investigate the constitutionality of a law disfranchising non-taxpaying roters so far as votes upon any propo attion involving the issue of school or numicipal bonds are concerned. The resolution relates that such proposi-tions are frequently carried by the votes of men who pay no taxes and upon whom the bond issue which they vote to authorize could, therefore, work no hardships. The committee, if

to the house It may be that this scheme will go no farther, that it will die in commit-téa. It may be, on the other hand, that the proposed bill will be anacted: the Legislature of this state are concerned, the only question will be how far they think they dare go. If they think the workingmen will tamely sub-mit and not resent this incipient ass sault on their political rights, the polliticians will cheerfully go on in the service of their capitalist patrons, gradually limiting the franchise, under

Minnesota will do their part to call at-tention to this assault on the prin-ciple of self-government and to arouse

CLASS WORKERS

The Amalgamated Glass Workers' International Association of America is represented in New York City by four locals, with a total membership of 800, namely: Local 25, Glass Bevelers; Local 80, Giass Silverers; Local 82, Flat Glass Wheel Quitters, and Local 34, Scratch Pollahers.
These four locals have formed a Joint Advisory Board, which meets every Wednesday, Bleecker street, 7 P. M. Comrade Gustave Theimer of Richmond is ~ecretary of the Advisory Board and chairman of Local 30. Each local is represented by five members in the Board. The national convention of the A. G. W. I. A. will take place at Cincinnati, O., March 80, and among the delegates from New York are two Bocinlists, Comrade Theimer and Com-rade August Denter of Local Hudson

What have YOU done to advertise the Daily Globe Fair?

-We wish to double the circulation of The Worker in the next six me

STRIKERS MURDERED.

Terrible Story from West Virginia Coal Fields.

Officer of United Mine Workers, on Investigation, Reports that Men Were Shot in Their Beds-Deputies Were Notorious Thugs.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 8 .- The of ficial report of Chris Evans, who was seut to the West Virginia coal fields to uvestigate the killing of colored miners at Atkinaville, has been received at the headquarters of the United Mine Work-

The report says that Gen. St. Clair, the atterney for the coal companies, created an agitation to have the men rested and taken to Charleston, and that immediately afterward arrangements were made with the United States Marshal by the Mine Workers' officials to give bond for all who were arrested, but that later, on account of the agitation created by Deputy Marshai Cunningham, the agreement was broken, and Cunningham was sent to arrest the men.

A Posse of Thugs.

According to the report there was great feeling against Cunningham. The men decided not to allow him to arrest them and he was driven away. Mr. Evans mys that he sent a telegram to the men to submit quietly, but that the coal companies, who own all the tele-graph and telephone lines into the town, refused to deliver it, and before he could get any message to the men Cunningham and, his denuties, who were the worst characters he could collect, made another raid and killed or mortally wounded several men. They then arrested forty-eight men on charges of conspiracy to kill Cunning-

Mr. Evans got to the scene the next morning. In the house of a colored man named Jackson he found the bodies of three murdered miners. He says:

No Warning Given.

"We found that the wife of Jackson and her four children, with eight no groes, were in the house, and that about daybroak all were awakened by shots fired into the house from the outaide. This shooting took place withou warning, and the three colored mer were found dead on the floor. Two were in their night clothes and the other one was partly dressed. We vis ited another house, where Joseph Hizer lay in bed mortally wounded, Higer lived with his sister, and she made the statement at the inquest that she pleaded with those shooting not to kill her children, and in reply Cunningham said: 'Women and children must take care of themselves.' In no instance could we find where these people had been asked to surrender, until

after the deputies had commenced shooting the occupants of the bouses. "We next went to the house of Lucien Lawson, who was considered mortally wounded. I understand that after the shooting referred to, this man, with others, returned the fire of the posse, and this is the only instance where any attempt at resistance was made by the miners. During the shooting in many instances the men pleaded with the men outside to have mercy on them, but their cries were met with derision and curses. Our investigation proves conclusively that no effort was made to shoot or resist, except in the one case mentioned, but that all would have been glad to surrender if they had been allowed the opportunity." The Coroner's jury has returned a

repliet of felonious killing against that it will soon be necessary to make Cunningham for the killing of William Dodgen.

KINGS COUNTY COMMITTEE.

At the last meeting of the Kings County Committee the May Day Committee reported that Comrade Krafft will manage his play. Some prominent speakers will participate in the dem-onstrution, and an effort will be made one pretext or another, until only the speakers will participate in the dem-better classess" will have a voice in the government to which all must sub-the government to which all must sub-lected to office. The Organizer reelected to office. The Organizer re Needless to say, the Socialists of ports a good representation of the trades unions at the Daily Giobe Contrades unions at the Daily Giobe Conference, which meets every Wednes-day at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum.

The following resolution was adopt-ed, with instructions that it be sent to

the State Committee: "Whereas, A vacancy has been created on the State Committee of the Social Democratic Party of New York by the resignation of Comrade Bower

"Whereas, the state constitution of the party provides that the locals in the city of New York fill vacancies on the State Committee, be it "Resolved, That Local Kings County

call on the State Committee to imme call for nominations to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Comrade Bowerman."

Comrade Cavanaugh was elected to represent Kings County on the State Committee. Is the case of two appli-ciate for membership one was laid over until the next meeting for further over until the next meeting for further information on the ground that some complaint had been made that he returned to pay strike assessments two years ago. The application of the other had previously been set aside for a year because of his action with the Democratic party two years ago. It was decided; that he he admitted to memberahly, but the Secretary was instructed to inform him that any defection in the future would meet with severe penalty,

GET A LESSON.

Machinery Invades Hitherto Bost Paid Trade.

merican Window Glass Co. Closes Factories and Will Equip Thom with New Machines-Competitors to Be Crushed and Independence of Workers Destrayed.

On Friday last the American Window Glass Company, with headquarters at Pittsburg, gave notice that its factories would close for the season on March 14, regardless of what other musnies might do. The following day the American Window Glass Machine Company was incorporated in New Jersey.

These two events probably mark the beginning of a new era in the glass industry and are full of ill owen for the glass workers, now probably the est paid skilled manual workers in

the country.

The American Window Glass Company, though commonly called the Window Glass Trust, is only the largest of a number of companies in the trade and does not dominate the industry to the extent to which, for instance, the Steel Trust, the Oil Trust, the Sugar Trust, and the Tobacco Trust do in their several fields. It was compelled to make trade agreements with the smaller companies, from time to time, regulate production and prices and divide the market. Yearly agreements were also made with the glass workers' union, regulating wages and other conditions of employment.

There has been increasing difficulty of late in maintaining the agreements among the manufacturers and a price war was considered imminent, American Window Glass Company has taken this occasion to throw down the gauntiet of defiance at once to its competitors and to the employees by in-troducing machinery which will dis-place a large part of the men and reatly reduce the cost of production. greatly reduce the cost of productor. The company incorporated in New Jersey last Saturday is a subsidiary corporation which will manufacture the machinery and equip the trust factories, while the competitors will be given the option of surrendering to the trust factories, attempting the homeless task rust or attempting the hopeless task of competing with hand labor.

The closing of the trust factories serves the double purpose of giving op-portunity for the installation of the new machines and of partially main-taining prices for the large stock of glass now on hand. The big company will, of course, be put to an enormous expense for the manufacture of the machines, and will, in the meantime. be making no profits. But it can af-ford this better than can the smaller companies and will then be in a post tion to dictate terms to them.

Wares to Se Reduced.

The "Evening Post" says:
"The object in equipping the factories with these machines is to reduce the expense of the product, the wages of giassblowers being very high. Also, fewer men will be required to run the factories and it would seem that hun dreds of men are in a fair way to find

March 14. "The glass-blowing machine is at present being guarded with the most protound secrecy and every piece of the mechanism has been protected by patent. It is expected that by their aid the cost of production will be re-duced from 40 to 50 per cent, below that of the hand process, and for this reason jobbers are inclined to the view that there will be a ruinous cut in prices if work is soon resumed with ened, however, by the temporary clos

ing of the factories. "As for the glass workers, material changes in the wage scale in case the glass-blowing machines are to be operated by union men. One of the machines will do the work of three men, it is claimed, and permit of the production of varieties of glass physically innessible under the old condi

The New York "Times" says:
"The American Window Glass Machine Commany is to bave a capital of second on all of which is to be cuptrolled by the Directors and officers of

the glass company.

"The officials of the company explained to-night that the new blowing machines were to be manufactured ex clusively for the American Window Glass Company and installed in the works, being paid for on the royalty

When the time for starting factories in the fall arrives, says the "National Glass Budget," the big company will Glass Budget," the big company will have several plants fully equipped with machines. It will then be able to undersell the other companies, while still making profits, and to make itself absolute master of the field.

Social Effect of Machinery.

Thus under capitalism-the system of private ownership of the means of production and operation by wage labor for profit to the owners—the improvement of machinery, instead of tending to reduce the burdens of the workers and to distribute more widely the benefits of civilization, has just the opposite effect: It tends to the furthe, centralization of wealth, earlehing the greater capitalists and crushing the smaller ones, and it throws a part of the workers into unwilling idleness, forcing them to compete more strenuously for permission to work for a ilv ing, so reducing the wages and de-stroying the independence of those Under Socialism, with the means of

GLASS WORKERS | SOCIAL DEMOCRACY OR IMPERIAL DESPOTISM.

the growth of trade unionism, the increasing demands of organised labor, the wide-spread spirit of discontent, unensiness and sense of impending change, and warned of the gathering nenace to their power by the enormous plundered, but not to be considered increase in the Socialist vote, the more far-seeing among the capitalists are of profit-making. taking thought of the future. In the utterances of public men and the guarded editorial expressions of capitalistic newspapers may be discerned the nature of the means by which the for Filipinos. Constitutional rights capitalists hope to cope with the forces of labor and overcome or divert the on-coming arm) of the social revolution,

Since the elections of last November the editorial columns of the leading newspapers throughout the nation have been filled with articles viewing the spread of Socialism with alarm and speculating upon the best means to stop its growth. The counsel of the capitalist press is two-fold. Wise concession and forcible repression are alternately advocated. Capital is advised, on the one hand, to luli discontent by concessions and to maintain mastery over labor by ameliorating conditions and making the lot of the people at least tolerable; and, on the other, to rule by bullet and bayonet and to depend upon a centralized and or interferes with the normal course of autocratic government to hold the profit-making the more hot-headed mames in check. The following, from a recent editorial in the "Boston Heraid" on "Socialism in the United trailized government. After the assas-States," is typical of the latter temper:

"It may be said that the most effective means of checking the advance in Socialism would be to prohibit the incoming of foreign agitators of this class and to restrain those now here from their work of propagandism by speeches and publications. But if we prepare, as we have, the soil for the growth of secial unrest; if we introduce here by government instrumentality wide disparities in social conditions, we cannot hope to check the growth and spread of Socialism by the suppression of free speech or by pro-sibiling immigration. If the Car of Russia and the Emperor of Germany, possessed of autocratic power, find it impossible to prevent the growth of this form of popular discontent, can iny one suppose that, under our repullican system of government, we can be more successful in applying a check?

** * If its baneful manifestations

cannot be prevented by existing govrnment methods, then, on the ground of self-protection, such changes will be made in our system of political control as will give to the central government the authority and power needed for the vigorous check of Socialism. Of course, this would mean the end of the republic as our fathers founded it, but the success of Socialism would be equally destructive of our democratic institutions. Of the two evils, those who would in the end secure and bold con-trol would much prefer a centralised, autocratic form of government than the terrible demoralization and disintegration which would follow an attempt to practically realize the principles of So-

Utterances of this sort reveal that ove for "American institutions" so dear to the press which denounces Soclatism as un-American and destructive of liberty. The suppression of free ech is compally considered but Almissed as insufficient to check the growth of Socialism, and a "centralized, autocratic government" which "of course would mean the end of the republic as our fathers founded it" is creates sure revolt.

increasing the comforts of life for all.

The glass workers are confronted with a situation which should make

them think favorably of Socialism.

LEMON WILL LECTURE.

East Fifteenth street, New York, on Friday evening, March 20, at 8 p. m.,

Courtenay Lemon, associate editor of

The Worker, will lecture on 'The So-cialist View of the State, State Inter-

Manhattan Liberal Club, which was

founded by Horace Greeley in 1860, is an organization for the attainment and

diffusion of information on scientific,

social, political, and religious subjects,

and for comparison of views by means of lectures and discussions, admission being free to all. The lecturer's treat-

ment of the subject on this occasion will be somewhat more comprehensive

than his recent talks upon the same

theme before various Socialist clubs. and, as all schools of thought are represented in the membership of the Manhattan Liberal Club, a lively dis-

---- Evolution is working for Social-

ime But remember that you are a part of evolution. Evolution is you

custion may be anticipated.

The

ference and State Capitalism."

At the Manhattan Liberal Club. 220

Alarmed by the frequency of strikes, a caimly looked forward to, as a proventive of Socialism. In the mouth of the capitalist "American institutions" are only a figure of speech, a mere rhetorical device to please the people and keep them patriotic while being when they happen to stand in the way

The most conspicious "Afferican institutions" which capitalism has established are the injunction, blacklist and militia for strikers and the water-cure are violated at home and political lib erty denied abroad by the class which damus Socialism as opposed to the spirit of American institutions.

In the end, industrial slavery and political liberty become incompatible. As the struggle between workers and capitalists grows more severe political liberty must be crushed under the iron heel of imperial despotism or the exploited class will use political liberty to break the chains of economic sinvery. Signs are not wanting of the pro-

gressive and prospective disintegration of the last and the least of the political liberties which the Fourth of July orator tells the American citizen are his. At every event which annoys them representatives of the capitalist class clamor for military measures and censination of President McKinley by an irresponsible Anarchist the suppression of free speech was called for. During the coal strike the conservative newspapers constantly clamored for martial law and more troops. Injunctions depriving strikers of constitutional rights always find ready applause from the capitalists. gradual disfranchisement of the negroes in the South may well be preliminary to the claim that working-class suffrage is also a failure and that the "ignorant, uneducated workingman" should not be allowed to rote.

The militia bill, passed by the last Congress, creating a new volunteer reserve of 100,000 men under the absolute control of the President is a long step towards the "centralized, autocratic form of government" by which the "Boston Herald" hopes to avoid

The choice of the future lies be tween Socialism-industrial democracy hased upon common ownership of the means of production, giving to all the right and opportunity to work and receive the fruit of their efforts-and that centralized and autocratic form of government by which the capitalist class will endeavor to keep the people in check and retain their power to rob the workers through the instrumentality of the private ownership of the means of production which labor BUBST Dec.

Of the outcome there can be no doubt. Whichever road the capitalist class takes will lead to its destruction. The capitalist class is confronted by offers concretions, the working class, with appetite growing by what it feeds upon, will demand more and more—will demand ail. And if it tries forcible. repression and military tyranny it

production owned by the people col- | HORACE TRAUBEL lectively and controlled for the public benefit, every improvement in machin-ery would promptly result in either re-ducing the hours of labor for all or

WILL SPEAK. Horace Traubel, editor of "The Con-

servator," whose special contributions to The Worker have attracted an number attention, will speak in New York as Friday evening, March 13, on "The

Bocial Consciousness," at the West Bide Socialist Club, Clark's Hall, northwest corner of Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, eccond floor, 8 p. m.

Sunday afternoon, March 15, on
"The Coal Strike Commission," at the

Socialist Literary Society, 341 East Broadway, 3.50 p. m. Traubel was present at the sessions of the Coal Strike Commission and will comment as an eve-witness. Sunday evening, March 15, on "Walt Whitman and the Average Man," at Colonial Hall, 101st street and Columbus avenue. Traubel was Whitman's intimate friend and companion during his last years, and is his literary executor; his familiarity with the and his work will make his talk on

Whitman of especial interest to lovers of that great bard of democracy.

Only two weeks remain before the Daily Globe Fair.

New York is the same as the Socialist Party of other states. The difference of name is due solely to provisions of the election laws. Do not confuse this plus the rest of the world. If you get lany, part of the work of evolution will or oundone, and the coming of Socialism will be so much the farther off. organisation with the so-called "So-

The Worker. ORGAN OF THE EDGIALIST PARTY on in New York State as the Secial Dominantia Party-) PUBLISHED WEEKLY 194 WILLIAM STREET, . REW YORK

By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub-lishing Association. P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Gall: 302 John-
TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Invertably in Advance.
One year
Bundle Rates:
Tens than 100 copies, per copy .01 100 copies .75 200 copies .120 200 copies or more, per hundred .80
Weekly Bundles:
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integrated.

mpleints about the business or editorial agement of the paper should be added to the Heard of Directors, Socialist perative Tublishing Association, 184 ism street, New York. Entered as accond-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6,



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

the state of New York, on account on l larty is officially recognized us se of Social Democratic Party, sm is the Arm and Torch, as sh

. Secialist Party (or Social Democratic in New York) should not be confused the so-culied Secialist Labor Party, atter is a risg-rujed organization which or all the onergies to two purposes; is discript the Socializa movement and or the Socializa movement could be against capitalism; second, to mallyn quire the rade-union movement.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. Socialist Party (the Social Democratic of New York) has passed through its a general election. Its growing power liested and its speedy victory for-word by the great increase of its vote was in these figures:

If you are a Bocialist but not a member of the party organization or if, being a member, you neglect to attend its meeting, you have no right to complain when you think that organization takes a wrong step or fails to take a right one. There is no body on earth more completely democratic in its methods or more freely open to all who candidly secept its platform than the organised Socialist Party-called in New York the Social Democratic Party. If you wish for the speedy coming of the Socialist Republic it is your duty to belo in the work and participate in the coupsels of the organised body of men which is striving for that end.

Once more we remind readers that letters regarding the Daily Globe Fair should not be addressed to this office but to William Butscher, Secretary, at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, New York. Some delay and conby compliance with this notice.

TAXATION AND THE SUPPRAME.

The capitalist class in the United States to-day is in the position of that luckless fellow i nthe Arabian tale. who conjured the demon out of the bottle to do his bidding, but could not conjure him back into the bottle when he grew rebellions. Political democracy has well served the purposes of bourgeoisie, so long as capitaliam was yet developing and the proletariat had not become class-conscious. Now capitalism has nearly reached its full development, now the workers are learning to think for themselves, the capitalists would fain deprive them of the auffrage. But the same fear which inspires this wish also gives pause to its execution and limits the attempts of the reactionists to such petty backsward steps as that proposed in Minne sots as reported in another column or this paper or as the bill giving suffrage to. women taxpayers in Massachusetts as reported a few weeks ago-measures too small to be in themselves very das gerous to the workers even if carried out, yet plain enough in their intent to help put the workers on their guard and rouse them to action.

A few years ago, when this feer at democracy began to disturb the peace of our better classes and they felt th need of some pretext for limiting the suffrage, they seized upon the ignorance of the poor-the poor whom they had so carefully kept in ignoran such a pretext, and thought first of an dermining the system of popular selfgovernment by attaching educations;

onsideration and experience have shown them the stupidity of that plan. The votee of the ignorant workers are just the votes the capitalists can control; the votes they fear are those of the more intelligent and the better educated proletariat. They have been compelled to adopt a more direct mode of attack, that of property qualifications under varying forms, and their editors and publicists and jurists and divines have been called into service to prepare the way by instilling into the public minds the theory that the state is, at least in some of its aspects, a business enterprise to be conducted on business principles, a sort of giorified joint-stock corporation, in which only the stockholders-timt is, the property owners-should have a voice.

It is a far cry, this new or old-new theory, from that of the men who staked their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor on the proposition that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. We Socialists may not hold to the political theories of 1776. We have a right to dissent, for we do it openly and consistently, maintaining that "time makes ancient good uncouth," that the validity of any political theory or ideal is relative only to the needs of evolving society. They—the good patriots, the blatant jingoes, they who trade on the credit of the Revolutionary forefathers, and they who ever assert the immutability of human nature and appeal to the sternal laws of nature to sanctify their dividendsthey have no such right. They add hypocrisy to apostney and inconsistency to both when they repudiate the principles of the Declaration.

We Socialists do not talk large of the natural rights of man. We do not in New Zealand and many other places found our conception of the state, as is not Sociatism, nor is it a step tomen did in the eighteenth century, on a supposed social contract by which each individual gives up a part of his natural liberty in exchange for the right of participating in the benefits of society. elimination of profit, interest, and That theory played its useful part and is dead and ought to be buried by this time. But if our conception of the state | Only the working class has an interis not that of an aggregation of free and equal individuals mutually consenting to institute government for the security of their natural rights, neither do we accept the ideal of the state as a business corporation, an institution established or created or developed for the purpose of safeguarding and advancing the interests of that portion of the people who now hold lawful possession of taxable property-to say simply taxpayers would inaccurately express the capitalist idea, for even pious young Mr. Rockefeller swears off his taxes and nobody proposes to disfranchise

This idea of government of the people by the politicians and for the propertyowners is a very proper ideal for the property-owners and their politicians. We do not blame them for holding it. We blame them only for not being quite frank and bold in avowing it. Bu it is an ideal that we repudiate and that the economic needs of society will compel it to reject and that the increasing intelligence of the workers will enabl them to overthrow.

We stand for universal suffrage, not on any sentimental or ideological grounds, but on the plain and practical ground that it is the only guarantee of -ar, we should better say, a necessary means to-the administration of the with the common interests of society as a whole.

son and Jackson and that which dis- eral remark suggested by it. honors the memories of Adams and of Lincoln, are alike implicated in this timed but persistent and insidious atlittle bolder and more impetuous than the Republicans of Massachusetts and Minnesota. When they condescend from high phrases to homely fact and tell us that it is necessary to impose property qualifications because otherwise the rights of property are invaded through the abuse of the taxing power by the voters who pay no taxes, then it is good to be able to answer them in the words of a Revolutionary patriot, a aigner of the Declaration along with Jefferson and Adams, pre-eminently the man of plain common sense among all the men of 1776. It was Benjamin Frankin who said:

"Private property is a creature of so-ciety and is subject to the calls of that society whenever its necessities shall require it, even to the last farthing; its contributions, therefore, to the public exigencies are the roturn of an obligation previously received, or the payment of a just debt."

With Poor Richard we are content to stand in this matter, oh practical gentlemen of the capitalist class. And unions history and the signs of the times deceive us, before you have opportunity to disfranchise us we will outvote you and demand back, even to the last farthing, that unearned private property in the socially created means of production which organized society has heretofore vested in your ments applicated but sentent went

A New York physician last Saturday put in one of the papers a four-line "want adv." effecing \$5 to any healthy

man who would sell a part of the blood from his veine. He was overwhelmed with replies. Up to Tuesday evening he had read forty-four appli cations and many more lay anoposed on his desk. Many of the applicants begged pitifully that he would buy their blood, saying they were out of work and in great need. Obviously our prosperity is secure. If any modern Louis le Débauché wishes for baths of human blood, he need not reort to kidnapping children as the French king is said to have done. Free American citizens will eagerly open their veins and supply him under free contract at market prices.

JUSTIFIED BY EXPERIENCE.

"LONDON, March 6 .- A dispatch from Wellington, New Zealand, to the "Times' says that all the cabinet makers of Auckland have been locked out in consequence of a decision of the Arbitration Court raising their wages to 1s. 3d. per hour.

"The masters will in future import all the furniture required."-Times

Perhaps some friends who, a . year or two ago, were denouncing The Worker as "parrow, bigoted, intolerant, and fealous," because The Worker declined to accept or even by silence to assent to the stories of "practical Socialism in New Zealand" then so en thusiastically published by some of our Socialist contemporaries in the West and elsewhere, will now admit-in the innermost recesses of their own hearts, at least-that they were unjust and that The Worker was right in standing for straight and uncompromising proletarian Socialism.

Compulsory arbitration is not Socialtum per a step toward Secialism, per is it beneficial to the working class. Such public ownership as they have ward Socialism in any ordinary sense of the phrase. Socialism means public ownership of the means of production democratic control of industry, the rent, and the return to the workers of the whole value of their product est in establishing such a system, and working-class interest must be the sole and sufficient basis of any true Social ist political movement.

APPARENT DELAY EXPLAIMED.

It may not be such an altogether bad thing to lose one's temper a little now and then. Some of the comrades think that is what we have done in our editorial remarks on the headquarters question the last two weeks. Well, we have got what we wantedwhich was simply a plain statement of facts. The letters of Comrades Mailly and Untermann, published in the present issue of The Worker, make It clear that the referendum on headquarters is being prepared for submission and give us reason to hope that there will not be much further delay.

We accept in good faith the explanation given of the apparent delay in putting this referendum before the party and we take this occasion to say again that we do not propose to make any factions opposition to the Quorum, wherever located by the vote of the party. Until the question is settled we propose to continue to advocate Chicago as against Omaha, believing it much the better choice. We hope and believe that this is the opinion of the majority. But if it proves otherwise we shall yield the point as cheerfully common affairs of society in accord as we expect others to yield if they

are outvoted. Having got this information-which The two old parties, that which it was our right to have and to transfalsely awears by the names of Jeffer- mit to the party-let us make a gen-

Until a year and a half ago the procoodings of our National Committee trope correlativ and officially to tack on popular government. The in the party press as they transpired. Southern Democrats have only been a The party then knew what was being done and the comrades were in a position to give intelligent instructions to their representatives.

After the establishment of headquarters at St. Louis this excellent custom was almost if not onite discontinuedunconsciously, in all probability, or through mere inertia rather than for any positive reason. We believe that a large part of the unfortunate misunderstandings of this latter period were due to this fact that the party was to a great extent left in the dark as to the deliberations and plans and even the decisions of the National Committee and that the National Committee was consequently left in the dark as to the will of the party.

There can hardly be any valid objection, in a party like ours, to the publication at frequent intervals ony, weekly or fornightly-by the National Secretary, of an official statement of propositions received from locals or from members of the National Committee and submitted to that body for consideration, of votes taken or being taken by it or the Querum, and the like. In the interest of harmony, we ask if such a system cannot be de-

Comrade Untermann reads into ou editorial an insinuation that his motive for opposing a referendum on headquarters-as he did then oppose itras the fact of his membership in the Omaha Quorum and a desire to retain

that we do not consider it our business to guess, at the motives of those with whom we disagree, and that, if we ever do have occasion to impugn a comrade's motives, we shall do it in very plain words, not by instanation. We criticised Comrade Untermann's argument-his cool proposition that because he thought he knew how a referendum would result, therefore the party should take his word for it and save the trouwe of voting. Dimrails Untermann must lack a sense of humor if be thinks we could resist the temptation to refer to the added absurdity of this proposition coming from one of the men whose positions were at stake. We now gravely assure him that we never doubted his honor, but only his judgment or his tact.

"APPRAL" TURNS NEW LEAF. More than once we have been able to congratulate the "Anneal to Reason" on the furning of a new leaf, but never with more hearty approval than

Heretofore, with brief and slight exceptions, the "Appeal" has held an attitude of indifference or even of sneering hostility to the party organization -not only to the particular organization existing at the time, but to organisation in general. It has informed us, and with apparent estisfaction, that its circulation was nearly as large in the unorganized states as in the organized. It has almost completely failed to advise ks-readers of the exintence of the organized party and has, to our certain knowledge, ignored or refused regpes a from readers for the publication of information on this subject. It has seemed to hold that the propaganda of Socialist ideas was all that was necessary, that the nomination of fickets was comparatively unimportant aut. the smillation of Socialists in an organized party quite un-

Decemary. However, we are willing to forget all this of the past in our joy at finding in the last issue of the "Appeal" an article emphatically urging all its readers to join the locals of the party or to form locals where none exist, to pay their dues to the national and state organikations, to take an active interest in party affairs and vote on party questions. We refer to the article entitled "Shall the Few or Many Decide?" in the Jame of March 7, which we advise all our readers to

Certainly it might seem. "to a man up a tree"-that mythical gentleman being of a suspicious turn of mindthat the "Appeal" has been moved to this sudden desire to get members into the party by a fear that the majority of the ten thousand who came in without waiting for its advice were going to vote against Omaha as national headquarters, and by a shrewd desire to take advantage of the avoidable or unavoidable delay in submitting the referendum by getting in a large number of new voters, uninformed on party affairs and inclined to vote for

whatever the "Appeal" might advise. That is the interpretation which un charitable people will put upon the article. We shall not join in it.

Even if the Chicago referendum is defeated by the votes of the new party members 'which 'the "Appeal" may bring in, we shall still rejoice that these men-have-joined the party and taken part in the decision, we shall still thank, the "Appeal", for its unwonted service to the party, and we shall earnestly hope that it will continue to advise its readers, not only to get subscriptions for the "Appeal." but also to become members of the Sociallat Party."

The "Socialist Spirit" discontinues stion with the February num ber. It has been edited for a year and a half at Chleago by Franklin H. Wentworth and general regret is expressed at list shiftension. The final issue announces that afthough funds have been gratuitously effered for its continuance Comrade-Wentworth does not feel justified in accepting them. He urges the comrades to support the weekly Socialist papers and says that whatever he may have to say in print in future will appear in the party press. The unexpired subscriptions to the "Socialist Spirit" will be filled out by the "Comrade" or refunded in cash to the subscriber at his option. We are heartily sorry to see this bright little magazine suspended, for much of its contents has been of a literary quality distinctly superior to anything appearing in our other publication Still, the ability which went to make the "Socialist Shirlt" what it was will be brought to the improvement of our other papers, and we must suppose that the decision of its publishers was a wise one under the circumstances.

INCREASE IN MAINE

PORTLAND, Me., March 5.—The Socialist Party considerably increased its vote in the city elections in Maine this week, though without electing any of its emplicates. In Buth we polled 510 votes out of a total of 1.883, the Democrats endorsing the Republican candidate. In Bockland our vote in-creased to about 100 and in South Port-land to 31. In Lewiston we polled 238, and in Anhurn our vote reached 239.

ft. How often must we declare that
we do not concern ourselves about orcas but about their acts.

For intermitted in the best way get of the we do not concern ourselves about orcas but about their acts.

For intermitted in the best way get of the we do not concern ourselves about their acts.

For intermitted in the best way get of the orcas but about their acts.

For intermitted in the best way get of the orcas but about their acts.

AS TO WEADQUARTERS.

(Under this head are procented, from reak to week, various communications and announcements in connection with the removal of headquarters from St. Louis to Omaha by the National Consmittee and the demand by a large number of locals-which The Worker supports-for a referendum in favor of Chicago. Correspondents are requested to be brief, as only a limited space can be given to this discussion.]

Editor of The Worker: Permit me word of explanation regarding your editorial in The Worker of March 8, just to hand, relative to delay in sub-

mission of referendum on location of headquarters. Whatever delay may

have apparently occurred was occasloned by myself. Two referendums on the location of

readquarters have been demanded, one on Omaha, the other on Chicago. At the time that a sufficient number of locals had demanded the latter, one hore was required for Omaha... Insanore was required a local in such as a telegram from a local in lowa announcing concurrence in the Omaha demand, I waited for the offiial notice, so that both demands could e submitted to the Quorum at the ame time. When a sufficient number ad been received for both demands I ubmitted them together to the Quo um, which acted promptly enough, so hat the demands have already been eferred to the National Committee for

ta action. Whatever delay has been caused, therefore, arose from a desire on my art to facilitate business and even-tually save time, by having both de-mands acted upon together. Unless something occurs to prevent, the referendum will be submitted to the men bership within the required thirty days, and the membership and the party press will receive due notifica-tion thereof through the regular chan-Bels.

Fraternally yours, WILLIAM MAILLY. National Secretary.

Editor of The Worker:-I have just read your editorial in The Worker, of March 1, calling on the members of the Local Quorum to state whether they propose to act upon the principle laid down by Comrade Gorbel, and whether they refuse to submit the Chiengo ref erendum when demanded by five or sore locals in three or more sintes.

The other comrades of the Quorun may speak for themselves, and doubt less will do so. In this letter I speak only for myself.

First, let me tell you that Comrade

Goebel certainly has not spoken for me, and that nobody else in the party speaks for me. If I have anything to say, I am the man who will say it. Kindfy remember this in the future and do not implicate me in anything uid by anybody else on matters relatng to the Querum.

In the second piace, I ently your at tention to the following resolution, which I sent to the other members of the Quorum and to Comrade Mully, on February 23, six days before your editerfal was published: "Wherean, The impression has been sented by a number of party organs

that the newly elected national Quorum is opposed to submitting the ques-tion of locating the new headquarters to the party membership; and "Whereas, The Seattle Socialist has eren declared that the Quorum is don

iacted by one man, viz., by Comrade Walter Thomas Milis; and "Whereas, The impression prevails that the present national Quorum is composed mainly of farmers; "Hessived. That we repudiate the

harge of being opposed to a referen dum on bendquarters as unfounded

That we resent the imputation of the Scattle 'Rocialist;' and "That we hereby make known our occupation and class affiliation.

"ERNEST UNTERMANN.

Journalist and Intellectual Proleta rian. Up to the date of this letter this reso

lution has been endorsed by Comrade Lovett, while Comrade Ros has declined to sign it because he is adverse to making himself publicly conspic-uous. While I am us averse as anybody else to rushing into print, ret I felt that the Quorum owed it to the membership to make known their posi-There are times when product ecases to be a virtue, and and

Now, as to my exact position on the question of the referendums on the in cation of our headquarters: The con-stitutional number of calls has been submitted for the Chicago as well as for the Onigha referendum. Therefore hoth must go before the party member ship, and both will no doubt be sub mitted as soon as the Quorum will have acted in the matter. My position in that both referendums, as submitted for Chicago and Omaha will require another referendum, even after the vote favors either one of the two places, For, after these referendums are decided, a new referendum will have to be submitted amending the constitution so as to insert the same of the newly elected place in the place of St. Louis. As the Quorum has the right to submit questions to a referendum, and as it would clearly be advantageous to have the question submitted fairly, and in such a manner as to make a repeated referendum unnecessary, I have declared in favor of the following constitutional referendum, suggested by Comrade Mailly and later withdrawn

"Fhat Article 7 of the Constitution

beamented to read:

"The headquarters shall be located at Chicago. But said headquarters may be changed by the National Comnittee subject to the referendum of the party.' Or-

"The hendquarters shall be located at Omnha. But said bendquarters may be changed by the National Committee subject to a referendum of the party. This suggestion, coming as it did from Comrade Mailly, and pointing out the necessity of a constitutional amendment, seemed to use so approprinte stall fair, because softling the whole question by one referending and giving fair play to hoth sides; that on second thought is endowed it, and still hold that it is the best way get of the

at the present writing. We have not met and did not intend to meet until it would be time to count the votes on the referendum, because we wished to avoid all unnecessary expense to the party. So our business is carried on by

If the locals that have submitted the two referendums wish to dispatch the settlement of this affair, they would do well to withdraw their referend and endorse Comrade Mallly's sugges tion. That is my honest judgment. I give it without regard to my pos I give it without regard to my position as a member of the Quorum, though you convey the idea in another edi-torial, in which you give me a nice little dressing down, that I wish to retain Omaha as headquarters because I am a member of the Quorum. I had thought better of you. The majority of the Quorum will

probably favor a submitting of the two referendums that are now before the Quorum, without endorsing my view that the referendum of Courade Mailly should be submitted first of all. For my part, while I fully recognize the right of the locals to word their referendums any way they please, and my duty to submit them if filed in the proper way, as the two present refer-endums are, still I have also the duty of dispatching the party's business and saving us all unnecessary expense. It you had not created so much unreason-able distrust against us, nobody would hesitate to agree with me that I had chosen the most practical and effective solution. But as long as you keep on tenring your shirt in the manner you have been doing you will create a spirit of comity and suspicion which should have no place among comrades of the Socialist Party, I cannot accoun for the excited tone of your editorials, and I am sure that I shall not lend any land in creating attagonisms where

In conclusion, I wish to call your at-tention to the editorial in the advance copy of next week's "Appenl," entitled A Word in Senson," which I send you by this mail.
ERNEST UNTERMANN,

Member of Quorum Omaha, Neb., March 2 Local Poplar Biuff, Mo., has joined

in the call for a referendum in favor of Chicago as national headquarters and Local Greater Pittsburg, Pa. adopts resolutions suphatically en dorsing the stand of the Pennsylvania State Committee toward the Quorum as now organized.

RUSKIN UNIVERSITY.

Ruskin College, of Trenton, Mo., has wn merged with ten institutions of ut equal sine into Ituskiu Univeralty. The university has an annual resident student enrollment of 2,500, correspondence students to the number of 18,000, and a teaching force of 250. It is located at Glen Ellyn, a suburb of Chicago, where it will begin work on tarit 23 next with a \$100,000 central ding, surrounded by 110 acres of land. A correspondence department in land. A correspondence department is sociology has been organized, with headquarters in the Schiller Building. 103-109 Handolph street, Chicago, III, under the direction of A. M. Simona, and Mrs. May Wood Simons, which will furnish instruction in eco industrial history and Social nomics, industrial history and Social-ism. The following courses in this de-partment are now ready, and others

will be announced later:
American Economic History, A. M.
Simons: Economic Conditions Leading
to the Discovery of America; Coloniai Times: Causes of the Revolution; Adeption of the Constitution; Condition at the Close of the Revolution; The Hamiltonian Regime; Beginnings of the Frontier Movement; Jeffersonian Deocracy; Jackson and the Monetary Triumph of the Frontier: Biavery; Civil War: Reconstruction and Capitalism; Growth of Class Conscionsness; Con-

rentration of Industry.

Political Economy, Mrs. May Wood ons: The Wealth Concept; Stages of Reconomic Development; Factors in Production; Labor; Capital; Rent: Wages; Interest and Profit; Dis tributive Forces; Consumption; The State and Public Industry; State Revnes; State Expenditures; History of

Economic Thought. Socialism, Mrs. May Wood Simons Socialism, Utopian and Scientific; Economic Interpretation of History; Economics of Socialism; Progress of Industrial Concentration; Growth of the Market; Socialism and Organised Labor, the State, Science, Education, Pithics, Art; History of the Socialist Movement.

Each of the above courses includes twenty lessons, part of which are gen-eral and part adapted to individual students, who, if they wish, may take more lessons on some topics and fewer on others. The price of each course in \$10 if finished within a year. All three courses may be pursued together.
A course in industrial history is in preparation by Mr. Simons. Each corre spondence course is credited as equal to three months' resident work toward any academic degree desired. The academic years of correspondence work may be taken in three summer semi nars of eight weeks each, in July and Angust-of the same years, lead to the degree of Bachelor of Social Science. Similar courses will be offered for reg ular resident work under teachers sociology.

STRIKER BECOMES POLICE CHIEF.

years ago last Monday Amesbury was elect a Socialist to its Board of Select men, and last Monday it definitely tool tank as a Socialist municipality.

AMESBURY, Mass., March 7 .- Four

A great strike of wagon workers has been on here for some time, and this contributed to the Socialist vic-tory. One of the first acts of the new Board of Selectmen was to drop the eld Chief of Police, who had been entirely too subservient to the manufacturers, and to name a member of the Wagon Workers' Union in his place, Naturally, this has shocked the people who consider law and order as idea tical with profit and interest.

-For information about the Sprint by movement in Pennsylvania address Fred W. Long. State Secretary, Socialist Hearlquarters, 2508 Arch street,

CAPITALISM OR SOCIALISM—WHICH?

By Ernest Untermann.

The Collectivist Society, in a recent | capitalism depend entirely on the lletin, makes the following statement: "Government-owned railroads and

mines would not be, under the present state, instalments of true Socialism. And yet it must be said that they are probably indispensable steps toward true Socialism. It is almost certain that we must pass through an era of non-Socialist public ownership before 11,701,200 in 1914, we reach the era of Socialism. From this point of view the Socialists ought United States for to co-operate with those who, without the full Socialist mind, are working for public ownership. The principal work of the Socialist for a generation to come must be the production of the Socialist mind, and it appears clear that a system of state ownership of all the principal industries is a much more favorable environment for the creation of the Socialist mind than a system of universal private competition or a system of industrial oliarchy, such as is now supervening."
We emphatically disagree with this position. To us, Socialism as a political movement is a movement of prole-tarians for the conquest of the political

power from the capitalist class. Only "from this point of view" do we look at the problem of state capitalism.

Who are the "less radical" Socialists to whom the Collectivist Society refers? Does the Collectivist Society Socialists? Or, to call a spade a spade, does that society consist of "middle class" Socialists or of "proletarians"? Socialist philosophy teaches us that the material interests of men influence their political, nocial, juridical, and all

get at the real significance of the posi

in the question of state capitalism, we must know their class affiliation.

tion taken by the Collectivist Society

Now the executive committee, which must be regarded as representative of the whole society, is made up of the following individuals: Willia J. Albot, editor of the "Pligrim," a capitalist magnaine, and associate editor of paper, which is trying to stand on one capitalist and one Socialist leg: Mrs. Corinne S. Brown, wife of a Chicago bank cashier with many thousands a veer income: Peter M. Burrowes, an stellectual and philosopher: Ghent, a capitalist journalist; George H. Strobell, editor of a "Christian So cialist" magazine called "Humanity," which copies articles from the "Appeal to Reason" without giving credit; and a number of clergymen and middle class individuals in comfortable circumstances, such as Lawrence H. Howard, Charles P. Connolly, Owen R. Lovejoy, James M. Trimble, Rufus W. Weeks, Heary White, and Leighton Williams. All of them are by education and association middle-class ind viduals, and, with the exception of Mrs. Br Mrs. Brown and Peter E. Burrowee none of them is a member of the So cinitat Party, to our knowledge. none of them has risen sufficiently su-perior to his middle-class environment to regard the Socialist movement from the standpoint of the proletariat.

Why is it "almost certain" that "w must pass through an era of non-So-cialist public ownership before we reach the era of Socialism," and why is this a reason for members of the Socialist Party "to co-operate with those who, without the full Socialist mind, are working for public owner-ship?" The Collectivist Society falls to give us a valid reason for this advice. In our opinion this advice does not agree with the acknowledgment that "the principal work of the Sci cinitat for a generation to come must the production of the Socialist

Does not the necessity of pas or not passing, through an ora of state

in error here. Geo. H. Strobell and, unless we are much mistaken, Owen R. re members of the Socialist

rapidity with which we succeed in making Socialist minds? Let us see how fast we can make Socialist minds In 1896, we polled in round numbers 90,000 votes; in 1902, we polled about 300,000; that is about 3.4 times as much as in 1808. If we only increased at the same ratio, we should pull 1.020. 000 votes in 1900; 3,468,000 in 1910; and

in other words, we should carry the United States for Socialism in eleven years from now. That is a long way from "a generation," even if we were to increase only at the same ratio as from 1808 to 1902. But is it not "almost certain" that we shall increase still more rapidly as espitalism becomes more oppressive, and have we not good prospects, in that case, of winning, if not in 1998, then in 1912? That would be only five or nine years from now.

The next question is: By what methods are we more likely to increase—by devoting our whole energy to making Socialist minds, or by following the advice of the Collectivist So-ciety and assisting espitalist and semicapitalist minds in obtaining something which is professedly not Social-ism? Cannot these capitalist minds, on account of their superior numbers, carry any measure they desire, with-out the co-operation of the Socialist? ut the co-operation of the Socialist?

The Collectivist Society claims that

theirs would be the right course, because "It appears clear that a system of state ownership of all principal in-dustries is a much more favorable environment for the creation of the So cialist mind than a system of universal private competition, or a system of in-dustrial oligarchy, such as is now supervening." But this is a most fallsclous way of reasoning. State capitalism, which the Collectivist Society itself calls "A woeful example of public ownership " does not educate Socialists on account of its co-operative manage-ment. The Socialist mind must be produced by Socialist propagands, and the mere illustration of the practicability of Socialism afforded by capitalist public ownership is of little or no value in demonstrating their special class intercats to proletarians. Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Russia, and other countries which have for a generation practised state capitalism, are ample proof of this fact. If anything, these state industries make the propagation of Socialism still more difficult by tyrannical decrees, martial law during strikes, and a spy system which does not even respect the secrecy of the ballot. In fact, the capitalist environment offers much better chances for Socialist propaganda than that of state capitalian

This whole argument of the Collectivist Society, then, amounts to nothing else than to an attempt to weaken straight Socialist propaganda in the interest of those who wish to see "a gradual and painless growth of so-clety into Socialism." This is the argument always put forward by those who are comfortably enough situated to await a "gradual" deliverance from capitalism. But for the great mass of the projetarians this deliverance caunot come any too soon, even if it comes at the expense of a little temporary inconvenience to the "middle-class So cialists." To follow this advice and help to introduce middle-class Social-ism, would end, in the language of the Communist Manifesto, "in a miserable

fit of the blues."

From the standpoint of the proletarist, nothing is gained by following middle-ciasa Socialista aa leadera. Let the proletariat follow the proletarian leaders whose material interests are the interests of the overwhelming ma jority of the proletariat, and devote themselves to the making of Socialist minds. To this end, Socialists, even those in the Collectivist Society, should Then we shall soon see that state capitalism need not inevitably be an "indispensable step" toward profetarian Socialism.

LET OTHERS TEAR DOWN; OUR WORK IS TO BUILD.

By Franklin H. Wentworth.

liam Randolph Hearst's dollars—that is to say, his three newspapers-is a

force to be reckoned with. He has a purpose, and he is spending millions to achieve it. He is young and is not without enthusiasm. These facts disguise from him the fact that his purpose is unattainable and that his ambition cannot be realized.

His ambition is to reconstruct the Democratic party-and get credit for it. He is one who would be a pope.

The Democratic party is dead. Into the bloodless veins of its carcase this young man is pouring the galvantzing fluid of his paternal mil-

He can galvanise, but he cannot re-Under the stimulus of a battery a corpee will flop about as if it had life;

but when you remove the battery it goes on decomposing. The Democratic corpse is twitching

slightly in response to the efforts of Mr. Hearst, Mr. Hearst is young. All the more discerning Democrats have let go, and gone into mourning. Mr. Hearst will let go too, with a little more experience. Only youth attempts the impossible.

Mr. Hearst cannot harm the Socialat movement unless the Socialists permit him to do so. He is doing what every active man without a coherent hilosophy is sure to do in public lifebreaking images and introducing con

He and his Brisbanes and Daven ports and Dooleys have been touring

William Randolph Hearst plus Wil- I down the rotten social structure right BUT HAVING TORN IT DOWN

> THEY STAND AMONG TIME DEBRIB AND CONFUSION AND ASK THE PEOPLE TO HELP THEY REBUILD IT WITH THE SAME ROTTEN TIMBERS THEIR LANCES HAVE BEEN SHIVER ING.

The people will not belp at such a task and Socialists need have no fear that they will. Energy should not be expended in criticism of Mr. Hearst. The thing to do is to utilize the lessons that Mr. Hearst's iconociasts have been teaching.

Into the darkness of the Democratic confusion which these men have helped to intensify the Socialists must project the strong lime-light of their ideal.

Darkness is but a shadow, a negation, the absence of something-of Light.

You can let the darkness alone; the people will follow the light when once

they see it. It is time to turn from negations. Now is the psychological moment for the constructive Socialist message. Our word henceforth must be: VOTE,

that ye may BUILD! The world waits for a positive pro-ETO.III.

Enthusiasm and unity of effort will make the Socialist invocment invincible. for the hour of entire recon-

Action! Action! Let the dead burn the dead!

We must build and build!

Local charters have been granted during the past week to Norfolk, Va., and Fairhope, Ala. The South is wak-

A three months' lecture of the carcenters' unions in the Middle West is being arranged for John W. Slay-ton of New Castle, Pa., Socialist Councilman and Business Agent of the Trades and Labor Assembly of that Slayton is a good talker and will

John C. Chase addressed fifteen sectings in Florida, had large crowds and organized two new party locals He reports that state as the most prom for Socialism he has visited on

The new edition of the party platform, including the anti-fusion and the trade union resolutions adopted at the last National Committee meeting now ready. This makes an effective four-page propaganda leaflet that should be widely distributed. They cost \$1 a thousand, prepaid. Furnished in any quantity by the National Secre-tary, 10-11 Arlington Block, Omaha,

3. J. Hampton, of Bonham, Texas and State Secretary Morgan of Ne brasks, are preparing to make organiz-ing tours of their states.

Comrade W. H. Smith, of St. Clair, Mich., is contributing some spicy let-ters on Socialism to the Detroit "Times," and succeeds in "stirring up

The "Socialist Spirit" ceases publication with the February number.

State Secretary White of Massachunetts, during the two weeks prec this, filled twelve dates for speaking and organizing, besides covering the of-fice work. He says he feels like singing "Bill Mailly, won't you please come

Comrade Roth, chairman of the County Committee of Luxerne County, Pa., writes as follows: "Owing to the fact that we have not met with the expected encouragement, and are there-fore financially unable to float our proposed paper, which was to be known es "The Socialist," our County Com mittee has deckied to drop the project and return the money to all subscribers who desire it. We understand that some of our subscribers would prefer to have their subscriptions turned over to The Worker or the "Appeal to Reason," while others would be satisfied to have the money turned into our empty treasury, where it is so much led, to place us on our feet. However, we want each subscriber to feel that he is welcome to his money if he wants it returned. We ask each subscriber to do us the favor to at ou notify our Treasurer, Fred Schade, Sr., 487 South Grant street, Wilkes Barre, sincerely regret that this project had to be dropped and thank all who have given it their support, with the hope that similar efforts will prove more successful in the future. Here lished every week in The Worker, and the comrades are therefore requested to do all in their power to extend its

Nork is in Wilkes Barre, Pa., and will remain in the vicinity about six weeks. He is there in the interests of the Secialist Party and the Polish Socialist Alliance. Courado Anielowski is a ings in the different towns, wherever an oportunity to do so presents itself. The comrades throughout the county are requested to give him all assistance in their power, and arrange meetings for him if possible. Address him, Gen-eral Delivery, Wilkes Barre, Pa.

Mother Jones and Socialist Council man John W. Slayton of New Castle will sneak in Memorial Hall, Toledo, en March 24. Fifteen cents admission is charged, and it is expected that the hall will be filled.

lectures every other week. On Friday evening, March 13, Comrade Sol Field-zon East man will be the speaker, and on Eriday evening, March 27, James N. Wood

The Peekskill comrades started the new campaign the day after their vil-inge election by sending in a good list of subscriptions for The Worker, a proceeding which they intend to repea

New York City.

The General Committee of Local New York, S. D. P., will meet Satur-New York, S. D. P., will meet Saturday, March 14, 8 P. M., at Labor Lycoum, 64 E. Fourth street. All delegates should be present.

Branch 2 of the 35th A. D., at the last meeting adopted resolutions of condolence on the death of Comrade

At the special meeting of the 6-10th D., held on March 6, the Commune Comrade George D. Herron will be the orator of the occasion on Saturday, March 21, in the large hall of the Labor Lyceum. Other attractions have also been arranged for. The price of tickets is ten cents. Comrades are targed to attand the next meeting, on

A mass meeting of the let, \$6 and A mass meeting of the let, at and of the Assembly Districts will be held on Saturday evening, March 14, 8 P. M., in Hudson Hall, 278 Spring street. Comrade Sol Fieldman and other speakers will address the meeting.

At the last meeting of Local Richat the last meeting of Local successions and Berough two new members were admitted and two candidates for membership proposed. It was decided to hold a Commune festival and Comrades Le Grand, H. Fischer, R. Rasch-

to, and Frans Schmidt were elected as committee. Conrades J. Numeirs and Jac. Braun were elected Library Com-mittee.—Branch 12, Stapleton, S. I., of the Women's Social Democratic Sc ciety, held an agitation meeting in the Stapleton Labor Lyceum, Boff street, March 5. Mrs. Greis-Kramer addressed a large audience and a lively

The Scandinavian Social Democratic Society keeps up a lively agitation among the Scandinavians. The agitation meetings held once a month have been quite successful. The members take a great interest in the coming Daily Globe Fair and two delegates to the Conference have been elected. Ali Scandinavians are invited to attend the meetings of the society, which are hold on the first Sunday of every month, 10:30 A. M., and the third Sunday of every month, 7 P. M., at 241 East Forty-first street, New York. The secretary is C. J. Miller, 303 Knicker bocker avenue. Brooklyn.

The speakers' class of the 21st A. D., under the instruction of Comrade Fieldman, is becoming more interesting the farther the subjects are discus The Socratic method of questions has een adopted with gratifying results. All comrades of the neighborhood who can possibly attend should do so. The next meeting of the claus will be at Comrade Bartholomew's residence, 412 St. Nicholas avenue, near 180th street. All comrades who wish to become All comrades who wish to become speakers should attend without fail.

Ephraim Kaufman, of the Clothing Cutters' Union, indignantly denies the published report that he is a member of the local committee of the Civic Fed

The Young People's Social Dem cratic Club of Brooklyn will hold a picnic at Liberty Park on May 17. Prize bowling will be one of the features. Admission will be ten cents.

Comrades George D. Herron, Miss Dahme, Simon O, Polinck and L. Rosen sweig will speak at the Commune cele-bration of Branch 21 of the Ladier Social Democratic Society, at 66 Essex street, on March 10

Comrade Sparge of New York spoke in Rending on Tuesday of this week on "The Promise of Socialism," in re-ply to Dr. Digon who had spoken on The Threat of Bocialism" last week, The crowd was both large and enthe

LECTURE CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY.

public lectures, followed by an wering of questions and general dis cussion, will be given in New York City, under the auspices of the Social Democratic Party, as follows: FRIDAY, MARCH 13.

Horace Traubet: "The Social Con I wenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue

BUNDAY, MARCH 15 Horaco Traubel: "Walt Whitman and the Average Man." Colonial Hall, 101st street and Columbus avenue. S

Horace Traubal: "The Caul Strike Commission." Socialist Literary So-clety, 241 East Broadway. 3:30 P. M. Aira Alexander Fraser: "The Trag-edy of the Machine." Socialist Pro-paganda Club, 315 Washington street, Brooklyn. 8 P. M.

Margaret Halle: "Hocialism and Inlividuality," Socialist Educational League, 953 Second avenue. Edward W. Searing: "The Relation lividuality.

of Nineteenth Century Art and Lib-erature to Socialism." Zeltner's Morisania Hall, 170th street and Third William Thurston Brown, Dispens

ary Hall, Thirty-sixth street and Ninth Clara Ruge: "Die Fransakleklung von den ältesten Zeiten bis zur Gege

wart." Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, 3 p. m.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20. F. Schluter: "The Principles of Scientific Socialism." West Bide So-cialist Club, Clark's Hall, perthwest corner of Twenty-fifth street and

ism." At the Manhattau Liberal Club, 220 East Fifteenth street, March 20,

MAILLY'S REPORT FOR FEBRUARY.

National Secretary Mailly's financial report for February shows receipts as follows: Dues, from state committees —California, \$20; Colorado, \$36.10; Connecticut, \$35.75; Florkla, \$25; Idaho, \$5: Illinois, \$110: Mains, \$7.50: Massachusetts, 250: Michigan, 25: Mis-Masmechusetta, 250; Michigan, 25; Missouri, \$15.35; Montana, \$20; New Jersey, \$30; New York, \$50; Ohio, \$55; Oregon, \$9.20; Pennsylvania, \$25; South Dakota, \$4.00; Washington, \$11.35; from locals in unorganized states—Alabama, 20 cents; Arizona, \$1.20; A \$1.20; Arknness, 50 cents; Louisiana \$1.20; Tennessee, \$2.70; Vermout, \$2; Virginia, \$4.70; West Virginia, \$1.40; Wyoming, \$4.30; Washington, D. C., \$1; total for dues, \$611.05; supplies, \$17.79; donation from Kentucky Sinte Committee, \$29.82; miscellaneous, \$40.52; total receipts, \$666.68. Expenditures for the month were \$332.70, the principal items being as follows: Salaries—Leon Greenbaum, \$20.83; J. S. Roche, \$12; W. B. Clark. \$48; Samuel Lovett, Acting Secretary, salary and expenses, \$42; Wm. Mailiy, \$00; total for salaries, \$182.88; expenses of National Committee meeting, \$388.96; W. E. Clark, travelling ing, 5383.76; W. E. Chirk, traveling expenses, \$17.20; office help, \$49; office rant, \$15; office expenses, \$28.15; freight and express, \$40.82; printing, atationery, postagu, and tolegrame, \$73.44;

The present standing is shown by the following table:

CHASE IN THE SOUTH,

Former Socialist Mayor of Maverbill Moeting with Great Success in Locture Tour.

OMAHA, Neb., March 5.-Comrade John C. Chase has met with excep-tional success in his trip through the Southern states, under the direction of the Labor Lecture Bureau. And this, despite a widely circulated report sent to the trade unions and Southern newspapers, from the enemies of Socialism in the East, to the effect that Chase had been repudiated by the Bastern unions and was simply agitating to have the Socialists capture the next convention of the American Federation

This report, false upon its face, only cemed to advertise Chase and get out wise have had. Wherever he spoke cuthusiasm was aroused and renewed activity for Socialism stirred up. The press notices were good and fair.

Beginning at Cumberland, W. Va., or the Operative Potters' Union, Chase has spoken at the following places for the organizations named Washington, D. C., Bellamy Club Richmond, Va., Central Labor Union and Socialist Cinb; Norfolk, Building Trades Council; Newport News, Central Labor Union and local Socialists: Lynchburg, Central Labor Union; Columbus, Ga., Central Federation of Labor; Columbia, S. C., Central Federation of Labor; Macon, Ga., Central La-bor Union; Atlanta, Webb Pressmen's Union: Jacksonville, Fig., Ministerial Educational League; and for the Socialists at Green Cove Springs, Orlando, Kissime, Lakeland, Plant City, St. Petersburg, Tampa, Key West, West l'aim Beach, Daytona, Sanford, Jacksouville, and St. Augustine, Fla. The Florida dates were arranged through the energetic assistance of State Sec retary liceley. Beveral new locals

ave remited. On March 3, Chase spoke for the Federn! Labor Union at Valdosta, Ga., and had then the following engagements to fill: March 4. Montgomery, Ale., Federation of Labor; March 5, Birming-ham, Carpenters' and Tailors' Unions; March 7, Decatur, Socialists: March 8, Birmingham, Jewish Literary Society; farch 10, Ressemer Bocialists; March 11, Patton Junction, Socialists: March 14, Cordova, Socialists: March 16, Meridian, Misa; March 20, Covington, La.; March 21, Clinton; March 23, Lake Clarks. He will probably also speak to the miners at Blue Creek and Cardiff.

FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Steady Socialist Progress Ail Over the State-Preparations for State Con-

PHILADELPHIA, March Transfer: "The Social Con"West Side Socialist Olub,
Iall, northwest corner of
the street and Eighth avenue,
The street and E ber from Local Philadelphia in place of Howard Caldwell, resigned.

Encouraging reports were received from Pittsburg, Krie, Good Will Hill, Wurren, Pottsville, Pottstown, Sellers-Williamsport, South William port, Coalport, Alden, New Castle, Duquesne, South Brunswick, & Forge, and Connelsville, The rades in Montgomery County are about full into line, and Bristol, a great in-

dustrial centre, will soon take her stand is the Bocislist column. A comrade from Connellaville writes, just having arrived from another state, that he has sirendy secured a large number of subscribers for a Socialist paper and is looking around for all the rades he can find to help him fight

the capitalist enemy.

In Secanton things are moving our way. In the last election we polled 235 election. In Pennsylvania, as in Masanchusetta and eisewhere, we can feel the groundswell of Socialism that is throwing the Economic Lengue and the Republican National Committee into a panic and is destined in the near fu-ture to sweep irresistibly over the na-

The returns from locals nominating Courtenay Lemon will speak on places for holding the next state convention resulted in the momination of Reading. Wifkesbarre and Philadelphis. The advocates of Reading are particularly strenuous in putting forth their claims. They noint out that the city has a large population, that it is so situated as to be in easy reach of a majority of the locals, and that our movement there is in a fine condition and growing rapidly, and holding the convention there would give it an ad-ditional boom. The hotel accommodstions are excelle

ions are excellent. The returns from the referendum to the State Committee must not be later than April 13. According to the con-stitution "each local shall be entitled to one delegate and one additional for each afty members and majority frac tion thereof in good standing for three months prior to state convention."

Secretary Leary's letter to J. P. Mor. gan has not, as yet, been answered by that individual, but it has met a prompt response from a number of pronewspapers, evoking ponderou torials, favorable and otherwise.

How many tickets have YOU sold for the Daily Globe Fair!

trade unions will find it worth while reade unions will find it worth while to circulate Lec's "Labor Politics and Socialist Politics" among their fellow unionists. Price, postpaid, 3 cents a copy; ten copies for 20 cents; fifty for 55 cents; one hundred or more at 1½ cents each. Socialist Literature Company, 154 William street, New York.

—The Worker beins to make So-cialist votors out of people who are now opposed to the movement and active party members out of those who are now only passive Socialist voters. Circuiste The Worker.

---For information in regard to the

"CONTRIBUTORY

Extreme Illustration of Capitalist Theory of Law.

New York: Court of Appeals Assume Boy Thrown from One Moving Car and Killed by Another to Have Seen Builty of Nogligonos-Company Free from Rosponsibility.

The New York Court of Appeals has rendered a decision in a personal injury case against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company (a part of the trolley combine dominated by Standard-Oil capitalists), which carries to about the farthest possible ex-tramity the legal theory of "contribu-tory negligence" which is of such great service to the capitalists, enabling them to conduct their business in the riost profitable way with almost absolute disregard of the lives of em-

The Facts in the Gase.

Briefly, the facts in the case are an follows, as reported by the law jour-

"Arthur Pinder, a fourteen-year-old boy, was forcibly thrown or knocked from a moving car on the Brooklyn Heights Raffroad by the motorman. He was seen to pick himself up from the ground and walk slowly and lamely across the street directly in front of another car, by which he was struck and killed. On the trial of an action brought by the boy's father, as ad ministrator, there was no evidence that young Pinder either looked or listened for the approaching car, or that his sense of night or hearing was impaired by being ejected from the other car. The trial Justice dismissed the complaint, but on an appeal to the Appellate Division that court ordered reversal. 'A further appeal to the Court of Appeals has given the final victory to the railroad company. The court of last resort decides that nothing was shown to warrant an infertributory negligence.

A Convenient Loyal Theory.

The courts require in such a case, to establish the responsibility of the capi-talist and subject him fo damages, first, that he or his agent shall be proven guilty of negligence; aecond, that the victim shall be proven free of "contributory negligence." If a workman is killed through a defect in the machinery with which he works, it is not sufficient to prove that the owner of the factory was negligent, but it must also be preven that the workman was not negligent. If a polestrian is run over by a car and killed, it must be proven that he was not careless in crossing the tracks. The victim is assumed to have been negli-gent, unless his caution can be proven; the capitalist is assumed to have been free from negligence until it is posi-tively proven against him. In the present case, the court goes so far as to lay down the rule that, when a boy has been thrown from a moving car with such violence as to fall to the ground and then, rising, walks lamely and walks directly in front of another moving car, it must be assumed that he was in condition to perceive and think quickly and that he must have been guilty of negligence. The boy bedence, and the company is relieved of omifility.

The judge who gives this remarkable decision is Justice John (Rinton Gray of New York County, a Demo-crat. He gets \$13,700 a year for reaching such decisions. He was nominated by the Democratic party and re-elected last year and will continue to "dis-pense with justice" until 1913, unless he exchanges his present position for that of cornel for some railway corporation, as is quite likely, or unless the Social Democratic Party gets a majority in the Legislature and im penches him along with the other p

PARTY DIRECTORY.

Following in a directory of the national and state and territorial organizations of the Socialist Party (known in New York as the Social Democratic Party) and of the local organization in director New York. Every organisation: in-devacer New Lors. Tweder of The Worker who is not almossher of the party organization is to join at once. The party officers will gladly answer impuries on to its places of morting or give other into needed by those wishing as join the

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25th A. D.—First and third Thursdays at 1435 Second avenue.

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at Countain Wilkins' home. 2008 Seventh renne, 22d and 28d A. D.—First and third Thurs-lays at Harlem Union Hall, 1997 Third venue. avenue.

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GAINS IN BAY STATE.

Town Elections Bring More Socialist Victories.

Socialist Party Everywhere increases its Vote over that of Last Fall and Elects Men in Amesbury, Stoughton, Norwood, and Holbrook:

BOSTON, March 5 - The results of town elections in Massachusetts are most satisfactory to the Socialist Party. t only is the tremendous increase wn at last fall's state election main tained, but in almost every fown the Socialist vote for local candidates this eek exceeded that cast for our can idate for Governor in November.

In many places the town meetings were the largest on record—notably so in Amesbury and Stoughton. The former town is in the vicinity of Haverhill, while Stoughton is a near neigh bor of Brockton

The following table for ten of the most important towns shows our vote for Governor in November of 1901 and 1902 and for town officers this week:

Ablugton	. 126	205	24:
Ameibury		222	988
Avon		88	125
Bridgewater	. 81	51	100
Holbrook	. 23	84	97
Hyde Park		273	590
Looninster		270	741
Norwood		194	521
Stoughton		66	850
Wakefield		165	387
			-

Totals for ten towns, 620 1,622 4,132 Victory in Amesbury.

In Amesbury we carried nearly everything, electing all three Selections men, an Overseer of the Poor, and member of the Board of Health-the latter being Dr. John Q. Admins who was our candidate for Lieutenaut Governor last fall. Our Selectmen are

Jason Spofford, Jeremiah Riordon, and David Tyler. A big strike of wagon makers has been on in Amesbury for some time past. The Republican and Democratic parties ran a joint ticket and had the hearty support of the manufacturers, ille the wagon makers supported the chillet ticket.

Stoughton Equally Good.

Stoughton gives results equally inspiring. Here also the old parties d. Our party organization is a n ·w but it is full of life. State Secretary White, Representative MacCart-ncy and other well known Socialists gave their aid in the campaign and the local comrades worked with splendid energy and discretion. We elected the Chairman of the Board of Selectmen (James A. Capen, a shoeworker), an Assessor, an Oversoer of the Poor, and only one chosen this year), the Water Commissioner, the Highway Surveyor, and after and one of the Auditors. Of our seventeen candidates, seven were elected, 13 to 85. two were tied, and another was beaten by only nine votes. Our vote was very

In Norwood we elected a Park Comstener and in Holbrook we put in a Constable and three Fuel Viewers.

Socialist Measures Carried.

We also made a winning fight in many places for several Socialist measures. In Bridgewater, though we elected none of our candidates, we carried a proposition to raise the pay of on town work from \$1.50 to \$2 a day. In Leominster we carried the proposition of an eight-hour day on town work and the appointment of a committee to investigate the advisability of the town owning an electric and gas lighting plant. In Stoughton we succeeded in insert-

ing in the town warrant four articles, which will probably be adopted, in favor of the establishment of public Merrimack we polled 102 votes

Later.-It is reported that a Socialist an was chosen at Sa

The Amesbury "Fusion."

BOSTON, March 9 .- A statement ild be made about the campaign who did not are disgusted.

The action striking wagon workers attended the caucus in force, endorsed our ticket and nominated one of their number, David Taylor, for the place left vacant. He is an avowed Socialist.

but not a party member.
When the news of the caucus reached the State Executive Commit tee, it at once acted through the Sec-retary, forbidding fusion of any char-acter, and a statement of facts rereived from Secretary Grieves of Amesbury showed no fusion. But a further communication, received since election, admitted that Comrade Reardon, through ignorance of our rules, signed acceptance of a nomination made upon nomination papers by the strikers, who feared a plot upon the part of the Republicans and Democrats the made common cause in the camaign. Comrade Grieves says Com violate any rule and would not again

All this would have been avoided bad the third candidate upon our ticket stood for election. It was en-All this would have been avoided had the third candidate upon our ticket stood for election. It was entirely unnecessary. Our candidates were entirely satisfactory to the wagon workers, who would not have cr. We need the help of many hands the light candidates as far as possible.

The Daily Glob The Daily Glob The Daily Glob The Daily Glob. ninated had our third man stood. The three Selectmen chosen are all members of this union and are all Socialists, one not being a member of our party organization. There is no rea-son to expect any evil results in this case beyond the chance that is given the capitalist press to misrepresat us, but that is bad enough- and should teach the comrades the error of violat-ing strict party rules. D.A. W.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Boolalists Domand Representation on Election Boards and Stir Public Opinion by Dobate.

BOSTON, March 2.- The petition of Secretary Squire E. Putney for legislation giving the Socialist Party representation on the Ballot Law Commission and Election Boards came before the Legislature last Monday and gave occasion for a lively debate. The Committee on Election Law had of course reported adversely, and of course the report was sustained, every Republican and every Democrat op

Republican and every Democrat Op-posting a proposition that would give the Socialist Party a chance to ensure fair treatment at the polls.

Representative Luce of Somerville led the attack on Socialism. Carey and MacCartney replied. The Boston "Post" says: "When the debate closed the homes were even even that the honors were even, except that Luce had the votes.

Carey in supporting a motion to reverse the action of the committee, cited the recent election figures that have made the old-line politicians so uneasy and said the Socialist Party would soon be the second party in the state, in spite of all their opposition. Meanwhile, it only asked for fair play. He referred to the attempt to count out the elected Socialist candidates in Haverhill, so brazen an attempt that the conservative judges of the Supreme Court were compelled to put a aton to it; and also to the seandalous corruption in Boston now being ex-posed in the courts. Luce, after admitting that the So-

cialist Party has become a power and is a growing power in the Common-wealth, declared that, after all, it was ephemeral and transitory, a visionary dream, and inconsistent with human nature. He ransacked ancient and modern bistory and showed a great deal of erudition whose application to then proceeded to argue that the ex istence of three parties was impossible and to infer that the Socialist Party

MacCartney raised a laugh by re ferring to Luce's "diagnosis of his-tory." He made great sport of the gentleman's declaration that Almighty God had ordained that only two pur ties should exist, saying that Luce deserved a place beside Divine Right Hner of coal fame.

Both MacCariney and Carey, who spoke a second time, answered in a masterly way the claim that the Socialist growth is sphemeral and transitory, showing by the recital of cold figures its steady and solid growth in every civilized country and explaining it as the logical political result, not of this or that coal strike or other inci-dental conflict, but of the fundamental conflict of class interests and social forces inherent in the capitalist ava-

On sober second thought some of the old-party representatives saw they had gone too far in voting solidly against so manifestly fair a measure and that public opinion was against them. A reconsideration was had on Thursday and after further debate the proposi-tion was defeated by a vote of only only

Our third representative, Ransden of ing in" to the work in good shape and will be a powerful aid. We must have at least six more next year, and can with proper work on the part of the

OLD-PARTY OBSTRUCTION.

HAVERHILL, Mass., March 7 .-Teh Republican Aldermen have shown their hand. They evidently propose that, at all costs, the hands of the So-cialist Mayor shall be tied and every act of his obstructed.

This policy is generally understood

to be foreshadowed by their action in ing to take from the table Mayor Finders' police appointments. Mayor carefully picked men-for their fitness, instead of following the pre-cedent set by old-party officials of appointing only his own partisans. The Aldermen therefore did not dare di-rectly to reject the apointments knowing that no reasons could be given to justify such action. The refusal to take up the nominations keeps all the former incumbents in office, Many who did not vote the Bocinlist ticket

at Amesbury, where there was a certain slight but unfortunate and unnecessary deviation from strict Bo-cialist policy, which is likely to be exagrerated and misrepresented. Our caucus there nominated a full ticket, but one of the candidates for Selection and Collists, but one of the candidates for Selection and Collists, but belong to an element that has opposed the party. The gossips try to find some deep and dark political motive in his was a ruse of the Democrats, but the striking wason workers attended the act, being assolutely analysis of under the continuous performance without the missing as the continuous performance with the continuous and the missing as the The action of Mayor Flanders in beact, being alsolutely unable to under-stand that, as a Socialist, he stands for justice to workingmen, whether those workingmen have voted for him or against him.

GAIN IN PEEKSKILL.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., March 4.-Seth Taber, candidate of the Social Demo-cratic Party for President of the Board of Trustees at yesterday's election, re-ceived 148 straight votes and 80 more on splits. A year ago we had 124 straight for the same place. Slowly but surely the workingmen are waking up and learning to think. The S. L. P. fell from 38 votes to 33, H. K.

know you are a Socialist. They will find it out anyhow, sooner or later, and most people respect a man who shows that he has the courage of his convictions.

FOR THE DAILY.

The Fair Commands Daily Greater Interest.

Unions Applying to Secretary Butsche for Speakers to Present the Matter to Their . Members-Tickets Selling Rapidly-Work is Going Weil and Only Two Wooks Romain.

More than 120,000 tickets for the Daily Globe Fair have been given out by Secretary Butscher to party organi sations, unions, workingmen's societies of all sorts, and individuals, wh are vigorously pushing their sale Grand Central Palace will be a lively place from March 28 to April 5.

Secretary Butscher is daily being re

quested to send speakers to unions of all sorts of trades in all parts of the city to explain the purpose of the Fair and the committees seldom fail to get material aid as well as a courteous bearing. Many unions which it was impossible for us to approach a few onths ago are now inviting our speakers and eagerly co-operating in the work. They realize what an ad-vantage it will be to have the Dally Globe doing in the larger field of th English-speaking labor movement what the "Volkszeitung" has so effe tively done for the German working

All comrades who can speak are re quested to put themselves at Secretary Butscher's service to meet this de mand from the unions. Only two weeks remain.

The most sanguine were surprises

at the enthusiasm shown in the gen eral meeting at Manhattan Lyceus last Thursday. The large hall was filled and all were in carnest. Com mitteed were elected to attend to the various detail work of the Fair and their duties assigned to the eager vol unteers. The chairmen of the several committees will be responsible for the work in their departments and mem-bers are expected to give cheerful coperation to their chairmen, so that or opening day everything may be ad in order and nothing to mar the enjoyment of the thousands who will frequent the hall from day to day Secretary Butscher is ready to give in formation desired by the committee and hopes they will call on him at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, for whatever aid or advice they may

Presents intended for the Fall should be brought to the Labor Ly ceum at once, or the Secretary notified if they are bulky enough to require a vagon to be sent for them. The list ing and arrangements of the articles is a big job and delay means confusion and overwork at the last.

Returns on tickets must be made by March 28 and should be made as much earlier as possible. Comrades in or ganizations that have taken tickets are requested to take notice of this.

Bocations Pouring In.

number of organizations, in addition to taking tickets, have made done Some of these gifts are as fol ows: Central Federated Union, an ivory gavel; Miscellaneous Trades Section, a roll-top desk; Building Trades Section, a handsome arm-chair; La-dies' Waist Makers, a lady's tailor-made suit; Suspender Makers, a full ine union-made suspenders; Cigar Makers Nos. 90 and 141 will make donations, but have not yet informed the Committee what they will be. Al these articles are, of course, union

Among the other presents so far re cived may be mentioned two sewing machines, a buffing machine, two bicycles, an iron safe, several fine oil palutings, many autograph copies of books presented authors together with a great number of other books, many pleces of furni-ture, a fine music box, and articles so numerous and of so great variety that pace forbids an attempt at mention ing them.
Volunteers from the Carpenter

Union, the Upholsterers' Union, and the "Mahikasten," a club of Socialist ters, will prepare the half for the

Entertainers Wanted.

Every English-speaking entertaine in the party or in sympathy with the party in Greater New York or vicinity is requested to communicate at with Joseph Wright, Hawes Hill, 151st street and Trinity avenue, Broux, who has been asked by Max Tanser. Enter-tainment Manager for the Globe Fair,

it a continuous performance without overtaxing any of the entertainers. Every convenience will be provided.

As the money is for a cause dear to all our hearts it is expected that all who can aid in this department will give their services gratis to as great an extent as possible.

Everyone who can help should im-mediately inform Compade Wright of the character of his "act" and at what times he can go on-afternoon or even-ing or both and on what-day or daysand also as to scenery or properties needed and all other details,

Comrade Wright hope all those who contributed to the excellent entertainment in the 24th A. D. two weeks ago will volunteer for the Fake along with

The Ladies' Ciub.

The Ladies' Daily Globe Club meets at 953 Second avenue on Monday evening, March 16, and all ladies who are willing to help are urgently requested to be present. Work at the Fair will be assigned at this meeting. Returns on tickets sold should be made

The Daily Globe Conference of ors. We need the help of many hands to spread the light.

—For information about the Social Democratic Party in the state of New York address Henry L. Slobedin, State Secretary, 60 Second avenue, New York City.

—If you want to see the Socialist vote in New York doubled again next election, work for the Socialist daily.

The Duily Globe Conference of Brooklyn meets avery Wednesday evening at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 955 Willoughby avenue, where tickets and advertising matter can be obtained. Tickets and posters can also be procured from Julius Bychower, 143 North Elliott Place, near Myrtle avenue, and from the Socialist Propaganda Club.

Comrades Spargo and Lee visited Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union No. 127 last Monday on behalf of the

Pair. They were cordially received and the union decided to take a thou-and tickets and to donate a fine union-made carriage. The Brooklyn branch and afready taken five hundred, tickets. The two computes were some-what surprised by the introduction, and adoution of a receivition making.

and adoption of a resolution making them honorary members of the union and, were hardly able properly to express their appleciation of the honor. The Young People's Social Democratic Club of Yorkville met on the same night as the Manhetinn Lyceum same night as the Manhattan Lyceum meeting. ...bout twenty of the young men volunteered to work at the Fair for from three to ave nights each in

whatever capacity might be desired.

The Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers' Union at its meeting of March 2, on motion of Christopher Ward, adopted resolutions calling on "members and friends to aid morally and inancially in all possible ways in mak-ing the Daily Globe Fair a success realizing the necessity of an English daily devoted wholly to the interests of the working class," and further to show by deeds the sincerity of its

MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

Secretary Wisely Keeps its Methods Secret.

Able to Boast of Results, Neverth less-Eightsen Hundred Capitalists Defeat Million and a Half of Organized Workers at the Same of Lobbying-On to the Bailet Box!

The National Association of Manufacturers has sent out to the affiliated der date of Feb. 25, a copy of which has this week reached the office of The Worker, through friends whose identity we are, of course, not at lib erty to disclose.

The circular is a call on members to ocrease the strength of the organizaeight months (June, 1902, to January, 1903, inclusive) since the headquar were removed to New York City, memberahlp had been increased 817, or over 80 per cent., over 1,830 manufacturers now being members of the Association,

Silence is Best.

The nortion of the letter which is of interest to the working class public bowever, 'la 'the' following passage, especially the words which we put in

large type:
"We are beating the Eight-Hour Bill in Congress, which would immediately work a practical conficcation of the business of government contracts and sub-contractors, and is intende as the labor lobby boasts, to be an entering wedge to apply to all manufacturers as soon as possible. We are besting the Anti-Injunction Bill, which would make the picket (and hence violence) around emphody's factory possible and lawful. We have contributed more than any other influence to the quick passage of the new Depart ment of Commerce Bifl. It is said that the activities of this office are numerous and satisfactory; BUT OF: THAT I MUST NOT SAY VERY MUCH-OR ANYTHING."

Secretary Marshall Cushing is discreet. He knows the possibility of communications "leaking out," as this one has. He knows that "walls have ears," and that the activities of such a body as that he serves would hardly bear the light of general publication. Its methods are, as Fred Long would say, those of "the man with gum-shoe and a dark-lantern." Criminals learn to understand each other and lay their plans without taiking.

Manufacturers' Triumphs.

The Association of Manufacturer has reason, however, to boast of results, even though it dare not disc its methods to its own members. Eight-Hour Bill is dead. The Anti-Injunction Bill is dead. The Department of Commerce Bill, amended to suit the great capitalists, has been enacted into law

Once more the American Federation of Labor, claiming a million and a half of organised workingmen, has utterly and ignominiously failed in its lobby-ing policy, and a hody of 1,800 organ-ized capitalists is able to parada its triumphs. Perhaps this will help to teach the rank and file of the working class that their power is in Socialist political action at the ballot-box, not in begging favors from the servants of their enemies and oppressors after obediently voting them into office.

LOCAL NEW YORK.

Organizer Wood's financial ment for February shows the	
ing totals:	
Balance, Feb. 1,	\$12.88
Received from districts	
Other incomé	31.30
Total	\$153,33
Expenses	
Balance, March 1	\$89.10

21st, \$17.20; 22d, \$7.55; 23d, \$9.90; 24th, Br. 1, \$4.25; Br. 2, 60 cants; 28th, 20 cents; 30th, \$7.90; 35th, Br. 1, \$29.20; Br. 2. 40 cents: Bronx Agitation Committee, 55 cents.

mittee, 55 cents,
Expense items were: Organiser, on
salary, \$2.28; postage, \$10.87; stationery, \$6.80; curvaree, \$2.80; office
help, \$8; outstanding accounts, \$10;
sundries, \$2.76.

The following districts are indebted to the local in the accounts stated: 2d and 8th, \$8.50; 4th, \$19.40; 6th and 10th, \$6.30; 12th, \$43.96; 16th, \$9.40; 19th, \$2.15; 21st, \$7.50; 30th, 15 cents; West Side Club, \$1.10; total, \$98.45.

Donations are acknowledged as follows memoers of the Bricklayers'
Union: Paul Bartsch and Chr. Barry-

Wm. Klein, and Th. Kerf, 25 cents each; total, \$3. BUY UNION MADE GOODS.

ankey, \$1 each; R. Svotrett, F. Schults

EXPERIMENTS AGAINST DEMOCRACY.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

matter who) invented the saying that "democracy is an experiment," and an-"democracy is an experiment," and an other, that "democracy is a failure." The fact, however, is that everything else but democracy is a needless experiment and that history is but the record of the failure of one or another criminal experiment against democracy by the kings and other property Through much tribulation on the

threshing floors of its various slave-masters the labor interest now con-cretely, as well as spiritually, embodies democracy. The success of some or of many persons is not the success of democracy; nor is the success of many more a progressional damocracy. If our fleets were suddenly so armed and manned, as well as our forts, that no nation on earth could resist or molest us, that would not be democracy, though it might mean an and to war by armaments. If the mechanism of political representation were so perfected that every man could have an oportunity to choose and vote, and also a daily opportunity fill the year round, to scratch errant of-sceholedrs back to private life, that would not be democracy. Nay, if we were all suddenly beatified by one mumificent jubilee decree of His Holiness so that we were all cock angel sure of going to heaven at the moment of death, that would not be democracy. Democracy is that use of physical mental and political force which brings to naught whatsoever divides, opposes or attacks the interest of la Positively, as a fixed institution, it

may be said that the interest-of-labor

democracy is an unknown quantum among the present stabilities of the world, outside of trades unions and of political Socialism. Indeed, the politleal machinery of the old parties in all constitutional governments is run upon the tacit dictum that legislatures represent only persons, and their opinions, including their tender aspirations, if good, to wallop the wicked, or if evil, their sinister designs to take away property and to bring the blush of shame to the cheek of virtue, as she is embodied in commercial success. But, indeed, democracy has now no other embodiment than that found in the class-conscious proletariat, with its outcoming activities and achievements for the interest of the world's work and the world's workers. Hitherto the experimentors against democracy have bad the advantage of attacking a mental incoherency, which was at the same time the magnum of prop-erty production, of fighting and of vot-ing. To keep up the workers' incoherency, to keep down their minds, to keep them divided and their property all together in the state barn, was their policy. Therefore, in a well regulated capitalist democracy (3) the prime object of Mephistopheles is to dandle the people into babyhood; to keep them very much interested, very, very much pleased, or very, very, very angry about matters outside the barn. Politics, from the devil's side of the private barn, the inside, is the art of rigging up the irrelevant, so as to make it appear to be most relevant and "worthy of the earnest attention of good men." so as to get an cuthus on that little hit of gray matter or po-litical yeast, which the old party sen timentalist calls his brain. There is no and to the ballots and direct legis tation the devil of reforms will grant to the good men who only vote with their changing yeast and their irrelevant opinions.

It may be that the democracy is not yet much of a positive quantum to itself. It may not yet know much of its own constructive power. Seeing itself only in the political looking glass of present day representative govern-ment, it may see there only a disgust-ed anti-vaccinator, an abandoned prohibitionist, left high and dry from all parties; a woman righter, deeply wronged; a Devery diversion, a Com tockian crook, an Eldridge Gerry squint, a Parkhurstian sermon, a ros ing Jeromeiar, or some other fussy amiable political irrevelancy who as one election tweedles his dum and at another election tweedles his dee.

But the undeveloped suffering neg-ative has nevertheless always before it its positive call to destiny. The sense has failen under a five hundred weight bedstead defines the force he is called upon to bring himself out with. So, while the proletarian may be allowed for the present not to know the fixed aspects of his coming Socialism, he is called upon to know, potentially, the equivalent with which he, and he alone, must upset the capitalist experi-ment against democracy that now lies on him before he and the democracy which he now is, can say, "Resugam."

The things that crowd him and crush him down are the things that create him a distinctive fighter; they are the things which of themselves stimulate and direct the force of his e. While, on the contrary, the warfare of his oppressors onsists in avoiding all occasions of dehate or voting that would reveal their hecessary and conscient antagonism to his economic awakening. Hence their need of political enthusiasms for the

freevelant.

I am not here considering the ecosomic value process or mechanism of
espital which made the proletarian
what he is; that has been done once
by Marx, but I am considering, outside
of the book, what next.

Here is the prolession. What are

of the book, what next.

Here is the proletarian. What are you going to do, my comrade? He answers: I am going to do the next thing. Then I will ask you; Where are you what are you where here you. thing. Then I will ask you; Where are you, what are you, whence have you come? I have come from the huts, the hamlets and villages of the far-away rural world, where I was one person, and produced and consumed for myself. But thence was I broken off rudely from the individual life and forced to follow after that new leader of the race, the selling man. He, who for a foreign market has left me bifther. of the race, the selling man. He, who for a foreign market has led me hither into the great mill chambles, and in order to weave cloth hath interwoven me into a chass mechanism or social tissue of production called factory system, a warp and woof of nerves and of many hands and brains and springers. wheels. I am no more one, I am but a live thread in a fabric-that produce fabric; and as I can do nothing ecor omically of myself, I am no mor aione. I am interwoven irrevocably with the wage slaves but not irrevoca-bly in their present slavery. I am down with them, and in the solidarity of their company alone must I up and live. As a class I am throttled, as a class, I and the democracy, against

which the selling man and his mills are an experiment, must be free; as the class of free proletarians, proper-

tiless and forever at work. I must

politically rise.

Nature is no more my friend; she, who always kept faith with me, and, I being willing to work, gave me my harvests, is far away. I am taken away from her and am crowded with other millions into great foul cities The state, which bath witnessed and of my deruralisation has given me nothing for my former great security but a lottery bag, called the labor mar-ket. In the villages, and later on, ever in the smaller towns, I was an artisan, or an apprentice on the way to it, that is to the opulent skill of a free worker but self-protected in my own guild. After seven years of apprenticeship chance went out of my life and so-ciety remained in this respect as the sister of nature. But now I have only the grab-bag of competition-one of the greatest experiments against de-

nocracy.

I see nothing around me but change, everything is on the whirl of revolution; yet they say that I must be good and lie still. But why, while all this whirl whirle me only more chance and more poverty and whirle my mas ters more security and riches must I be still? I certainly cannot be the only fool conservative in all the new city world, I must arise together with the live network of which I am a part, the proletariat, I must rise from my environment and by it, not from any book that tells me about it, but from the environment that crushes me, must I get anger. My wrongs mould me and them only have I to lose them I

resist; they supply my energy and open the outward door. The democracy of this world is the one only good thing in all this world that still remains entirely mine and all inside of my clothes; and there will it remain until the proletariat is victorious. Democracy is the ought-to-be, the will-be and the must-be of the race and I am its acorn. In me and my present day conditions the slavery of the world has secreted for germination all its wrongs, while in the master class, my capitalist adversary, all the past experimen s of history ocracy have filtered their skill and their poison.

Democracy, then, is a socializing movement outside of and quite inde pendent of us single persons, which, if we consent to, and co-operate with, will make us class-conscious Socialists. Every man in society is either unconscious or conscious of this more ment, of this consent and of this co operation; if a man be so conscious of it he is a Socialist; if not, he is no So-cialist. There is no such thing as an unconscious Socialist. Social Democracy, then, is not as

opinion, nor a number of opinions linked together in a book, nor a school of thought. Bocial Democracy is the sum and goal of all the ages' home-ward tendencies. It is a political fabric in the course of weaving like the industrial fabric of live workers, and it is the force weaving it. We know by our science and our idealism some of the great threads of that fabric; just enough in our little per-sonal way we know to help us take part in the weaving and thus to be So rialists or participators in the history of the Socialist movement towards democracy. We have left biography democracy. We have left biography and stepped into class and race his tory. Assailing capitalism and saving the laborers' interest is our working ob-jective and a ripening of the militant class-conscious mind of the wage-earners is our mental. We no longer earners is our mental. We no longer desire to buttonhole any person, but to make our resounding appeal to aggragations of workers. care for you individuals, with your feuds and your fancies, we only care for thee, thou sacred aggregation, body high priest pouring pure oblations on the alter of the thing we most worship, the spirit of the race, now, like our selves, struggling out to the larger loveliness.

STATE COMMITTEE OF NEW JERSEY. Last Saturday's meeting of the New

Jersey State Committee was well at-tended. Delegate Krafft presided. Several new delegates presented cre-dentials and were seated. A credential from Camden County designating Comrade Goebel as delegate was rejected, he not being a resident of that county. Essex County was not yet in a position to send a delegate, but hoped to do so at the next meeting. Delegates were instructed to urge their locals to communicate with the Hudson County Daily Globe Fair Committee to make arrangements for New Jersey day, A report from National Committeeman Goebel was received and ordered spread on the minutes. Comrade Goebel complained of the hasty action of the State Committee in censuring the National Committee be-fore he had rendered his official report. A protest against a new referendum was received from Camden County, but it is believed the ensuing discus-sion served to dispel many misunder-standings and will bring about the best evidences of goodfellowable throughout the state. It was decided that in taking this referendum the vote need not necessarily be taken in local or branch meetings, but that no member over three months in arrears shall be allowed to vote and that the correctness of the returns must be at-tested by the signatures of the Finanmembers in good standing have voted. Delegates Dennis, Krafft, and Gerhard were elected as a permanent Auditing Committee. It was decided to reserve \$35 monthly for the purchase of due

National Platform of the Socialist Party

aim to be the organization of the work-ing class and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the obect of conquering the powers of goveernment and using them for the pur-pose of transforming the present sys-tem of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into col ective ownership by the entire peo

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individ-ual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capi-talists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of sible for the ever increasing uncertain ty of livelihood and the poverty and slaery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers The once powerful middle class is rapidly dhappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalist the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and se cial inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indis criminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanc-tioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial domin ion abroad and enhance their supre

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to So-cialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher or-der of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political repre-sentatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act

collective powers of capitalism, by con-stituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, there-fore, consider it of the utmost import-ance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class, to better its condition and to elect So-cialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end

As such means we advocate: 1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improve-ment of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the product of labor. of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class. 4. The inauguration of a system of

public industries, public credit to be workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up

to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, 6. Equal civil and political rights for

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by

their constituents. But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utili-ties for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other

Best and Most Reliable Premium Ever Offered A GOOD TIMEKEEPER.

A Watch Free to Everyone.

Good American Movement, Nickel-Plated.



This watch will be presented to any person who sends us the amount for six yearly subscribers at 50 cents each and 14 cents for Registered Postage. For ten yearly subscribers at 50 cents each, we will send you a good New Haven or other standard make, Stem Winder and Setter free to your address.

THE WORKER,

*********************** stamps from national headquarters.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTIZERS.

All locals show activity.

The Committee on Constitution re-

orted its work about half completed.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK meets 1st Sunday every month, 10.80 A. M., and 3d Sunday every month, 7 P. M., at 216 E. 41st st., N. Y. Debate on Socialistic questions. All

303 Knickerbocker ave., Brooklyn,

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In war non-combatanta always suf-

fer. That is unfortunate, but it is

true. It is unavoidable. The wise and

right'thing for the non-combatants to

where they belong and so get the war

is idle to talk of peace. In such a case

peace can be secured only through

to a clear and final settlement. "No

question is settled till it is settled

war, this class war. We want indus-

trial peace. We can get industrial

peace only by doing away with capi-

talism and class rule, which is the

The capitalists will not quietly sur

render this advantage. Ho long as

they can hold on they will do so, and

It is, then, the interest and the duty

of every workingman to entire under

the banners of his class, to fight

loyally and valiantly and unfaltering-

ly, by all the means at his disposal, to

basten the complete and therefore

final victory of Labor, the absolute

overthrow of capitalism, by which

alone peace with freedom and honor

While the war lasts, in every battle

and every skirmish we are with the

working class and against the capi-

talist class. If some people, calling

themselves the "disinterested public."

are too stupid or too cowardly to join

either side, if they stand in the way,

and get hurt, we may be sorry for

them, but we cannot help them. It is

That is the Socialist view. And So-

cialists in public office, high or low,

will act in accordance with that view

and, to the extent of their power, will

use their authority to help the workers

against the capitalists, just as the offi-

cials of both old parties, elected on

standing cause of war.

will be nasured us.

their own lookeut.

the labor war will continue.

We do not want a truce to this labor

war, through fighting the question out

Where a real cause of war exists, it

settled as quickly as possible.

VOL. XII.-NO. 51.

NEW YORK, MARCH 22, 1903.

REAL RACE SUICIDE.

Some days ago our strenuous Presi- i of dangerous and harmful patent medident expressed himself forcibly in regard to the check to population by avoidance of child-bearing, characterlaing the tendency to a lowered birthrate as "race suicide." life. Profit kills.

This is becoming a familiar capitalist cry. The capitalist instinctively clamors for more children, especially more working-class children, because he needs them in his business. Napoleon had highest praise for the mother of many children and regarded woman only as a breeding animal because, as a military man, he instinctively realised the need of his trade for more men as food for powder in his business of war. Just so the class instinct of the capitalist impels him to cry for more children-more children to work in cotton milis, factories and sweatshops, more children to grow up in wage-slavery and glut the labormarket as competing workers. The ideal of the capitalist is capitalism and anything that is necessary to capltalism, anything that perpetuates the

That insecurity of livelihood and the difficulty of providing for a family under present industrial conditions keeps many from marrying; that the financial inability of many men to marry makes prostitution necessary and that the destitution of poor girls makes it possible; that the poverty of the working ciass and the artificial life of the capitalist class make children unwelcome at both ends of the social scale-in short, that the causes of any actual or impending decline in the birth-rate are to be found in economic conditions of social injustice—is a sufficient answer to any supporter of the present industrial system who dares prate of "race suicide."

capitalist social system, calls forth his

But it is not these economic tendencies to discourage and forestall the propagation of the species which most strikingly prove capitalism to be a system of real race suicide. Capitalismthe system of private ownership of the means of production and their operation for the profit of the useless capitalist class-is race suicide, not only because it checks the creation of new life, but BECAUSE IT KILLS THE gentlemen of the capitalist class, and their officials and lackeys who talk of "race suicide," really have for the annetity of human life may be discovered in the every-day results of the industrial system by which they profit and in which they glory.

Under capitalism the sole motive of production is the profit of the capitalist. Private profit is the incentive

and competition the spur. Profit is an incentive which leads to the adulteration of food products and the consequent gradual undermining of the health of the millions. Profit kills. Profit is an incentive which leads not only to the adulteration of food but to the adulteration, sophistication and substitution of drugs, the manufacture cialism? That is the question.

cines, and the practices of quacks which make worse the condition of the suffering, and bring destruction to those seeking for health and renewed

Profit is an incentive which cause capitalists to put to work at hard labor the little child and the weak woman and turn the old man into the street to starve. Profit kills.

Profit is an incentive which foments wars for foreign markets and commercial advan.agea. Profit kills.

Profit is an incentive which makes the capitalist force down wages to a point which means poor food, insufficient ciothing, unhealthful surroundings, no recreation, and a bestial existence of unending and unpaid drudgery for the workers. Profit kills.

Profit is an incentive which leads the landlord to erect disease-breeding tenements of rooms without air, with cut sunshine, without sanitation-tenements in which tuberculosis triumphs. Profit kills.

Profit is an incentive for the em lloyer to so overwork his wage-slaves es to lay their weakened bodies open to the ravages of every disease, bring on premature old age, and early death.

Profit kilis. Profit is an incentive which leaves dangerous trades without safeguards and risks preventable "accidents" in order to increase dividends. For profit gained by avoiding the expense of safety workingmen are blown up in explosions, and cut up in machinery, and crushed in railroad collisions-always because the extra expense of extra labor and appliances which would make life and labor safe would also reduce profit. Profit kills.

By direct death and in indirect ways beyond reckoning, the profit system kills. Where war has killed its hundreds, capitalism has killed its tens of thousands and caused the wars besides. For profit the workers of the world are polsoned and starved, and worked to death. THE WAGES OF LABOR ARE DEATH. A social system which does not

make for life cannot long survive. Capitalism came out of feudalism because it meant more life. Now that LIVING. How much regard the capitalism has performed its mission of organizing industry it has become a drug. Capitalism leads to death and its continuance would be race suicide. Socialism leads to life and its triumph will be race survival and progress. When the means of producing wealth are owned by the people in common and production is for use instead of for profit it will be possible for all who are willing to work to make a good living easily and there will be no incentive to wholesale economic murder, and in that time when overwork, poverty, and starvation are no more, disease will be reduced to such a minimum that death will come only as the result of old age or unavoidable accident. Social suicide or social survival—Capitalism or So-

FOR NEW YORK CITY.

Free public lectures, followed by an-

entic Party, as follows:

FRIDAY, MARCH 20.

P. Schlutze: "The Principles of clentific Socialism," West Side So-

claiist Club, Clark's Hall, northwest

corner of Twenty-fifth street and

Eighth avenue, second floor, 8 p. m. Courtenay Lemon: "The Socialist View of the State, State Interference

Liberal Club, 220 East Fifteenth street,

p. m. Bolton Hall: "The Abolition of In-

terest." Socialist Literary Society, 241

East Broadway, 8 p. m.

Joseph Bing: "The Inevitable Disappearance of the Middle Class." 12th
Assembly District, 90-96 Clinton street,

SUNDAY, MARCH 22.

Wm. Thurston Brown: "The Hope of the Labor Movement." Socialist Literary Society, 241 East Broadway.

p. m. Warren Atkinson: "Municipal Own

315 Washington street, Brooklyn, 8

Educational League, 953 Second ave-

FRIDAY, MARCH 27.

Warren Atkinson: "Municipal Own-rahip." West Side Socialist Club,

Clark's Hall, northwest corner of

-Evolution is working for Social-

evolution will ning of Bocial-

ism. But remember that you are a part of evolution. Evolution is you plus the rest of the world. If you get

to undone, and the coming of Boci sm will be so much the farther off.

You have still a week la

which to sell tickets and

collect presents for the Daily

laxy, part of the work of evolut

Iwenty-fifth street and Eighth aven-

second floor, 8 p. m.

Slobe Fair.

Socialist Propaganda Club

and State Capitalism."

I LECTURE CALENDAR BELGIAN SOCIALISTS.

feaugurating Systematic Campaign in Agricultural Provinces, Hitherto Held by the Ciericals.

datter Party-or, as it is there enlled, the Labor Party (Parti Ouvrier)
of Beigium has undertaken a vigorons campaign in the Flemish prov-inces, which are now represented in Parliament almost exclusively by Clerical Conservatives. These proverical Conservatives. These prov-res, forming about half of the little chiefly agricultural and tural peoples, are slow to ideas, not apt at organization, and gen

rally docile under established wrongs.
The Walloon provinces, in which
mining and manufacturing industry. are highly developed, are entirely diff ferent in the character of the popula-tion. Here, since the extension of the suffrage in 1894—forced upon the gov-ernment by a general strike—the Socialist movement has grown so rapidly among the industrial proletarians that it now holds more than a third of the neats in the lower or popular house the Belgian Parliament, being the strongest of the three parties.

The Liberals, formerly the strongest party, especially in the industrial di tricts, and representing progressive capitalist interests, have fallen to third to the Clericais. The fact that a cer ount of wealth or the posion of a college degree entitle a man, under the Belgian law, to two or even three votes gives the Ciericals and the Liberals a representation in Parliament out of proportion to the au-merical strength of their following. The Liberals, in last year's agitation for the equalization of the suffrage, treacherously deserted the Bockslist Party in the midst of the conflict, virtrally going over entirely to the sup-port of the reactionary cierical and

The systematic attack upon Ciericalism to be made by the Socialists in the very stronghold of reaction will be watched with interest by the friends and the enemies of progress all over

BOYCOTTING FORBIDDEN.

Waterbury Judge Matches the Wabash Injunction.

Strikers and Their Sympathizers Are Forbidden to Try in Any Way to induce Others Not to Work for Trolley Company or Not to Patronize It—Funds of Many Unions Are Attached.

WATERBURY, Conn., March 15 .-The conflict between the trolley com-pany and its employees here has brought out an injunction no less weeping is its effects, though on a slightly different line, than that of Judge Adams of St. Louis against the Wahash employees and the railway

Judge Adams set the precedent o ising the injunction, not only to forbid unlawful or disorderly acts in conne tion with a strike, but to forbid the claration of a strike at all.

Judge Elmer of the Superior Court of Connecticut supplements this plan by an injunction absolutely forbidding the use of the boycott, even though maccompanied by violence, intimidation, or disorder of any sort.

A "Bianket" Injunction.

Judge Mimer's injunction was is ed Saturday on the application the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company. It covers every body who is or may be concerned being addressed to William J. Barrett President of Local 193 of the Annal gamated Association of Street Rall way Employees, all the striking trol-leymen severally, and the presidents and secretaries of the Polishers' and Buffern', Brann Workern', Sheet Metal Workers', Pressmen's, Typographical, Team Drivers', Masons' and Plaster-ers', Iron Molders', Drug Clerka', Electrical Workers', Barbers', Clgarmak ers', Painters' and Decorators', and Carpenters' and Joiners' Unions, by name, and also to "all other associa tions and persons, unknown to the plaintiff, and engaged in the acts con

Some of its Provisions.

The writ enjoins the strikers and heir sympathisers from boycotting their sympathisers from boycotting the plaintiff or its employees or any other corporations or persons, from it any way impeding the business of the railroad company, and from acts of in-timidation and violence, under a penalty of \$10,000. An attachment to the amount of \$25,000 is ordered placed

on the property of the defendants.

The order is, of course, very long and full of legal verbinge. Aside from forbidding the use of violence of threats, it commands each and all of the defendants, under the heavy penalty stated, "forthwith absolutely to desist from any act or language in tended or tending to prevent persons from continuing in or entering the em-ployment of the plaintiff, or intended or tending to induce any such person or persons to leave employ of the plaintiff;

"From congregating or loitering about or near the railroad station and highways and public squares of said Waterbury, with intent to induce any person or persons not to deal with the plaintiff or ride on its-cars or to use its electric lights.

"From boycotting the plaintiff or its employees, either by threats, intimida-tion, unlawful persuasion, or other-wise"—and so on, with abundant repetition of phrases to make it sure that any act which the unions or their officers or members may do in carry-ing on the strike and boycott may be treated as a violation of the order of swering of questions and general dis-cussion, will be given in New York City, under the auspices of the Social the court and summarily and severely

Unions' Funds Attached.

To clinch the matter, the injunction accompanied by an attachment levied on all moneys which the labor organizations have on deposit in the various banks. This paper was served on the banks before the injunction order was served on the strikers and

Workingmen here are wondering, if the courts have already power to issue such decrees as this, what the capitallats want of the Tracy Bill and other anti-labor legislation now pending at the State House. It is hard to see that any advantages remain to be desired by the bosses or any liberties to be taken from the workers.

REACHING STUDENTS.

oosl Yonkers Adopts on Excellent Pla For Interesting the Young in Social-

YONKERS, N. Y., March 12.-The local organization of the Social Demo cratic Party has created something of a sensation here by a plan adopted for nteresting the younger generation in the Socialist movement and familiaris-ing them with its principles. Our plan is to invite all the high-

school pupils to write essays on Social-ism, the essays to be considered by a committee of competent judges and a substantial price given for the best. Every effort will be made to aid the contestants in getting information on the subject and a grant deal of good is

expected to result.

The Board of Education granted our Yonkers "Statesman" editorially censures the Board, expressing grave alarm at the progress of the Socialist

WILL ECLIPSE ALL PREVIOUS EFFORTS.

The Nine Days' Daily Globe Fair Promises to Be a Record Breaker.

Splendid Provision Made for Entertaining Growds at Grand Central Palace-Three Thousand Volunteers, Comprising Many Bands, Singing and Dramatic Societies, and Individual Artists—Some Details of the Program.

fine programs will be presented, after-

noon and evening.

Monday will be Printing Trades' and

West Side Day; Tuesday, Building Trades' and Broax and Westchester

and a play followed by vaudeville per-

formance, both in the Jewish ian-guage, in the Globe Theater; Sunday,

April 5, New Jersey Day, closing the

Fair "in a blaze of glory."

And every day will be everybody's

day, with every pains taken to give

IMPORTANT NOTICES.

Secretary Butscher Reports Many De-

nations Received, but Wants Still

More Announcements and Instruc-

It isn't every day, Secretary But-scher maintains, that you have a chance to get a building lot in the

vicinity of New York on as easy terms

in Jamaica, L. T., valued at \$250, has been donated and takes a good rank

in the long list of prizes that he has

compiled and that The Worker has not space to print. A diamond ring, sev-eral gold and silver watches, hicycles, a fine buggy, a parior suite, a set of

bamboo furniture, couches, arm and rocking chairs, travelling bags, sewing

machines, oil paintings, water colors,

and engravings, books, a fadles' tailor

made sult, and various articles of clothing or personal adorument, musi-cal instruments, boxes of cigars, bottles of wine and liquors, soaps, per-

fumes, handkerchiefs, grocers' and druggists' sundries, bric-a-brac-in fact enough articles and of great

enough variety to stock a respectable department store, it would seem, have been donated.

More Presents Wanted.

everybody a good time.

Comrade Tanzer, who is in charge I waerts, the Bors' Club Fife. Drum of the plans for entertainment at the land Bugle Corps, a chorus of five hundred rangements are progressing well. Although his program is still incomplete, it presents a striking and varied array of talent that should satisfy the tastes of all who attend. of all who attend.

There will be no lack of music, Seventeen bands, aggregating 484 pieces, have volunteered their services and three or four more will probably be added to the list. Frank E. Houts, Director of the Letter Carriers' Bands of New York, Brooklyn, and Newark, has shown most generous enthusiasin for the cause of the Daily Globe. He will lead one or or other of these hands on five o, the nine evenings of the Fair. Other leaders who have heartly interested themselves in the movement and whose musical organizations will contribute to the enjoyment of the crowds are James Beggs, Adolph Schubert, Henry Weber, A. Schneider, A Stirnweiss, Henry Sattler, and Rich-

Three drum, fife, and bugle corps. with about 120 members, have niso volunteered to help in making the Fair

thorough success.

Besides these a large number of quartettes have promised their ser-

The Workingmen's Singing Societies of New York, Brooklyn, and Hudson, County, with from 1,500 to 2,000 voices, will be one of the most attractive features of the program to lovers

Theatrical Entertainment.

The theatrical side of the entertain ment is not being neglected. The "Globe Theater" will present during the continuance of the Fair ten reguiar dramatic performances and twelve vaudeville shows, in which about 150 actors, sketch artists, soloists, acrobats, and other entertainers will par-ticipate—this in addition to several attractions anopted for presentation of the large stage of the hall.

In all, at least 3,000 cutertainers of all sorts have promised to give their services without charge, many of them for more than one day.

A Timely Hint.

A hint to the patrons of the Fair will not be out of place and may, if taken in good spirit, add greatly to mfort. In so large a hall and with so large an audience as there car-tainly will be, a certain amount of noise and disorder is unavoidable, which somewhat detracts from the sp-preciation of the program. Courtesy to the artists who have so generously given their time and talents and the desire to ensure one's own enjoyment of the excellent program will alike prompt everyone in the hail to de his best, during the time the entertainment is being presented, to maintain rder and keep the disturbance down

The large stage, commanding a view of the whole hall, will be used only acts of a more individual character will be presented in spartments built at the side of the hall, where those who desire may enjoy them without disturbance, while others enjoy them selves in other ways elsewhere in the

The Globe Theater.

The chief of these side attractions will be the Globe Theater. Here an admission fee of 10 cents will be charged, and those who are making the preparations say that everyone who attends will wish to come again. This theater will be on the balcony at the west end. Each weekiny evening hetween 8:20 and 9:20, a one-act play will be put on by various English, German, and Bohemian dramatic societies. This will be followed by vandeville from 10 to 11. On Sundays, sacred concerts will be given. A large delegation of volunteers from the Actors' National Protective Union of America, under the direction of James L. Barry, will share with the dramatic

balcony will be the Vienna Café, where Sattler's, Eberle's, and Hoek-s ne's quartettes, with other singers and: numorists will give a continuous pre gram from 8 to 12 every weekday, and

from 4 o'clock on Sundaya.

The Bavarian Beer Tunnel, on the Forty-fourth street side of the balcony, ir sure to be a popular resort. Bither and mandolin and other string quar-tettes, Tyrolean singers, yodlers, and dancers will entertain the patrons, white a corps of Bavarian waitresse in national costume, under the direc-tion of Mrs. Sachse, will see that they get all desired liquid refreshment. Yet another of the many attraction is to be the exhibition of moving ple-tures every evening in the main hall. From 8 o'clock till midnight each

vening dancing will be in order, with be best of music to inspire it. Outline of Program.

Next week's issue of The Worker be

program of entertainment.

The Fair will be spened on Sabarday, March 28, with impressive caremonies, in which the New York Letter Carriers' Rand, the Turuversia. Vor. in the printers' hands,

COURT FORBIDS

Judge Adams' Precedent

oral Employees.

forbidding the employees of the Wa-bash to strike has quickly been fel-lowed by Judge John P. Philips of the United States District Court at Kan sas City.

On Wednesday evening, March 11.

Judge Philips, on the application of the Kansas City Transfer Company.

granted an injunction against Team Drivers' International Union No. 450 and the sympathisers with the strike which that union is conducting.

Day; Wednesday, April 1, Carnival Day, with an appropriately jolly pro-gram; Thursday, Brooklyn and Brew-The action was brought on the ground that the complainants are gov-ernment cart men, being employed by ery Workers' Day; Friday, Rohemian and Tohacco Workers' Bay; Saturday, East Side Day, with special features in the afternoon—music by the Jewish Band of New York in the main hall the government in transporting bouded goods. The papers filed with the court state that the company was unable to ocure the names of all the members of the union, but such names when obtained will be added to the list contained in the order.

> from participating in the strike; from interfering with or intimidating the the company's place of business, and from confederating or conspiring to

> served the order upon the defendants immediately after it was granted. The basis of the claim that these teanusters are government employees is the fact that the company in ques

Minneseta Socialists Score Their First

he others before long.
At the city election Tuesday our can lkiste for Aklerman-at-Large, P. 11. Zender, polled 497 out of a total of 004 votes cast.

loicing. A new charter was submitted for adoption, containing provisions which would make only fresholders ligible for city office. The local So cialists made a hot campaign against the proposition and it was buried at

Still, Comrade Butscher is not satis--the sooner, the better. fied. He wants more and more and more. And he wants that more very quick, too, because the Fair begins in another week and then he and all the committees will be busy from morn ing till next morning. Renders of The Worker are therefore urged to bring or send their presents this week, if possible, to William Butscher at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, or to turn in their donation books, if they cannot or do not care to collect and deliver the presents, so that they may be called for.

On and after Monday, March 23, however, the Fair Committee will have a comrade on duty at the Grand Cen-tral Palace all day and evening to rereive donations, and from that time all presents should be brought thereto the Forty-third street entrance-and

not to the Labor Lyceum.
On Tuesday evening, March 24, at 8 o'clock sharp, all committees are or mble at Grand Central l'aince for the purpose of ascertaining the location of their booths and to receive final instructions as to the duties they will have to perform during the Fair. The chairman of each commit-tee should make it his business to have his entire committee on deck at this

Any carpenters who are friends of the cause and find themselves unem ployed between March 24 and March 28 and will volunteer to help in the erection of booths will be gladly received at the Grand Central Palace on any or all of these days. This work will proceed also during the evenings and many workers will be needed. The same request applies to the upholster-ers, who will be needed to decorate booths and the like. Befreshments will be provided.

Accounting for Tickets.

Another important matter is the ac-counting of tickets. It is imperative that every organization and every in-dividual who has taken tickets for sale make a report and settlement before the opening of the Fair, and if pos-sible before the end of this week. Nothing is gained by delay and much standing will be avoided by prompt

The Ladies' Club. The Ladies' Daily Globe Club will

held its last meeting before the open-ing of the Fair on Monday evening, March 23, at 953 Second avenue, the starca 25, at 103 second avenue, the headquarters of the Socialist Educational League. All members are urgently requested to be present and to settle for tickets. Tickets not settled for by that time will not be accepted by Mrs. Halpern thereafter and the holders will be considered directly historytable.

STRIKE AGAIN.

Quickly Followed.

Federal Judge Enjoins Kensas City Teamsters from Participating in Strike on Ground that They Ard Fed-

The precedent set by Federal Judge dams of St. Louis in his injunction

The order restrains the defendants

omnany's drivers; from picketing or natroling the sidewalks adjacent to ruin, destroy, or damage the business f the company.

A United States Deputy Marshall

tion has certain government contracts

ANOTHER ALDERMAN.

Triumph at the Polts.

AUSTIN, Minn., March 12.—This ity has the honor to be the first in dinnerota to elect a candidate of the Socialist Party to office. There will

Now we are ready for another fight

INCREASE IN IOWA.

DUBUQUE, Ia., March 14.—The school election held here this week gave results very gratifying to the Socialist Party. The old parties united on a "non-partizan ticket" and their two candidates polled 1,083 and 1,025 votes respectively. Against them our candidates, Comrades Dieterich and Masters, received 729 and 781 respectively. The city thus gives us almost exactly the same number of votes as the whole county gave us in Novem her. The Pubuque "Times" notes that the Socialist strength is on the in-crease and calls for the application of the Australian ballot system in future school elections. Certainly no one would welcome this change more heartily than the Socialists.

GAIN IN VERMONT.

BARRE Vt. March 14.-Social gaining ground here as elsewhere. In the local election just held we again increased our vote. In 1901 we 222 votes in the city. Last year was increased to 246. This election gives us 962. The Republicans and emocrats are taiking of putting a joint ticket next time to preven om carrying the city. Comrade Debs' risit here helped us greatly.

ADVANCE IN NEW JERSEY.

PATERSON, N. J., March 14.--Comrades in this part of New Jersey are enthusiastic over the gains which he Socialist Party has made in the orough elections in this vicinity
In Manchester the old parties

on some of the offices in order to keep us from winning. When the ballots were counted there was a Tuneral of the Democratic party. We beat them clear through, increasing our vote well ver that of last fall. In November we had 37 votes. This week our low est candidate polled 60 and our high est 83. The Democratic candidates had from 22 to 55 and the Republican

rom 187 to 197.

In North Haledon the Socialist ticket polled 22 votes to 63 for the old par ties. We are starting work for next campaign and trying to organize an English-speaking branch.

THE COST OF LIVING

Dun's index for commodity prices on March 1 shows a slight advance as compared with the corresponding fig-ures for bob. 1. There was an in-crease in prices of breadstuffs, meats, and other foods except dairy and garien products, which declined, and an rease also in the price of clothing.

How many presents have YOU collected for the Daily Blobe

THE SOCIALIST VIEW OF THE WATERBURY STRIKE

of war.

right,"

We know that the reports of vio- 1 ploited, so long as private ownership ence and disorder in Waterbury have of the means of production continues, seen grossly exaggerated. That is the so long our normal state will be a state case in every strike. Yet we are willing to believe that there has been some disorder. It would be wonderful, it would imply that the workingmen of Waterbury were white-winged angels, if they could keep their fighting spirit do is to enter the ranks on the side completely under control in such times

But, order or disorder, we must recognise that a state of open war reigns there-with what weapons, is mother question. So far we agree with the spokesmen of capitalism, who are so vigorously denouncing the unions and applauding Colonel Burpee and Judge Elmer.

We agree with them, too, that soclety as a whole, the "general public," including persons not directly or personally interested in the conflict, are suffering inconvenience or worse as a result of the interruption of trolley service by the strike and boycott, .

What follows? Does it follow that the carpenter, the bricklayer, the tailor, the baker, the cigarmaker, the printer, the workingman of whatever trade in whatever part of the country, who is not directly and personally interested in the victory of the strikers. should join with the capitalists in wishing to see the strike defeated or should fail to sympathize with and aid the trolleymen of Waterbury? That does not follow.

Does it follow that these workingnen of other trades or of other places should, either from motives of interest or of principle, approve the use of governmental power to crush the strike? That does not follow.

On the contrary, it follows that all workingmen, of all trades and in all places, should desire the success of this strike and should wish to see the powers of government used to help the strikers. So duty and self-interest slike dictate.

This strike is not a war. It is only

ne battle, a skirmish, in the war. The capitalist class and the working class, because the one lives by exploiting the other, are always in a state of war. So long as there are capitalists

capitalist piatforms, logically use their authority to help the capitalists and wage-workers, exploiters and ex- against the workers.

FREEDOM'S CALL CIVIC FEDERATION. Men of thought, be up and doing, night and day; Sow the seed—withdraw the curtain clear the way!

Men of action, aid and cheer them as 'ye may! There's a fount about to stream, There's a light about to beam. There's a warmth about to glow, There's a flower about to blow, There's a midnight blackness chang-

ing into gray. Men of thought and men of action, Clear the way!

Once the welcome light has broken. who shall say
What the unimagined glories of the day? What the evils that shall perish in its

ray?
Aid the dawning, tongue and pen! Aid it, hopes of honest men! Aid it, paper! Aid it, type! Aid it, for the hour is ripe And our earnest must not slacken into play.

Clear the way! Lo! a cloud about to vanish from the And a brasen wrong to crumble into

clay. Lo! the Right's about to conquer, Clear the way! With the Right shall many more Enter smiling at the door; With the giant wrong shall fall Many others, great and small, that for ages long have held us for

Men of thought and men of action, Clear the way!
—Charles Mackay.

A WARNING FROM CALIFORNIA. The Federated Trades and Labor

ircular calling attention to the fact that representatives of the fruit-grow-ers of California are now in the Eastnen and women to go to California under aliuring and dec chards and vineyards of California The real facts are that these arents deavoring to disrupt the labor unions of the state. The fruit industry lasts only three or four months, wages are low, cost of living high, and conditions unhealthful, and when the crops are picked and packed there is no employ ment for unskilled labor.

-Now when we are reading so such in the daily press about railway service, rates, wages, and profits, is good time to circulate Hanford's "Rail ien. Price, postpaid, 5 cents a copy ten or more at 2½ cents each. Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

New York Branch on Same Model as Hational Body-Ret One Workingman Among Representatives of "Disin-

terested Public."

A local branch of that funny aggregation known as the Civic Federation has been organized in New York City. at consists of thirty-one men represent-ing the employers, twenty-eight to represent the wage-workers, and twen-ty-four for the "disinterested public," The first two catagories may be considered as fairly representative, in-cluding prominent officers, on the one hand, of several big railway and ma facturing companies, a number of large contractors, and officers of the most powerful employers' associati and on the other, officers or prominent members of most of the large trade

The "joker" is in the list of twenty There is not one manual among them. Considering the earnest-ness with which capitalist advocates assume to speak for the interests of the unorganized workingmen, this would seem to be an oversight. There are five clergymen, three college pro-feesors, and five magazine editors. Nine are capitalists—as distinctly rep-resentative capitalists as any of the thirty-one avowedly standing for that class. These are: Cornelius N. Bliss, class. These are: Cornelius N. Bliss. August Belmont, Oscar Straus, Spencer Trask, Emerson McMillin, John J. McCook, V. Everit Macy, James Speyer, and H. H. Cammann. The other two are T. F. Woodlock, edito of the "Wall Street Journal," and H. C. Watson, editor of "Dun's Review," both closely identified with capitalist

interests. The list of nine capitalists among these "disinterested" harmon cludes directors and officers of the Cot-ton Trust, of a score or more of great gas and electric lighting companies, of Wells Fargo & Co., of a score or more of big railway and steamship com-panies, of the Rapid Transit Construction Company, of many coal and gold mining companies, and of dozens of the richest banks and other financial institutions.

The five preachers will do well if they can "moralise capital" to the ex-tent of beating this combination. The mention of preachers calls to mind the Scriptural injunction, "Be ye wise as: serpents and harmless as doves." It is to be feared that the employers will fulfill only the first half and the union men only the latter-half of the com

-"It is a pleasure." writes a Co rado comrade, in subscribing for The Worker, "to support a paper that so well portrays the class struggia. In these days of fusion and kindred evilse one turns with relief to a class-compactors paper like ware." scious paper like yours,"

The Worker. AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY we in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.) PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AT 104 WILLIAM STREET, . NEW YORK By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub-lishing Association. P. O. BOX 1512.

phone Call: 302 John-

- Printers	ERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.	
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	Invariably in Advance.	
One year.		
Kit mont	l Balle	
Magle co	p ins	
	Hundle Rates:	
Loun then		
100 conte	100 copies, per copy	
200 cuples	H	1.3
200 contes	or more, per hundred	
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10 per w	ek, one year	9 3-1
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Address	all business communication	16. 83

sine Worker, sent to individual sub-ris. Acknowledgment is made by hig the massier on the wrapper, the following receipt of money, munications renewang the editorial ment of the paper should be ad-d to the Editor. and to the Editor.

I communications should be written to absolute the safe of the paper; the should be the safe of the paper; the should bear the writer's name and admin and the safe of reied. Its about the business or editorial at of the paper should be ad-the Buard of Directors, Socialist see Publishing Association, 186 treed, New York.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, M. Y., Fost Office on April 6,



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

No. be Socialist Party (or Secial Democratic fry in New York; should not be confused the socialed Secialist Labor Party. Inter in a ring-ruled organization white all its energies to two purposes; st, to disrupt the Rocialist movement and user the Focialist who carry on the indigent that the research in the party of the indigent the rede-union movement. THE SOCIALIST YOUE.

o Bociniist Party (the Bocial Democratic y of New York) has passed through its and general election. Its growing power adicated and its speedy victory for-iewal by the great increase of its vote hown in three figures:



The receipt of a sample copy of You need The Worker and The Worker needs you. Every added subscription means increased service to the party; for no one gets or ever can get any profit from this paper; all increase in its income must be devoted to improving it, extending its activities, and pushing its circulation into new fields. Subscribe and ask your friends to sub-

Comrades should remember that The Worker, not being overburdened with money, is not able to command the services of the Associated Press and must depend chiefly upon its readers to act as volunteer local reporters and respondents. When an election very important one-you will do a service to m and to the cause by sending a prompt and accurate report of the result so far, at least, as the Socialist Party is concerned-giving the date, the names of the candidates and the offices for which they were nominated, the number of votes for each, and our Tote at the last preceding election. You like to get the news from other places. Comrades elsewhere like to hear from you. The Worker needs and requests your aid in giving the news to and from all.

Our heartfelt sympathy goes out to Edward M. Shepard, who has under taken the task of "harmonizing" the Democratic party by getting its varis leaders to eat dinner together. We have often suspected that in our accented version of the Bible two well known texts have got mixed and that the true reading is, "The way of the peacemaker is hard." Mr. Shepard will share the opinion before he gets

"Odell Has Sunshed the Platt Mathine." So the headlines run. These beadlines have a very fauriliar ring. We remember it was repeatedly an nonneed with equal certainty three and four years ago that Roosevelt had ed the Platt machine. Shortly after each announcement of the sort came the further news that the Gov r had come down to New York to take breakfast with the Senator and talk over the political situation. The Flatt machine doesn't stay smashed very long, it seems, and indeed neither

Roosevelt nor Odell ever had the slightest desire of really damaging it. This farce is getting too old. The audience knows the lines as well as the actors de. Let them take it off the boards and give us something fresh.

The State Commissioner of Health is pushing in the New York Legislature a bill to prohibit the cutting of ce for domestic use on certain parts of the Hudson River where the water is polinted with sewage. It was abown in a hearing that large quantities of such polluted Ice are sold in New York City and that many cases of traboid fever and other diseases could be traced directly to this cause A delegation of ice dealers opposed the bill on the ground that it would deprive ten thousand men of a means of livelihood. These capitalists would discharge their ten thousand em ployees without an instant's healtation if ice-cutting should cease to yield a profit. But no long as it is profitable to sell ice impregnated with germs of deadly disease they have the smur nce to urge the needs of their em ployees as an argument against any interference by the state. The hypoc risy of capitalism could hardly be car

It is a pretty business in which that nonest man of Wall Street," Bird S. Coler, has been mixed up, as exposed in the Arisona statebood agitation. Some twenty years ago, Pima County, Arizona, insued bonds to subsidize a certain company to build a railroad. The capitalists got the bonds and did not build the road. The county then resisted the payment of the honds and got a favorable decision in the courts quently a special act was railroaded through Congress validating the bonds and compelling the county to pay a bonus for a service never performed. When the bill to make Arisons a state came up in the Senate Mr. Color, as one of the owners of the bonds, used his influence to preven the passage of the bill and has suc reeded in "holding up" the territorial government, which has undertaken the payment of the unjust debt rather than endanger its chances of admis sion as a state. Will apyone tell us wherein, except in having been legalised by capitalist politicians, this sort of business differs from that of the professional receiver of stolen goods and the professional blackmaller?

THE OTHER SIDE.

At Cardiff, Ill., last Friday, fifteen coal miners were killed in a gas explesion. At Iron Mountain, Mich., the same day, eight miners were drowned. "like rats in a trap," as the dispatches say, by a rush of water that flooded the level where they were working.

It is the testimony of competent experts that gas explosions in coal mines can always be prevented by proper ventilation, that they are invariably due to the niggardliness of mine owners who grudge the cost of pumping rnough air through the mine to keep it clear of dangerous gases. The de tails given in regard to the Iron Mountain disaster Indicate that this was equally due to the parsimony and the neglect of the proprietors.

In Waterbury, Conn., a few days ago, a policeman was killed. So far no cine to the identity of the murderer has been found. But the "respectable organs of public opinion," the Repubitean and Democratic newspapers, par sons, and public men, have instantly assumed that the policeman was mur dered by strikers and are raising a great howl and cry about it. Why le no outery raised in those quarters against the profitable merifice of miners' lives at Cardiff and Iron Moun tain? Just because it is profitable. Just because these crimes form a part of the "legitimate business" of the capitalist clam, which controls the old

parties and their press. Comrades, hasten the day when w shall have a daily press to voice the workingmen's side of the question, to expose the infamies of capitalism and defend the workers from unjust impu

There is an anti-injunction bill be fore the New York Lagislature. The unions are petitioning for its enact ment into law. Among its most active opponents is Richard J. Butler, Democratic Assemblyman from the Ninth Assembly District of New York County and member of the House smiths' and Bridgemen's Union. Ther is nothing to be surprised at in this It is just what should be expected of a "labor man" on a capitalist ticket. Maybe Mr. Donnelly of the Type graphical Union thinks it would be "tyranny" for Mr. Butler's union to discipline him for such a betrayal of

Colonel Burpes of Waterbury, cou gel for the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company, explains that the attachments in the strike case are levied only on union funds. He says: "We are not after the small savings of any workingman. As a matter of fact, that would be useless, for few, if any, have any savings." How about that unparalleled prosperity, in proof of which the savings bank statistics of Connecticut are so often cited? And does the valuat Colonel mean us to infer that, if the workingmen had any nileled success.

savings, he would be after them? Whether he means it or not, we sus pect it to be true.

CLASSES, MOT INDIVIDUALS.

We suspect that many of our readers will share with us a mild degree of amusement at the resolutions adopted by a majority of the Omaha Quorum, as printed elsewhere in this paper, wherein they gravely repudiate the charge of being farmers and publish to the world the truth about their several avocations. Certainly the declaration seems quite gratuitous. So far as we know, no one ever suspected any one of these comrades of being a farmer or in any way referred to their occupations as having anything to do with the action of the National Committee in summarily removing the beadquarters or the enhancement inaction of the Quorum on the demand The Worker-and, so far as we are

informed, the other party papers which agree with us on the questionhave said, not that the members of the Quorum at Omaha are farmers, but that the five states which the National Committee picked out as the basis for electing the Quorum are prevailingly agricultural states, in which, as in ost agricultural states and in most agricultural districts of other countries, the Socialist movement is comparatively weak, inexperienced, and not yet in thorough touch with the wage-working class on which the hope of Socialism is founded. That we have said and that we say again, and we think it a strong argument in favor of putting the headquarters at Chicago rather than at Omaha, thus taking as the lineis for selecting the Quorum a territory la which there is a much older, stronger, more experienced Socialist movement and in which the industrial element is dominant while the agricultural is well represented.

But to say that is quite a different matter from saying that Comrades Untermann, Lorett, and Turner are farmers. And, correspondingly, to prove that these three men have no practical or even theoretical knowledge of agriculture is not to refute or to weaken

It is to classes, and to communities as dominated by this or that class, and not to individuals severally, that we can safely and surely apply the law that economic conditions and needs determine political, social, and moral ideas and sentiments. There are large capitalists who are intelligent and sincere Socialists. Yet we can never expect the capitalist class to favor Socialism. No one doubts that a farmer may be a good Socialist, or that some farmers may be and are better Socialists than some workingmen. It does not at all follow that an agricultural community is as good a field for the growth of the Socialist movement as an industrial community. There are some who hold this view, but certainly the experience of the past does not justify it and it is not mafe to discount the experience of the future

Space forbids us to print the many letters which have come to us from omrades censuring what seems to them and to us the high-handed action of the National Committee in the headquarters affair. Those who have written us on this subject will please consider that we have but a limited number of columns weekly and that many important matters press for our attention.

We observe that Rishop Onigley of Buffalo, who has been brought to Chicago to belp in the capitalist city campaign, is informing the people that he has no querrel with the S. L. P. but that the Social Democratic Party-or ighet Party, as it is called in mos who strike at the foundations of It's erty and justice. We congrutulate the 'smashers' on their new friend. They are welrome to him. We do not want his approval and de not expect it.

AS TO HEADQUARTERS.

National Secretary Mailly transmit resolution and statement adopted by members forming a majority of

"Whereas, The impression has been rum is opposed to submitting the queion of locating the new headquarters

to the party membership; and "Whereas, The Seattle 'Socialist' has even declared that the Quorum is

"Whereas the impression prevails that the present national Quorum is composed mainly of farmers;
"Resolved, That we repudiate the charge of hairs ownered in a new control of the control charge of being opposed to a referen dum on headquarters as unfounded

and unjust; and "That we rese "That we resent the imputation of the Scattle 'Socialist'; and "That we hereby make known our

ation and class affiliation ERNEST UNTERMANN, journal "SAM'L LOVETT, traveling sales man and former member of Typo-graphical Union.

"GEORGE H. TURNER, have always been a victim of capitalist exloitation and always worked for

A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull alitogether—to make the Daily Globe Feir an unper-

TRUCE NOT PEACE

By Horace Traubel,

ask what wages have to do with the holier interests of the soul. True. What have they? And if

wealth bas nothing to do with happi

men can get along quite as well with

out wealth so with it, why do you fight tooth and nail to confirm your

It may not be true that the people

who make the beautiful things of the world should have the privilege of using them. But it just as certainly

is not true that those who do nothing to produce these articles of beauty should powers them. It may be bet-ter to give than to receive. But the

receiver is much too little and to re

receiver of a few things like this. W.

age reminding him that it is better to give ten dollars to the man who has

sorked hard for them than to receive

one dollar for labor that has not been

performed. We are reminding him by

that enough tens make a hundred. We

are reminding him that ten may be frace but that it takes the full one

Now I hear you ask, what is to be

obme of you when the one hundred thes to the others. We have thought

that all out. We have not forgotten you. We will always keep a warm herth for you among "the othern." You are not to be cast off. You are to

be taken care of. Your minor classes

are all to be assorbed in the one class. We are going to do better by you than

found no most in us you throw us on

in the road. You consigned us to humiliation and starvation. But there

s to be no outside in our philosophy.

you refused to do for others. Or, rather, you will find that done for you

which under your barbarous system no

man found it possible to do for an

You take up your slate and convinc

yourself that the hundred per cent

crowth you out. It crowds you out of a place in which you do not belong.

But in crowding you out of that place

it leaves you where tife can be lived on more generous terms, You shudder when I speak of truce.

Truce reminus you of battles fought

and lattles to come. Yet there are worse things than truce. Apathy is

worse than truce. Your peace is worse

than our truce. I do not my truce is

thing. But truce is only the apology.

per cent, virtuous. We ask each other to be virtuous. We do not always ex-

pect the hundred per cent. But the

hundred is what we are working to

If you come at me intending som

assault and I protest, how would it sound for you to say: "I will purify ten per cent, of my motive. But the

other ninety per cent, you will have to

take in the nock?" I suppose I would

after you have with your peraicious ninety per cent, fist wrecked ninety

It is in such temper that the ten per

cents are accepted by the hundred

The tens are sore from head to foot. But their sores are holy. The tens see

nothing, hear nothing, but the hundred

Barr

qualify my joy, however.

the best you can do, all right."

We do not ask each other to be to

You will find that done for you which

ndred to make peace.

you thave done by un.

We are out reminding the

ness, virtue and souls why de insist upon appropriating it all?

I have a word to say to you, you wages have to do with virtue. You who are the masters and gentlemen.

Our to-day's yes is not an eternal yes. Our to-day's yes is for to-day. To morrow will demand its own yes. We struck. We asked for more wages and less time. You said no. And so we had to fight you for it. We fought. We won. You had to give us ten per cent. You were forced to acquience on eight hours. Now we are

at work again. Now we are described as being at peace. Do not deceive yourself. This is not peace. This is truce.

Any per cent, under one hundred per cent. is truce. One hundred per cent, alone is peace.

We have started out on a long jour ney. Some of our men, some of you call it a campaign. Anyway, it is a long journey. We have got to stop now and then for rest. These stops are truce. Five per cent. is truce. The five pur cent grab is not as good as the tan per cent.-grub. But it is good enough to keep body and soul together. We take what we can get. We compromise. We concrede. We admit. We keep ourselves in good humor. But while our bellies are fixed on the truce our souls are fixed on the peace.

Peace is far ahead. We see it but dimly. But we see it. When the eves of the first was at the eyes of the spirit take it up, it shines brighter than any sum. It seems more like miracle than any dream. But it is there. We are sodden. We go home tired at night. But we see the beacon. It is way off. Lors of us will go wrecked up the shore before the goal is reached. But what of that? The carrifice is worth while. Nobody will to because he is afraid to go. Nobedy vill go because he is saxious to go. Men will go because the light is there. They will go to the light as they go to their meals. Yes, as they go to their sleep. More than that: as they wake up when morning comes again. That is why they will arrive. If the struggle could be lost because men were timid or even because they were perole it would not be lost or won

Once off on the road we will not re-treat. We may occasionally go back. But going back is not retreat. Policy may persuade us back. We are often most dangerous when we go back. Back there is fresh resolution. Back there we counsel together out of your sight and hearing and prepare for a l'eace is the deed.

greater advance.
We are not led astray by false signs Then per cent. does not dissuade. It does not deceive. We have eyes to see through every ten per cent. other ten. And then we see through all the tens to the hundred.

The hundred is the goal. We go hungry and thirsty for the hundred.

We die for the hundred. You find us

all along your highways starved and Do you go to bed at night confident that rot is defeat? You left the deseried sorpes on the road. But the idea is going on. Do you think my physical eyes are feasted on the light

there beyond in the far abend? If left to my physical upon I should have lost my way long ago. It is the idea that sees. It is the idea that truce and peace may come to terms. is the idea that give truce for truce hu inaists on the final gage. The final gage is peace. Peace is one hundred

per cent.

This is all very vulgar. It seems just as if I held a scale before you weighing beliles. And you are spiritual. You ask what wages have to

THE MACHINE'S PROTEST.

towards which they journey. Any per cent. under one hundred per cent. is truce. One hundred per cent. alone is twace STEP-AT-A-TIME SOCIALISM.

We cannot reach good govern

rt t'arriy as

To which the "Workers' Tri-City

lazette" aptly replies: "That's the

Democratic program, but it cannot

the Populist Party, because the Social-

gram. Public ownership in spots is like patching some of the holes in a

mill dam and leaving some of the

Socialism; the trouble with it is that the capitalist leaks in the public reser

voir make as unch-progress as the people do. As fast as one hole is stopped up another hole is either forced through the gratem of patches

or more water is fereed through the

will either corner and raise the price of some other public necessity or raise

necessities already cornered, and the average worker or producer will find himself exploited as much as he has

been under public ownership of pos-

offices and a number of other things. Why not drive all the discase germs out of the blood at once? Is it a good

thing for a doctor to make a patien

duly part well and then come back continually with more prescriptions? It may be a good thing for the doctor,

A CAPITALIST CARAPU.

The capitalist press is circulating a story to the effect that the strikes in

the coal mines of British Columbia an

fomested by the Copper Trust through "subsidized labor agitators" in the Western Federation of Miners in order to cut off the coal and coke

supply from the British Columbia cop-per mines which do not belong to the Copper Trust. Workingmen who know how strikes occur, how union officers

are generally opposed to them and wil declare a strike only when required to do so by the raids and file, will realise

the ridiculement of the story and will readily guess the animus behind it—the dastre to create prejudice be-tween the labor organizations of the East and the Worf.

but not for the patient."

holes left open; that is, the car

holes slone. This may be 'pro

ists know the futility of such a per

ment at a single jump."

Said the great machine of iron and A correspondent of the "Velmake ndependent" says: "We should organ-te a progressive Socialist Party, not "Lo, I am a creature meant for goo erimiant ciutch of godiene o enforce the Socialist program in a mp, but to take up the most popular postg.

Has ninde me a monster that scatter And Thut and Bunger wherever I go. I would lift mea's burdens and lighter

their wos; I would give them leisure to laugh in

If owned by the People, the whole Should learn my purpose and kno

worth. would close the chasm that yawns in

"Twixt uncarned riches and Ill-paid as would hunger, and no man

To fill the purse of an idle neighbor And each man would know when his work was done, Were I shared by the Many-not: owned by One. the prices still higher on those public

"I am forced by the few with their greed for gain
To forge for the many new fetters of

Yet this is my purpose, and ever will

To set the slaves of the workshop free God basten the day when, overjoyed That demerate host of the uncomplored hall hear my message and under And hall me friend in an opulent

land." — Itha Whooler Wilcox.

BRORE SARPERTERS' DEMANDS.

The Bronz-Borough District Council f the Brotherhood of Corpenturs has ecided that on and after May 4, \$4 shall be the minimum wages for a day of eight hours in the Break and \$2.76 in Mount Vernos, Broakville, Tuchahoe, and other outlying districts, wages to be paid weekly not later than intenday mean and working beams to be between 8 s. m. and 8 p. m.; no work to be done Saturday afternoon; sunday and holiday work to be paid double; and only one apprentice to be allowed for every ten mechanics. These demands do not apply to mun working in mills.

SOCIALISM IN MAINE.

Authory Compelled Attention the Fuel Quastion.

The following communication from ortiand, Me., should have appeared in last week's issue but was inadvertently delayed.-ED.]

Although the Socialists in Main have the most conservative of material to deal with, the progress which the evement is making in this state be gins at last to make somewhat of a showing. There has been a marked increase in the number of local organirations since the first of January and the work of forcing the master class to consider our demands begins to give

Several of the cities have taken a determined stand on the question of municipal fuel yards and have forced ome recognition from the city govern meuts, Banger, Bath, Lewist Auburn, Portland, South Portland Saco and Skowhegan make the ques tion of municipal water works and fuel yards the principal planks of their city atforms. Here in Portland, the pressure of the

claist demand, backed by publisentiment, has compelled the city gov-ernment to vote to establish a city wood yard and also to appoint two ommittees, one from the city govern pent and one from the citis ment and one from the citizens to in vestigate the question of municipal coal yards, and it is said that members of the citizen committee have signed our petitions favorable to the establishment of municipal wood yards and public ownership of the coal

Unite Masschusetts, having D representative in the Legislature present and further our interests, we are obliged to push and poke that inte, the pushing and poking has verged on the border of strenuosity. We have circulated through this state petitions both for municipal coal and wood varies and also for the public hip of the local mines. And through the good will of a liberal-minded Democrat of the House, we were able to get our bills introduced and referred to the respective commit

Although our time for working the petitions was somewhat restricted, having only about four weeks at our disposal, the comrades succeeded in getting more than 5,000 signatures of tizens to lack up our claims.

in addition to these signatures, we rise obtained the endorsement of he of all the labor organizations in the white, us well as numerous letters from various sections most emphatically en dorsing the ideas of municipal owner ship. Armed with this array of doe uments a delegation of the comrades from various parts of the state west last week to the Legislature at Augmets to attend a bearing given our bill by the Committee on the Judiciary When Comrade Fox of Portina opened the testimour, the committee scened cold, cynical, even hostile in its attitude. But before he got through his address, the expression changed to one of surprised attention. He deearthed what seemed to be a con-spiracy among the local coal dealers advance the price of coal in the hour of the people's extremity. green book, which made quite a sen ution. It was the constitution of the Mnine State Conl Denlers' Association formed in November, 1902. He the cited the fact that the advance in the price of coal among the large local dealers of Portland immediately fol-lowed the formation of this associa-

At this point the cold indifference of the committee thawed into a warm interest and they asked to inspect the little "knocker" and curiously handled

its pages.

The whole testimony was evidential rather different from what the committee had been accustomed to. Here was r body of laboring men, without any intermediary, not appealing for but demanding, their rights. When Comrade Walsh of Portland gently but firmly informed them that the laboring man did not want charity and refused to become a pauper, because he knes other way of getting what he anted—that committee had a look on their faces that was decidedly interest

ing to the Socialists present At the conclusion of our testimony, when the chairman saked if there was anyone who was opposed to the bill, of the Portland coal draiers had been in the room through the hearing and remained silent until invited by one of the members of the committee something on the subject. And when he attempted to defend himself, he made such a "bad break" by intimating that he would explain his position to the committee later on (the inference being in private session) that the conmittee "jumped" on him at once and

This left the entire field to ourselve

and the bill was tabled for executive Later on, in the afterpoon, we learned that our bill had been assigned to a special committee and since then it has been rumored that it will be passed unanimously by the committee In face of the ndverse decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, regarding municipal fuel yards, this eems almost too much to hope for But we find that our legislators are get ting their "ear to the ground" now-a days and there is nothing like the och of the trump of the people to start nex thought vibrations in their brain cells To-day, at Augusta, the mention of in-line organization and Socialism commands an attention little known two C. A. P.

CHILD-LABOR BILL KILLED.

The upper house of the Kansas Legislature last week killed the childinher bill, which provided that no boy or girl under twelve years of ago ald be employed in any factory shop, or mine. Children are cheep in Kannas — and elsewhere — wherever apitaliam reigns. Next election wit andoubtedly put in more Socialia egislators and we shall then begin to ar a different story.

What have YOU done to advertise the Daily Globe Fair?

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Collins Leaves Pittsburg for the Anthracite Field-Long to Debate Professor Keisey of University-Beneral Socialist Activity.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.-The

State Committee held its regular meeting, with Franklin Stick in the chair. Encouraging communications were recalved from all over the state, telling of the increasing membership and spreading organization. Comrade Collins has succeeded in clearing the situation in Greater Pittsburg and placing the movement on a solid basis. He will now transfer his operations to the authracite coal fields of the state. Comrade Collins recently spoke at large meetings in Bilvis, Charlerol and Kit tanning. At Alteona he addressed an entdoor meeting of nine hundred per sons, including a number of miners holding their state convention in that

city.

Local Darby has been pushing the campaign with vigor during the winter, holding debates every Sunday after-noon in the largest ball of the town. The debate next Sunday will be be-tween Prof. Kelsey, of the University of Pennsylvania, and and Fred W Long, on "The Practicability of Social-

Shoffield, in Warren County, has just sent in a request for necessary blanks and information for organizing a local. About forty of the workers living in that industrial center, who have been join the organization. The application will be attended to without delay

and good work will be expected from

Local Greater Pittsburg sent in a communication presenting a unanimous endorsement of the attitude of the State Committee regarding the conference recently held in Philadelphia by the "anti" S. L. P. An unsigned con-tribution was received, purporting to emanate from the German Branch of Local Philadelphia. The State Committee decided to send it to the German Branch for verification.

The committee on the coal strike propaganda fund made a final report. Owing to the heavy expense involved in printing an itemized account of its actions, the State Committee de-l not to do so. The books and papers will be held open for inspection, however, and all those was so are invited to look them over.

J. C. F. however, and all those who wish to do

CHASE IN FLORIDA.

LONGWOOD, Pla., March 10.—The ecture tour of John C. Chase, ex-Mayor of Haverbill, is now complete as far as Florida is concerned. He filled fif-teen dates—three for labor unions and twelve for Socialists. Owing to the change of the National Secretary three dates were unfortunately left out. We regret this, as the movement in this state is in peed of all the effective 80cialitat speaking it can get. This tour was arranged by the National Labor Lecture Bureau, and has been very suc ressful. We are receiving reports from first party speaker of national repute that has been this far south. This

ouraged at our growth, yet we are like the capitalist class, always wanting

formed and a large increase of memtiers in the past two months, also in-quiries from other places. We are very much handleapped by lack of funds, yet will do our best to make Sonlism a power in this state

We expect to see a more for a state organiser take form soon.

W. R. H.

CAMPAIGN IN BUTTE.

BUTTE, Mont., March 10 .- Senator Clark's personal organ, the Butte uttering doleful waiis nowndays as the city election approaches and prospects of a great increase in the Socialist vote grow stronger and stronger. The comrades, naturally, are proud of Senator Clark's bostility and pleased with his unconcealed alarm. We take it as a strong testimonial to the Sectalist Party as the enemy of capitalist expluitation and misrule and the shameless corruption resulting bright and shining an Illustration

Our candidate for Mayor, P. A. Learny, is principal of the High School and J. W. Dale, our candidate for City Treasurer is at the head of of the graded schools; Michael Mc Cormick, a member and former president of the Butte Miners' Union, is our choice for Police Magistrate.

The capitalist politicians make a great deal of the fact that two of the ien on our city ticket are not manual orkers. Their game of course, is to ir up prejudice and suspicion if they stir up prejudice a an, but they will hardly succeed.

The School Board, surprised and shocked at seeing teachers joining hands with miners and mechanics against the capitalist class, has adopted a rule that any teacher or other employee in the school system who accepts a nomination for political office must resign his position. Their only regret is that they cannot make he rule retroactive.

LEMON WILL LECTURE. At the Manhattan Liberal Club, 220

East Fifteenth street, New York, on Friday evening, March 20, at 8 p. m., Contemp Lemon, associate editor of The Worker, will lecture on "The So-cialist View of the State, State Inter-ference and State Capitaliam." The Manhattan Liberal Club, which was founded by Horace threcley in 1860, is an organization for the attainment and diffusion of information on scientific, social, political, and religious subjects, and for comparison of views by means of lectures and discussions, admission being free to all. The lecturer's treat-ment of the subject on this occasion will be somewhat more comprehensive than his recent talks upon the same theme before various Socialist clubs, and, an all schools of thought are reprecented in the mombership of the Manhattan Liberal Club, a lively discussion may be anticipated.

Our & Esteemed Contemporaries BBB (and OTHERS) BBB

Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

Courts that promulgate such a mon-strous doctrine as that of Judge Adams in the Walmah case and this is what it is, stripped of all disguiseare simply firting with the deluge and inviting a revolution. There is no inviting a revolution. There is no more dangerous tendency in American life than this trend among the federal

Toledo Evening News.

The most bitter opponents of So-cialism are those who know nothing whatever of it. Freeent industrial conditions are not wholly estisfactory. viewed from any point of view. The trouble is plainly not with production but distribution. The Socialist holds that there is enough for everybody, that only the exploitation of common needs for individual advantage causes the congestion and scarcity which so ciety suffers from. The Socialist has a remedy for this state of affairs. No other school of political economy has any auggestions to make except to les the present disease run its course. You may never agree with the doctrine of Socialism but you are certain to have your thoughts profitably stimu lated and your scope of information considerably broadened if you take the pains to look into the matter

Boston Globe.

In spite of all efforts, the Socialists of Europe continue to gain seats at every election, and in one country af-ter another the leaders of the old parties are getting together to propose measures for warding off the Socialist

As in this country, the chief hope of the Socialists is in a split in the old parties. There are loss of parties uny-way, but where they can find a fend they are quick to insert a Modalist wedge, and ther are always solid in

their sims and pull together.

A union of the old parties is now being effected in all parts of Germany. with a view to heading off the dread enemy and holding the present ratio of power in the Reichstag. The coming elections will be virtually a contest

of the Socialists on one side and all the other parties on the other.

The political events of the last two years have caused the conservative elements of Germany much alarm. The Socialists have recently gained largely over their vote of 2,300,000 in 1839 Their leaders are expecting a gain of from 15 to 50 seats at the next elec-tion, though the widespread determi-

what moderate their expectations And what is feeding Socialism in Europe? It is the riotous expenditure for war in time of peace; the extravagunce of parliaments, and the arro the same causes that are feeding Socialism in the United States. The pee-

nation of the old parties may some

ple are on the move.

Mayor Johnson is a Democrat, aut that's ail. He says if he had no campaign on his hands he would go to Cin-cinuati and assist Mr. Ingalis, the Democratic candidate, in his mayoralty race. If elected, Inguite will be come the gubernatorial numinee in the President, Mayor Johnson says Boss Cox, who will oppose Ingalis, is a corruptionist. That may be true. But who furnishes Cox with boodie? The corporations! And who is Ingails! President of the Big Four Railway and the Vandarbilt-Morgan representa-tive of the Middle West-a corporationist from the top of his head to the soles of his feet and a bitter opponent of Bryanism and Johnsonism. Cox and bosses like him are simply the tools of Vanderbilt-Morgan-Ingalis people, and the Cincinnati contest will simply be a sham battle. But, like simply be a sham battle. But, like Mayor Johnson, we are giad that ingalls is the Democratic nominee. It proves once more that the Democratic party is owned and controlled by the corporations, and that workingmen have no more to expect from that

party than the Repul

During the coal strike fast fail, top Pennsylvania militia was called out to protect non-union miners from assaults by strikers. The mon-union miners were anxious to work, so it was room sented, but were prevented from doing so by the wicked strikers. Thereupon a great sigh of sympathy west forth over the land-sympathy for those industrious miners who really wanted to work for their good employers but dared not because the naughty strikers threatened them with personal injury. Now for the sequel. News dispatches of last week from New York tell of lawsuits begun by twenty-two Italian Inhorers against the Pennsylvania Coni Company and the Eric Railroad Company in which the plaintiffs assert that they were foreibly transported from New York City to the mines and there imprisoned in the mines and forced to work in the places of the strikers. They further assert that when they were taken into the mines they were not allowed to leave, but were compelled to work in the pockets against their will, and that their protests were their will, and that their protests were not listened to whea they demanded to be set free. It would seem that the utitie was used to protect non-union men against the wrong persons

INTERFERENCE FROM OUTSIDERS. A syndicate of English capitalists

has got options on 30,000 acres of nois soft-coal lands, now controlled by baif-a-dosen small corporations, the deal including also 500 miners' "dwel-lings," 200 town lots, and four stores. The Pennsylvania "operators" objected mightily to outsiders—that is, the United Mine Workers—interfering in their dealings with their employees and telling them how to run their busi ness. How can the lilinois miners register a protest against outsiders— foreigners, indeed, wholly unsecquainted with the spirit of our institu tions—interfering in their work and triling them when and how and on what terms they may dig coal? Only in one way-by voting for Socialism.

BUY UNION MADE CORDS

PARTY NOTES.

Secretary Thomas Beresford of the California State Committee has issued a circular letter urging that the Na-tional Committee arrange a course of some in Mocialism, on the ground that the Milis lessons are not scientific Comrade Beresford charges that Comthe movement," that he has an incomof about \$15,000 a year in fees for tuition, lecturing, etc., and that he uses his pupils to maintain a meddlesome control in the party. He charges that Mills was at, the bottom of troubles in San Francisco and that his school, while located there, was "use as a means to cancus and plot."

Worker has on hand a quantity "dig up cards," a supply of which will be sent to any local or branch officers who signify their willingness to use them. These are cards advertising The Worker and having on the back a blank for writing in name and address of subscribers. They are to be used at public meetings, one being put in each seat before the meeting begins. The chairman should call the attention tee should be stationed at the door to receive cards and money from those wish to become subscribers. If your local is holding lectures or etings, write for a supply of these cards and make use of them.

Inquiries for information on organi gation were received at national head-quarters the past week from states so far apart as Arizona, Florida, Nebreaks. New Hampshire, Tenuessee Virginia, Wyoming, Massachusetts, Texas, West Virginia, Louisiaua, Vermont and the Indian Territory.

The Omaha "World-Herald." Bryan's leading daily in Nebraska, is troubled about the Socialist Party. In a editorial the World-Hernow a factor to be reckoned with,' and that the only solution for the Democracy is in retaining Bryan's leadership. All of which is an admission that the Democratic party will soon be as dead

A charter has been granted to a local in Washington, D. C., which starts out with twenty-eight members.

The new platforms are ready, \$1.00 per thousand. Locals in organized mentes should order from state secre-Taries, and locals elsewhere direct from

whe national headquarters will cowith the Nebraska State Com mittee in promoting State Secretary Morgan's organizing tour of that state. Moragu will make a special effort to firmly establish the dues stamp system.

George E. Boomer will make a short tour of Idaho in the Interest of the or-ganization, the national headquarters co-operating upon his expenses. Boomer Las snoken in Kentucky, Chicago, Committee meeting, and reports prog-

John W. Slayton, Socialist Councilman and business agent of the Trades and Labor Assembly of New Castle. Pa., will make a three months' lecture tour of Pennsylvania Ohio, Indiana, nain, and Missouri and Virginia. the direction of national headquarters The tour opens at Pittsburg, April 1

John C. Chase fills dates in Louisian: an follows: March 20, Covington: 21, Clinton: 23. Lake Charles: 24 New Or. leans. He begins a two weeks' stay in Arknussa at Plue Bluff, on March 20, and Little Rock, March 27. He will visit the various Arkansas locals and facilitate the formation of a state or-

Comrade Costley, Organizer of Lo en ian Francisco, writes national head-quarters that "Fusion here is dead and buried. We are building up rapidly angin, and will soon have a member ahip of four hundred in good standing, and expect to make it a thousand beee next fall election. An organi tion boom is on all over California.

In view of Enrico Ferri's pr visit to this country next fall the na tional headquarters would like to hear from the various cities where French and Italian comrades are located, relative to the arrangements of meetings for Ferri. By this means the national officials will be able to estimate just what responsibility to assume for Comrade Ferri's tour. It should be easy to arrange for meetings in the larger cit-les. Address the National Secretary, Omaha, Neb., as soon as possible.

Local Brockton Mass, holds a great fair, April 27 to May 2. A good sucbor Union is co-operating with a union label exhibit. Ponations and prices will gladly be received and put to good use. Address F. J. Berke, 75 Prospect street, Brockton. The proceeds of the fair go for Socialist propaganda.

The Italian Socialists of New Haven Conn., have organized a branch for Conn., have organized at propaganda carrying on the Socialist propaganda tellan workingmen. Anthony among Italian workingmen, Anthony Rebucel is Organiser, M. N. Virgano Corresponding Secretary, and G. Gherardi delegate to the State Committee

In Kenrney, N. J., at the Socialist b-House, 256 Kearney avenue, on Sunday evening, March 22, Courtenay

All readers of The Worker in Eliza meeting to organize an American branch of the Socialist Party, which

communicate with the Secretary of the County Committee, Paul Ko Inckson avenue, Elizabeth.

"We had Comrade Collins with us for two evenings, March 7 and 8," writes Comrade Altman of the little town of Elderton, Pa., "and in spite of mud and rain the meetings were de-cidedly successful and ensure the orcidedly successful and ensure the organization of a local here in the near

The Socialist Party of Luserne

County, Pa., has adopted a new constitution, which will go into effect April 1. Under its provisions any Socialist residing in a city, borough or township where no organization exists may be come a member-at-large of the county organization by filing his application and paying 25 cents per mouth dues to the County Treasurer, Comrade Fred Schade, Sr., 487 South Grant street, Wilkes Barre. It is hoped that every unattached Socialist will take advantage of this opportunity to become an active duce-paying member of the party organization. It is not only a privilege, but also his duty, for every Nocialist to do his share in support of ists any excuse for not doing so. constitution provides for a county committee, to manage the county affairs of the party, to be composed of three delegates from each city, borough and township organization, and the mem-bers-at-large. It is recommended that the affiliated organizations send their principal officers as delegates, if possi-ble, for the sake of facilitating and sysemntising the work of the party. County Committee will meet at headquarters on the first Tuesday evening of each month, at 8 o'clock. Each member-at-large will be entitled to a voice and a vote; each delegate will have one third as many votes as there are mem-hers in good standing in the organization he represents. For the purpose of cold by the county treasurer to the lo cals for afteen cents each, ave cents of which goes to the National Commit five cents to the State Committee, and five cents cents to the county treas ury. Amendments to the constitution may be made at any time through the referendum, upon the initiative of one fifth of the members of the County mittee present at any regular meet

Eather McGrady swaks at Kohomo Ind., March 10; Terre Haute, 22; Mount Vernon, 23; Evansville, 24; Jacksonville, Ill., 25; Chicago, 26; South Chi-27: Williamston, Mich. 28: Conment, Ohio, 20; Buffalo, N. Y., 30,

solid, suistantial growth of the organ-

ization is looked forward to, and the co-

operation and support of every thorough Socialist in the county is ex-

The municipal campaigns in Ohio are progressing nicely and present indica-tions point to a general increase in the vole. Twenty-eight cities and towns have nominated tickets and are pushing the propaganda for Socialism.—Locais Cincinnati, Dayton, Toledo and Cleveland have engaged paid organizers who are devoting all their time to the work of organization and propa-guida.—A short tour in the cities having municipal tickets in the field is being arranged for Harry C. Thompson.— Several new locals are in process of formation in Ohio, and it is expected that the organization will grow rapidly during the spring and summer. New branches are being formed every week in the larger cities.-A continuous circuit of dates for summer agitation is being arranged in Obio for the summer and it is expected that an open air speaker will be sent over this circuit every two weeks during the outire

Local Toledo is vigorously insisting that the party pay its debts, that mainries of secretaries and organizers who give their whole time to the par-ty's service be paid punctually, and in general, that the unancial affairs of the organization be managed in a less alipshod way than is often the case. Local Toledo is quite right. Debts have to be paid some time, and it is better to keep out of debt, to raise money as we go, than to go cheerfully and careleasly along and then find our selves at a critical time burdened with liabilities galore and scenty assets. It costs measy to do the party work and a reasonable consideration of money matters should not in the least damp the idealistic enthusiasm of the com-

If we can judge by the number of meetings held, the quantity of litera-ture distributed, and the local camnaign fund, the Socialist city campaign in Chicago must be a het one, with promise of good results at the polis.

A state convention of the Socialist Party of Kentucky is called to meet in Liberty Hall, 645 Main street, Coving ton, on March 22, at 9 A. M., for the purpose of nominating a state ticket and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it.

Leon Greenhaum, until recently Na tional Secretary of the party, has ten-dered to Local St. Louis his resigna-tion from party membership. His rea-son is that he does not believe in the corrections of the policy of the party in its relation to trade unions. In his letter of resignation, referring to the resolutious adopted by the National

Committee, he says:
"At the time that the Committee
passed these resolutions I believed
that they acted in conformity with the majority sentiment and tendencies of the Socialist Party, and my view is now confirmed by the general acquiescence of the members. The above de-clared expressions of the National Committee have therefore become to all intents and purposes a part of the organic principles and laws of the So-cialist Party and I believe it to be my duty as a Socialist to either accept the decision in good faith or sever my

"It is my conviction that the policies of the National Committee above queted are not based on an actual un-derstanding of the facts as pertaining will be held at Columbia Turn Hall, to the present development of Union 1005 Elizabeth avenue, up-stairs, Sunday, March 22, 2:30 F. M.—All sympathiners in Union County who are not additioned with the party are invited to the party); that the Countition of the party are invited to

official expressions are not only very but remarkable for thei of faith in and respect for the intelli-gence and integrity of the general labor movement; that the said policies are in violation of the letter and spirit of the national platform of the Social-ist Party; and utterly conflict with the principles, and are at variance with the bistoric development of the inter-

tional Socialist movement.
"Believing that the Committee's declarations of policy indicate a defective and erroneous conception of e class struggle as now developing the United States, and finding is incompatible and impossible as a So-cialist to accept said policies in the true interests of the wage-working class, I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the Socialist Party."

The Michigan State Committee wants wenty or more competent speakers for work on Michigan circuits next sum outdoor or hall meetings, as locs comrades may arrange. All expenses will be paid, but no salaries guaranteed. Speakers about enroil at once with Secretary John A. C. Mentou, Flint, Mich. Locals desiring to be placed on the circuit, write without delay to Organizer C. J. Lamb, Dryden, Mich., for full particulars.

Socialists have nominated local tickets in Denver, Telluride, Ouray. Aspen, and other Colorado cities. A large increase of the vote is expected.

"We think The Worker is the bes Socialist paper in the country," write Courade Heicker of Peckskill, in sent ing a list of trial subscriptions. like its attitude on the question of 'ne fusion or compromise' and also its at-titude toward the trade unions. We believe every local in the state should adopt the plan Local Peckskill is following-put the dues high enough to allow the local to subscribe for every Our dnes are 20 cents month. In this way each member gets The Worker and it is an educator on the right way."

In accordance with the decision of a general vote, as announced in The Worker some time ago, District No. 15 of the International Association of Machinists has organized a Political Education Committee, composed of delegates from the several lodges, with Comrade Haight as secretary, whose duty is to procure speakers and arrange lectures on Socialism and kindred subjects before the various iodges. Sol Fieldman and F. P. O'Hare have been thated as lecturers so far. Commide Fieldman has not been able to speak yet for the machin ists because of previous engagements. but Comrade O'Hare spoke for Lodge No. 405 last week. He was enthustastically received and the delegate was instructed to get him to speak again on April 10 lf possible. This lodge gives the second Friday of each nonth to these lectures and discussion meetings. A large number of copies of Lee's "Labor Politics and Socialist Politics" and other pamphiets were sold at this meeting.

The concert and bail of the Young People's Social Democratic Club of Yorkville last Saturday was a great necess, the only drawback being that the hall was not big enough for the crowd. The Dramatic and Musical Sections of the W. K. A. ansisted, the former giving the one-act play, "Papa hat's criaubt. Other numbers on the program were: An acrobatic perform-ance by Measrs. Fransech, Schmidt. and Casley of the Bethany Athletic Club; a recitation by eight-year-old Miss Fanny Lens and a violin solo by Eddie Lens; sither solo by Albert Morgenstern.-The club at its last meeting propriated \$10 for the Globe Fair-\$5 as a cash donation and \$5 for a present, Misses Dahme, Friedl, and Holl being chosen as a committee to select the present. This organization is showing a lively interest in the Fair and other party work. Meetings are held every Thursday evening at the Clubhouse, 206 East Eighty-sixth

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

At the last meeting of the General Committee of Local New York, S. D. P., held at the Labor Lyceum on March 14, James G. Kanely was in the

Henry Weinberger and William Ciars were sented as delegates from the 35th A. D., Branch 1, and B. Alioman from the 13th A. D. Fifteen new members were admitted to the party. A motion providing that in future no applicant be admitted until passed upon in the district in which he re-sides was carried.

The resignation of J. R. Anderson from the City Executive Committee was accepted.

A communication from the Direct Legislation League in regard to As embly Bill No. 541 was laid upon the

The resignation of I. Phillips from the Grievance Committee was accepted in order that charges against
him based on accusations by Comrade
Smalsbach might be considered.
A recommendation from the City

Executive Committee to divide the 18th and 20th A. D. into separate districts and unite 6th, 10th, 14th, 16th, and 18th A; D. into an agitation district was concurred in. It was decided to cancel the date for

e party picnic and co-operate with e "Volkszeitung" which will hold one at Ulmer Park. one at Ulmer Park.

A recommendation of the City Exceutive that a committee be elected to
ask that five per cent. of the proceeds
of the Daily Globe Fair go to the party

was voted down.

It was decided that a special leaflet be printed for distribution among the elevated railroad men,

A recommendation of the City Excutive Committee that the vote on important questions in the General Committee should be by ballot was The May Day Conference was unged

to hold a parade and mass meeting and Paulitsch, Philips and Reichen-thal were elected as a committee to inthal were elected as a committee to in-vite the C. F. U. to co-operate.

Courtenay Lemon was elected to represent New York County as the State Committee and Commiss Boulin was nominated to fill the vacancy caused by resignation of Counted Hautername.

A recommendation of the Finance

Father McGrady and charge admis Comrade Wilking offered to be on each to payment of the debts of the local, and upon similar offers by several other comrades, the matter was put in the hands of the Finance Com-

Comrade Spargo presented his plan for a series of lessons on Socialism to be prepared by a committee consist ing of Comrades Sparge, Slobodia, Lee, Lemon and Hillquit and was asked to proceed with the work. Comrade Edlin was elected to the

City Executive Committee and Comrade Martin to the Grievance Committee to fill vacancies caused by resigna-tions of Comrades Anderson and Phil-It was moved and carried that Local New York requests the National Sec-retary to send out referendum on

headquarters question in the form

mentioned by Comrade Untermann in letter to The Worker. Consideration of a communication from the Yorkville Agitation Committee, advising that the office of Organ-izer be abolished was made a special order of business for the next meeting, which will be held on Saturday evening, March 21, instead of March 28, so

KINGS COUNTY COMMITTEE:

At the last meeting of the Kings County Committee ,a communication was received from the Brooklyn Federation of Labor stating that the proprietors of Luna Park, Coney Island, were making extensive alterations with non-union labor and requesting the committee to write them a strong letter demanding that they employ union labor only. The secretary was instructed to write accordingly. In reply to a communication received from the International Bakers and Con ers' l'nion, cailing attention to the boycott placed upon the products of the bakery firms of Friedmann's Son and Royal Bread Co., Brooklyn, because of the attempt to disrupt the journey men's organization, the secretary was instructed to notify the Bakers and Democratic Party will de all in its power to belp them and give then financial aid if possible. A communi cation was received from the State Committee calling upon the Local to nominate a candidate to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Comrade Bewerman was referred to the branches. A committee from the International Association of Machinists appeared to protest against the admission to membership in the party of Union because of his refusal to pay strike assessments and threat to scal It was decided that he be informe that when he becomes a member of his union he will be admitted to member-

ship in the party.
The May Day Committe reported the that Committee Herron has accepted the invitation to speak at the May Liny cel

utive Committee provoked considerable discussion, more especially the clause which provides that "the corresponding and financial secretary shall also be or-ganizer of Local New York." The ephilon was freely expressed that if this clause become operative it would bring us back to the position which we occupied before Kings County became a separate local. As the clause stood sefore this change was made it stipulated that no officer of the City Executive Committee shall be an officer in any local. The Brooklyn members of committee were not present when this change was made, and while this was their own fault, yet the opinion was unsulmons that so radical a change ought not to be unde without affording an opportunity for much wider dis-cussion. It was finally decided that the members of the City Executive Committee of Local Kiness County by instructed to call for a special meeting of the City-Executive Committee to revice the by-laws and if necessary to submit a minority report. It was also decided that in the report to The Worker and "Volkszeitung" we protest

against the two objectionable clauses. Dr. Clark was then given the floon behalf of the "Socialist Bulletin. the monthly paper published by the Socialist Club. He amerted that the Socialist Club. He america trace and branches are not reporting their meetings nor giving the paper proper support. The advertising which was determined to any expenses has not come up to expectations. Dr. Clark desired the Kings County Committee to determine what should be done with the "Bulletin." As the hour was late

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POWER OF PARTY ORGANIZATION.

We assume, reader, that you are sin- | agreed plan, directing their forces to ercly desirous of advancing the cause & Socialism, that you understand its principles and hold to its ideals, and that you are willing to do your part basiening its triumph. If, then, do not yet belong to the organized Socialist Party, we assume that it is because you do not well know what the party organization is, what it does or how you could do better service to the cause by enrolling yourself in its

Every party, if it is to amount to anything, if it is to have any coherence and steadfastness of purpose and effectiveness of action, must have as organization of some sort.

It is the fushion with many of those whom we call "reformers"-that is people who are vaguely dissatisfied are negatively protesting against things a they are, but have not reached the positive and constructive stage-to decry party organizations or party "machines," as they prefer to call them. That is a characteristic part of their fatuity. It is very foolish. Experience proves its folly. Have you ever seen that unorganized "independ ent" Democratic or Republican voters however decent and sincere-accom plished anything? Say the Democratic party disgusts many of its followers .by its corruptness or its stupidity. What can the more honest and intelligent Democrats who are disgusted do as . unperential Independents? The most they have ever done is to stay away from the polls or spasmodically to vote the Republican ticket, "as a protest," thus putting in power, for a time, another machine in the place of the one of which they have tired, "turning the rascals out" to make room for other rascals indistinguishable from them except by the party label. The high-minded independent voter nobly imme from the frying-pan into the fire and, after an experience of a year or two, as nobly jumps back The devil that was exercised returns with seven others worse than himself, all greedier and more insolent than be

Experience compels even the indepandent voters of the old parties to realize this and, much as they hate party machines, they are forced, will they nill they, to form an "independent organization," to build a new machine to fight the old one. The new machine is, as a rule, very badly made, loose at the joints and deficient in motive power. Dissenting from their party, not in principle, but only on details of personality or method, the independents try to make a machine that will serve the same purposes in a little different way, and smash the old one; for fear it may escape from their control, they make it weak; and then they wonder that, instead of smashing, it goes to smash, and leaves them with the old choice of the deviand the deep sea, the frying-pan and the fire, their old capitalist party machine and the other capitalist party

Their error was not in making a new machine, but in purposely making it an imperfect copy of the old one. Had it beeff well made, it would have served the same evil purposes just as well as the old one: being hadly made, it serves the same evil purposes not so well: but being a copy, being built on the same capitalist principles, it cannot serve any but those evil purposes.

A machine, then, is necessary; a ma chine built for evil work will do evil work, well or ill, according as it is well or ili made: a machine built for good work will do good work, well or Ill, according as it is strongly or weakly constructed.

What is a capitalist party machine? Consider, for instance, such a splendid machine as Tammauy Hall, doing its infamous work with such wonderful efficiency. It is worth considering, Wise men learn from the devices of

Tammany is a body of some eight or ten thousand New York Democrats. which absolutely rules the hundreds of thousands of Democratic voters in the city, draws their platforms and determines whether or not the platforms shall be carried out, chooses the candidates, and dictates the distribution of patronage and spoils. It makes or breeks, at its will, the political reputations and careers of the greatest Demcratic leaders. The aspirant to politi cal honors, he he a never so wise, never so elegment-may, even though be be rich and famous-can seldom refuse to bow to Tammany's commands. The other hundreds of thousands of Democratic voters may take their choiceendorse Tammany's decisions or put the equally vicious but not equally efficient Republican machine in for a change. Tammany can afford to take the chances, nine times in ten.

Now why can Tammany do this? Not because Tammany's members are wise or eloquent or in any way able above the average; but because though rather below the average in ability, they are well organized. cause, instead of each working for Democratic success in his own way, in his own field, and at his own time, in which case they would often waste their efforts by duplicating part of the work and leaving other parts undone and even work sometimes at crosspurposes, they all work together on an

the spots where they are most needed soviding friction and following the line of least resistance. Tammany occasionally makes mistakes and semioccasionally pays for them; but in the long run Tammany knows what it

vote as Tainmany says, because they consider Tammany invincible. That is what comes of strong organization. But, perhaps you will say, seeing what a terrible thing this Tammany is, seeing how it misrules the Dem crats against their will and by iniquitons methods for its own iniquitous

purposes, surely we Socialists want

nothing of the sort in our movement

wants, knows how to get it, and does

get it. Nine Democrata out of ten in

New York hate Tammany; but they

surely we have nothing to hope and everything to fear from imitating it. That is a hasty conclusion. The outside Democrats have no will of their own; their will is Tammany's willonly they wish they were inside; they hone to be inside, if they behave well; that is why they hate Tammany and yet vote for it. And as for its iniquitous methods and purposes, they are precisely in accordance with the fundamental principles of the Democratic party-and the Republican party, toonamely, the principle of private profit, the right to get something for nothing If you can; and all that the outside Democrats complain of is that they can only smell the fleshpots, not dip

A Democratic organization must have iniquitous methods and purposes. Of course. So must a Republican or ganization. So must any capitalist organization. It does not follow that this is true of every organization or of every strong organization. The stronger an organization, the more completely will its action embody its fundamental principles. A strong organization founded on principles of parasitism will be a more perfect parasite than a weak one and will do more to perfect the system of parasitism. A strong organization founded on principles of justice and liberty and fraternity and equality will be juster and more democratic than a weak one and will do more to basten the realization of democratic buman ideals.

We do not want a Tammany Hall in the Socialist movement, indeed. But we do want an organization which, in accordance with the different principles of our party, will serve its purposes as well as Tammany serves those of the Democratic party. Certainly it must differ in many respects from Tammany; but it should not be inferior in coherence, in loyalty, in diecipline, in power of mobilizing and directing the efforts of its members for

You must understand, moreover that some such organization we are bound to have, whether we like it or not. If the openly recognized party organization is not strong enough to do its work, then unauthorized and perhaps more or less dangerous organizations-all the more dangerous as they are not authorized or recognizedwill spontaneously arise to meet the needs and opportunities of the time. It is for you, and each of you for himself, to say which we shall have a powerful and well disciplined and at the same time open and democratic party organization, or a system of cliques and coteries.

You, therefore—you individuallyhave a responsibility in this matter. You can do your share to make the Socialist Party stronger and more coherent, to conserve its energies and direct them rightly, to keep it democratic in its methods and true to its principles. Your place is in the party organization. Your duty there is to keep yourself informed on questions of party principle and party policy, to cast your vote according to the dictates of your conscience on such questribute according to your means to the expenses of the party, and in all ways co-ordinate your efforts with those your fellow Socialists, that we may achieve the greatest results with the

least waste of force. In this paper you will find a party directory. Make use of it and join the organization without delay. The party needs you and you need the party.

DUTCH STRIKE BILL

HELPS SOCIALISTS. The London "Times" reports that there is great popular excitement in Holland over the bill introduced by the government to make striking a penal offense. It is admitted that the government has gien a great advantage to the Socialists by this ultra-reactionary measure because the working people will turn to the Socialist Party in greater numbers than ever before to safeguard themselves against such a riveting of their economic claims.

CAPITALIST ECONOMY.

The last annual report of the American Woolen Company, or Woolen Trust, shows a state of prosperity highly gratifying to the capitalists coalinguly gratifying to the capitalists con-cerned. Comparing the year 1002 with 1001, the income from sales and other sources was \$715,045 greater in the lat-ter than in the former year; at the same time the total fearly costs and expenses were reduced \$434,265. This double result, President Ayer explains, was largely due to the introduction of improved machiners, which increased

AGITATION IN CONNECTICUT.

Proposed Anti-Labor Laws Rouse Workers to Thought.

Socialist Speakers Address Protest Mosting Hold by New Haven Trades Geuneil-Legislative Attack on Unions Shown as Part of Capitalist Policy-Must to Met on Political Field.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 15. Under the auspices of the Trades Council a mass meeting was held in Union Hall, Friday night, to protest against the reactionary legislation gainst the labor moven Legislature. Comrades J. W. Brown of Hartford and Frederick Grube of this city were the speakers. Their addresses made a deep impression, both speakers making a clear presenta tion of the facts, showing the bills now being pushed in this state to be but a part of a general concerted attempt of the capitalist class in this country and in Europe to crush the labor or ganizations that they cannot corrupt or mislead, and warning their heavers of the necessity of class-conscious and omising political action by the workers to overthrow capitalist class rule, as the only way to escape com plete subjugation and the triumph of

Resolutions Adopted.

At the close of the meeting the folowing resolutions were unanimously adopted and ordered to be given the

idest publicity:
"In view of the fact that the follow ing bills have been introduced in the Legislature at Hartford: Senate Bill No. 76 (Senator Tracy of Waterbury); House Joint Resolution No. 185 (Rep. resentative Hallock of Derby); Senate

Bill No. 152 (Sonator Tracy); and "Whereas, The passage of the ab named bills will be detrimental to the interests of the working class in gen-eral and destructive to the trades and labor organizations in particular, being introduced for the specific purpose of aiding the exploiting class in its strenuous efforts to curb the spirit of the workers for the betterment of their conditions by draconic laws that threaten workingmen with infamous penalties for upholding the principles of their organizations and destroy indirectly every union by compulsory in

corporation; be it "Resolved, That we protest most em phatically against the passage of the above-said bills; and be it further

the political parties for the attitude and conduct of their respective mem-bers in the Legislature towards any of bills or any other measures of like nature.

Reactionary Bills.

The nature of this proposed legisla. tion has already been made clear in the columns of The Worker, the Tracy Bill having been printed in full in the issue of March 8. In brief, these bills if enacted into law, will provide for the incorporation of trade unions; will subject to heavy penalties of fine and imprisonment the officers and committees of any union which demands the unionizing of a shop—that is, the em-ployment of union men exclusively; will require unions of workingmen employed by "any corporation engaged in public service or the supply of any article of common necessity" to give two weeks notice of their intention to strike, under penalty of heavy fines for every member of the union-thus strike can be carried on in any such industry; will impose heavy fines upon any person who shall "by violence, in-timidation, THREAT OF SOCIAL OSTRACISM, OR OTHER INTER-FERENCE," attempt to prevent any other person from taking the place of strikers; with other provisions of the

The enactment of such measure would mean that the trade unions, except as mere social clubs and mutua insurance societies, would be complete ly outlawed in the state of Connect.

Who Treey Is.

The speakers showed that Senator Tracy and Representative Hallock are acting as the direct representatives of the great corporations whose oppres sion has forced one strike after an other, including the vigorous struggle now being made by the street railway employees of Waterbury. They also pointed out Senator Tracy's particular fitness for the job. He is a rich lun ber-yard owner and a large employer of carpenters. For years he has been known as a labor-skinner of the worst sort, and his sympathies are naturally altogether with his own class. Some years ago be imported French Canadians to work as scabe and force down the wages of the Connecticut carpen-ters and woodworkers. These imported men, however, soon learned to understand the situation, joined the Carpenters' Union, demanded the Carpentern' Union, demanded the scale, and proved as good union men as the native Americans. This experience has made Mr. Tracy exceedingly bitter against the whole labor move

Brown's Address.

Comrade Brown, who is a very forcible speaker and well known for his work both in the Carpenters' Union and in the Socialist Farty, was greeted with loud applause as he appeared on the platform.

He began by saying that he had healtated about attending this meet-ing. He was tired of mere protest meetings, where a lot of workingmen got together, listened to speakers, ap-plauded, adopted resolutions, and then went home and forgot all about it and at the next opportunity voted in the representatives of the same parties whose acts they had condemned. "Your resolutions will not do you any good." he said, in effect, "if they are only resolutions on paper, They will have no effect whatever unless they expenses were reduced \$434,263. This double result, President Ayer explains, was largely due to the introduction of improved machinery, which increased the productive capacity of the milis while enabling the company to economine on the payrolls.

See the product wasters resolution in your bearts to take away from our masters that the power to perpetrate such outrages as we meet here to-night to protect against. The only way you can put a stop to these outrages and this continual capitalist misrule is to send your

MAKE NO OTHER ENGAGEMENTS

that will provent your attending the Daily Olebe Fair tobe field in Grand Central Balace the nine days from Saturday, March 28, to Sunday, April 5, inclusive.

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own mes to make laws for you, put ANOTHER BATTLE? your own men on the bench to uphold your laws, elect your own men to executive office in city, state, and nation to enforce your laws-men of the working people, chosen by the working class because of their tried and proven fidelity to Labor's interes elected on a platform pledging them to be guided in their official action by your class interest. When you do that you will not have to hold indignation etings and send petitions beggins mercy. You will have the pu affairs administered for the ber

the producers in accordance with prin-

ciples of justice and liberty and hu-manity, and the men who now despise

you and tyrannise over you will be ready to go down on their knees before "Whether we like it or not, labor has been brought into politics and politics has been brought into the labor move-ment. You cannot get away from it. Economic conditions force it upon you. The labor question is a political What you can and must do is to choose whether the political power suall be used against the working class by the tools of the capitalists or for the working class by its chosen

Capital Foors Labor's Awakening.

agents.

This, he said, is what the capitalists the swakening of the workers to a sense or their political power. That is the secret of the last clause of the Tracy Bill, which proposes to disfran-chise every person who shall be con-victed of having "by word or deed en-couraged or abetted any act of mob violence." We know how easy it is with capitalist judges on the bench, to prove the existence of mob violence where perfect order actually reigns and to convict of riotous conduct any man whom the capitalists consider ob-noxious to their interests. This clause will, if the law goes through, put it in the power of the capitalists to disfranchise every workingman who shows himself conscious of the interests and the wrongs of his class and loyal to

Wage-Slavery and Class Struggle. He then alialysed the system of capi-talism or wage-slavery, showing that the private ownership of the means of production in the present advanced stage of industry necessarily divides men into classes with antagonistic in terests-the class of owners, who live by levying toll (profit, interest, and rent) for giving others permission to work, and the class of workers, who have to give up to the owners all the value of their product except enough to maintain the lives of themselves and their families. These two class cannot live at peace. Each is bound to use every means in its power to strengthen its position against the other-the capitalists to check competition among themselves and stimulate competition among the workers and to interfere with the organization of labor; the workers to organize and limit their own competition for employment in the hope of getting a little larger

Comparing the wage system with that of chattel slavery, he showed that, while the slave-owner cared for his human chattel, since that chattel had a market value, the modern employer is under no such obligation, since the replaced at a less cost than can a cog in a machine." One of his telling re-marks was, "The slave was placed on a block and sold at auction, but the modern American voting king sells ceiving each day in wages ju recompense to enable him to replace the energy expended in that day's work and thus enable him to go with his toll the next day." Bruhe Exposes Canitalist Tricks.

Comrade Grube earefully analysed the provisions of the bills, section by section, illustrating the effect which their enactment would have in paralys-ing labor organizations and giving untrammeled power to the capitalists. He showed that, with capitalist law expanded and administered by lawye and judges trained to believe in t sacredness of capitalist profits, the in-

corporation of business interests is an advantage to their proprietors, consoli-dating their forces and limiting their individual responsibility, while the in-corporation of labor organizations would simply result in putting them at the absolute mercy of the employ-ers and their political and judicial

He also urged working-class political action as the only remedy for the wrongs the workers suffer. He drew a striking picture of the old-party poli-tician just before election, telling about the harmony of Capital and Le-bor and flattering and cajoling the workingmen, and the same politician, immediately after election, receiving and obeying instructions from the capitalists whose patronage and conributions had secured him the nomi-ation and provided for his campaign. tributions had se So long as you are willing to take the politicians gweet words at their face value, so long as you are willing to value, so long as you are willing to vote for candidates supported by the capitalists against whom you strike, so long as you so on voting for men in-stead of principles and letting leaders do your thinking for you, he said, you are being treated to-day.

Only one week remains before the Daily Globe Fair.

Report of Serious Conflict in West Virginia.

Said that Detachment of Mine Guards Sent to Attack Strikers in Their Sleep Was Outlinked and Routed with Great Slaughter.

·BICHMOND, Va.-Mr. L. A. Page an eye-witness, has an article in the "News-Leader" of March 10, giving an mine owners' guards by miners at Ar buckle, W. Va. He has been interviewed by comrades who find the affair was about as follows: Miners who have been on strike nine months were established off the company's and on a hill. The company se over a hundred guards to attack them at night, but the miners got warning. outfianked the guards and killed fifty The postoffice is so "fixed" that the miners' letters never go out and every Troops were secured part day. No further news has been received.

The Worker is unable to verify the foregoing report farther than to say that it is believed by comrades in Richmond whom we have reason to consider men of good judgment. The country is wild and remote from cen-ters of population, all avenues of communication are controlled by the min ing and railway companies, and we all know that the Associated Press and the capitalist papers can, on occasion, carry self-denial to the point of sup-pressing even very sensational news when great capitalist interests de-

THE LABOR SECRETARIAT. The last monthly meeting of the La-

bor Secretariat was called to order on February 28, with Delegate F. Larnen, of Brickingers' Union-No. 35, in the chair. Credentials were received from Painters and Decorators, No. 490, for H. Brandt, Sr.; from the Carriage and Wagon Makers, No. 127; for William Hall, and E. Duffy, and from Bakers' Union No. 88, for L. Samuel, and the delegates seated. The International Jewelry Workers, No. 1, saked for ini tiation, and the Secretary was instructed to give them all necessary informa-tion. Donations were made toward the reserve fund by the following unions: Butchers' Union. No. 211, \$25; Bricklayers No. 11, 10; Bakers No. 3, 25; Bakers No. 164, 85. counsel, J. Hillquit, was accepted as rend. Bakers' Union No. 38 reported that forty of their members were locked out by the firm of C. Friedman & Son of Brooklyn. A boycott was placed on the products of the said for Bread Co. Bakers Union No. 1 boycotts Schneider's bread, of '40 Pire avenue. Bakers' Union No. 164 placed a boycott on the products of Breiten boch's bakery, 855 East 161st street Bennemann's bakery; 304 Westchester avenue, and H. Kethl's bakery, 197 St. Ann's avenue. The affiliated organiza tions are requested not to patro gates Bauer and Eckert were elected to the board of managers. Delegates Novak and Eckert will visit Ma-chinists' Union No. 15 and Delegates Brandt and Kern Machinists' Brunswick Lodge No. 516 for the pur-pose of urging said unions to join the Labor Secretarist. The following organizations were not represented by their delegates: Iron Workers No. 42, F. Hut; Bakers No. 25, F. Scheer; Cake Bakers No. 7, F: Seitz; Carpenters No. 513, H. Schnepper; Carpenters No. 464, J. Herry and Charles Schratt, and United Engineers No. 1, J. Ehrenberger. The next meeting will be held Saturday, March 28, at 8 P. M. sharp.

WORK IN TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., March 17.-The Social ist Party of Toledo, O., has filed its nomination certificates, which show a essors. There are thirty-seven candidates on the ticket and of this number twenty-five are members of trade unions. The candidate for Mayor, Thomas A. Bragg, is a well educated machinist, working at his trade. He is a bright, clean character, and clear-cut and uncompromising in his Social-

The Toledo comrades have been do ing no "revival" work in their prope ganda. It has been quiet, educations propaganda with them. They want to see what the effect will be at the com-ing election. A sort of test to see how many will vote a Socialist ticket without "enthusiasm" being the moving

Mother Jones and John W. Slayton Mother Jones and John W. Slayton will spank in Memorial Hall on Tuesday evening. March 24. This will be the big meeting of our campaign. And it will not be like old-party rallies, a show of rhetoric, phrases, and manufactured enthusiasm, but a step in the education of the working people of the city, for both the speakers, in their different ways, know the labor movement in theory and practice, and deserve a thoughtful and attentive hearing.

READ THIS AND PASS IT ON.

AN INSIDE VIEW.

"Senators Like to Hear from the Manufacturers."

Another Circular of the Rational Assoc'ation of Manufacturers, Issued Shortly Before Congress Adjourned -Employers Got What They Asked and Labor Got Nothing.

The Worker has just obtained a copy of still another of the circulars of the National Association of Manu facturers. The present letter was sent out to manufacturers about three weeks before the adjournment of Con green. We print it in full:

"Dear Sires—We write you again upon a new phase of the situation in reference to the Eight-Hour Bill in Washington, not at all excitedly, but to ask you, AS THE GREATEST PAVOR THAT YOU COULD POS-SIRLY DO FOR ALL THE MANU-PACTURING AND EMPLOYING IN-TERESTS OF THE COUNTRY, to accede to this simple request; namely, write to Hon, Wm. B. Allison, United States Senate, Washington, D. C. NOT FOR ANYTHING IN THE WORLD TO PERMIT THE GOM-PERS EIGHT-HOUR BILL, so called even in its amended form, TO BE MADE A PART OF THE PROGRAM LEGISLATION FOR THE RE MAINDER OF THIS SESSION.

"The simple facts are these: This preposterous measure has not a real friend in the Senate; yet so strong is the fear of organized labor, which has a large lobby upon the spot all the time, even threatening Senators who do not do its bidding, that if the meas are should ever come to a vote, it might pass. Of course, certain Sena-tors could speak against it; and since the remainder of the session is very short, it might be prevented from com-ing to a vote by some lucky combination of parliamentary circumstances BUT WE DO NOT WANT TO TAKE THAT CHANCE, and we know that you-baving in mind the welfare of employees as well as employerswould regret it if anything so unfor-

mate abould happen.
"Senator Allison is one of the two or three most influential Senators, and if he and one or two others decide that the Eight-Hour Bill shall not be considered at all as a part of the Senate program, it will not be considered. Hence, while all of our friends are watchful, we wish to take no chance whatever, and we ask you as urgently as possible to help us. If you will ex plain that this Eight-Hour Bill would in a short time affect everybody unfavorably, AS THE LABOR LEAD ERS INTEND THAT IT SHALL, and that he will be doing the manufactur ing and employing interests of the country the greatest possible service by preventing its consideration AT ALL HAZARDS, you will lay us unsideration AT der many obligations.

"No one else can do this but you The Senator likes to hear from the manufacturers. Please do this; and let us hear from you, indicating what you have done, so that we may cooperate with you as effective

The words which we print in large type are underlined for emphasis in

Parry's Hopes Fulfilled. The event proved either that Presilent Parry and Secretary Cushing did their work very well or, what is nearer the probabilities, that they were un-necessarily anxious, that the whole thing was already fixed at Washing on. The Fourth of March came and th Fifty-seventh Congress expired out passing the Eight-Hour Bill, the Anti-Injunction Rill, or any other place of isbor legislation. Every one of these bills, of whose "progress" we have heard so much in the reports of the officers of the American Federa tion of Labor, is now dead. The Federation lobbyists will have to begin again at the beginning, get the bills introduced, wait for weary months be fore they are reported, see them amended out of shape and then passed, perhaps, by the House, only to see them die again in the Senate two olemn farce we have witnessed at many times over-unless the rank and file of the unions develop resolution enough to overrule the conervative leaders and put an end to the disgraceful exhibition of Labor humbly begging and meekly accepting neglect and insult and unless the rank and file of the working class, organized and unorganized, cast such a great! increased Socialist vote in the e oughly frighten the capitalist politi

"Sousters Like to Hear

One sentence in the letter ought to have been emphasized, though it was not. Messrs. Parry and Cushing well "THE SENATOR LIKES HEAR FROM THE MANUFAC-TURERS."
Of course he does. Every Senator

does, and every other capitalist politi-cian. They are his friends and patrons. They are men of his class. They are the "eminent citizens" who chose him to be the candidate of the Bepublican or the Democratic party as the case may be, who supplied the funds for his campaign, and whose nomination was passively endorsed by the unthinking majority of the voters. The Senator knows that it is to these minent gentlemen, not to the voters that he really owes his place. He like to hear from them, to receive their in-structions, in order that he may do their work and deserve their continued favor. When the majority of the workers think before voting, we shall have public officials who will like to hear from the labor organizations for just the same reason and who will faithfully do the will of the working class because they will know they owe vancement to that class and not to the

Many helpers will be needed during the nine days of the Fair. See Secretary Butscher at the Labor Lyonum.

THE SUGAR TRUST.

avermayer Consorn, Buring Last Yes Acquired \$4,000,000 of Stock in Other Companies - Supposed to Indicate Abserption of Sect Sugar Interests.

The most interesting feature of the report of the American Sugar Re-fitting Company, or Sugar Trust for the year ending January S. 1966, in the great increase in the mount of its surplus invested in the tooks of other companies. The assets shown by the report aggregate nearly \$120,000,000, co \$34.000,190; cash and bills collectible \$30,046,750; raw and manufactured ugar, \$15.842,924; investo ther companies, \$45,270,776.

The item last named is increased by over \$0,000,000 as compared with the report for the previous year—that is the Sugar Trust has, during the year besides paying dividends to its stock holders, been able to buy six million dollars' worth of the stocks and bonds of other corporations. There is no neans of asserting what these inves nents have been, but it is supposed in financial circles that they chiefly in purchases of stock of the

American Beet Sugar Company.

As the beet sugar interests are figurng largely on the "anti-trust" slile in politics and the war between the best and cane sugar interests is being made much of by the "trust-smanbers," it is interesting to know the probability that this "war" will end as such con-tests generally do, in a larger and firmer consolidation of the whole in dustry.

DUES PAID LAST YEAR.

National Secretary Mailly has comiled and submitted the following statement showing the amounts of dues paid by the various states and territories during the year 1902: . ORGANIZED STATES

California \$608.35

Colorado	265.24
Connecticut	160.50
Florida	48.90
Idabo	54.35
llinois	535.00
Indiana	270.16
lows	G0.70
Капвав	17.25
Kentucky	40.05
Maine	135.85
Massachusetts	353.02
Michigan	75,90
Minnesota	131.97
Missouri	308.21
Montana	83.12
Nebraska	52.10
New Hampshire	64,00
New Jersey	190.65
New York	591.95
North Dakota	26.20
Ohlo	346.20
Oklahoma	44.73
Oregon	103,42
Pennsylvania	324.75
South Dakota	37.77
Texas	27.41
Utah	144.41
Washington	203.37
Wisconsin	202.20
-	
AM - 1 - 1 - 1 1-1-1 MI	(14DA) 1212

Total, organized states.....\$5,688,33 UNORGANIZED STATES. Alghania \$44.03 Arkonsas Georgia Indian Territory 13.65

North Carolina 14,50

West Virginia Wyoming

Total, unorganized states. . \$280.05 Organized states, as above. 5,688.33 949-955 Willoughby Ava. cents a year, the figures indicate an average dues-paying membership of

PARTY DIRECTORY.

9,049 persons.

NATIONAL SECRETARY.

William Mailty, Rooms 9-10, Arlingto STATE SECRETARIES.

California-Edgar B. Helphingstine, 243 North Main street, Los Angeles, Colorado-J. W. Martin, 2341 Quitman street, Jeguver, Consecticut-W. E. White, Box 45, New en. rida—W. B. Henley, Longwood. rido—A. M. Slatery, St. Authory. nois—Jas. S. Hmith, 181 Washingt

Illinois—Jas. B. Smith, 151 Washington street, Chicago. Indiana—B. H. Eringer, care of "The Tolier," Terre Haute. lows—W. A. Jacobs, 216 East Sixth street, Devenort. Kannas—Emmet V, Hoffman, Enterprise. Kentucky—A. A. Lewis, 351 Scott street, Kentucky—A. A. Lewis, 351 Scott street, Covington.

Maine—Fred E. Irish, 14 Free street, Portlated.

Massachusetts—Dan A. White, 907 Winthrop Bullding, Boston.

Michigan—J. A. C. Menton, 2315 Saginsw hrep Ballding, Boston.
Michigan-J. A. C. Menton, 1315 Saginaw treet, Flint.
Minasota-S. M. Holman, 11 Oak street Minesota-S. M. Holman, 11 Cos St. M. Minesota-S. M. Holman, 11 Cos St. M. Miscuri-L. M. Miscuri-L. Secretary.

Miscuri-L. Secretary.

Montans-Dr. G. A. Willett, Thompson Ricet, Hielens.

Nebrashs-J. R. Morgan, 5D North Birteenth street, Omaha.

New Hampshir.—Louis Arnstein, 18 Watson street, Dover.

New Jersey-H. R. Kearns, Devon street,

New Jersey-H. R. Kearns, Devon street, Arlington.
New York-Henry L. Blobodin, 64 East
Fourth street, New York City.
North Bakots-A. Basectt. Fargo.
Ohio-W. G. Critchlow, 26 Proden Build-

Ohlabona—W. H. Sweat, Medford, Organ—A. D. Hale, Albany. Penpsylvania—Fred W. Long, 1305 Aich street, Philadelphia. Bouth Debota—W. A. Williams, Eloux Patis.
Texas—E. B. Lathan, 702 California street.

Galnesville.
Utab-E. R. Lund, Lebi.
Utab-E. R. Lund, Lebi.
Washington-U. G. Moore, 125 Virginin
street, Seattle.
Wisconsin-Miss E. H. Thomas, 614 State
street, Milwaukee. LOCAL NEW YORK.

Organiser—James M. Wood, Labor Ly-ceum, 64 East Fourth attreet. City Executive Committee meets on the second and fourth Wednesday evenlags of each month at the Labor Lyreum. General Committee meets on the second and fourth Esturday evenings of the month a Labor transport of the month of the committee of the co

ist, 8d, and 8th A. D.-First and third Mandays at 340 West Eleventh street.

26 and 5th A. D. Sevend and fourth Thursdays at 72 Lustlew elvert. -6th A. D. Elvey Virlay at Pacide Sait, 30 Last Brandway. Defeated Strandway. Defeated of the Very Sevend and Fourth Fish, and 5th A. D. Fryst and third Saturdays at Companie Polemon a bone, 720 Principa at 40 Kant Fourth speed.
Tith. Ph. and 20th A. 11 - Fives and they Maturings at Comende Folcanonia bone. 200 Reventh average, third Row. Three Jan. 11th A. 11 - Fore and Row. Three Jan. 11th A. 12 - Fore and third Street, 12th A. 15 - First and third Sturdays at 22th A. 15 - First and third Sturdays at 22th A. 15 - First and and fourth Three Jan. 11th A. 15 - First and and South Three Jan. 12th A. 15 - First and and South Three Jan. 12th A. 15 - First and all Survivals at 22th East Tenth attent.

16th And 17th A. 1 - Second and fourth Wednesdays at 42th First avenue.

18th A. D. First and third Threedays at Colonial Hall, 10tet street and Colonial South Amsterdam avenue.

18th A. 11 - Second and fourth Wednesdays at Colonial Hall, 10tet street and Colonial South Amsterdam avenue. venue. 23d A. D.-Every Tuesday at Socialist directional League rooms, 653 Becond Educational systems. 23d A. D.—Recond and fourth Pridays at 23d A. D.—Recond and fourth Pridays at 12d itree and Eighth avenue. 24th—A. D. ill. 7 (German)—Recond and fourth Mondays at 1000 Second avenue. 24th A. D., Br. 2 (English) -- very Tuesday at Socialist Educational League rooms, 128

m seen Avenue
26th A. D.—First and third Thursdays at
1422 Necond avenue.
26th A. D. (Bohemian Br.)—First and
third Thursdays at 1378 First avenue.
26th A. D.—Second and fourth Fridays at
147 Avenue A. 25th A. D.—Second man fourth Wedner-25th A. D.—Second and fourth Wedner-25th A. D.—Second and fourth Wedner-days at W. E. A. Clubbouse, 256 East Eighty sixth street.

Slat A. D. Recoud and fourth Tuesdays
at Comrade Wilkins' hume, 2008 Seventh and and A. D.-First and third Thurs-ara at Harlem Union Hall, 1997 Third 36th A. D.-Every Iriday at 380 Willia avenue.

Sich Å. D., Br. 1 (German)—Every Friday
at W. E. A. Clubbouse. 2300 Third avenue.

Sich A. D., Br. 2 (English)—Second and
fourth Thursdays at 3300 Third avenue.

Annexed libstriet—First and third Baturdays at Helde's Naloon, Tenth street and
White Plaina avenue. Williamsbridge.

LOCAL KINGS COUNTY.

Organiser-Warren Atkinson, 122 For avenue, Jul, 2d, and 3d A. D. (American Branch)— First and third Fridage at Courade Fus-man's home, 121 Schermerhorn street. 5th A. B., 19th Ward-Pirst and third Mondage at W. Emich's Hall, 5-7 Boerum the A. D. 21st Ward-Every Thursday at techlor Hall. 31 Number avenue. 7th & 19.-First and third Thursdays at omrade Blankenfeld's home, 1232 Forty-Comrade Blankenfeld's home, 1232 Forty-fifth street.
12th A. D.—First and third Fridays at Compordia Hall, 325 Prospect avenue. 13th and 46th A. D.—First and third Sat-urdays at Ecktord Hall, corner Eckford and Calper streets.
13th A. D.—Feevind and fourth Saturdays at 137 Mostrose avenue, corner Humbookt reet.

16th A. D.-First and third Fridays at octalist Ciub, italph arenne and Fulton street.

18th A. D.-First Thursday at Socialist
(1sh, Raiph avenue and Fultus street.

18th A. D. Beeond and fourth Mondays
at Hirsdelph Lator Lyceum, 255 Willoughby 20th A. D., Br. 1 (German)-First and third Wednesdays at Koch's Hall, 257 Hamburg arenne. 28th A. D., Br. 2 (English)-Fourth Tues-day at 760 Evergreen stream. 21st A. D., Br. 2-Lectures and meetings every Friday evening at Center Hall, Steam avenue, between Belmont and Pittains avenue, avenue

LOCAL RICHMOND.

Meeta on the first and third flaturday evenings of each mouth at the Stapiston Labor Lyceum, Roff street.

-The Social Democratic Party of New York is the same as the Socialist Party of other states. The difference of name is due solely to provisions of the election laws. Do not confuse this organization with the so-called "So-cialist Labor Party," or "union-

How many tickets have YOU sold for the Daily Globe Fair?

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BRANCH GLENDALE, LOCAL QUEENS, S. D. P., meets on the first Wednesday of the month at the Hoffman House, Cooper avenue, near Myrtie avenue, Giendale

Celebration in Momory Commune ARRANGED DY THE

Social Democratic Party 19th and 20th Assembly Districts,

On Friday Eve., March 20, 1903, Breoklyn Lab.r Lycenm (Large Hall),

ADMISSION FREE! Address in English by MORRIS HILLQUID, a German by J. VAHLTEICH.

FACTORY TO PCCKET





History of the Paris Commune of 1871. From the French of Lissagarzy

By Eleanor Marx Avalings Bound - - - - - \$.70 Library Edition - - - \$3.00

The Proletarian Revolt A History of the Paris Commune, By G. B. Benham.

Gloth 750 Sent on receipt of price. SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William Str., M. X.

Paper - - - - - 250

VOL. XII.-NO. 52.

NEW YORK, MARCH 29, 1903.

ASKS HEARST TO RETRACT.

False Report of Chase's Speech Again Called to Attention.

Secretary Frazer of Local Hings County Writes to "American" Editor, Demonding Publication of Chase's Boniel Boorst's Settled Policy of

The New York "American and Jour hal" having failed to print Comrade Chase's letter denying, the report printed in that paper about his speech at Norfolk, Va. (an reported in The Worker of March 15), Alex. Fraser, Secretary of Local Kings County, Social Democratic Party, has also written a letter to the editor of the "Ameri-can and Journal," calling for the correction of misstatements made. This letter was addressed to William R. naily and sent by regis-Hearst personally and sent by regis-tered mail on March 21. The letter is as follows:

"Mr. William R. Henrat.

'Dear Sir:-In the morning edition of the New York 'American' of Januof the New Jork American of shut-ary 24 there appeared an extract alleged to have been taken from a speech delivered in Norfolk, Va. Ex-Mayor John C. Chase of Haver-hill, in which he is reported to have spoken of the New York 'American' and of vorrealf in the most flattering. and of yourself in the most flattering terms. It is so entirely foreign to the spirit of the class-conscious Socialist movement for any of its advocates to bestow adulation upon a newspaper conducted in the interest of a capital-ist party or upon any member of a capitalist party, such being regarded as little short of an act of beirayal, that I was instructed at that time by the Kings County Committee of the Social Damocratic Party to write to Ex-Mayor Chase asking if the speech was correct as reported and if not to give it denial. I have just this week received Mr. Chasen's reply in which he states in the most emphatic terms that the extract referred to, in so far as it speaks of yourself and the 'Amerlcan,' is a fabrication from beginning to end and that he has written you to that effect. In justice to Mr. Chase I may say that we looked for no other kind of an answer.

"The Democratic party, must be in sore straits when it finds it necessary to its own preservation to pervert and distort the words of the speakers of a rival organization in order, to make capital out of them. When any political organization is obliged to resort to tactics of this kind we venture to say that it is the safest indication that it has lost all vitality and provides one of the surest symptoms of approach-ing dissolution and decay and I am sure no one knows better than yourself that all the experience of the past justifies that conclusion.

"While you may be legally respon sible for the acts of your correspondents, yet it is quite possible that an unscrupulous correspondent may impose false items of news upon you for which you cannot be regarded as im-mediately responsible; and although there is a fundamental difference in our political creeds, yet we are not prepared to believe that the New York 'American is so unprincipled as de-liberately to print a shameless and audacious falsehood. I write therefore to request that you will give this letter and the letter which has been sent to you by Ex-Mayor Chane the same inence in the was given to the fabricated extract

"Yours sincerely, "ALEX. FRASER. "Secretary of Kings County Com-

infitee, Social Democratic Party." This is far from being an excep fional instance of purposeful men-dacity on the part of the Hearst papers. In fact, such seems à part of their settled policy. A few weeks be-fore the publication of the faise refrom Norfolk, these paper printed an alleged interview with Eugene V. Debs, quoting him as say-ing that the Western Federation of Miners would support Hearst for the presidency. Although Comrade Debs promptly sent an unqualified denial, the Hearst papers did not publish it. On the very eve of the election of 1900, too late for our weekly press to reply, these papers printed a story very care-fully concocted to convey the impression that Comrade Debs, then the presidential candidate of the Social favor of Brysn. Fortunately we had anticipated this trick and forestalled

It is not expected that the "Ameririll pay any more attention to the Fraser letter than to that which Chase sent direct. It is therefore in-cumbent on readers of The Worker to give the widest publicity to this exposure of Hearst's methods.

METAL COMPARIES' DIVIDENDS

According to the "Engineering and ining Journal" the February dividends of corporations in the mineral industries of the United States were the largest in five mouths, in spite of the fact that fewer companies deciared dividence and several de-ciered smaller ones than last year. In the month, 88 metal mining and manu-facturing companies paid a total of \$18,100,980. Over two-thirds of thin, \$8,930,497, was paid on United to Steel preferred. This company has, during the twenty-one months of its existence, paid dividends at the tate of over fifty-six million dollars a des interest on bends, and cumulating a surplus.

INDEPENDENT LABOR LEAGUE.

New Body Is Incorporated at Albany.

To Oppose Strikes and "Protect Indopendent Workingmen in Their Indopendence"-How York "Sun" Shows Lively Interest in the Movement-Affiliation with Civic Federation Suggested.

A New York "Sun" disputch from Albany, dated March 18, says:

"The Independent Labor League of America was incorporated to-day in the office of the Secretary of State. The incorporators are Eugene A. Kies, Albert Pinker, Emmet Hidebrant, Fred, P. Jay, Alois Schirnberger, Carl Koenigsmann and Charles B. Swain, all of Elmira. The objects of the league

"First - To protect independent workmen in their independence "Second—To oppose strikes, lock-outs, boycotts and blacklists.

"Third-To obtain high wages, short ours and good conditions, by (a) intelligent application of our energies; (b) earnest co-operation with our employees; (c) legitimate business meth-

"Fourth-To furnish favorable condition for training apprentices.

"Fifth-To provide trade education our members. "Sixth—To compel labor unions to

observe the laws. "Seventh-To compel officers of the

government to enforce laws.
"Eighth — To protect members against unjust employers by due rucees of law.

"Ninth-To provide an employment bureau for our members.
"Tenth-To furnish sick and acci-

dent benefits to members. "This league movement," says one of its promoters, 'distinctly proposes to take the leadership of labor in this and other countries out of the hands of the radical socialistic minority, which in the history of the labor movement has always tended to some fanatical uprising, and to place it in the hands of the intelligent, soberminded workmen, who believe that all classes are dependent on industrial success and continued prosperity for a good living. The great body of workmen of this country want an organization of this kind, and over 50 per cent. of the members of the unions are heartily in sympathy with it. It would not be inappropriate for this new isher organization to be given representa-

tion in the National Civic Federation'." The closing remark is quite correct This new organization is evidently dealgued to work in harmony with such organizations as the National Civic Federation and the National Economic League, and it will undoubtedly have the approval of Messra, Hanna, Cleve-land, Schwab, Rockefeller, Bliss, Vreeland, Nixon and the other capitalis friends and fleecers of Labor who back

those two bodies.
Although the name differs slightly, the newly incorporated body seems to he identical with the so-called National Lengue of IndependentWorkingmen, of which some account was given in The Worker of Jan. 11 and of Feb. 1. The New York "Sup" has all along shown a lively and patronizing interest in the affair. The approval of the "Sun" will hardly be regarded as a good cre-dential for the League by "50 per cent. of the members of the unions" or by anyone who knows the attitude of that 'American' which | paper on the labor question.

HOW TO ORGANIZE LOCALS.

1. Five or more persons may organize a local branch, provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the Socialist Party, and sever their relations with all other political par

- 2. The officers to be elected are:
- (a) A Chairman at each meeting.
 (b) Recording Secretary.
- (c) Financial Secretary.
- (e) Literature Agent.
- 3. Order of business.
 (a) Reading of the minutes. (h) Admission of new members.
- (d) Report of Organiser. (e) Reports of committees.

(g) New business. 4. Where a state is unorganised and a local is formed, a monthly payment computed on a basis of ten cents for each member, for the maintenance of

the national organisation, shall be paid to the National Secretary. Where state organizations exist, this payment of ten cents abould be made to the State Secretary with a formal application for charter. These funds can be raised by levying dues on the nembership or otherwise, as the local

b. A full report of the meeting in which organization was decided on, the names of persons participating, together with the ten cents for each member, should be sent with application for charter; after receipt of which, upon approval of the National or State Committee, charter will be granted. 6. Each local branch should hold a

meeting at least once a week, for the transaction of business or the discussion of political and economic ques-

7. Where no local exists, any person desiring to become a member of the party may apply to the State Secretary in organized states or to the National Secretary in unorganised states, and will be enrolled as a member-at-large on payment of the monthly does of less capita.

READ THIS AND PASS IT ON.

CAPITALIST INTIMIDATION

Union Officers in Tampa Threatened with Death.

ormer Ridnapping of Strikers Galler to Mind by Ronewal of Threats from "Bitizens' Gemmittee" - Semper Galls on Chief of Police to Sive Pro-

WASHINGTON, March 10.-The na tional officers of the American Federa-tion of Labor have received from Tampa, Fla., information that the two Federation organizers there, James Wood, a Vice-President of the Cigar Secretary of the Cigarmakers' local in Tampa, have been served with a threatening notice by a so-called "citi-zens" committee."

Threatened with Death.

The letter to Roberts is worded a

"You are hereby commanded to leave the city at once. You conspired to bring Nieger Millian back. You brought Wood here, You are conspiring with Anarchists to bring on a strike. You brought the Anarchists from Key West to bring on a strike. from Key West to bring on a strike. We think your next move for the good of Tanipa will be to leave the city, and if you ever come back you do so at your own peril. To remain twenty-four hours after receiving this letter means death for both you and Wood. Get out of the city and save us the

trouble of removing you."

Woods' notice says: "You are hereby commanded to leave the city at nce and never return. Our men have been watching you since your arrival here and we are convinced that you are a trouble-maker. Leave the city and save vonraelf the trouble of our being compelled to remove you, which we will do if you are in the city twenty-four hours after receiving this let ter. Take your hig guard and leave the city under pain of death for we will not have or tolerate any more

strikes in this city. Leave or you die. President Gompers promptly tele-graphed the Chief of Police in these

Compers Demands Protection.

"In the name of organized labor, as well as every liberty-loving citizen, I demand full protection to our organiz-ers, James Wood and James A. Roberts, and others, whose lives have been reatened. These men I know to be law-abiding citizens and would not be guilty of an unlawful act. They have a right to organize workingmen, and, if necessary, in defense of their rights, to strike for the enforcement of them, if no other means is afforded. The kidnapping and making away with a number of Tampa's workmen less than two years ago warrants belief that the present threat is serious and emanates

from a capitalistic organized banditti. Former Outrages Recalled.

Readers of The Worker will remen ber the incidents to which President Compers refers in the close of his message, when strikers were kidnapped at night by armed and masked spirited aboard venuels, and finally punshore without food at a wild and re mote point on the coast of Yucatan to dies or to make their way back to civilization as best they might. By the aid of savage Indians, more humans than civilized capitalists these men survived to tell their story. Most of the capitalist papers suppressed the news, and although the national adprinistration promised an investigation and redress, nothing was ever heard beyond the empty pron

Of such are the capitalist preachers of law and order.

THE LOBBYISTS' PLIGHT.

forkingmen's Federation Represents tive at Albany instructed to Work for Two Measures, Either of Which Defeats the Other.

A very peculiar legislative situation James A. Lavery, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Work-ingmen's Federation of the State of

There is before the Legislature proposition for a constitutional amend-ment regulating hours of labor and wages on contract work for municipal-ities. This was passed by the Legis-lature last year and if passed this year will be submitted to popular vote and, if approved, will become of the constitution. The men's Federation is lobbying for the passage of the resolution.

There is also before the Legislature

a resolution providing for submission to popular vote of the question of issuing bonds for a thousand-ton barg canal. The Workingmen's Federation endorsed this proposition also and in structed its representatives to favor it According to the provisions of the constitution, however, no constitu tional amendment or other proposition can be submitted to popular vote at the same time with a provision for is-suing bonds. Thus the two measures

come in conflict. Furthermore, it is an open constitu-tional question, if both are passed by the Lagislature at this session and the canal proposition submitted to vote whether the labor am

Wherefore Brother Lavery feels his

The capitalist always believes arbitration when a strike bids fair to succeed. Otherwise, "There is nothing to arbitrate."

THE GREAT FAIR OPENS THIS WEEK.

Grand Central Palace the Rendezvous of Labor for Nine Days Beginning Saturday Noon.

After Months of Ardusus Work Alf is in Reediness for What Premises to Be the Greatest Affair of the Seet Ever Held-An Excellent Program and Manifold Attractions for Young and Gld.

work, the time is at hand and prepara-tions are virtually complete for the opening of the Daily Globe Fair in Grand Central Palace. On Saturday, March 28, promptly at noon, the doors will open, and for nine days following that will be the rendezvous of all working people in Greater New York and the vicinity who have the welfare of their class at heart and realize the need of a daily paper to speak for their class in all its struggles.

The Fair Journal.

The full program for the nine days is presented in the Fair Journal and The Worker may therefore confine it-self to noting the salient features of the entertainment. This Journal, by the way, is not the least remarkable feature of the enterprise. Everyone who attends the Fair will want a copy as a guide and as a souvenir and sym pathizers who are prevented by distance from being present in person should not fail to participate to the extent of getting one or more copies of the Journal, which will be put on sale Saturday.

Pair Journal is, in fact, a magni zine in itself. Among the contents aside from the program, we may note the following articles: "Welcome; "The Globe," a poem by Peter E. Burrowes; "Our Fair," by William Butscher; The Misinformation of the World, "The Misinformation of the World," by George D. Herron; "The Power of, a Daily," by Algernen Lee; "Historys of the English Labor Press in New; York," by H. L. S.; "The Needs of the Hour," by William Mallly; "An Agita-ter's Call," by Sol Fieldman; "The University Letters," by H. M. Force of Composite Action," by H. Gaylord Wlishire: "Race Snielde and Bocknism," by Dre-Anna Ingermana "The Hope of a Higher Civilization," by William Thurston Brown; "Keep the Roots in the Soll," Herman Schlue-ter; "The Straight and Narrow Path," by Alexander Jonas; "The Intellecrais and the Socialist Movement," by Dr. S. Ingermann; "Reminiscences of a Ploneer," by Theodore Cano; "Laa Pioneer," by Theodore Cuno; "Labor's Triple Alliance," by Morris Hillquit; "The American Trade-Union' Movement," by Max Hayes; "The Taff Vale Decidon," by John Sparge; "Woman Workman and Socialism," by man, Workman, and Socialism, Johanna Dahme: "Our Only Hope and Promise," by Leonard D. Abbott; a poem by William L. Beness; together with the national platform, report o the vote, information about the party and about unions, etc., with portraits of writers and a beautiful cover design

by Ryan Walker. The Journal will be on sale every day at the Fair, at 10 cents a copy. If sent by mail the price is 15 cents a capy or two for 23 cents, and orders should be addressed to the Comrado Publishing Company, 11 Cooper Square, New York, who act as agents for the Fair Committee in this matter. Every party organization outside of New York should get at least a few copies of the Journal for sale to menlers or at meetings. It will sell readily and the proceeds will help toward the great purpose of establishing our

Saturday's program, opening the Fair, will be an impressive one. Henjamin Hanford, well known to the corkingmen of New York and of the country as an eloquent spokesman of Labor's cause, will deliver the opening ddress. When Hanford speaks it is worth any man's walle to hear and it mm; not be amiss to note that, on ac-count of the great size of the half, pecial pains should be taken by everthat each and all may understand his

The New York Letter Carriers' Band of sixty pieces, led by Frank E, Houts, the Boys' Club Drum. Pife and Bugle Corps, and a chorns of five hundred voices from the Workingmen's Singing Societies, led by Joseph Ringelmann, will present a splendid musical program. There will also be other interesting features.

The other eight days of the Fair are

sasigned as follows: Sunday, March 20—Machiniste' and Metal Workers' Day. Beggs' Band and Orchestra, Sattler's Musical School, a chorus from the Singing Socicties, Turn Verein Vorwaeris, and many others will take part in a good many others will take part in a grand sacred concert."

Monday-Printing Trades' and West Tuesday — Building Trades and Bronx and Westchester Day,

Wednesday—Carnival Day. Thursday—Brooklyn and Brewery Workers' Day.

Friday — Bobemian and Tobacco Workers' Day. Saturday, April 4—East Side Day. Sunday, April 5-New Jersey Day.

Points of Interest.

The matters and points of interest will be many and varied. For those who like music and dramatic enter-tainment there will be, besides the daily programs on the main stage, the Globe Theater at the west end of the balcony, where a short play will be: presented each weekday evening, fol-lowed by a vaudeville entertainment, with sacred concerts each Sunday.

At last, after many months of hate | floor every evening from 8 o'clock till midnight, with good music furnished by Mr. Beggs of Local 41, A. F. of M. The great hall gives room for hundreds

of couples and no doubt it will be put The eight booths, four of which are in charge of the Ladies' Daily Globe Club, will not be neglected. All sorts of things, from toothpicks to pianos, things useful, things beautiful, things curious, and things desirable for any other conceivable reason, will be dis-played for sale at prices that would grieve the heart of good Mr. Wanamaker.

"A little population now and then is relished by the best of men," and so a visit to the Funny Museum will be on the list if you want to "do" the

whole thing properly.

For the rest, space forbids enumeration. Come and see it. Come early and often. Come as early as you can —and you will not be in a hurry to leave. Bring your friends and they will come again and bring their friends. Remember that everything that you do to swell the attendance and patronage of this Fair means that so much the sooner will the Daily Globe begin to publish the truth about the labor movement, to set right the lies of the capitalist press, and to educale the workers for freedom. Help it

IN NEW HAVEN.

Convention of Seci. list Party Rominates W. E. White for Mayor and Full City T.oket-The Platform.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 23. The Socialist Party is in the field in New Haven with a full city ticket headed by William E. White as candidate for Mayor. It is expected that the legislative and judicial assaults now being made upon the labor move ment in this state will have the effect of opening many workjummen's eyes to the facts of the class struggle and that the vote of the Socialist Party will be materially increased.
Our city platform is an follows:
"We, the Socialist Party of New

Haven, la convention assembled, pro-claim our adherence to the revolutionary principles of Socialism and to the Socialist Party of the United Benten. "We declare that labor of hand and

brain is the creator of all wealth, and that the imborer B'entitled to all of the wenith which he creates. "We declare that capital, the modern enns of production, is but a part of the wealth created by labor and right-

fully belongs to its creators, the labor-cre of the past and to their heirs, the laborers of the present. "We declare that the present system of private ownership of capital which chables a few idlam to keep the greater just of the wealth which labor alone creates, and to return to the workers of the world but a meager share called

wages, is but another form of slavery. This profit system is the cause of industrial crises and poverty and starvation in the midst of abundance; of idleness for men and overwork for wemen and children; of wars for formarkets and the perversion of free government to perpetuate the rule of the capitalist class; and above all it is the cause of the bitter conflict be tween the organized forces of capital and labor.

"The abolition of these conditions is the final object of the labor movement. The kerstone of cantralist society is the private ownership of industry. So long as the present system of industry remains, the capitalist class will appropriate the wealth created by the working class, and there will inevita-bly be warfare between the interests of the working class and the capitalist

"We, therefore, call upon the working class, while neglecting no oppor-tunity to secure through trade unions immediate improvement in the condition of labor, to organize into the Socialist Party, wrest all political power from capitalist control, so that it may be used by the working class to abolish the wage system by restoring the industries of the country to the people as a collective body; and to introduce a system of industry which shall secure to all the full enjoyment of their rights as well as industrial and politi-

"Whereas, It is necessary for the candidates of the Socialist Party if elected to have some guiding rule of action while still a minority in legi-

"Resolved, That representatives of always and everywhere, until the pres ent system of wage slavery is abol-iabed, make the answer to this ques-tion their guiding rule of conduct: Will this legislation advance the interasts of the working class and aid the workers in their struggle against capi-talism? If it does, the Socialist Party is for it."

THE DIFFERENCE. It is easy to be reconciled to other

with sacred concerts each Sunday.

Admission is 10 cents.

Other tastss may be better suited at the Vienna Café or the Bavarian Bose Tunnel, on the Forty-second street and the Forty-fourth street sides of the belong, respectively, where excellent music and equally good drinkabilet will be provided.

Dancing will be in order on the street sides of the superingment of the provided.

Dancing will be in order on the street search as back of both incidents.

PROSPERITY OF TOBACCO TRUST.

It Aiready Controls Two-Thirds of the Tobacco Industry.

As Strong, Proportionately, as the Steel Trust and Steedily Growing-Over 332,000,000 "Net Earnings"-A Striking Illustration of the Contraitzing Yendency under Capitaliani.

The annual report of the Tobacco Trust-the Consolidated Tobacco Company, with its subsidiary companies the American and the Continental which in turn, control many smaller companies shows how far the process of trustification has already gone in this industry and gives little comfort to those who expect a combination of cigarmakers and small dealers to "smash" the trust by competing with it in business or by any methods short of the socialisation of its means of

in 1900 the total "net earnings" of the whole tobacco industry in the United States-including the whole manufacture of smoking and chewing tobacco, snuff, elgars, and elgarettesaccording to the United States census. amounted to \$40,545,584. Judging by the rate of increase in previous years. the total net earnings of the industry in 1902 may be estimated at about

Of this amount, the reports of the Consolidated and its two subsidiary companies account for \$32,518,900— leaving less than \$18,000,000 for all the Trust's competitors together. In other words, the Trust, although it is still roung and had to spend a large part of its income in fighting for its position of supremacy, was able, in the year 1902, to pocket 65 per cent, of the profits of the whole industry.

Actual Profits Still Greater.

The sum of thirty-two and a half illions of dollars given for the "net carnings" of the Trust does not actu-ally represent the full amount of surplus extracted from the labor of the workers in the industry, the full amount of unestroed income received by the stockholders and bondholders through their ownership and control of the means of production. "Net carnings" indicates the amount left after deducting from the gross receipts all expenses of operation—wages and salaries, cost of materials, rent, taxes, insurance, repairs, and innumerable other "miscelianeous expenses." Many se items of expense, however are not, in the economic sense, a part of the cost of production, but are actunity portions of the net product diverted into the capitalists' coffers in some other channels than those of dividends and interest on stocks and bonds. Rent, for instance, is a form of capitalist appropriation. To a great extent the large salaries of officers fall under the same category, being only a disguised form of profit. Be-sides these, the term "miscellaneous expenses" is made to cover a thousand and one methods by which a part of the value of the product is appro-priated by the controlling capitalists.

The amount of these items cannot be ascertained. We know only that the value appropriated by the capitalists participating in various ways in the Tobacco Trust during the year was in excess and probably very much in excess of the \$32,518,069 acknowl-

"Dividing Un."

A safe estimate, based on the censu orts and other data, would indicate that the Trust paid out in wages and salaries, during the same year, about \$85,000,000. That is, the net product of labor in this industry was about women, and children who did the work setting about half, and the few hundreds or, perhaps, few dozens of capi-talists who own the means of production and did no useful work getting

the other haif. The real estate and plant-lands, factories machinery, warehouses, etc. -directly owned by the Tobacco Trust are valued at nearly \$82,000,000. The raw materials and manufactured prodnet on hand at the close of the year rere worth over \$22,000,000. Am the other items of assets the most in teresting are stocks in foreign comonles to the amount of over \$13,000. 000 and in other American con to the value of over \$37,000,000.

Doing the impossible.

Even so intely as three or four years ago it was confidently alleged that while trustification might succeed in such industries as iron and steel manufacture, where large plants are neces-aary, it would forever be impossible to trustify the tobacco and cigar industries, on account of the large number of small producers engaged in them. What was said to be impossible has, however, come to pass. The Tobacco Trust controls at least as large a share of its field as the Steel Trust controls in that industry, it has destroyed or absorbed all its formidable rivals and has only the small fry now to deni with at its leisure, it has got a strong foothold in Europe, and is steadily in renaing its power on both sides of the

earning, and perhaps the impoveriable mail daniers will learn in time, that

"There is plenty of room at the top," say the comfortable philosophera.

Small consolution in that for us poor tollers huddled and stiffing below, whose shoulders form the ladder by which the comfortable philosophere

JEROME TELLS SOME TRUTHS.

thought that he scored several points against the Socialists in this address before the Central Federated Union of New York last Sunday. He would certainly be surprised to know how heartly we could applaud those very passages in his speech which we may suppose to have been aimed especially

Mr. Jerome said that there was a mistaken idea in the minds of some people that there was something sentineptal in the relation of labor and capital.

"The capitalists are not in business for your benefit, and you are not in it for the benefit of the capitalists," he rontinued.

"The capitalists want all they can get. The labor organizations want all they can get, and the stronger will win and ought to win. The workingman ought to win, and he will win if he persists. I have no use for the people who talk graft and octopus on the one side, and labor trranny on the other. There are two great opposing forces, each wanting all that it can get. • • • • The social and economic system is always in a state of evolution. Ever since man was able to stand on his hindlegs he has been striving for all he can get. You are going to win if you are the stronger, and to lose if you are the weaker. Don't accept at wishy-washy stuff about the brothe Don't accept any boud of man or economic forces or inherent rights. If you are strong you win; if you are not you lose. It is the universal law."

Mr. Jerome undoubtedly draws wrong inferences from this principle. But the principle is a sound one, nevertheless. It is his business to draw wrong inferences from it. It is our business to draw right inferences. "The capitalists are not in business

for your benefit." When men are praised as "eminent and public spirited citizens" because they are at the head of great industries, when you are told that you ought to entrust the management of public affairs to them or to nen approved by them because they "give employment" to so many workingmen, remember that they are not in business for your benefit. They are not giving you anything when they employ you. They are getting some thing out of you, getting something for sofbing, getting profit out of you-and they will get all out of you that they can, working you to the limit of your strength, wearing you out, and then consigning you to a pauper's grave without the least bit of sentimental

ompunction. "You are not in business for the benefit of the capitalists." That calls for a little qualification. In one sense it is not true. You are working for the benefit of the capitalists. You cannot work otherwise. Unless some capitalist can make a profit—get something for nothing, that is-by your labor, you do not get permission to work. That is the difference between your position and the capitalist's. You work, not at your pleasure, but at his, when he says you may, when he can get something out of it. If he cannot get something out of your labor, it matters not how much the people need food or fuel or clothes or houses nor how willing you are to supply them, you will have no chance to bake bread or dig coal or make coats or lay brick.

Mr. Jerome meant, of course, that you are not willingly working for the benefit of the capitalists, that your motive is not to make profits for them, but to get a living for yourselves. That is true. You do not love the capitalisis. You do not care how they fare. Why should you?

You _now that your employer is always planning and scheming-nay, hiring shrewd fellows to plan and scheme for him-how to get you to do the same work for less pay or to do more work for the same pay or to do your work in more crowded and worse lighted and worse ventilated factories and with swifter and more dangerous machinery so that his expense shall be less in proportion to your product.

You know that whenever the canitalist wins a point, you lose a point. More profit for him means either more work or less wages or both for you. Faster work means shorter life for you and more prosperity for the employer. Longer hours means more wealth for the boss less pleasure for you, and some other workman thrown out of a job and forced by the fear of hunger to compete for your job and cut down your wages still lower. What is lieved that the capitalist might be good for the capitalist is bad for you, your brother and have forgotten that

It is idle and foolish to complein or to blame the capitalist for fleecing you and squeezing you to the limit. What do you expect? That a robber shall rob you mercifully? So long as you admit another man's right to hold the power of life or death over you, will you be surprised or aggrieved that he uses that power and uses it for his own benefit and to your burt? That in chilingian;

Don't complain when the other fel-

District Attorney Jerome probably | low hits you. Hit him back, and hit harder. Complaining only encourages him to hit you again. Don't blame him. Fight him. Knock him out. Until you do that-matif you complete ly knock him out and take away his power over you will have no peace with him.

PRICE 2 CENS.

"Don't accept any wishy-washy stuff about the brotherhood of man." The brotherhood of man is a dream - a glorious dream-until you make it'a

reality. John D. Rockefeller and J. Pierpont Morgan are not your brothers. They are your masters. Master and servant

annot be brothers. You cannot convert them into broth ers by preaching to them nor by railing at them nor by complaining about them nor by taking off your hats and begging favors of them nor by pretending to love and admire themdespising vourselves, the while, and

being despised for your pains. Never believe that you will secomplish anything by adopting resolutions about your inherent rights. Perhane might does not make right, but right without might is nothing. Your rights are so much waste paper, so much noise and wind, if you do not use your might to establish them. Rockefeller and Morgan can talk about inherent rights just as easily as you. Your "right to work" they will match and cover with their "sacred rights of property." They beat you at the game of rights, because they have might on their side-at present-because you have left might on their side, because you have lent them your might to use

agninst you. "The stronger will win and ought to win. * * * If you are strong, you win: if not, you lose. It is the universal law." Then it is your business to bethe stronger, that is all. Not to plead that you are weak. Not to whine because the other feller is strong. To resolve and will to be strong and stronger, to study how to be stronger, to husband and increase and organise and rightly direct and use your

etrength-and win. Is there then nothing but fight? I there no such thing as brotherhood? Is there no such thing as right?

.There is right. There is brother bood. There is and must be fight and something besides fight. It is right to be loyal to your brothers against your foes and your brothers' foes. And who are your brothers? Morgan is not the steel worker's brother. The coal miner is

the steel worker's brother and Morgan and Baer are the enemies of both, All workingmen are brothers, because their interests are identical, because what is good for all of them is good for each of them. They do not all know that yet, It is their business to learn it. In fighting the capitalists they will learn it, willingly or not.

When they learn it thoroughly everywhere, then Labor will be strong in the battle against Capital.

And as you learn to trust and be ioval to your brother workingman you must and will learn to distrust and onpose your master, the capitalist-your masters, the capitalist class. they wish you to do, just that thing must not do. What dread your doing, just that thing you must do.

The capitalists-men no stronger nor wiser nor better in any way than you -are your masters because they own the means of production and can three grant or deny you permission to work. You need and you have produced those means of production. You must take them from the capitalist and ewa them yourselves.

The capitalists own these things because you have allowed them to dominate politics, to wield the public powers directly or through their chosen agents, and so to make or cause to be made laws subservient to their interests. You must take the powers of making and interpreting and executing the laws utterly out of their hands and into your own.

They dominate politics and every other department of life because you believed yourselves inferior, because you thought you must respect these and take their advice, because were have allowed them to divide you on false issues, because you have beevery workingman is and must be your brother. You must rely on yourselves. You must units. You must demend all and fight for all. Thus you will get all, whereas by begging or waiting for a part you will never got anything.

A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull alltogether—to make the Dally Globe Fair an ungaralleled success.

chate to operative for Milding Assertation. R. O' GON 150% . tone Gatt; and Jet

TRAMS TO STREET STREET.

remady to Advance

e count in individual cub-riedgment in made by her an the prayper, the-count of manny concerning the editorial is paper about in ad-tice.

Entered as second class matter at the ten York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6,



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

state of New York, on accore forialist Party for Social Democratic y In New Yorkt should not be confused the exculled Seciulist Labor Party, latter to a ring roled organization which

THE SOCIALIST YOUR.

The Socialist Party side Social Democratic Party of New Yorks has meased through its account general election. Its gooding power by indicated and its speedy victory for shadowed by the great increase of its vote as allows in these Signres:



Once more we call the attention of condern to the fact that the postal laws do not allow us to publish announce ments or reports of raffice or drawing and that we caupot insert any such Estadál o

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe. You need The Worker and The Worker meeds you. Every added subscription means increased service to the party. for no one gets er ever can get any profit from this paper; all increase in the income must be devoted to improving it, extending its activities, and pushing its circulation into new fields. tiubscribe and ask your friends to sub-

TRADQUARTERS QUESTION SUB-MINUTED

it is a great entisfaction to The Worker to print National Secretary Mailly's statement submitting to genreal vote of the party the question of ation of hundquarters shit compact on of the Quorum. The statement is avoidably a lengthy one, because ne National Secretary was obliged to ike clear the reasons for the regrettable delay in bringing the question before the membership. We heartily hope that this virtually puts an end to the extended discussion of the constiuntiquality of the referendum and all

connected with it. Two propositions are new submitted for general vote.

Referendum No. 1, moved by twen ty-nine locals and two branches is cloven states, proposes that headquar tern be at Chicago and that the Na tional Committeemen for Wisconsin lows, Illinois, Indians, and Kentucky constitute the Quorum.

Referendum No. 2, moved by eigh locals in four states, calls on us only to may whether the deposition of the eld Quorum and the removal of the ters to Omnia shall be ose od and, if not, whether headquar ters shall be returned to St. Louis and the old Quorum reinstated,

No. 1 is clear. It embodies the on advocated by The Works from the beginning. No. 2 is some what curiously countructed, involving acres with us will vote for No. 1, put ting bondquarters at Chicago, and often for the fast closes of No. 2, ap-

Lactio Concrete, and will rate and atter these rises of to 3

optology open the generation derectly at leader, the leader being for the other damping meneral to fundas a potentialism et symmetrica decreases if might in the tried. They had know down and, we for lierse, by do it was well worth the e (Empt

The dectains that will now to it evitations and particulative if tung par be apprefactory to an, we tend completer it a nelatabate der totern ber no chall shouldsly acquious in it, so no comid and germinare in even a perfeetly agtinfactory decision made by convention of anthority We shall contines, till the vate is completed. nego the support of Referention %s. f. But much more egraculty we uspe that ware manufact after conditional care ful consideration, register like vote in his iges) or branch, that the vote may e a full one and the decision authori-

THE LAW'S DELAY.

To a disinterested observer the stight of the inhor lobbyists at Albany, with instructions to support two cuts dicting monstres, as reported sine where in this paper, would be very musing. For those trade unionists who believe in the policy of begging for favorable legislation from the reprecentatives of capitalist parties, howrver, it is a serious business. As the frogs said to the boy throwing stones, "This may be fun for you, but it's death to us."

Nothing could be more satisfactory to the many ingisiators who have to play the rôle of "friends of Labor" while earning their pay as servants of Capital than this situation. The Workingmen's Federation has asked them to vote for the labor amendment, which the capitalists, hig and little, do not like. It has also asked them to vote for the canal proposition, which the little capitalists favor and many of the big ones oppose and whose passage or defeat will have little or no effect on the interests of the working class. Thus the "friends of Labor" can take their choice, being guided by capitalist instructions and by the political altuation in their respective districts. They can vote against the labor amendment, on the plea of complying with Labor's request that they vote for the canal proposition. They can vote against the canal proposition on the plea that they are complying with Labor's request that they vote for the labor amendment. If they pass the canal proposition the submission of the labor amendment is shelved for a year at ast and perhaps for three years. If they pass the labor amendment the canal proposition is postponed for at least a year. If they pass both, still the submission of one or the other is costponed for a year or more. And by judicious grouping they can probably all save their reputations as "friends of Labor" and yet defeat both the seasures which the Workingmen's Federation has endorsed.

This, not to go beyond the facts of the immediate present. There is still ore to be considered.

This labor amendment, regulating wages and hours of work on municipal contract work, is intended to regain the ground lost by the labor erganisations through the decision of the Court of Appeals that the Prevailing Rate of Wages Law was unconstitutional. Thus if finally adopted this year or in 1904 or 1906, its adoption will not mark a new advance, but only the re-

trieving of a defeat suntained in 1901. But reference to the opinions readered by the Court of Appeals will show that the decision against the ing Rate of Wag hand, not only on its alleged inconsistency with the state constitution, but also on its alleged inconsistency with the constitution of the United States. The adoption of this proposed amendment will remove the former but not the latter ground of objection. Thus there is every probability that if, after one or two or three years, this much taiked-of amendment is adopted and appropriate legislation enacted, contractors will again resist in the courts and that they will again win on the ground alleged in the opinion of 1901, that such regulation of wages and hours of work violates the "freedom of contract" guaranteed by the federal constitution.

Buch is the law's delay, and such me incidents of the futile and foolish pien of depending on petition and lobbying to get labor legislation.

They tell up the advocates of this policy, when we as Socialists urgo independent political action to secure the whole rights of the workers, that we are visionary, that they alone are practical, that they know how to get omething now, some immediate re-Hef. But experience justifies us in saying that their methods are as unpractical as the ends they propose are complete. Being estimied to beg for a little, they get nothing but alternate finthery and ridicule. When the workers make up their minds to demand and take all that belongs to them, they will not find it hard to get all.

The Court of Appeals said the Provailing Rate of Wages Law was noconstitutional. What to do about it? Two years of lobbying has not beyond. us within sight of the beginning of the proving the removal of the sid St. and Had the same amount of energy

free is devoted to about by for long profession and assessed a ed by east photosid to the deep tillig electe relation, the treated by finte from light made auch a alreading of the pulls Captus from an miner pulate of 900 tome would have threatened them at and maked moore would not therroughly nand have gladly executioned their old declarings and frequel constitutions what a little white age they found ob-

The couple follow the election bear so theday secretor to "Budges run make old into its new empty provises," no the New York 'Diverting Post' has told ne in their tening frees freiges can make old laws fit the new emergencian of espitations. Just so well would forigint judges make old laws it the new needs and aspirutions of the working class. We shall see it. suspens on total state, and let It and for the

We need and suffer from the law's lolay. We need not concent to play the expitalists' game, for our staken, with the dire loaded for our opponents It is not by logging of capitalist logis latura and pleading before capitalist judges that Labor will win its rights, or even a fraction thereof. The ballot bez is the court to which we must ap pani, because there we, the working class, constitute the majority. On to the hallot-hox. On, for the conques of all solitical newers by the working class, for complete emancipation, for the Bocialist Republic.

We are asked by a reader to whether or not religion has anything te do with Socialism," as well as to decide cortain disputes arising out of the question. The latter task we respectfully decline, and on the general question we have only to my that the Socialist Party considers religion as a matter of private indement, on which it is not the duty of the party or the state to make any declaration. Many religious organizations of various sects systematically and often maliciously ponous the Socialist movement, as they have opposed other progressive move ents in the past. Religious bigotry has undoubtedly been a most powerful reactionary force in the world's history and has done incalculable harm. The party or its representatives may he obliged to attack representatives of the churches when they leave the field of religion and enter that of economics and politics to fight Socialism; and everywhere the party stands firm against the use of the powers of the state in the interest of any religious sect. Beyond this the party does no It is for each to decide for himself whether this or that or any religious belief or observance is cou sonant to reason and consistent with loyalty to the working class and to humanity. And it may be added that it is possible to be bigotedly irreligious

as, well as to be bigotedly religious

and that one is quite as foolish and

disselfous as the other.

Colonel Burpee of Waterbury, com sal for the Connecticut Railroad and Lighting Company, in a statement to the press says: "It may not have been known to the press before, but the company has had sources of information in each of the unions ever since the strike began. Not a move has been made by them that we did not know about almost immediately. Hardly a leader has attended a meeting or conference, no matter where, that we did not receive information of exactly what transpired." We do not doubt the truth of Colonel Burpee's words. Capitalism, controlling the means of education and moral training and setting up the dellar as the highest ideal of life breeze even in the working class creatures shameless enough to act as spies upon their fellow workers and betray them to the capitalist for hire. The employment of such spice is a part of the regular policy of the capitalist class. And this systematic espionage adds force to the Socialist contention that the usual relation of capitalist and working classes is a state of war, and that capitalism is a despotic system, differing from Ruesian cearism only in that its forms are industrial instead of political and that it therefore enters more intimately and insidiously into every nook and corner of human existence, perverting all good to its own foul purposes. A social system that needs spice and janizaries to maintin it must be rotte to the core and its destruction must be a blessing to humanity.

OHE OF MARY. Such letters as this one, received from a young weekingman in the city, do us good: "I am a regular reader of your paper because I am in hearty sympathy with your principles. Though I have never voted your ticket, yet if I live till next election day, I intend to vote with your party. Your paper has aroused me as a wage-carner to the fact that it is to my interest to be-come an out-and-out Socialist, where before I was a hide-bound Republican. • • I know I was a long-cared jackam myself once, but I hope now I am a man. Though only twenty-five years id, I can see no future for me, under our present system, and have to be content with being an industrial slave." Between now and November this young man will have the oppor-tunity to bring yet more to understand

GRAD THIS AND PAGE IT OF

THE FAT AND THE THIN OF GROVER CLEVELAND

By Horace Traubel.

strong you would come to the constant

r derstadele benem of light. Dert gene erme na a electione. Vest ele mut lurjug bergen Veste tenucium du elengade.

What neuktions is no weath as the

phone of injustice stated up ngottes gious hours form. Who non you who

Wail Street is the coward they directly civilination. Frincaton is the glove provided for that blow. We can spain

of Princeton, And every time one of these worst children dies an accosing

finger places the responsibility where

it belongs. You call the child weak because it does. I call you weak be-

To you not see, Green Cleveland, that your talk about the strong and the weak is too weak to explain the

strong or weak who have never been known to utter one word which shows you understand the real issues front-

ing our civilisation? Until you can go

proved that you can tell strong from

weak or encourage in our social chaus

the hope of order.

Ito you not hear the cry of the chil-

have you done, what do you propose to do, to give it a chance to succeed?

What is this fame and wealth with

which you attempt to built the un-wary? Do you not see that it is all built upon the backs of the poor?

Are the exploiters strong—the classes who are supported on the backs of the

poor? Or are the moor the strong-

the goor who support the castes and the cliques? You have got your values

upside down. In your count you start:

with two before one. You have not seen the picture right. The noor.

powerful in merifice, with the rich crowded on their backs. That is the

picture. You have not hang that pic-ture on your walls at Pr. eton. We send it to you. We ask you to consult

weak from strong you will berenft

If you are capable of knowing

Who is weak and who is strong?

into the crowded East Skle withe

given it a chance to be strong,

you call it the cry of failure!

That can you know about

You have never

cause you belpleasly live.

strung.

Perts einft fbit

erf finfisedte #?

rher? In Wall Street success Princeton College assessm? Street in failure, it is a conf

Nome Planatons in writing about one. Servene to threstend to greatness fame of would, floresports thinking frame into fatty degracestion, He writen popularisally this in many end the when he writes of eground for coming the cost of grace which as many preside of propertable hard contil

he expected to contribute to the philonephy of He time. Cleveland nevs the west one well be plant. Who are the wesh? What less he mean by "sparing" the weal? The weak can be soured. Is wenkpost the child of the court? Is strangth the child of the painer?

The weak can be spared. In washnass, the child of the court? Is strongth the child of the painer?

What does the reason when he inits of second? Paine. Worth. Yet, fails of second? Paine. Worth. Yet, fails of second? Paine. Worth. Yet, fails of second? Paine. fame may be stolen, is stolen fame strongth? Wealth may be stolen. In

You call the children weak who can-not stand the orden of your mragery. A vast majority of the children have no chance to live. They are plotted against from the day they are hern, They bring poor boiles into the world. They drag these poor bodies along for a while trying to breathe. Then they finappear. They vanish in the crowd

The west and the unit.

What is the west? Is the child you estroy west? Or is it you who destroy it who are weak? Is the child that heroically tries to live and falls reak? Or is the environment that destroys it weak?

You say the weak may well be pared. So do L. I say the environ-nent may be spared. I say the child that cry tell you? Do you call it the must be saved.

What are you, Grover Cleveland, do-ing to save the child? Are you going nto the courts of the cities crying up the alleys and into the rank rooms of and that your overfatted gospel will rescue their imperilled souls?

What do you mean, Grover Cleve-and? Do you not know that the bubes cannot understand your lau-ruage? Do you not know that you. have no right to expect the bales to understand your language?

It is you, Grover Cleveland, who are Adk: It is you who can well beare too weak to provide for these bales. You invite them into the world. You crush them when they const. You destroy them before they have a show. You call them. They world. Then when they come, come r. you keep them empty, and, they go down under your fat, you call them weak.

ou call them weak.

Greecer Christian, if you were really your fat homilies. THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

1902 as compared with that of 1900, by

states. In Arizons, Idaho, and Wyoming we entered the political field fo

the first time in 1902. In the eight states marked with a star we had no

hance to test our strength in 1902, and the vote cast for our national

licket in 1900 is therefore carried for

ward for the latter year. In several cases, where the vote for different can-didates of the Socialist Party varied

largely, we have taken the lower figure

as indicating the solid vote. The fig ures given are, therefore, extremely

608

2,374

M78

823

4.847

519 27

57

7,134

10.128

3,157

14,270

8.518

4.738

I fresi

robeervatire. d. ...

Alibama

*Pelaware *Florida

Idaha

Indiana

Kansas

Kentucky

Montana

New Jersey.....

Oklahoma

Oregon

I'tab

New York..... 12.800

Pennsylvania 4,881

*Virginia 1.009
Washington 1.009
West Virginia 206

Wisconsin 7.095

Totals 97,730

FROM PENNSYLVANIA

State Committee hold its regular most

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.-The

ing to-night with Franklin Stick in the

The referendum blanks and papers

on the pending national and state propositions were ordered to be sent to

ocale accompanied by the following

"Comrades:--We call your attention

to the enclosed propositions submitted to a referendum vote by the National and State Committees. We request

that you make returns at your earlies

"The vote on agtional propositions

must be returned to the State Secre

tary before May 5.
"The vote to determine the piece of holding the state convention must be reported to the State Committee and

"You are also informed that the vete of no local or beauch which is three meaths in arrears on April I one he counted. We cannestly argo you to get into line and seeist the Socialist Party of Funnsylvania to take its

or than April 19.

Michigan

Nebraska ...

Arthona 27
California 7.572
Colorado 684

Connecticut 1,741

proper position in the front rank of e Socialist movement." Comrade Collins has arranged to ad-We are at last able to present a com-plete table, from official sources, show-ing the vote of the Socialist Party in

west a number of labor unions at Will liamsport. He will proceed from there to Shanokia.

The festival held in commemoration of the Paris Commune by Local Phila-

delphia on March 18 proved to be a delphia on March to proved to be a great success in attendance and fann-cially. Comrade Herron, it is generally admitted, made one of the finest and most scientific simples on Socialism over delivered in Philadel-J. C. F.

INJUNCTIONS LEGAL UNDER CAPITALISM.

Judge W. E. Riebardson of Spokane. Wash., a membar of the Socialist-Party, was recently asked by a local arty, was recently named by apper to give his views on the use of the labor disputes. We injunctions in labor disputes. We quote from his article:
"Our present industrial system is

ther present industrial system is based upon the private ownership of the means of production and the power thereby acquired by the capitainst of making profit out of human labor. All governmental agencies must of neces-sity conform to this industrial framework. It is, in fact, and in very truth, the supreme law of the land. Judges, legislators, governors, and congresses how to its authority and in the nature of things cannot be independent of it 23.639 as long as it exists. It is true that capitanam presentates an more agra-cies to its imperious will, and this is done not became such government off-cers are necessarily either corrupt or dishonest, but became they cannot do otherwise so long as the right of private capital remains the dominant fact in our civilization. Only in this general sense de I say that capitalism prostitutes governmental agencies, for I believe that with few exceptions judges and all other public officers are honest and well meaning mea." The Cieveland "Citizen" comments

as follows: "Many loose thinkers make the careless assertion that these court decrees are unconstitutional. Such is not the case, however. That an injunction is a weapon of oppression when simed at labor organizations is undoubtedly cor-rect, but it is a legal weapon nevertheless, based upon the fundamental law of the land—that is, it is means to dethe individualistic right to private ownership of land and capi-

"It is the system, therefore, that must be dealt with. To defeat an injunction-throwing judge at the petis and put another of the same class in his place, with the organic law remaining the muse, is worse than child's play-about as sensible as discharging collection for enforcing the law, Looking at this matter from any

standpoint, it narrows down to the nestion of political action-it narro own to voting for a party that up-olds private ownership, and consequently injunctions, or voting for a party that stands for collective ship of the means of profiletion ship of the means of profitction, which would change the system that breeds and fluters the injunction and other evils of which isbor compinion."

ben. But reasumber that you are a part of evolution. Evolution is you plus the rest of the world. If you get lasy, part of the week of evolution will yo undoes, and the coming of Sectation will be so much the further off.

SUBMITTED TO SEMERAL VOTE.

of Socretory Mailly Laye Br rhore and Querum.

In tien of the general dente eriors seed everymention Local Quarters the National Secretarities the following statement of personstate, leading up nicolars for the paraplaced by

title the two demands for a peter-ending had laun readed from a cell-cient number of locate, the Peccentry referred them to the Local Quarters. together with a proposition drawn up by himself. The Querron setod, and the following circular letter to the Na Hemal Committee (National Committee trentar No 2 dated treats. Much is with a report of the Quaritie's action, is self-explanatory. To the National Committee, Serialist

Party. cong counideration and action the enlosed demands for a referendam, numbered respectively, Nos. 1 and 2. in they were received at this office The Trenton, N. J., demand has not been received from any other local, "Hemand No. 2 was received from

launia Toledo, Akrun, Fremont, Find lay, Massilon, Springfield, and Branch L. Cleveland, Ohlo; Lynn, Lawrence, Maiden, Haverbill, and Everett, Mass.; Portland, Me.; Bochester, N. 1 Bevier and Poplar Bluff, Me ; India apolls, Marion, and Terre Haute, Joenis Louisville and Covington, Kr., Philinielphia, Pa., and Branch L. Mil-wankes, Wis., sent in the same demand, with the exception of the third

mand No. 2 was received from ocals Omaha, South Omaha, Grand island, and Plattsmouth, Neb.; Kaa-sas City and Pleasant Hill, Mo.; Franklin Heights, Kan., and Sioux Clay, In.

Comrudes Work, Roe, Lovett, and Turner of the Local Quorum, voted to subjust Demands Nos. 1 and 2 to the National Committee for action. Comrate Untermann voted against their submission, as worsled, but voted to have the proposition drawn up by the National Secretary in copy of which is his reason for this action being give hereafter

"I drew up the enclosed proposition referendum because I believed that if the two referendums as denanded should be submitted to the membership, sure confusion and dis-satisfaction would result. When the other members of the Quorum did not sment to my proposition, I withdrew it, so as not to complicate the situation, but since Comrade Untermant supports it, I submit it berewith for consideration.

stood that my proposition was drawn up entirely upon my own responsibil ity, and that the sole object of its ex-istence was a desire to see the ques-tion of location of hendquarters and composition of the Quorum simplified so that the membership could vote in-telligently and decisively upon the question and have it settled by one eferendum. It must be clear to all that if the two demands, as worded, are submitted, it will be difficult for the membership to tell how to vote de cisively. The question should be subthe point at issue, is impartial, and does justice to all the parties interested.

"I consider my proposition the only one yet submitted that covers the point involved in the referendum in a con-stitutional form and that can properly dispose of the question in one vote of membership The point at issue is that of location of headquarte Article 7 of the constitution specifi that the location of headquarters is 8t Louis. I maintain that even if either one of the Demands Nos. 1 and 2 is endorsed, the constitution is not yet amended until a specific amendment mitted and endorsed. argument holds good regard Article 4. The membership mus vote upon a specific amendment to the constitution before the constitution constitution before the constituen be made to read, "Omaha" or cago," as the case may be. My propo-

so in a constitutional manner.
"Comrade Untermann endorsed my proposition as 'the less and most ex-peditions way of settling the question of the location of headquarters. If, as you rightly pointed out, a constitu-tional amendment is necessary to bring a referendum on this question to a successful issue, the two referen-dums submitted are so much waste of time and energy, because a constitu-tional amendment would still be neces-sary to settle the matter. For this reason, it seems to me the proper thing to do is to submit your proposition to a referendum as soon as possible."
"Comrade Lovett wrote that he

would have preferred my proposition 'had it been demanded by the locale in the manner provided.' Let me say that my proposition is not a referen-dum initiated by the National Committee. The Committee has the power to see that a poferendum is placed in a constitutional and the membership, and this is what my proposition sacks to do. The lititative on this question has already been taken by the membership. It is clearly the duty, therefore, of the National Committee to see that the question is committee geoperty. If the Nationa Committee cannot do this, then wind is the Committee for? The Committee can and must exert advisory powers, when necessary, in the interest of the membershop.

"I believe that the members who do

sire cither Omaha or Chicago will be satisfied to vote upon the referendum animon to two open an retreatment of a suggest it. As it is new, octain members of the National Committee have already declared they believed the proposed referendum on Chicago, as demanded, meconstitutional. If a majority of the Committee should decide this way, then the way is opened for great dissatisfaction and greater wishes is to be given a chance to intelligently men the question intelligently mean the question a and

amounties everything the persons of the persons in

here will be pulled with her and to reminder that he she food the existing elimation or hands on the Latinusi Mary sexuely fixees that this epopular deinged in estimate makes in a with for the jointy border of accomplishment I ask consideration of my prequalition on its morths. Per the gent the party this specifich retial for

"In view of the expressed epinion of several members of the Satisaci tomostice that the Referendata Su f to unexpected telegral and extend for to the 'memberatin' I have drafted the inclosed questions or as to get a direct vote of the Centuities on the stilling applied

the artise authors or requested to have their action upon this errains result this effice not later than March. 15, an that the referendum can be only mitted within the required thirty days Making allowance for time necessary to people the referending for submits nion the vote closing on May I will give at least forty days for the nicoership to net."

Signed, William Mailly, National

Secretary.)
The demands for a referendam were

as follows. No. 1. "To the National Committee, Socialint Party:-Local State of the Party of Article 9 of the National Minte of Constitution hereby presents petitions that you submit to a referendam vote of the party membership the following

"First - That the bendquarters of the party be removed to Chicago.
"Bocond-That the Local Quorum until the next national convention be misosed of the members of the National Committee from the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa and

Kentucky. "Third-That all acts of the National Committee at its last annual session in condict with the above provisions be refeeted."

No. 2.

referentiam of the party membership on the following propositions, to wit: "First-Shall the action of the National Committee in removing the Local Quorum be approved? Vote yes of no.

"Mecond-Shall the old Local Quorum he re-limitated if vote stands ningt. "Third—Shall the action of the Na-

tional Committee in removing the National Headquarters to Omaha, Neb., be approved? Vote yes or no." "Fourth-Shall the national headunriers be returned to Nt. Louis if ote stands against approval of re-

moval to Omaha, Neb.? Vote yes or

SECRETARY'S PROPOSITION. Method of submitting referendum ters, proposed by the National Secretary. (Articles are numbered No. 1 and 2 in alphabetical order of cities.) "Hendquarters.

"No. 1-That Article 7 of the consti tution be amended to read: 'The head-quarters shall be located at Chicago. But said headquarters may be changed by the National Committee, subject to referendum of the party. Vote yes

"No. 2-The headquarters shall be located at Omaha. But said headquar-ters may be changed by the National (Inmuittee, aubject to a referendum of the party.' Vote yes or no.

"Local Quorum. "That Section 1. Article 4, of the onstitution be amended to read: "The National Committee shall elect a com nittee of five from the membership of or convenient to the national head quarters, the said territory not to ex and five states adjacent or convenient located for reaching headquarte to supervise and amust the Nationa retury as the National Committee shall form a part of and be a Quorum of the National Committee, but shall be subject to removal at any time.

TRENTON DEMAND.

The Treuton, N. J., demand was: To the National Committee, Social ist Party, Samuel Lovett, Temporary Secretary, Rooms 10-11, Arlington Block, Omaha, Neb.:—Local Trenton, State of New Jersey, requests in accordance with Article 7 of the national constitution that you submit the fol-lowing proposition to a referendum of the party membershin;

"Shall the action of the Natio Committee at St. Louis, Feb. 1, 1903. in removing party headquarters to Omaha be approved?"
"Meeting at which above request

was made held Friday, Feb. 20, 1903. Since March 5 additional endorse ents of Demand No. 1 were received from Locals Minneapolis, Minn.; New York; Arlington and North Yakima, Wash, the State Committee of New Jersey, and Locals San Francisco, Cal., Kings County, N. Y., and Madison, Wis., sent special resolutions demanding a referendum.

Along with the foregoing circular the National Secretary sent the follow ing blank form to be filled out by each National Committeeman: "1-Do you favor the submission of

referendum No. 1 to the party mem-bership? Vote yes or no. "2- Do rou favor the submission of

ferendum No. 2 to the party mem-irship? Vote yes or no. "2—100 you favor the submission of the National Secretary's proposition in preference to No. 1 and No. 2, as worded? Vote yes or no.

"i-Shall May I be set as the time for the vote of the membership upon these referendums to close?"

National Committeemen La Kamp Cola.; Sweetland. Conn.; Miller, Idaho; Fox. Malue; Fox, Montana; Hol-brooks, Okla.; Barnes, Pa.; Kerrigan, Texas; and Tawney, Utah, did not reacknowledge re-

as follows: no . To subsuit No. 5-Beelgn, Ill.; Work, was landing toyet Tailands,

neintennen Nob., Berger, Win.
Agninel eidensting No. 3. Hember,
In., Mille Mon., Throne Met., Genberj.,
J., Monney, N. 51, Criticipes, Crim.
Tre expent No. 3-Besang, Pin.;
tech, Seven Enthelist Minn. Terrent,
In. Philippenson, Nob., Giostet, N. J.;
noon, N. 11, Criticipes, 1950.
Addition properities No. 2 Sandon.

Against animities in T by Horton, III . Horgen Who You the Sutherent Bertelney 2 Eintelie For the Sufficient Restatory's propo-notion. Mathemay, Inch.; Capay, Moon. Mactual, Mach.; Tallocki, Minn., Christia

Harmer Wash Agustud the buttomal Burpings's proposition-Flouing, Plus Mills, Nath 1 Isolan, Ky.: Turner, May Uneted, N J.: Mnoney, N. D., Herger, Wis:

The Nativetani Ber terleury in presented itus bin progrestitem, and beseet the neutil be uncertives all secrepted to committee to view of the widole dif from the opinions expressed by the Committee members upon it the Bessels withdress his proposition, so no not to further complicate the situation and by the lecule specified investigation to a free nutritied in regular form to a Validal Committeemen

Richardson, Cal., did not vote for or against authoriting wither of the de-mands, but said: "I prefer the Nalional Herretary's wording to that of the various locals; but I do not like even that as worded. If imblect to a referendum of the party means what if eays, it is all right; but If, as some now claim, it means that the act shall be submitted by the National Commit-ter without any requiset from the locals, I ask that the wording be changed, or I oppose its saturation.
This is the very point out of which the difficulty has all grown and it is high time that it be actiled once for all. I

favor the submission of the part reinting to the Iscal Quorum as worded by

the National Secretary."
Heeley, Fig., "I do not agree that a constitutional amendment is required.

Article 7 gives the power of removal to the National Committee, subject, efc. Now it clearly follows that if the removal of beadquarters and composition of Quorain is agreed to he the membership, who are the highest authority, the word St. Louis changes authority, the word St. Louis changes by that process to Ounha, also all other conflicting parts of the constitution I do hold that we will have to the constitution before the nembership can initiate a place for headquarters, other than that initiated

by the National Committee."

Mahoney, Ind.: "The National Comnittee or the Local Quorum cannot prevent the submission of any proposi-tion to the referendum when denon to the referendum when de-manded by the constitutional number of locals. The required number makes all matters constitutional, so if the Secretary's proposition does not carry. which in effect embodies the substance of both the others, then the others

must be submitted."

Work, Iowa, voted to submit No. 1, anying: "I do not believe the member-ship has any constitutional right to initiate this referendum, but I believe ional right to submit any question on its own motion." He voted also for No. 2, saying: "I wish this referen-dum had not been initiated, but since it has been, the constitution makes it

mandatory upon us to submit it.'
Mills, Kan.: "I do not believe o, 1 is in constitutional form. I am sure that an amendment to the constitution is not necessary to change the headquarters. The constitution was adopted at indianapolis with the name of the place blank. St. Louis was insurted by a special vote under a different order of business and is no ninre of the constitution proper. Omaha is now the bendquarters according to the constitution. We do not need a referendum to make it the headquarters. We do not need a constitutional amendement to make it the headquarters. The only referendum possible under the constitution is one to concur with or reject the action of the National Counsities. * * When the National Committee acts the Na-tional Party has acted and it acts by majority vote. If a referendum is taken on its action and the referen-dum rejects or refuses the action of the National Committee then the party has acted in a different way than the Committee has acted, coming to a dif-ferent conclusion and castelling its

Dubbs, Kr., objected to the Nationa Secretary's proposition and said: "Of course I favor the submission of referndum No. 1 to the party membership I think it is perfectly clear and needs amendment or change to enable the points involved."

Turner; Mo.: "I am of the opinion that referendum No. 1 involves the violation of that part of the national natitution, Article 4, Section 1, which says that the National Committee shall elect a Local Quorum; also Article 7, which says the National Committee may remove the party headquarters, which it has done and now its acts are up for approval, is so. If not approved it should go back to St. Louis or the National Committee should se lect another place. The power granted to the National Committee by the con-stitution cannot be taken away except by an amendment to the constitution. For these reasons I shall vote against the submission of referendum No. 1."

Hillanit, N. Y.: "It is perfectly clear from the reading of our constitution that the framers of the document intended to constitute the party at large the supreme judge on all matters of party organization, including the loca-tion of headquarters and composition of the Local Quorum and there can also be no question that the party most be allowed to exercise such prerogative upon the demand of at prerogative upon the demand of at least five locals in three different states. Now that more than the re-quisite number of locals have de-manded such referendum, it would be petty quibbling to discuss the question as to whether or not the demands have been couched in proper terms. The intention of the demands embodied in the resolutions of the various locals in perfectly clear, and all that remains for the National Committee to do is to autumn the referendum in an intelligent manner. I believe your the Mational Recretary's) proposition covers tional Secretary's) proposition covers the question substantially although it

(Continued on man 4.)

Further Wellingty o factors data in the floor exercing the recovery fractional floor as full-care. Waterbesty forces there have a full-care april 1 has factor. However, 1 factor return Home 6 Protonyney 3 factor with a full floor of the force of the full floor of the force of t and served to draw harper exactly to

untrol Lecture Directs and all appli-dons for engagements should be ad-maned to W. G. Critchian, 26 Produc-Building Dayton, Obto the will be available for clates in Missourt, Obto, littude, and teditons during April and

Courade Chase has erganized four gow heals of the Sections Purty in Alabama and these, with the four al-

Local charters have been granted thiring the past weak to New December, Ain., and Pine High, Ark.

Committé George D. Herron will ave for Europe next month, and his or of the West under the direction matii after his return in May.

The Rocialist Women's Club of Besten will hold its first public educa toma meeting in Paine Memorial Hall, Friday evening, April S, at eight o'clock. Hon. P. D. McCartney will speak on the subject, "Why Should Women Be Rocinlists?" The talk will Nomen me accumulary for its will be preceded by a number program. It is hoped that many, and women especially, will come to hear this vital question the meet Collection will be received at the door in order to defray

Camrade Father Thomas McGrady will make a lecture tour in Connecti-cut beginning March 21 at Meridea where he will speak at the town hall. April 2 he speaks at Music Hall, New Haves; April 2 at Collss-um in Hart-ford; April 3 at Madison Hall, Bridge-Ten cents admission will be charged at all these lectures.

American Branch New Haven Conn., meets Saturday, March 28. All members should be present.

ford April 6, and in New Maren April 21. The Socialist Party will have a full ricket in the field in both cities. The Brenowic League in still active and has succeeded in capturing the Democratic party primaries in every ward in Hariford but one, in we will have an opposition "union-labor party" to contend with.

The 13th Ward Branch of Newark, will bold an affair for the pur pone of raising funds to organize a fife and drum crops on Saturday even-ing, March 28, at headquarters, Cre-ter's Hall, 52 Holland street. All membeen are also engagestly requested to atfend the next meeting, to be held on

In Kearny, N. J., at the Socialist Club, 23d Kearay avenue, on Sunday evening, March 20, Frederick Kraft will speak on "Washington and His

Local Hudson County, N. J., will celebrate the opening of their new and commidious headquarters at 375 Cen-tral avenue, Jersey City, on Saturday

Finnity," Administration is free.

After April 1 the headquarters of the Sacritical Party of Luxerae County. Pr., will be founded at 16 leaseth Mails attreet, Wilkes Barre, rear rount, need of Boot. This place will also be used as a committee and reading room by the Gentral Labor Union. As the C. L. U. but it he headed threetly above. This will canable the commence to keep in close touch with the unions, which will be a considerable network to keep in close touch with the unions, which will be a considerable network to be personned to be a considerable network to be personned to be compared to be compare will castile him to enter the room at his leasure and spend part of his spar-time profitably as well as considerably All comrades having keen for the old hendquarters, roun 78. Rimon Long Building, are requested to return them to once to the tressurer, Fred Schools, in, 467 South Grant street, Wilkes-

The Socialists of Putter County, Pa., date the presented of the Austin "Reproduces" in former capitalist pa-per, and it will be edited by Commise Oliver Weiseld Green Park Nowe," an-editor of the "Green Park Nowe," an-editor furfacing paper of Poster County.

Courade John Cultus of Chernes to the large spanisher to the trude unuser of Communication spanisher in the trude unuser of communication of the Communication of the

The riceth field Breuch of Local Genetic Picebourg hald a necronolid Communic celebration on March II, with speaking an English and German. E. W. Sington was the English speaker.

for a term of the best broadland were try there are the following the point mands trial to the trial moder way. There exercise to be the end to the fine good work that the Charleman executable are done. ments ship at the templets over three tailers. The foresteds of Chie now now early fig to to nicipal fray on April it. Putt to see have been nominated in their process and the fewed position on the Conciunati official tions, N. P. theiger has been elevote all his time in the future to the party work. The election laws of Oblo are such an to prohibit placing a fle-cialist licket in the field without sanction of the organization of the party, which means that unorganized places have no right to nominate tickets to go upon the official hallot. This has sustained by a new ruling from

and copies of The Worker of March 22 for distribution at the meeting ad-dressed by Mother Jones and Comrate Bington on Tuesday. In proportion to coonlation there is hardly a city in which The Worker has a larger cir-

in question.

The Michigan comrades are preparing for an unusually vigorous ca paign of outdoor speaking through the state, to begin as soon as the weather allows. They intend to reach the assistance of every Socialist in the state. All who are willing to operate by speaking, by arrang ig meetings, or by contributions to ce of the expenses, should at once write to State Secretary J. P. C. Mentes at Flint or to State Organizer J. C. L. mb

State Secretary Holman of Muse nota reports that "Hibbing, Mins oust two Bocialist votes at the last ele to a slection, and Oscar Hooker, for C. str. man got 55 votes; John Kohn & Supervisor, (0), and John IIII, (crk, 154. Comrade Lucas of Miss polis spoke there three nights do 1, campaign. This shows what organization can do. Hibbling will mon it she a Massachusetts record."

Birmingham, Ala., Soc allsts have There will soon be a state organization formed in Alabatia.

era tour as follows: "5" meeting at Jacksunville, Flm., Marc. 2 was very good, and at Valadasta, Ga., next day, my andlence was composed mostly of colored people who were very appre-ciative and enthusiastic At Birmingciative and outbustastic At Birming-lam, Ala., on March 5 to meeting ar-ranged by the carpenters and tailors was successful. I spoke at Belle Sumter on the 6th, a larg mining camp, to a big house and a hal will result. Rain prevented a lunge meeting at Decatur on March 7, by the temper of evening, March 28, with music, abort evening, March 28, with music, abort addresses, comedy entertainment, and dancing. All party members in the county should be present to see their a good hold for Some A local was formed. By special invitation I make before the real or meeting of the second body. spoke before the real ir meeting of the Birmingham Trades Council on the that party membership is rapidly in-creasing and the sale of stamps ex-ing arranged by local standard Rain costs all previous records. A. J. Margolin lectures at Socialist Bendquarters, 1205 Arch street, Philo-delphia, Sunday evening. March 29, his subject heing, "The Evolution of the 10, but attends tion on March 11, an omed two meetings, one of white product in the after

will addram the the thengregetismal m, N. Y. Tuesday on "The Herislist finite Interference, m,"

ing a land addressed if, W Protth in Tar-el Suturday, a necess or in their names and a Manday and Dorm

Withins, of Sun under the direc

Courtowny 1 Proceedings of 45 Chareb at MS View of the 2

James N. W. As the rec

Convento Interes F. turrey, dentity of theme Palls, Part Edward, and Sandy resulted in the formation Henc Path, Pert Edward, and Sandy 1913, S. Y., remutted to the formation of bents in the first two towns, and concrede Philip V. Benahy, who is President of the Control Trades and Lating Assembly in these Phils writes that "Commide Corpy's right has drawn." the Recisites of this vicinity together and firmly established the Recisite universent in this eleistry. Plans have been perfected for currying on an agiduring the summer

Loral Yonkers, N. Y., will hold a meeting for Paties Medically early in April.

How York Gily.

Warron Athinson will speak on "Municipal Ownership" at the West Ride Socialist Clob, Clark's Hall, northwest corser of Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, accuration, on Friday evening, March 27, at 8 p. m.

The 28d A. D. will hold an agitatio meeting on Friday evening, March 27, at Mickel's Louise Rooms, northwest corner of 14th attest and highth avenue, which all renders of The Works are invited to attend.

Jessph Ring will lecture on "Th Inevitable Disappearance of the Mid-die Class." on Friday evening, March 27, at 90-96 (Tinton street, ruom 3, under the auspeces of the 12th A. D.

At the next meeting of the 6th and 10th A. D., to be held Friday evening March 27, in the Labor Lyceum, G Fiast Fourth street, an open discussion on "The Socialist Bolution of the Li quer l'roblem, led by Comrade Wm. J. F. Hannennam, will begin punctu ally at 9 p. m., and all are welcome Members should be present promptly at 8 p. m., for the business meeting.

An agitation meeting will be held a Jamen's Had, northeast opener of 14th street and Third avenue on Fri-day evening, March 27, for the purpone of reorganizing the 34th A. D.

At the last meeting of Branch 2. 24th A. D., it was decided to call the Third Agitation District together. A mass meeting to which the sarolled Borist Domocratic voters will be in-vited will soon be held in conjunction with Branch 1. Comrades still having tickets for the last featival held by his branch are requested to accoun for mame as soon as possible

The Kings County Committee

The Socialist Club of Brooklyn will hold a picule on Hunday, June 21, at Atlantic Park, Raiph avenue, near St. Mark's. The Halph avenue cars pass the door and the Bergen and Douglas street lines are witnin a block.

The Brooklyn Socialist Club has sent to the Fair a large number of copies of Wilshire's pamphiet, "Why Workingmen Should He Social Demo-crata" These will be distributed free from the booth of the Ladies' Bocial Club.

CHICAGO UNIONS ARE FEDERATING.

Gloser Grouping on Plans that Mar Unite Sonalits of "Trade Autonomy" and "Industrial Organization."

Aresteed to a sense of danger by the activity displayed by the employer sinces on the "community-of-interest" plan and are preparing for the general lattle which some believe will seen follow the organization of the employ-PPS.

Following the formation of the Shipping Trades Federation inst Sunday, L. S. Fisher, intoiness agent of the Machinista Union, has been commissioned to form a metal trades restoration, and will start the work next week. This federation will be composed of the unions of muchinests from moulders blacksmiths, beliermakers, metal work-ers, metal polishers, pattern makers, core makers, stove moniders and stov members A national federation of the metal trades is siready in existence.

Austher alliance of unions is under way, the members of which handle houses and wagons. The name of this body has not fown selected, but the alfinance will be compared of horseshoe-ers, siniste employees, wagen black ers, stable employees, wagon black emitte, harness makers, wagon maker

and carriage painters.

The Shipping Trades Pederation, which was organized last Sanchay, is compassed of tenneters, freight heisblers, longishermen, seamen, switchinen, railway expressionen, shipping clerks, whichemis grower employees, wholesale drag employees who was a committee to the committee of the commit

The Pucking Trades Council, campaned of thickes in the problem industry at the stock yards, has been in exter rane for several assertion, to have the ad. § Life will all he grand and new

there for several issorbs, to have the ad-tionry learned of the limiting trades.

Notes of these alliances is intended.

Notes of these alliances is intended.

If the encroach on the t'he age Pederation of Lobot, so all unions will retain their affiliation with that tody.

The plan of organization by of restrict only an extension of methods that have been in regime the r. box of the policy of the plans of the feathers.

If is thought by nome, however, the principle of Workingson that if fully correct out that if fully correct out the policy of the policy of the policy.

The plans of the policy of that it rains observed out or was after it has been perfected by practice and of perfecte being a solution of the recon-question of "trade rains may or in hear trial organization." which has com-manded so much attention in the blue

BOT UNION MADE QUODS

not Militariam and the girbes from Nacio Poets, 15m

and their atternance were rigore applicated. What added to the presetration of the demonstration was the fact that, in optic of the green released. The affair demonstrated not only the numerical strength, but the discipling and self-control of the Hecinitet increment, which makes it much more forced than a descript

MANUFACTURERS ACTIVE

Raising Fund to Supply Capitalist Litarsture to "Loaders of Thought"-Socialists Must Semiterant Their Efforts.

The Worker has received a copy of another circular of the National Asso-ciation of Manufacturers, dated March 10, the purpose of which is to solicit contributions from manufacturers for a fund to send the organ of the Association, a paper called "American In-dustries," to "editors, ministers, and other leaders of thought" all over the

The capitalists realise the progress which Socialism is making and through averal organizations are making every effort to influence public epinion against it and in favor of ideas and policies conducive to the continuance of capitalist class rule. Let workingmen who realize that Mocialism is the only hous of their class respond by reing their efforts in the circulation of our party literature and the holding of meetings for the exposition of So rinlist Stens.

ANOTHER JUDGE FORBIDS STRIKE.

WATERTOWN N. Y. March 20 -An injunction has been granted by Supreme Court Justice Watson M. Rogers, restraining George Mackey, Presi dent of the International Brutherhood of Paper Makers, from ordering 4 strike at the Tagga"t Paper Mills at Feffs Mills, or any other miles that would affect the St. Regis Paper Com-pany, whose mill employing 325 men ligs been shut down the past week owing to a strike of the machine

is the third injunction of the nort that has been issued in the United States. No judge had ever guns so far as to enjoin workingmen from striking until Federal Judge Adams of St. Louis set the precedent in the Walnush case. This was quickly followed by Federal Judge Phillips of Kaussa Uity

against the tenmsters.

Judge Rogers of Watertown is a Re publican.

DOMINION.

All the power is in your hands, Workingmen! on can cure the atting lands; Give the antions your commands! Workingmen! menght withstands!

Louis will fly apprentian's hands, Workingmen! O Workingmen!

Yes, within your hands you hold, More than all the might of gold; Strength above the swords of old— Workingmen! Rulers, Judges, ranks carelled.

Creatures are by votes controlled: Votes that in your hands you hold! Workingmen! O Workingmen! To yourselves and fellows true.

For the many, not the few! All who toll will get their due, When the order comes from you When you do no mon should do'

Workingmen! Fathers robued, and claim the child; Mothers wronged and maids revited! Workingsom! Millions or their rights beguited;

Workingmon, O Workingmon!

All the springs of life defiled; Orging crimes on crimes are piled? Workingmen! O Workingmen!

Deaf is luntire to your call. Workingmen! Note of custning round eather!' Hown the swift injunctions fail! Paymer threat and murderous hall, Sword and club and disages well-Three are all against you all' Workingmen! O Workingmen.

Workingmen!
You can levak the gailing choin;
You can make the world humans!
Workingmen!

Workingmen! By the shrin! By the suffering! By the shrin! Bine and vote! Be men! Be seen! Workingmen. O Workingman!

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WHY WE ARE ORGANIZED. AND HOW BEST TO WORK.

Prootlesi Suggestions on Methods of Socialist Propaganda, Propered by Ohio State Committee and Commonded by The Worker to Attention of New Comrades.

awny.

that way.

Don't talk in the crowd. It annoys

porkets. You can't encourage speaker

trouble. You are making trouble while

You should remember that Socialist courades are not to be converted by

the speaker.

Meetings are for propagands. See

that all conrades lend their efforts to make the meeting a success. Encour-age the speaker when he makes a good

point. Let him know it. Start enthu-sinam in the audience. Keep the meet-

about your arrangements, including the collection. Have him announce the free leaflets and pamphlets for sale

just before closing. When he finishes take the leadets and distribute to all who will accept. Other comrades take the pumphiets and sell them while cir-

After literature is distributed take your outfit and return to bendquarters. Don't try to start any loud arguments

after the meeting, for it will destroy

people who attended the meeting will think and talk it over among them-

By handling the collection and sale

of literature properly you can, in must cases, pay all the expenses of speaker, think and talk it over among them-

HALL MEETINGS.

In holding hall meetings more car

ful preparations for the success of the

meeting must be made owing to the

other propaganda work.

and wherever possible

tainer of some sort to precede the speaker of the evening. A good quartet is the best where obtainable.

Ofresisties of Literature.

Circulate leaflets, cards, atlekers,

agazines, and party papers whenever

our literature has the local and state

Get a large lot of papers whenever

over the precinct, ward, or town thor-

The next time follow it up with a

distribution of leaflets.

Work just as systematically as pos-

sible. Have a distribution every week, every two weeks or each month. Keep it going. It will surpass the spanmodic efforts that are usually

Circulate good trade-union material among that class of workers. Circu-late Father McGrady's and Hagerty's

does absolutely no good to get the right

Have your local keep some free leaflets on hand all the time, as well

as some good cheep pamphiets for sale

at say five and ten cents. This is what

the literature agents' duties are. Have the local arrange for the gen-

erni distribution of the various pieces

of literature as they are issued. Then

to propagate Socialist principles, and

that it is done by circulating literature, holding agitation meetings, and secur-ing new members into the branch or local organisation.

and with more interest in what he does

propaganda. Make your

Specialise your propagands.

every effort count.

ng campaigns siways see that

culating through the crowd.

aelves.

liave your speaker fully informed

keep continually running

We take the liberty of reprinting middle of meeting, then continue as become entire the contents of a little before.

Lion't pass out any literature until ahed of us and many others that hould have been asked. We could not the speaker.
Inou't stand around with hands in notical and so we save ourselves heedless trouble. To avoid needless izouble and to be willing to undergo any amount of accountry troubles that or applogy, we present the excellent instructions embodied in this pam-

Pho fundamental principle of the Fire representative perfect organization. It nime to perfect the organization of both industry and government upon a trientific hasis, the control to rest with the people through the initiative and

The Socialist Party is not yet an ideal organization by any means, but through experience and the force of economic conditions it is rapidly beorganized in every respect.

The need of a well organized, thou oughly equipped, uncompromising political movement of the working class is too apparent to be discussed

Socialist Party members are often by those who are outside of the membership, "Why do you or-

It is the duty of every member of derstood, the questione cannot belo but become an active

Why Socialists Organize.

Because they know that by a compact organization on the political field the working class can success-

tion of industry on the economic field and their political organizations on the political field, that organized effort is the bulwark of the present capitalist system and that no individual effort can be successful in everthrowing the

2. In order that the narty may be any person, or persons, or other politi-cal parties. The dues system, which allows each member to contribute a small amount each month, goes to sup-port the local, state and metional or-

4. By means of the organization the ere effective and far reaching than any other method. This propaganda is conducted on the lines mapped out

Hold agitation meetings indoors sutdoors when weather permits. Circulate propaganda matter such as literature, leaflets, cards, So-

SPEAKERS AND MEETINGS 2. Arrange definite date. Do not vertise until you hear from speaker,

or manager, approving.

2. Inform, spentass, or manager, where to go when he reaches your town, where he is to be entertained, and who will settle with him.

If possible, meet him at the train, have full information as in fare time of trains to his next date. Do not Keep the spacker up all

night after his address 5. See that some particular person will attend to these matters.

STREET MEETINGS. Hold street meetings whenever and

Get free "notices" and "write up-in all your local papers, including the labor paper, if any, a few days pre-

Get the comrades for chalk motices, on the sidewalks, pavenents, fences, barns, etc.. in the desired district.

Send out postal cards to those who ill be most likely to attend and bring

speaker and subject in inrge bold type Tell everybody about the meeting, being sure that they understand the date, place and time.

see that a piece goes into every house in your ward, district or town. Don't wait for the other fellow to bring up The not advantage too far ahead of a setting, for it will lose its gifective-us. Pash things are to ten days prein meeting ,but do it yourself. Remember our argument about "or-gamized effort." Don't try to do it all holding agitation meetings and super-vising the general propaganda work. Remember that we have organized

If pince to dark, have a light-gase-

torch burning aftern minutes before time for opening of meeting.
Always have some leaflets with local

autit and have leasets stamped with local's meeting place and other porti-

how few there are gathered around.

Some local course, a jump on the best
and introduce the speaker.

Always take up a collection at your
meetings. You may not like the idea,
but will be agreeably surprised when
you see how "the other follows" will
help you shang by "dropping in."

Take up the collection about the

Saturday, March 28, **GRAND CENTRAL PALACE**

Lexington Ave., bet. 43d and 44th Sts.,

the coming Socialist and Trade-Union Newspaper. Moving Pictures, Dramatic and Vaudeville Entertainments, Concerts, Athletic Exhibitions, Funny Museum, Sypsy Encampment, Wild West Days, and a host of other attractions.

DANCING from 8 to 12 Every Evening. Doors open at noon on Saturdays and Sundays; at 3 p. m. on other days.

ADMISSION, IO CENTS.

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WILSHIRE'S MAGAZINE WILL HAVE A BOOTH THERE,

Wilshire's will denote to the "Bally Blobe" one half of all monies re red for subscriptions at the Fair. We want 300 active workers, young of aither sex, to sell magazine subscriptions there. A SPECIAL PRICE OF 25 CENTS A YEAR

will be made during Fair week. TWO HARDSOME PRIZES WILL BE GIVEN, to the LOCAL and one to the INDIVIDUAL turning in the greatest number

scriptions.
Locals or individuals who wish to enter in this exciting contest and thereswell the Globe's fund must send in their names immediately for entry,
rkers will receive all instructions, sample beples etc. at our Sooth near
a entrance.

Address "SLOSE FAIR CONTEST" WILSHIRE'S MAGAZINE,

125 East 23d St., New York.

CENERAL VOTE. (Continued from page 2.)

added expense of half and incidentain.

Have a good committee of three or
five in charge of the arrangements. Follow the general instructions in the preceding paragraphs as far as oes not comply in detail with the de mand as to the composition of the Lo-cal Quorum, and in order to avoid further unprofitable and unpleasant dis amions, I vote in favor of adopting

ahead of date for meeting.

Cards or dodgers can always be used successfully to advertise.

An excellent plan is to issue a ten your suggestion."

Massey, N. D.: "I am opposed to
submitting the mo-called referendum
No. I, because it is really an initiative,
and the constitution does not provide or fifteen-cent admission ticket, and have the contrades hustle them out for two weeks previous to meeting. In for removal of headquarters, except by this way expenses are always made the National Committee. the constitution to strike out St. Louis Mo., and substitute some other city Another plan is to get the audience but the change in hendquarters can only be made by the National Commit without charging admission, and to take up a collection. The collection tee, if we want to follow the constitu tion. This, I think, explains my post sion would, and especially if you have an able speaker.

If possible make the meeting lively,
Have a plane player, quartet, or enter-

 "Under the circumstances, Yes," on No. 2, but not if the National Nec proposition, provided certain change These were that the words "subject to a referendum of the mendment to Article 7, claiming the change was to provide against the Lo mitted to the National Committee, un less they are members of the Commit-tea. Goebel and Christensen also agreed to this proposition of Criteh-low's but it was too late to have this

referred to the Committee tary's proposition as the constitutions form to submit the question, but upo its being withdrawn, he voted agains garding the action of the Nationa committee nor is it an amendment to

Committee be approved or rejected."

Roomer, Wash, tvoting for National locals to have any question submitted they desire, because I believe that as the location of bendquarters is a part of the national constitution, any proposed change of name must come in the shape of a amendment to the con-stitution, such as the National Secretary proposes. As the proposition fully covers both demands (1 and 2) of the various locals, their rights are as fully subserved as if their own demands were referred, and I believe it will pre-

National Committee has no right to National Committee has no right to change a referendum demanded by a sufficient number of locals, and this the Kational Secretary's suggestion proposed to do. "It would be a dangerous precedent if the referendums were submitted in this attered form, and I think the rank and file would feal year, when disensitisfied it has referendum. seme asswers.

Seme asswers.

Will not Socialism destroy ambiCommittee had taken too much power, for no other party, as far as I know, over allowed such power to their Na-tional Secretary. Even in the Socialist Labor Party this was never per

> Carey, Mass.; Raebel, Mich., and Classin, M. H., recognised the right of locals to have demands Nos. 1 and 2 submitted, but vered for the National

"Not unless fair play will make a man a villain."

"How are you geing to settle with capitalists for what they will loss whon Socialism comes?"

"Don't know. But it is more important for the working people to find out how the capitalists are going to settle with the working people to settle with the working people for what the working people must lose as long as capitalism stays."

"Will not the coming of Socialism injure religion?"

"Not unless it is necessary to have a man diegueted with what the Lard is delay in this world in order to get him interested in what he is going to do in the world to come." The Socialism interested in what he is going to do in the world to come. "The Socialism Injure religion?"

Tracken.

AS TO HEADQUARTERS.

can be given to this discussion.]

State Committee of North Dakota, at Fargo, N. D., March 4: "Whereas, The National Committee of the Socialist Party at its last meet-

ing held in St. Louis, among other acts, removed headquarters from St. removed headquarters to Omaha, Neb., as we believe in to Omaha, Neb., as we believe they had a right to do under the con

tioned; be it therefore
"Mesolved, That this article be so
amended as to make its meaning clear

factory to at least five locals in three

eafety be left to the National Commit-

tion, otherwise there will ensue endi-

tions be given to our National Com-mitteeman to use as his judgment may

Bilitor of The Worker:—My attention has just been called to Comrade Hiliquit's article in The Worker of March & In his closing smetere between the institutive and the referendum. A small number should always be able to domand a referendum, but it should require at least five per cent. The motives and record of another, the accused is entitled at least to an intelligent and specific statement of the charges." With this sentiment is anxiety; I will state that the majority motives and record of another, the accused is entitled at least to an intelligrant and specific statement of the
chargen." With this sentiment 1beartly agree and I think Cammade
Hillquit will be able to catch my points-

[Under this hend are presented, from eck to week, various communications Louis to Oninha by the National Committee and the demand by a large number of locals-which The Worker. subports-for a referendum in favor of Chicago. Correspondents are requested to be brief, as only a limited space

"Whereas. The interpretation given by the National Committee to the word 'subject' in Article 7 has been ques-

even to the proverbial wayfaring man; "Resolved, That we believe that the interpretation given by a majority of the National Committee to Article 7 is the only reasonable and logical one

dum on it;
"Resolved, That there is nothing to

Secretary's proposition: "I vote as I do, although I realize the right of five of headquarters can with as much toe without a mandatory referendum, as the election of either the National Secretary or the Local Quorum; "Resolved, That any effort to sub-

stitute the initiative for the referen-dum is and must be confusing, and that any initiative for change of headquarters, Local Quorum, National Sec-retary, or any other act under the guise of a referendum is unconstitu-tional and should not be submitted antil it does conform to the constituconfusion:
"Resolved, That the action of the

National Committeeman for North Da-kota, Comrade R. C. Massey, in the last meeting of the National Commit-tee is unqualifiedly endorsed as repre-nenting the wishes and sentiments of the Socialist Party in North Dahota; "Resolved, That a copy of the resolu-

built right to take kindly do such in-sinuations, and yet it was put in that smooth way that, while you felt the sting. It was so werded that you could hardly recent it. To avoid an open rupture I excused myself and left the table. This same insinuation was re-peated but more openly in a private etter from Comrade Hillquit dated Peb. 18, to which I replied in no un-certain terms. Again does he re-Now let me settle this caucus business once for all. There was none, or if there was I was not present and knew nothing about it, neither would leaves his Republican home because it is capitalistic and moves over to the I attend such a caucus or agree to any such methods as described by Com-rade Hillquit. Friday night several

Secretary. We are content, for we are satisfied he is the right man in the right place. Now honestly do you think Mailly would favor fusion with Populism, or any middle-class or agrarian movement? This pretended fear of the agrarian

cancus. If I remember aright Com-rade Smith was not there. Instead of Afteen members being present I don't think there were over ten or twelve. meetings more and came to just as Should one of the present Quorum good understanding as we did at this favor any agrarian movement fusion and there were four of the late Que-rum and the Secretary that favored o-called caucus, I freely admit I discussed what was best to do with different members be tween sessions, but always indivi-dually, and I am positive the minority

did the same. It was to be expected they would. Everybody had to say something when we were all so deeply interested.

There was no caucus, so all comrade Hillquit's fine-spun argument

members met in our room for a social session. Stories were the order of the

day. The Committee mostings were scarcely mentioned. By no stretch of the imagination could it be termed a

about caucus methods fail flat.

He says: "No amount of logic, ex portation or persuasion could after the pre-arranged plans of the majority. It was 'no use arguing,' as was rightly remarked by one of you." It was I that used that expression.

enough, but often wurt out something that can be entirely misconstrued Twice before we had opened up this discussion, threshed it all over and were going to open it up again. I knew it was useless to go over the same ground again and so did every member present. But why does Comrade Hillquit per-

sist in stating but part of what I said, thereby giving a false inpression? I stated that arguing was useless as we had covered this ground before, but it week to week various communications they insisted on opening it up again, and announcements in connection with if they insisted on fighting, I would not be removal of headquarters from St. Louis to Omaka by the National Com. to have their say, and that I protested against the way the meeting allowed the "old-timers" to discuss indefinitely, but as soon as one of the green me bers tried to get into the game sor one on either side would bob up with a point of order, previous question, or some other plan to shut us off, and Herger cald I west right and he would

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at a mosting of the Lecal Quorum uf the Socialist and the others followed." I am not built right to follow say man's lead to the following the committee of North Dakota, at realise it if we ever meet again on the

it down, boys," nor Goebel's explaintion why be said so. Some of mi kney soned warriors, and that there were motions, amendments, and substitutes galore at that time: Still we don't like or thank them for their paternal care, just the same. You know the greener we appeir? the hoer sensitive we are. I told Mills I didn't like it and not to repeat ft. As far as it being s pre-arranged signal, that is too silly to

need reply. the constitution nor common sense r cussion not one peason has been given referendum as can the election of Se retary. Local Quorum, or any other essential question. The constitution states: "Hut headquarters may be changed by the National Committee ject to a referendum.

Why does the minority insist that some fine-spun reasoning here that the green "Reuliens" of the agrarian ele-ment would like to have made plainer by The Worker.

Again, the constitution provides but one way for removal of headquarters, and that is by the National Committee In the constitution there is no plan pro-vided for the membership to change headquarters. This may be a fault, and I think it is, but the fault is in the constitution, not in the National Com-mittee. Amending the constitution by striking out "St. Louis" and inserting "Omaha" would not be removing headquarters, any more than removing headquarters has amended the consti-tution. Like Comrade Carey, I begin to think "everything happens for the

I was at first strongly opposed to stirring up this strife in the party, but this was bound to happen some time, and this is probably as opportune a time for us to amend the constitution campaign.

given by the Local Quorum and minor ity why it should go to Indianapolis (and those reasons apply with equal force to Chicago) are the very reasons we moved it from St. Louis. wanted to get it away from such strong trade union influence as had spread its blighting curse of fusion on our old Local Quorum and National Secretary. Would it be sensible to move for that cause and move it to the same kind of political atmosphere About as sensible as the voter who

Democratic camp.
You of the East got your man for

element dominating the Bocialist Party in the interest of any middle-class movement is simply rot. We are as revolutionary as you city projetariem

trade-union fusion) then I will join you in having Chicago for headquarters. We hate fusion so much worse than you do that you fall to understand us. Let us amend the constitution so as provide for the initiative. We all favor the supreme power to

lority rule (except in National Com: mittee meetings). Yet everything must be done in order. This hap-hazard unconstitutional way of doing things will only end in "cenfusion worse confounded." Let us amend the Norse confounded." Let us assess constitution or if we are not to be govome think the meaning of Article 7 oubtful, amend it, and make its meaning so clear that the proverbial wayfaring man need not err therein,

Another thing, comrides, what do not think of your dissatisfied minority Anome you think of your dissanse. Quorum? Insing with the trade-union Quorum? This Quorum represented no one, not even Local St. Louis, yet they offset the votes of five National Commutation nem. Three of this Quorum admitted that if Chicago or Indianapolis had been in equity should not and promise you would have heard no word of compliance in equity should not vote. This voting. Commade Hillquit then crossed the floor and in an undertone told them to vote. Being one of the tellers is fact, there are a number of advantages know what I am talking about. For mand Mailly got a majority. On rollcall eleven National Committeenen but the Local Quorum decided the election. While the result in that care is perfectly satisfactory, how do you like such tactics of your pure-minded minority? How do you really like

RUSSKIL C. MASSEY. National Committeeman. Fargo, N. D., March 12.

III. Editor of The Worker:-It is quite vident that your criticism of the acion of the Nutional Committee in reased upon a misapprehension of the facts or rather the misrepresentations of the New York representative. the less is this true in regard to the position of the present Local Quorum on the matter of the referendum. Of concurred in by every member of the Quorum. It is a fact, beyond the possibility of anccessful contradiction, that on the question of removal the majority contended that the committee had the right, under the provisions of the constitution, to remove the hendquarters, recognizing at the same time that if a referendum on their ar-tion was necessary or advisable it must necessarily come in the regular province of the committee to demand a referendum on its own acts. To do this would certainly have subjected them to considerable adverse criticism and it would certainly have been a very lilogical conclusion. That the majority of the committee were opposed to submitting the question to a they did contend that the constitution ing an amendment to the constitution on this point is not mandatory, and which to my mind is the only logical on this point is not mandatory, and even if the section could possibly be construed as mandatory, the constitution itself is faulty, as it very clearly provides how a referendum shall be demanded, namely "upon the request of five locals in three different states."

There was no question raised in regard to removal of headquarters from St. Louis. On this question the conmittee were a unit. It was very apinstructed their representatives very positively on this matter. The division in sentiment was very soon made manifest when the question came up as to what point headquarters should go. It was very soon ascertained that Omaha had a large majority of the committee or rather a very large plurality over and above any other candidate. When it became known candidate. When it became known that Omaha had received a majority of all votes cast, then the fun began and the minority, led by Comrade Hill-quit, raised all kinds of technical ques-tions, points of order, constitutional provisions and an array of fillbustering tactics that would do credit to Senator Morgan in his attitude on the Fanama treaty, Comrade Hillquite going so far as to state that "Omaha would never be printed on the party's stationery." I have often thought what would have been the result if Chicago, that received only one vote, had received the vote cast for Omaha. I am convinced in my own mind that those who have demanded a referendum in favor of Chicago would have made a similar demand for Indian-

upon "request of five locals in three different states," would the minority still maintain that headquarters should remain at St. Louis. Such a position is not good common sense and I be-lieve that good common sense ought to prevail rather than technicalities. Pursuant to the threats made by

members of the minority on the floor

of the committee room, that they would have the question submitted to diately took steps to put it into pera-tion. It is very apparent that it their undue baste they did not arefully ronsider their plan of procedure and rashly promulgated a demand for a referendum which does not in any par-ticular conform to the provisions of the countitution, in that it does not etitution nor does it apply directly to any act of the committee, in approv-ing or rejecting same. So quickly did they go at the business that the Ro cialist Clubs of Routes newly elected National Secretary. It particular wiseacre as was evidence by the different demands emanati from one office, written by the same typewriter, uniformly worded and indited on the same style and quality of paper. For rapidity of action the Ros-tonian comrades are entitled to the whole bakery. Had they given the nintter more candid consideration I have no doubt but that they were percompetent to formulate a mand that would have met all necesft, and in doing so have made any amount of unnecessary trouble and confusion, and have seriously retarded the more important work of the un-

It is to be regretted that there are a few contrades in the East who are dis-posed to pride themselves on their su perior wisdom and intelligence, and There is not a single valid objection that can be raised against Omnia; in

that can be claimed for it as a desir passed anywhere; it is a thoroughly well organized union city, and its fed eration of unions have endorsed Socialism and the Socialist Party; its local and state organization is clean and harmonious: there is no local strife or petty quarrelling, and at the commides in that city election that is commendable. No bet-ter Scinlists live than are to be found in Omaha, and the day is not very for distant when they will demonstrate to the world that they are in the fight until the war is over, and if Omaha comrades have captured the biggest conscipality first. Headquarfriends, and if the Eastern comrad will extend to us their confidence and support and may by their votes Omaha shall be headquarters for coming year, I am confident that the not be inhedited. With Contrade Mailly as Secretary and Omalis as

bradquarters the prospects for a year are certainly encouraging. So far as I am nersonally concerned then as I do now that he was the and I have no reason to think that I will ever have cause to change us

am decidedly in favor of a referendam on any and all acts of any and all officials of the party at any time when question to a demanded in nection will say that if the proposition submitted by Secretary Mailly by method of submitting the question method of submitting the question, could be submitted instead of either referenda No. 1 or No. 2 it would clear up the atmosphere and give the party membership a chance to vote on the headquarters question intelligently and without the possibility of confusion.

No. I'm not an obseructionist, as suggested in voter learning to the party of the party is not a possibility of confusion.

St. Louis. On this question the com-mittee were a unit. It was very ap-parent that the different states had instructed their representatives very getting rid of every bit of tangling verblage; making the nathway through the forest of capitalism straight and clear; inying aside all questions of sec-tional lines, which have no place in our ranks, and all personal c tions and pushing forward the army of the Co-operative Commonwealth. Recognizing the class struggle as clearly as any who live in the large industrial centers; knowing that wage slavery must be abolished, and that to accomplish this mean that we must bring into union all those who are being exploited by the present capitalis.

aystem.

Comrades of the East, you will find the West is with you in the struggle against capitalism. We come to you voluntarily, and in the near future you will know a Socialist in a Socialist wherever you find him, whether it be in the mine, factory, shop or on the great prairies of the West.

National Committeeman and Mem ber of Quorum.

Aberdeen, S. D., March 18.

Hilliquit will be able to eatch my points.

He does not always make his charges plain enough to easile one in increding on the merits of this controlled a cancus and decided to do as hills would direct. On Saturday, Jan. But you want the headquarity would direct. On Saturday, Jan. But you want the headquarity would direct. On Saturday, Jan. But you want the headquarity of St. Louis, that criticines the wisdom of the committee in voting to remove the headquarity of St. Louis, that criticines the wisdom of the committee in voting to remove the headquarity of St. Louis that wisdom of the committee in voting to remove the headquarity of St. Louis that the relificance of this controlled of all constitutions on the proposition? St. Louis that the remove the headquarity of St. Louis, that criticines the wisdom of the committee in voting to remove the headquarity of St. Louis, that criticines the wisdom of the committee in voting to remove the headquarity of St. Louis, that criticines and suggestion in so amail a compass or which continues the wisdom of the committee in voting to remove the headquarity. Louis that proposition? Was not the committee in voting to remove the headquarity of St. Louis, that criticines and suggestion in so amail a compass or which continues the remove the headquarity. Louis the remove the headquarity of St. Louis, that criticines the wisdom of the committee in voting to remove the headquarity. Louis and suggestion in so amail a compass or which controlled in the vicinity of St. Louis, that criticines the wisdom of the committee in voting to remove the headquarity. Louis and suggestion in so amail a compass or which controlled in the vicinity of St. Louis, that criticines the wisdom of the committee in voting to remove the headquarity. Louis the controlled in the

Our » Exteemed Contemporaries BBB (and OTHERS) BBB

is so broadly chronicled and loudly heraided by a flippant press, is always busily employed making Socialists hand over hand.

New York Evening Post,

8t. Petersbirg dispatches recently gave a list of topics about which the Czar had commanded all Russian of tors to be allest. Napoleon's mussling or manipulation of the press is an old story, * * * Lournal after journal was continented, while those left alive were kept under police surveillance and most rigorous rules. In general, the Emperor lived up to his cynical saying that balls and the opera furnished "exrelient subjects for editorials," but that he could not have the gazettes

"moddling with politics,"
We in America laugh or rage at all this, in our complacent way, but it is a question if our own newspapers are a question it our own newspapers are not more and more silenced by ukase or mot d'ordre. With all the enter-prise, with all the prying curiosity, and the vaunted publicity of the American press, there are too many signs that Czar or Emperor who issues his co is the people have come to look to the newspapers for the exposure of vil-lanous politicians or rotten financial mous politicians or rotten financial chemes, it is obvious that the service f suppressing the news, and burking It is so very simple. You do not have to say a word in favor of men whom you abhor or measures that you know to be shady; you merely have to keep still about them, and write with Napoleonic sest on balls and the

WANTED, MORE POOR CHILDREN.

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After determining to hold a meeting

Get out some hand hills announcing

to be at meeting promptly and before the time for opening address. Have a bez, stand, of chair handy for speaker to stand on. Common

se terch-burning nearby. Have box and light in position and

when he gets a small part of what he produces than when he gets it all."

"Will not Socialism cause disorder?"

"Not unless fair play will make a Have some pamphlets (five and, ten man a villain."

peaker can easily get nome. Now you are ready to start the meet-

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VOL. XIIIZ-NO. L

NEW YORK, APRIL 5, 1903.

The Worker.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

DEBS IN CINCINNATI.

Applauded by Enormous Cathering of Workingmen.

Creates a Sensation by His Exposure of the iniqueerity of the Democratic aire Candidate.

CINCINNATI, O., March '20 .- The Socialist Party has scored another great success. Comrade Debs spoke in Music Hall last night to an audience of over two thousand persons. His ad-dress and the approval with which it was received have made a vertiable sensation. He disposed of the Repub-lican party and its millionaire candidate. Fleischmann, briefly but very effectively. His especial attention was directed to the other millionsire who wants to be mayer, Democratic Rail-

road President Ingalis.

While there have been larger political meetings in Music Hall, there has never been a more outhusiastic As Debs scored point after point for the cause he advocates, those two thousand men cheered with a spirit that showed they batieved in their principles, that they knew what they wanted, that they sould no longe be fooled with ampty phrases ante-election professions of friends that fleeces them all the year 'round.

The climan of the meeting came when Comrade Dubs, passing from nathe election of next week, and in term that left no doubt expressed blus on Mr. Ingails and his \$1.32 idea workingmen. When Dobs said: " Ingalis ought to have to live on that \$1.12 for about six months," there was a roar of approval that showed Mr. In-galls' evasion of the question put to him a hundred times since the cam paign has not deceived those working-

The Cause of Corruption.

When, following up the remarks, the speaker said: "It is precisely the condition that such a pairry wage produces that generates the misery, the vice and crime that Mr. Ingails so piously protests against and so patriotically process to stamp out if entrusted with political pawer," it was evident be again voiced the sentiment of these who heard him, and loud appinuse granted the words: "If the working class of Cincinnati will take this \$1.12 standard approved by Mr. this \$1,12 standard approved by Mr. Ingalls and compare it with the wage standard of the railroad president, and then take a photograph of the habitation of the \$1,12 serf and one of the railroad pseudent's indice, they will see at a giance what is the real laste of this campaign, and they will con-clude that they caused afford to forge the fatters more uncarely by casting their votes for Mr. Ingalis, of the Big

their votes for Mr. Ingalis, of the Big Four corporation, on ejection day."

F. E. Seeds of Queington acted as chairman. After the Herweith Maen-nerchor had given some revolutionary songs, Comrade Seeds briefly intro-duced the speaker.

Debe was greeted with enthusiasm that must have been extremely gratify-ing, as showing that his long, self-secrificing battle for the cause be esponses in appreciated by its follow-trs.

In opening. Debt said: "There is an opening, 1900 said: "There is no darkness but imporance." The six minuje words by Sänkespeare embody a world of wistom. The converse of this proposition is like who true. There is no light but institioners. It is my mission here the seventing to dispet the darkness as far as possible and unior in the light of comment.

hen he sketched the history of the road strike in 1804 and the growth summarised in vivid terms to ples of the Socialist Party, show principles of the only one that repre-ting it to be the only one that repre-sents the interests of the working

No Perely Local Questions.

After exposing the Republican party on the organized agency of the great capitalists and trust magnates and showing the supportance and inconsistency of the Democratic party in national politics, he passed to local organization agents as upril:

national politics, as part:
effairs, sayini, is part:
"Every mun.dipal.campaign has an important beering on state and natimportant beering on They will tell you have been supported by the said of th have nothing to do with of the streets of Cincin-Bo low as these trusts exist will b an ever-widening army who will be willing to clean the greatests. Here a reform party has been organized whose high purpose, it is claimed, is independent to the people from mismanager cut. I don't live here, but it seems to real recognize the same old features of Dimocracy. I have read its platforn, said I must say that I am not impressed by it.

pressed by it. Remillicans also have a plat-Republicans also naves: 'We The less paragraph says: 'We ally probles to do these things if neep so in power.' They want neep so in power.' They want go a step further. They to attach an affidavit to the and a willing to add a They

their premise and assembling to add a gradifier each vote.

Mr. Ingalla before of the committee of twenty-six fentlemen known in your city as a Committee of Safety. They declare this is gurely a local campaign. If that were so I would not be here. They say the issues involve only Onechronati. This is not true. The issue involves every city in the broad and Comitality politics are so corapitalist politics are so cor-at every now and then it is to call a halt and propose Clincinnat, it seems to me, reformed to death. One more

.

wave of reform and the city will be ready for the hospital. The reform party always happens to be the party out of power. When they get in then it is the other fellow.

"The Cilisons' party (the present local alias of the Democrats) declares in the interest of reform and civic purity. They say what you want her is a business administration. That is what you have had here and that is what ails you. According to the mani-festo of the Citizens' movement their object is to purify the civic life. I deny thin. If Mr. inguils and his con-freres were elected on their platform there would be no change in affairs. Just so long as a comparatively small class own the means of production the class in power will administer affairs in its own interest.

An Ingradible Claim.

"Mr. Ingalls, the principal repre entative of the Citisens' movement, is a millionaire and a capitalist, and, according to the manifesto of his party.
if entrusies with power, he will reform the politics and purify the civic life of the municipality. I do not besitate to say that this is the merest bancombe. "Mr. Ingails belongs to the owning

class, and, therefore, the ruling class His politics is the expression of his economic interests, and, as an exploiter of labor, these are in conflict with the working class. It will make precious little difference to them if Mr. Ingalis is Mayor of Cincinnati or simply president of the Rig Four corporation. If elected to office, he will serve his class, and the cornorations will rule and cor-

ruption will follow as surely as the shadow does the substance.

"When the means of production are no longer private property there will no incentive for corrupt politics. be no incentive for corrupt politics. Not only this, but vice and crime will disappear, for the simple reason that it will no longer generate these de moralizing and destroying forces.

ANTI-LABOR LAW IN OLD VIRGINIA.

Southern Capitalist Politicians' Plan Simpler and More Direct than the Connecticut One.

RICHMOND, Va., March 28.-A bill has been introduced in the Legislature of this state making it a misdemeanor to "persuade or procure any servan who shall have contracted in writing. or orally, to serve his employer to un-lawfully leave the service of his master or employer."
This method of striking at the Misse

movement is simpler and more direct than that varounded in the Connecticit propositions which The Worker has propositions which The Worker has reported and condemned, but H^ccur-ried out it will be equally effective: What the capitalists do not count en however, is that such legislation will do more than any number of "magnish tors" to awaken the workers to the necessity of united and uncompromiing political action on the basis of own class interests alone. The ach Bourbons, it was said, never learned and never forgot. They brought on the deluge that destroyed them. Our capitalist Bourbons are of much the same type.

ANOTHER VIEW OF MILITIA QUESTION.

Organized Workingmen a Hilwaukee Mrrs Maintenance of Right to Sear Are s.

In cassing resolutions denunciatory of J. lee Adams and his class injunprevent Wabash railway men striking the Milwaukee Fodexpl Trades Council last week made this language:

olved, That since no nation in the end remain a free nation ore we urge all liberty-loving in and especially union men to ober and obey Amendment 2 of institution of the United States, which reads as follows: "The right of ople to keep and bear arms shall infringed."

WANT NO UNION MEN IN VIRGINIA MILITIA.

higher officers of the state mill The higher officers of the state mili-tia of Virginia recently-heid, a.confer-ence at which the use of the militia in stricts was aiscussed. The officers, be-ing renerally of the "upper classes," contisered this a very important func-tion of the service. They were faced, he ver, with the cold fact that the and file; composed of workinghave on several recent occasion

ABOR AND WHAT IT DOES.

decision to prevent any more

ers of trade unions from enlist

or is robbed by the politician otes for the robber. or produces wealth and votes in

son-producer.
or builds fine houses and votes
to those who don't labor.
or produces everything to eat, it to those who are not hungry, hungry itself.
makes fine clothes for those

ion't labor. or builds fine carriages for to ride in

or makes fine farms to mortgage nsurer. r creates capital, and is tyran-

over by capital.
or invents machinery, and is
on out of employment by the in-

or foods the world and goes hun-

THE LABOR WAR.

The Chicago "Inter-Ocean" Tells of New Prepara-

Employers Are More Thoroughly Orpanired to Resist Strikes and Sovnotts than Ever Refore - Internal Disruption as Well as Open Attack : Part of the Program.

The Chicago "Inter-Ocean" gives an extended account of the lining up of forces on both aides in the conflict be lween Labor and Capital there, which with some changes of detail, will apply to any part of the country. The ecount given of capitalist organiza tion methods is worthy of attention The "Inter-Ocean" says:

"Alarmed at the activity displayed by the employers of labor in forming associations, the labor unions of Chicago are forming alliances on the 'community-of-interest' plan, and prepar ing for the battle which, some of the landers believe, will inevitably follow the organization of the employers.

"While none of the leaders will be moted at this time as expressin darm, it is known that they are watch ing the organization of the employers closely. They say they are not to be caught asleep, and if a struggle is forced upon them they will be in a position to startic the industrial world.

Employers' Association.

"The Efoployers' Association. which F. W. Job was lately appointed secretary, is known to be growing to strength rapidly; and from the fact that its membership, as well as its alms and objects, have been kept a secret, the labor men say it is not or-gauized for any good purpose, so far as the interest of the workers are con-

"Every branch of employers of fabor the city is said to be organized, and in some industries the employers have gone beyond the mere organization of associations, and formed a central ody, in the same manner the unions have done. This is true especially of the lumber interests. While the Lumbermen's Association was formerly composed of lumber dealers exclusively, it now has branches affiliated with it of the furniture manufacturers, the sast and door manufacturers, saloon and office fixtures manufacturers, desk manufacturers, and manufacturers of

barber's supplies. There is a central council composed of delegates from all these different as-sociations, with a permanent secretary, whose principal duty is to keep a close on the movements of the various labor unions connected with the lumber interests. The association is pledged to assist financially any of its members who may become involved in a strike. At the present time the wood workers are on strike in three desk manufacturing shops. Although a wheel has not turned in any of the establishments in the past six weeks, the manufacturers are making no effort to settle, believing they will starve out the strikers.

"The association is said to be paying each manufacturer \$500 a week to compensate hinsfor the loss surfaiged in keeping his factory closed. A short time ago only \$200 a week was being paid, and the manufacturers whose plants were tied up threatened to treat with the strikers and sign an agree-ment. Through this threat the allow-ance was raised to \$500—a larger sum than would be realized in profits if the plants were in operation.

Many Spins at Work.

"Another development the labor leaders are watching with concern is the alleged employment of a large number of detectives who, they say, are secretly working in Chicago at the present time. They claim to have posi-tive information that two detective agencies, with headquarters in Cleve-land, O., are furnishing spice to employers at the rate of \$150 a month, less the amount the men can earn as mechanics. One of these agencies, they say, has been in operation for years, and its workings have been ex-posed on several occasions. The other, known as the Employers' Auxiliary Company, has only recently come to the knowledge of the labor men.

"There is an agency here in this city, but its business is to furnish strike-breakers during a strike rather than spies. Recently, the labor leaders say, it got into trouble with the city police on account of the brutality of some of the men during a local strike of bill-posters, and it has not furnished men in local disputes since "The recent visit in this city of David M. Parry, of Indianapolis, presi-dent of the National Manufacturers' Association, when he made a sensational attack on labor unions and their leaders, was part of the plan of the employers here to stir up agitation and induce employers to organize. Since that time John Kirby of Cleveland, a prototype of Parry, has been flooding the country with circulars showing manufacturers how easy it is to smash

labor unions through the courts. "Along with these circulars is a pamphiet, written by James H. Miller of Chicago, who has been chiefly instrumental in causing the strike now on here among the sheet metal workers. In the pamphiet Miller advocates appeals for injunctions in every case when a dispute surious and he greaters.

through which he can my his case be-

Lining Up for Gigant's Conflict "Altogether it looks, according to the

labor men in the city, as if the cap-tending forces were lining up for a gigantic conflict. The employers, habor tions for Battle. men say, are relying on the unibuited capital behind them to bring them pat victorious. It is known that one of the largest merchants in the city recently declared that he was willing to nut up \$100.000 as his share of a fami

to crush the unions of teamsters.
"In the opinion of many labor leaders the only thing that is delaying the conflict now is the imperfect state of the organization of employers and the good times throughout the country. The former obstacle is being rapidly overcome, as the employers are joining associations by the score daily, and if a season of depression comes to the country the union men believe the cos flict will begin,"

The Socialist will object to the declaration that "a gigantic conflict is coming." The conflict is already here. For many years it has raged with verying fortunes but, on the whole with ever increasing intensity, with in-creasing evidence that it is a conflict which cannot be compromised, which can end only in complete victory on one side or the other. On which side that will be, no student of history can doubt. By its own inherent weaknesses, as well as by the powers which it developes in its victims and enemies, capitalism is doomed. The conflict is on. New and sharper phases of it are impending. The day of decision approaches—how closely, it is neither in our power nor is it our concern to try to guess. The conflict is on, that is all, and he is both faine and foolish wh delays to find his place in the ranks and fight for the cause that is his.

POWER OF ENVIRONMENT.

In the "Youth's Companion" of August 17 appear two items on the same page which seem to use rather inconsistent. The first is a conclusion of the editor, which is amswered by the actini fact as narrated in the ec-ond item, which is also an answer to an objection that a great many people

have against Socialism. The first one is headed "The Prob-em of Poverty," and, after discussing this question, it concludes as follows: "It is beyond human ingenuity in change the nature of man; to make the shiftless thrifty or the improvident provident; so it seems that the best we can do is to strive to relieve imme-diate suffering and to let the radical cure proceed in the way that fate has ordained, if cure there is to be."

The other article is headed "Saved by TRE Work," which I give in full: "When, twenty-six years ago, Mr. Brockway began his famous prison reform work at Elmira, he declared it as his belief that about 20 per cent. of the men were incorrigible. Some time afterward he said that he was not so sure about the 20 per cent.—he had then a list of ten whom-he had then a list of ten whom he could send to Auburn, but he was giving them another chance." In a few weeks two of the men had shown decided improvement; a few weeks mora and the entire list had disappeared. The story of one man is typical of many, and reveals the secret of his

"From the 600 men and boys Mr. Brockway selected 50 of the very low-est grade. He employed a professor from an art school to teach them. The teacher came and was met by absolute indifference from the whole 30. He gave each one a pencil, ruler and a piece of paper tacked to a drawing board, and told him to draw a six inch iquare. Few of the men could so it; nany were unable even to measure

inches upon a ruler. "The next evening there was slightly more interest shown, and hi a short time the whole company could measure and other particulars and statement of ure and draw squares. Then the the manner and cause of his leaving.

"A representative of the Bocial

formatory. He had every appearance of a criminal, and had been subjected to prison discipline. Nothing apparently had been able to touch his better nature.

"This man, at that lesson, made a design both original and beautiful. The teacher told him so. He was wholly unprepared for the effect of his praise, for suddenly, at his words, the hard, dull face changed, and he saw to his amazement that the man's eyes were aim with tears. The convict, law, hardened, indifferent, had found some-thing beautiful that he could do, and in the finding he had discovered him

"There was no need of forcing him to his task after that. He became an expert designer, and with his work came the longing to earn his freedom. Three years later he had accomplished his difficult purpose. When he passed from the records he was foreman in a foundry, had married, and was living a happy and useful life."

is an eloquent proof of the ciaim of Socialists that the lack of op-portunity and environments make the tramp and the criminal. Equal epportunity and proper environment the true man.—The New Time.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

appeals for injunctions in every case when a dispute arises, and he quotes a great many decisions of judges throughout the country to show that injunctions cap be accured if applied for in the proper place.

"Mr. Eirby now proposes to publish a monthly magazine devoted to the interests of the non-union man, who, he says, is bedly used and has no organ.

Branches of Local Hudsen Country. New Jersey, are urgently requested to ethic form of the country committee meeting fluid we morning. Presents collected about the forwarded immediately, and collidaries to books handed in to overnamed by Sunday. Now let a country of the says, is bedly used and has no organ.

THE NATIONAL BLACKLIST PLAN.

How Capitalists Respect the "Right to Work."

Some Datalia of Methods by Which Matienal Metal Trades Association Plans to Hound to Earth Workmo: Who Dare Se True to Their Class.

The "Social Democratic Hernid" of Milwaukee in its last issue exposer some details of a system by which the national organization of employers in the metal trades proposes to bound down every workman who dares to be true to his class and does not humbly bow to every dictate of his employer.

An Q.an Admission.

Attention was called to the matter few days ago by the publication in the Milwaukee "Free Press" of the following Racine dispatch:

"Manufacturers of this city will per-fect an organization similar to the Foundrymen's Association formed in many cities throughout the country, to fight against the agitators of labor unionism and get rid of employees who create trouble among other employees. A leading manufactures to-day stated that already twelve manufacturers had signified their willingness to join the new association and would deposit \$1,000 each to bind themselves to the raies of the association. Every manufacturer in the city is to be called on, and if the present plans are perfected every employee, 8,000 in number, will have his name listed in the office of the secretary of the association. The manufacturers who join the associa-tion are to present a list containing the names of all their employees and when an employee is discharged the name of such employee and the cause of his dis-charge is to be reported to the secretary of the association. Then the sec retary is to pass to all members the report given of the discharged em-ployee and if reasons are sufficient the discharged man WILL BE UNABLE TO SECURE EMPLOYMENT in the factories of the members of the association. When the plan of the manu facturers became public to-day it created quite a stir among all em-ployees, union as well as non-union, and all declare that the move is

The "Social Democratic Herald" egys that when this disputch was printed—through the injudicions es thusinsm of a young reporter, probably, who honestly supposed it was his business to get in all the news, and the 'sundvertunce of the, editor who know the ropes—"there was wrath of the kneest kind felt by the big men of the metal trades in this and other cities."

Details of the Scheme.

The employees in the metal trade utred to fill out and sign an ap other trades-stating name, address age, nationality, condition as married or single, trade and specialty, time of apprenticeship and experience, pre-vious places of employment, and

refere This blank is ostensibly designed only for the information of the particular employer to whom the application is made. But that this is not its real purpose was made certain by a dis-covery made by a workman in a Mil-waukee foundry. Some papers were accidentally dropped and the work men, picking them up, found a numbe of the application forms each accom-panied with another document that employees were not supposed to see...a letter to one Wm. J. Fairbeirn in the Hathaway Building, notifying him that "the employee named below has this day left our service," with name

acrolis. A few weeks lafer he was seen out on the laws, gathering and of Mr. Fairbaira." says that paper, the making of a design for a tile.

"In the class was one pupil—a man, "Founders' Bureau." Inside, there was a row of chairs round three sides of the room, making it look like an intelthe room, making it look like an intelligence office, and down at the end, near the windows overlooking the street, was a roll-top deak and a man behind it using a typewriter. This was Mr. Fairbairn himself, a darkhaired, innocent-looking gentleman, who looked more like a nice young centralistic Stunday School spacerins and the street of the street o capitalistic Sunday school superintend ent than a man crusher and conspirer against the interests of the workers. But when he was shown one of the blanks and asked what it meant, his smile faded out and he began to look

his part.

"I cannot say a word about the matter-you'h have to see Mr. Wat-kins, at the Christianson Manufactur-

his mouth a little. He denied that there was any blacklist back of the blanks and said the association was merely a sort of employment bureau.

Only a "Glearing House." " Tes, it's a sort of clearing house,

ne said, cautiously, 'it is to get men to work, without losing time—it isn't a blacklist, we need all the men we can "And then he became a clam again,

"Now, it happens that S. W. Wat-kins is the president of the national or-ganisation and that more than one of the association's crew of strike-breek-ing detectives has been given tem-perary shelter there. These men are ing detectives has been given tem-popury shelter there. These men are suggited with a certain card which ad-mits them to any foundry or machine abop to which they are gent. It is a secret sign of their having been sent by the national association. The asso-ciation extends its operations all over the country and is so effective that the manufacturers can affect to heep a

high-salaried secretary in each of the grious districts. . .

"Efforts are being mane to get hold of the rosters of the labor unions, but the manufacturers have had to go at the manufactures have and to go at it very slyly. Hecently a local small dealer offered 7 per cent, reduction on goods purchased by union men under the coupon system, the percentage to go to the union treasury. In connection with this was a request for the roster of the union, which was, of course, refused."

The plan is, of course, not a new on but there is reason to believe that it is better organized, on a larger scale and with greater secrecy and certainty, now than ever before. Beveral states have laws against blacklisting, but they have as little effect as the multi-tudinous anti-trust laws. With all the machinery of law and government in the hands of members or hungers-or of the capitalist class, passively voted into office by the unthinking workers, the existence of such laws on the statute books gives no alarm to the blacklisters, because they know they can be violated with impunity.

PROGRESS IN NEW JERSEY.

RIDGEFIELD PARK, N. J .-- At the spring election held here the Socialist Farty succeeded in putting in three of its candidates-Churies Turrian for Village Trustee, Walter Kleisrath for Commissioner of Appeals, and A. Frende, Jr., for School Trustee. Two years ago we had 10 votes; last year we had 35; now we have about 180. The party local here has been in exist-ence for about a year.

IN PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.-The State Committee held its usual meeting lo-day. A charter was granted to a new local at Utahville in Clearfield County. B. T. Strunk is the secretary. Communications received showed that Organizer Collins is "bustling" with great energy and success. He has formed a Socialist club at Shamokin. At Williamsport he has put in a strenuous week. On successive even-ings he addressed meetings of the Wood Workers' Union, the West End Local, the Planterers' Union, the Team Owners' Union, and the Machinists' Culon. He also held public meetings in Newberry and at Montgomery Station. The comrades are highly pleased

with his work and expect good results.

The State Committee is making arrangements to hold a grand international concert in Philadelphia to raise

oversary funds.

Next Sunday, April 5, a debate in billed for Darby between Comrade Moore, editor of the "New Era," and Mr. Strothers, a noted politician and debater and at present a mumber of

A club was recent to formed in Darby its oppose Seciations. It has turned out to be a diamal failure. Eight of its members have already joined our Socialist local there and the rest have organized a "speak-easy."

J. C. F.

KENTUCKY CONVENTION.

GOVINGTON, Ky., March 23.—The locinist Party held its state convention at Liberty Hall on Sunday and nominated a state ticket. There were present about 100 delegates. F. L. Robinson of Louisville, acted as chairmnn; J. M. Dial, Jr., of Newport was secretary. The ticket nominated was as follows:

For Governor-Adam Nagel of New-

For Lieutenant Governor-F. R. For State Treasurer-James Pocock

of Bellevue. For Auditor of Public Accounts—J. C. Wells of Louisville. For Secretary of State—Olaf Pear-

on of Ashland. For Superintendent of Public In-struction—Daniel Bond of Science Hill. For Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor Statistics—A. A. Lewis of

For Clerk of the Court of Appe Daniel McMath of Bracken County. The nomination for Attorney Gen eral was left open, the State Commit-tee being given authority to fill this place on the ticket. A new State Committee was elected and a platform, the reading of which aroused much enthu

MORE "INDEPENDENTS."

A society with headquarters at An-erson has just been incorporated in Indiana, under the name of the Independent American Mechanica' Union Its purposes are described as follows in its constitution: "This association shall encourage in-

dustry, economy, thrift, and honesty among its members; maintain amica-ble relations between employees and employers of labor; to assist its members in obtaining the highest wages consistent with the general good of all concerned; to promote all forms of productive industry and increase the employment of labor at good wages; to prevent unjust and unreasonable dis-crimination against any of its members by any person, combination, or conspiracy to prevent such members from securing employment in any branch of industry, and to protect and defend its members against any and all attempts by any person or combina-tion of persons to abridge the inaligna-ble right of all mankind to work for such wages as shall be mutually satisfactory to the individual workman and

Workingmen who have learned to think will know how to read between the lines.

machine
It is a seen sent
The second edition of Lee's "Lation Taillies and Hamalist Position" is nearly exhausted. While the supply face assoall over that the second edition of Lee's "Lation and the second edition of Lee's "Lation and the second edition of Lee's "Lee's "Lee

FOUR MORE DAYS OF THE BIG FAIR.

Crowds at Grand Central Palace Grow in Numbers and Interest from Day to Day.

This is Not an Attempt to Describe the Fair, for Space and the Editor's Lack of Sorgoous Phrases Forbid It.-The Only Way to Find Out About it is to So and Sec.

of The Worker goes to press, in which to complete the success of the Daily Globe Fair at Grand Cantral Palace. Until-Sunday midnight, that is the one thing that should command the attention of every workingman in New York City or the vincinity who realizes the evil done by the capitalist press and the proportionate good_that will be accomplished by the workers' newswhich the proceeds of this Fair are to help in establishing.

Doing the Impossible.

Next week we shall be able to say something definite of the result of all the hard work that has been done in past months of preparation and the still more strenuous labors of the volunteers now on duty at Grand Cen-tral Palace. At present, judging from the first four days—necessarily the hardest and the least fruitful of visible results—we may say it will fulfill all reasonable expectations; and if it ful-fils some unreasonable ones, all the better. It is the nature of Socialists to be unreasonable in their expecta-tions, to set their standards high, and by sheer force of enthusiasm and will to do what the paragons of common sense call the impossible.

Thursday, April 2, is to be Brook-lyn and Brewery Workers' Day and it is urobable that the attendance will be larger than on any previous day. Friday, Bohemian and Tobacco Workers' Day, will hardly be second to it. Saturday will be East Side Day, with special and appropriate features. The sast day, Sunday, and in all likelihood the best day of the nine, will be New Jersey Day. The space at our disposal forbids

any attempt to tell what the Fair is like or to enumerate the various features that interest or amuse the crowds. All tastes can be suited. To hear Spargo or Fieldman turning their ele quence to account as "barkers," to see Phillips presiding at the Funny Museum, to watch the girls going abou with chance-books on the many handsome donations—just to watch is as good as to go to a play. But if you prefer the stage of art to the stage of life for a while, there it is in the Clobe Theater, with nightly dramatic and vandeville performances. There ill minic of protty nearly overs san that the world has yet heard. There are things to buy—anywhere from 5 cents to as many dollars—and you can think of plenty of friends for whom you should get some souvenir. Then there is dancing. Between whiles there is eating and drinking. In fact, there is everything you can think of.

The Voting Contests.

I The voting contests began to get lively Tuesday evening. When the doors closed the Social Democratic Educational Club was in the lead as the most popular party organization; but there are others, and they say their innings are to come. In the roll of popular trace union secretaries, B. Gregor of Carpenters' No. 407 was well ahead, with H. E. Richards of the Building Trades Section, Victor Wey-rauch of the Wagon Makers, P. Rel-caenbacher of the Bartenders, M. Rosenhain and Geo. Bowman of Cigar Packers No. 25' as competitors. Wm. Koenig of the Wood Carvers led the ris of Cigar Makers No. 144 will give him a race. Among the business list of union presidents, but Dan Harhim a race. Among the business rgents Emil Weiss of the Wagon Makers seemed most popular; others being voted for were J. Barry of the Actors. Chas. Gali and H. Hand of the Wagon Makers, J. Hatch of the Upholsterers. Feeney of the Bartenders, and Oscar Hanne of the Structural Iron Workers Hen Hanford and John Welr are running a close race on general popularity

among trade unionists. Equally interesting is the question Equally increasing is the question of who is to be counted the favorite among the many ladies who are doing such excellent work at the Fair. So far the list stood, in order of popularity, as follows: Miss Meyer, Mrs. Halpern, Miss Lee, Miss Dahme, Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Hillquit, Miss Ibson, and

Beautiful prizes await the winners in these various contests, most of them donated by labor organizations.

Comrade Taenzer is working night and day, managing the entertainment He appreciates the gravity of the que tion asked by Sir Boyle Roche; "Ho can a man be in two places at once Mr. Speaker—unless he were a bird?"
But it is almost invidious to name any
of the workers, because there are so many we cannot mention all as they

And that is true of the whole affair If you are wise you will go and see and bear and enjoy everything a: the Pair for yourself. When you have been there you will be ready to ap-pland what has been done this time and to belp do it still better next time

THE FAIR JOURNAL

Domrades All Over the Country Cas

One feature of the Globe Fair that wins unanimous approval is the Fair Journal. It is certainly a credit to the comrades who prepared H, and its comrades who propaged 2, and its quality is attested by the number of people who come back for extra copies

Four days remain, after this issue | after they have examined the one ther buught at the door

The Journal is on sale at the Pair for 10 cents a copy. Mail orders should be addressed to the Comrade Publishing Co., 11 Cooper square. The mail price is 15 cents a copy, or two

for 25 cents. In this part of the enterprise comrades in all parts of the country can co-operats. The literature agent of every local should at once order a sup-ply. They will sell well, and the proceeds will help toward starting

Besides the program of the Fair, the

Besides the program of the Fair, the Journal includes articles as follows: "The Globe," a joem by Peter E. Burrowses; "Our Fair," by William Butscher; "The Misinformation of the World," by George D. Herron; "The Fower of a Daily," by Algernon Lee; "History of the English Labor Press in New York," by H. L. E.; "The Needs of the Hour," by William Mailly; "An Agitator's Call," by Sol Fieldman; "The Force of Composite Action," by "The Force of Composite Action," by H. Gaylord Wilshire; "Race Suicide and Socialism," by Dr. Anna Inger-mann; "The Hope of a Higher Civillation," by William 'shumton Brown; "Keep the Roots in the Soil," by Her-man Schloeter; "The Straight and Narrow Path," by Alexander Jonas; "The Intellectuals and the Socialist Movement," by Dr. S. Ingermann; "Reminiscences of a Pioncer," by Theodore Cuno; "Labor's Triple Alliance." by Morris Hillouit: "The American Trade-Union Movement," by Max Hayes: "The Taff Vale Decision," by John Sparge: "Woman, Workman, and Socialism," by Johanna Dahme: "Our Only Hope and Promise," by Leonard D. Abbutt; a poem by William L. Benessi; together with the national platform, report of the vote, informa-tion about the party and about unions, etc., with portraits of writers and a beautiful cover design by Ryan Walker.

INTERNATIONALISM IS OUR ONLY HOPE.

Workingmen of Southern California Learning that Maxings and Japanese Laborers May Become Legal Brothers

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 20.-One of the greatest difficulties with which the workingmen of Southern California have had to contend in the systematic flooding of the country with more workers than can get emplayment, so as to keep up keen co petition for jobs and paralyze the ef-forts of the working class to protect itself by organization. The Southern l'acife Railway Company, which di-rectly or indirectly dominates almost all industry in this part of the country, is the great sinner in this respect. By procuring the publication in Eastern papers and magazines, not of advers-tisoments—oh, no—of well written and richly illustrated articles setting forth the delights of life in Southern Callfornis, the good wages and case of getting employment, the certainty of any Industrious workingman soon becom ing independently wealthy here, they induce Eastern mechanics and artizans to spend their little savings and mortgage their future in order to get here, only to find themselves stranded, out of a job for months at a time, and forced to beg for permission to work

at miserably low wages.
To supply a surplus of unskilled other industries. Mexicans and Japanese are entired here by similar peets ods. They come in under contract and in debt to the contractors, and are carefully kept in debt and if they complain are turned off to starve, scab,

beg, or steal, as best they may,
On account of the difference of language, customs, and standard of living, it has heretofore been almost im possible for the American workmen to get into louch with these imported laborers, and bitter hatred has been the feeling generally entertained in regard to them

Of late, however, the situation be gins to change a little. A start has been made in organizing the Mexican laborers here and it is hoped they will soon develop the idea of united action for their own defense and work in harmony with the American organisa tions for the common good. The suc-cess of the United Mine Workers in the East in organising the Stalians, Hungarians, and Slavs who were imported as strike-breakers and the fact that these have become stanuch union-ists gives us hope of similar success

Further reason for hope is given by the strike of some three hundred Mexicans and seven hundred Japan one employed—or, rather, enslaved—in the beet-sugar industry at Oxnard, who are making a brave and sturdy fight against the extreme conditions of overwork and underpay and eternal indebtedness to the contractor.

Internationalism is the word for the workers. So long as we allow ourselves to be divided by national er racial prejudice, so long the workers of each race can be played off against those of another, to the detriment of both and the great profit of the boss. As we learn to understand and trust and be loyal to our fellow tollers what-ever their language or religion, we multiply our strength and begin to de

law nor custom can long postpone their final going with a nation's rest

That was a cruel and shameful lie

folisted by the printeracy of America on this people when they gave us for

a political economy the notion that

democracy is but a great huntle where everybody is to help himself and where government (the organized force of society) is only a policemen to pre-

vent some people from using brass knuckles. It was a democracy of tomahawks, scalps and other savage

No law of the illimitable beyond us

will ever come to our race through any single-mind or by the use of broken

human speech and thought. The ego sociologist may as well make his mind up to it that Darwin has one sphere of great usefulness and the Socialist

Social science is a strictly human

acience and there is plenty of it at that for even a greater than Darwin. There

is nothing very fantastic, deep, or far

fetched about it. It begins with the subordination of the thinker to society. It is externo egoistic; the science of

equity between the individual and so-ciety, a science which can develop and demonstrate itself from day to day, by its own expression in acts, by its own reduction to the art of economically

living wisely and well together with the next man, and with him as we go

step by step we shall flow into society

that social soul, that ONE whose voic

the collective life? The factory, in all

its parts and all the instruments of

competition, and all things which arm the private against the public life; all

set upon the time and ability of child-

monger; all the devices that enslave men to be value makers for any other than society as a whole; all needless unsunitarinesses and sicknesses; all

seedless restraints, the poedless wast-

ings of labor and of life. Where are

our facts? Everywhere. We are not building a reservoir but pulling down dams to let a mighty flood of life into

our lives and we are assailled the facts that hinder B., We are pulling down denial indeed, and the first and biggest

Now if we have elected to make the numan race itself the field whereon we

shall press our inquiries towards a real

progress in sociology, we shall be com-pelled to take human nature, as the scientists have taken Mother Nature,

and study its forces, valuing no pheno-

ena save as the effect of a force be

hind it. The end of external science has been ever and ever toward

minimizing and correlating her forces,

until in time it is possible that all the forces of nature shall be reduced to a very small few. In sociology we may accept a bint from that experience and

gravity which draws mankind from

the heterogenous to the homogenous

Call it class-consciousness, call it reli-gion, call it-public spirit.' Call it the

issize to please, call it shame, call it

fear, call it public conscience—but best of all call it reballion against wrong;

it is the voice of the race as ONE cry-

ing in the wilderness of the private

an invasion of the truth realm, trying

to extort from that truth realm ma

is knocking at the door, truth is your

of us all. Truth like a flood is lapping the foundations of capitalism's social lie—competitive individualistic so-

clety. The first facts you have to look for are the keys hidden about your own personal life. Your own resist-

ancies, your own interests, your own

scanned, smite them well, this is life; your wrongs known and well repulsed,

this is truth. The facts of society it-

self will come with a strange glory into our lives when they call us to

such action. To the single person, the

a b c of this sociology is the cultivation

of ego into a resistant, of social wrong, a training of our many ears into hearing the voice of the wronged

ONE crying as if there was also but

WOT BREAD SLOWE.

fot Breed aione! In thunder tone. The voice of Labor mounts and

These all had thrulls since earth be

New man indignant calls to man: Not bread alone! Not life alone!

gan,
And pampered slaves far more have
known;

But more than life! The grace of life!

Its crown and glory which denied Makes vain the centuries of strife, And all for which all heroes died.

And all unchallenged to enjoy.

The product of the brain and heart,

For men and woman, girl and boy.

-We are glad to send ser

copies of The Worker gratts to all whereignest them. If you know home per some who eight to be acquainted with paper, spad in their names and addresses for sample capies.

Great Equity! the last and best?

Onme soon with leisure and light

And leve and henor, to invest

Ereal and the free to stand.

ad alone! Not life alone,

need's aliotment, food and

ETQ WE.

truth is the immanent soul

of and ungenerosity to the ife. To reconcile these is the

ence by assuming only one force

hood, womanhood, manhood present organizations of

o, them all is dann self.

limitations, and each one of them.

appurtenances newly christened.

The Worker: IN DROAM OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY own in New York Stale as the Social

PUBLISHED WHRKLT ST 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub-linhing Association.

P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 303 Johns

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TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.	971
Invariably in Advitate.	-
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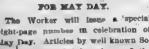
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communications should be written communications should be written int and on one side of the paper; int and on one side of the paper; because the paper in whoold bear the week bearing or the paper in arded.

into about the business of editorial cat of the paper should be adouted to the business of the business of the Publishing Association, 384 street, New York.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., I'vet Office on April 6,





eight-page number th celebration of May Day. Articles by well known Socistist writers, brief reviews of the progress of the movement in different parts of the country, and other features will make it an especially good number for seperal distribution. Needless to say, it will be devoted wholly to propaganda, with no diinternal party questions, . Although souble the usual size the price will be the same as for a regular issue.

THE COAL-STRIKE DECISION.

The tone of the labor press to com Quenting upon the decision of the coalstrike arbitrators is most significant. Two or three years ago, such a decioffin would have been heraided as a great victory for Labor, not only by those who had an interest in so inter preting it, but sincerely by the great body of workingmen who had not yet begun to conceive the possibility of

their emancipation from wage-slavery.

To-day it is different: Leery effort was made to prepare a demonstration of rejoicing over the decision, but the demonstration did not come. President Mitchell and the other efficers of the United Mine Workers have, indeed, said that they regarded the decision as a victory, and their words have been echoed in many quarters. But the declaration has been cold, unimpressive, purely perfunctory. On the other hand, many labor papers have clearly pointed out how fallacious is the claim of victory, calmly facing the fact that arbitration is no solution of the labor question, and urging the necessity of aggressive action.

It should not, indeed, require a very shrewd man to see that the mine workers have got nothing by the arbitration that they had not actually won by the strike and that they have lost not a little that they might have saved.

The increase in their pay is no more than that granted since November to the workers of many other trades without the services of distinguished arbitrators. As has often been pointed out such an apparent gain is most deceptive. The necessities of life are in the hands of the organized capitalists. They advance the prices of commodities and the cost of the workers' living always faster than the wages of labor cost of living has been increased in the last six years at least twice as much as money wages have been vance for the miners. At the same time the intensity and the productive power of labor is being steadily in ed by the introduction of now methods and by the pressure of com-

petition among the workers. reduction of hours for men impleyed by the day, and the railing in regard by the day, and the railing in reports
to child labor might be counted as meof The Worker in the next six months.

terial points gained by the mine work.

Will you halp us?

ers, if there were the slightest assurance that they would be observed. There is no such assurance. The

mine workers are pledged not to attempt to force the unionizing of the nines. The owners are to "run their own business." Their promise that they will not discriminate against union men is worth as much as their statements that they have not so dis criminated in the past-and no more. So long as the union enunot insist on the employment of union men exciusively and so long as there are unem ployed men whose competition for permission to work threatens those who are employed, the employers have it in their power to violate their promises when they see fit and to punish those who protest. The decision expressly guarantees the employers the right of exercising "reasonable discipline," with none but themselves to judge of its reasonableness, and expressly denice any such right to the workers.

The decision is not worse than was to be expected. Perhaps it is not so bad as might have been expected. The great strike is still remembered, the support it had from the workers of all trades, and, along with it, the immense increase of the Socialist vote is borne n mind. These things have taught ome of the capitalists a little caution. And that is, indeed, the kernel of the whole matter. The "operators" sub nitted to arbitration of any sort only ecause, they were impressed by the strike and by the spirit whose expres sion at the polis they already foresaw with slarm. They have not learned to love their employees nor to love justice. They will not learn any such lesson. The lesson they must be taught is to fear the working class And it will be taught.

THE REPRESENDED ON PEAD

QUARTESS. The question of location of headquarters and composition of the Quorum of the National Committee is now before the party for general vote. It is to be recretted that the dual and alternative form in which it is submitted is not as clear as it might be made, the National Committee not having been able to agree in the very simple matter of fairly and concisely formulating the propositions. In order, therefore, to assist in ensuring a full and intelligent vote. The Worker reprints the questions with a 4sw remarks, and will continue to do so until the vote is completed.

Beferendum No. I (moved by Locals Toledo, Akron, Findley, Fremont, Massilion, Springfield, and Branch 1 of Cleveland, O.; Lynn, Lawrence Natick, Malden, Choisea, Salem, Worrester, Haverbill, and Everett, Mass.; Portland, Mo.; Rochester and New York, N. Y.: Bevier and Poplar Bluff, Mo.; Indianapolis, Marion, and Terre Haute, Ind.; Minneapolls, Minn.; and Arlington and North Yakima, Wash.)

"First-That the beadquarters of the

party be removed to Chicago.
"Second—That the Local Quorum until the next national convention be-composed of the mambers of the Naional Committee from the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa and

Kentucky. "Third-That all acts of the National Committee at its last aunual session in conflict with the above provisions be

Referendum No. 2 (moved by Local Omalia, South Omaha, Grand Island, and Plattsmouth, Neb.; Kansas City and Pleasant Hill, Mo.; Franklin Heights, Kan.; and Sloux City, Ia.) embodies the following questions:

"First-Shall the action of the National Committee in removing the Lo cal Quorum be approved?

ond-Shall the old Local Oucrum be re-instated if vote stands against. "Third—Shall the action of the Na- family civilization, and so we s

ulttee in re tional Headquarters to Omaha, Neb., be approved? "Fourth-Shall the national head-

quarters be returned to St. Louis if vote stands against approval of removal to Omaha, Neb. ?

Every party member in good standing on April I has a right to vote and should exercise it.

The vote closes on May I. It is the duty of the officers of each local, an receiving blanks for the referendum, to see that the matter is submitted at the next regular-meeting or at a special meeting called for the purpose if necessary, that members are notified and have a chance to give their votes, and that the result is properly recorded, attested, and returned before May 1 to the National Secretary. It will not do to report that "the local votes unanimously se-and-so." The number of votes for and against each proposition

must be clearly stated. These who wish to locate the headquarters at Chicago, with Lilinois, Wis omsin, Indians, Iowa, and Kentucky at the basis of the Querum will vote the first clause of No. 2, and "No" on the other three clauses of No. 2. This is the proposition which The Worker has advocated throughout.

Those who wish to locate the headquerters at Omaka, with South Dukeen, Nebraska, Iswa, Kansas, and Missouri as the basis of the Qu will vote "Yee" on the first and third chance of Believedon No. 2 and "Ne"

THE VOICE OF ONE CRYING IN THE WILDERNESS.

By Poter E. Burrowes.

The working people of the world are] waiting to be pushed over, for neither not able to keep the capitalists in such profit-making employment as will suit capitalism all the time; therefore the majurity of the world's people must go without work and their share, or any decent share, of the affluence and culdecant share, of the affluence and cul-ture-of the century. They must, from year to year, he made the beneficiaries of monater charity donations out of the firster reserves of those who have gone-between them and the social or-gantism, who own the means of com-nion; work and enjoy by law the girly lege of keeping people out of em-ployment, who can make more for themselves by permitting mankind only partly to use itself and therefore make lide machinery, tille operatives, unused and unbuyable commodities, unused and unbuyable commodities doverty, rags and degradation, to be the enforced conditions of the world, to maintain the private ownership of pubhinery, until panies, strikes, ignorance, anger and revolt threaten the very existence of civilization itself. "The progress of mankind," says the

private owner, "must now stand still. Science must be arrested." Indeed, science should be arrested for under the private régime men are neither fit nor able to know more of her, having proved so abundantly unit in wield that they know. Any new light of now given can only light up the pathway of more destruction for the common people's life. Any new powers of production now developed can only choke up the already surpluslittered markets of the world. Nature's great volume must be scaled up for a season, the race must go asleep, or go to hospital until the private capitalist is forced to let go his grip of the pub tic employment and grows a con munity conscience.

We all have been at a loss to know why social science should so long have continued to be the will-o-thewisp of sciences, why its teachers con-tinue in the world to this day contradicting each other. It seems to that the cause of this international farce between the scholars is not far to seek. Borial science must be the science of society as a great unit, and scholars, therefore, who set out with the resolution of accentuating the private life and interest above the pub lic and with the object of accomplish ing what they deem to be the goal of civilization, the high excellence and dignity of the individual life first; can never have, nor teach a social science. This science wanes as the private life sacends before the philosopher's eyes in importance; and as the private life is let go, this science rises. The one hand of a scholar cannot hold these two handfule of nuts at present stover we are to make of the private life later on, we must now b content to drop it, until we accertain, first what constitutes its inclusive science—the science of the public life. Theoletic Socialism is this attempt. We are not anti-individualists, we are impressed philosophers only pro tem, until the discovery of a true public built for the true personal life. The "word Socialism, is just that, no more. We have no government on this earth now to set up against yours. We have no establishment. We are at present but "the Voice of One crying in the wilderness for an armistice on the side wilderness for an armistice on the side of the individual life that the public life may reason together with it on the science of sociology. While the individual comes to this task with the gun of ego in one hand, the pistor of ego in the other, and the sword of ego be tween the teeth, how can he know! How shall this property ego of mine acquire the judicial mind necessary for a science which must at least externalise me to my own mind while I am pursuing the study, and make of me but one among millions of equal units in a general study? How can I shelve my ego long enough to make a social scientist of me? That is the question. Not that I desire or believe that ego will be shelved utimately as the result of Socialist studies. On the contrary, I believe that ego will be greatly excited by Socialism. But age is a miner; this is a family council; we are met to discuss the interests of the whole, including ego's share of the

willing to go. The difficulty in the way of social science is of much the same nature as that which lies in the way of the old-fashioned revivalist. "It is not God, they cry, "who is unable to save you; it is you who are standing in his way." Other sciences find only dead and disposable matter in their way of satisfying and convincing the mind; this science finds the sin of human property egaism entremehad behind the very eyes that are called upon by the Socialist philosopher to see. How much, therefore, in its difficulties of advance, is accialism like to religion How much like the revivalist in the fibre of his heart and brain should the Socialist agitator be?

be a fit member of the family, must be

The economic business of a true so-ciety in the humanization of force for its individual lives, to initiate, to direct and to use it on matter for them. The economic relation between society and each person is that of a plus, or greater than em's will product on power. Whatever taken or thing em-bedies or certifies that plus to a peron, so being now attainable, is money If society does not mean to every men within its borders a plus per-sonal, making him also a potential unit to exchange something with so-cisty, if it does not stand for more also then he could possibly under the most ferrossible conditions do for himself: favorable conditions do for himself then society is to that man a third and then society is to that man a third and a robber, except where, by some crims of his own, he has made it adparent that his power to help himself was a power dangerous to the life and dignity of ordises. It is not the workers of the world alone whose power of self-help his passed out since our concease production became machinised; for every individual in the community has been best as self-helpers. Even those who retain, in the form of ziches, the wherewithelt are evidently only flourishing on the edge of a precipion.

COLLECTIVE CONSCIOUSNESS.

The Philosophy of Association-Different Forms of Collective Consciousness-Class-Consciousness Its Only Vital Form To-Day, Patriotism Boing Anti-Social and Complete Social Consolousness Impossible—The Social Source of Morals.

BY COURTENAY LEMON.

Wherever, and in whatever way, solidarity is mighty and will prevail. But no widening of the sphere of cound tegether by common kinerests solidarity and collective consciousness neu are drawn into association and tound tegether by common interests and co-operate for common ends they come under the influence of ideals riginating in the interests of the roup, become subject to moral laws ive body of which they are members and develop a collective consciousness en consciousness of their interests be ing bound up with the interests of the collective fody to which they belong and of their obligations and duties to it; duties which are fulfilled because the interests of the individual and of the group usually coincide and because the group will punish the individual which is harmful to it and because these two circumstances create a conscience, a sense of duty, by which the individual is irresistibly impelled to act for the interests of the group even at a personal sacrifice, and in the satisfaction of which he finds pleasure.

One individual may be allied with a number of different groups such as a family, a club, a fraternal society, or other voluntary associa political party, a church, a particu-lar race, and a social class; his thoughts and ideals will be moulded to some extent by the interests of these groups and he will have a certain degree of comecommens of com-mon interest with, and consequent duty to, each group. The strength of the collective cornelousness developed in each group will be determined by the size and vitality of the group. There are thus within society innumerab minor social groups, each with its own little social consciousness and its own sthical code, always based, however, on the great universal moral principle of loyalty to the group. Even a friendship between two individuals constitutes a little society within society, a little eddy in the vast ocean of social being which has, within and for itself, to some extent, all the qualities of the social organism. It is bese there are such a multitude of althor social groups or collectivities that I denominate the group feeling collective consciousness. This general firm can be used to cover all the manifold manifestations of group feeling. The term "social consciousness" should The term "social consciousness" should be reserved for that last and greatest form our collective consciousness in which individual feeling is determined by the interests of the entire social body, the whole of humanity.

As the economic basis of society has

nged different forms of colle emeriousness have presioninated, and those group feelings which were most directly determined by economic conditions and in accord with the most vital social meds have prevailed ever all serior social groupings.

With primitive man social divisions,

group allegiance, collective conscious-arss, were based upon kinship. The solidarity and social consciousness of the gens or tribe was based upon descent from common accestors.

This primitive kin-consciousness was broken down by the growth of private property and the consequent rise of the state or nation based upon territory and property, which made conscious ess of nationality, or patriotism, the ominant form of the collective con-

The appeal to patriotism is still made by the supporters of the existing social system of capitalism, but patriotism is passing. National divisions are giving away to class divisions. The international investments of the capitalists, the progress of intercommunication, and the growing intensity of the struggle between the two classes, are obliterating national divisions and making the conflict between the inter-national labor movement and the in-ternational capitalist class the paranount and international issue of the areaent time. The rapidly developing public life. To reconcile these is the science of society.

Every day's life in a city will give you, in plain view, the hidsons counter facts that stand in the way of civilization. When these are all well-renned swifts them wall this is life. human progress and social evolution ant now that capitalism has performed its function of organizing industry and fulfilled its mission of bringing the ends of the earth together and intertwining the interests of all nations by commerce and the intercourse and in-terminging which follows in its wake, enitalism stands in the way of ether social advance and the patriot iam which supports the capitalist owned nations in their work of infamy and hate is anti-social, and therefore

perpetuation of profibenching pass At one time patriotism held men to rether while there was no sufficient basis for a greater union than that founded upon residence in a certain territory and citizenship in a certain state. The lines that divided and united men were then geographico-economic, but the vital division beeconomic, but the vital division be-tween men now is the world-wide and ever more pronounced division into economic chance. The class division has existed ever since man energed from burbarium, but only after capitalm had practically obliturated nans could the division into a ruling class and a working class be come clearly visible and fully assert itself. Now that this point in social evolution has been reaches, patriogian can no longer be said to hold men toether, since a wider solidarity upon the basis of class has become possible and necessary but is delayed by patri-orism which keeps the working classes of different lands apart and antago-

Whatever brings men nearer to unf-result brotherhood by increasing the sircle of common material interest and sollective consciousness must conques collective consciousness must conquer by very reason of the power which in-

can come unless it is an outgrowth of economic conditions and based upon economic conditions and based upon actual common interests. It is for this reason that, so long as the present economic system exists, an appeal to "universal brotherhood" or "the consciousness" is so futile and fusing as to be actually harmful and anti-social. The present system of private ownership divides society into two change—those who draw profit from their ownership of the means of producing wealth and those who sell their impor-power to the owners of capital—the profit-drawing capitalist class and the wage-working prole tariat. The interests of these two classes are so antagonistic as to be ab-solutely irreconcilable and there is ronsequently a constant class struggle between them. This struggle between the capitalist class and the working class is inherent in the present social system; it is an irrepressible confict which must be fought out to its in evitable end in the uitimate and complete victory of the world's work-So long as there are classes ar rayed against each other by economic forces which are greater than senti-ment because they color and create sentiment, so long will complete social consciousness be impossible. Uni-versal human brotherhood cannot be realised in a social system in which class antagouisms are inherent. Broth erhood and social solidarity based upon the common material inter-est of all and this does not exist in a social system under which one class of men make a profit out of the labor of another class. The solidarity of all humanity will be possible only under the future system of common owner-ship of the means of production and the return to the workers of their full product which is the goal of the Socialist movement. The material interests of the working class against ex ploitation give that class the mission of abolishing the profit system and bringing in the common ownership of the instruments of production, while the material interests and class train-

the only thing that will make a change of heart possible. The individuals composing the capitalist class will be come the brothers of the workers only when, through Socialism, they are ab-sorbed into the working class and are no longer capitalista. So long as capitalism, with its classes and class struggle, continues complete social con-sciousness will be impossible and all cant about brotherhood between capitalists and workers and all futile ap-peals to the good will or heart of the capitalist class will only retard progress and perpetuate the existence of temporarily concealing the teresta. The class-consciousness of the working class, therefore, is the widest form of the "modial" or collective conscious eas possible in the present stare of

ing of the capitalist class make it on

posed, as a class, to that change which is necessary to make brotherhood pos-sible by giving it a sound material

basis. Any attempt to preach brother-hood between Capital and Luber, therefore, only confuses the issue and

delays the change by leading the work-

ers away from their true interests and their moral mission. The dynamic of the Socialist movement is the interests

of the working class. The recognition

of the brotherhood of humanity will be not the cause but the result of the coming of Socialism. Brotherhood will

result not from a change of heart but

social evolution, patriotism baving be-come anti-social and complete social consciouaness being as yet impossible; and this class-consciousness, through the instrumentality of which the soli-darity of the whole human race will finally be achieved, in the one vital, growing, moral force of the present age—the one force which can fill the present crying need for social rewho not only battle for a higher social order but are, in personal character, the very kind of men who would be developed under such a future social

system. This ultimate kind of men, prophets and sears, project themselves into that future which already exists in their ideals and is to them, if the paradox of the phrase may be narfoned, a subjective reality, and in en-leavoring to lead the rest of humanity attempt to inject the feelings and standards which would be developed by a future ideal social order into the resent struggle towards that future. These preachers of brotherhood, indis te love, and immediate social an abstract or future ethic upon a present need and consider only what ought to be some time without regard to what can be and must be now in the movement toward that future. These men are never safe social guides; they are often almost as dan-gerous, in their power of confusion, as those who support only what is now without regard to what ought to be and must be next, for it is almost as futile to be entirely too far ahead as it is to be behind. Only those who are hown in the midst of the sweat and fight of the present struggle toward the future solidarity are sure social guides and these are of the workingrizon movement.

The ascending forms of the collective consciousness which buman evolution has brought forth have tended always to a widening of the self, a merg-ing of the individual in a larger cellectivity in each successive stage and lectivity in each successive singe and a consequent ultimate expansion of personality. It seems cortain that man could not even have become setf-conscious, in other words man could not have risen out of the brute state and become man, except by the development in his pre-human state of a collective mather springing from the first rude attempts at co-operation for sur-

vival which are to be seen in the fe ing together of animals. No man liv and man has sever lived unto himse alone; an isolate life is not possible him; he is a speini being and a soci product. The human race, which is first distinguished from the lower ani-mals by self-consciousness, has now passed through kin-consciousness and nation-consciousness and is expidly -a sort of social Nirvana in which the individual is exalted by being merged into society; as the Eastern davotee dreams of being merged in God, and finds a sufficient substitute for the idea of immortality in the persistence and progress of the race. Social con-sciousness would seem to be the ultimate extension of consciousness, un ass there he beyond that some sort of of the identity of all existence and the essential unity of the

That group feeling, that collective consciousness coming out of co-opera-tion for social survival is the source of all morals and the secret of all prog-ress. The realization of its full sig-nificance no longer leaves the hope of the future pinned to frail and uncer tain individual greatness but finds it bound up in-the general average. Some individuals may go astray all the time and all individuals may go astray somof the time but the whole class or the whole race can never lose its way per-manently. Individuals may come and go but the group, if it be not an antisocial group—and, therefore, society, whose survival the most social group represents—goes on forever, because the spirit, the ideals, the standard of collectivity are passed on and per though the individual perishes And when this social psychology is un derstood hero-worship is abandoned and in its place comes an abiding faith in the collective human spirit, and trust in the Collectivity.

Our > Exteemed Contemporaries BBB (and OTHERS) BBB

Hoston Globs.

Since the recent town elections throughout the state the result of the big gains made by the Socialist Party has been clearly felt at the state bouse and the representatives of the Socialist imrty have been given undivided attention almost on every occasion on

which they have spoken and its gaining strength in this state have become somewhat of a spectre to the legislators. In committee hose ings, when petitions for various mat ters have been heard and opposit appeared, in a number of instances the committeemen have been threatened that if they did not report favorably upon the mattern heard the Socialist vote would increase, not 10 per cent. but 1,000 per cent., at the fall elec-tions. The same sort of talk has been trails in the sessions of the lower irronch, and not always he Me nembers . At the hearing granted the lafor organizations upon the referen ngitty in evidence in the argument, and the Socialist members of the house brive not failed to hold it forth upor

Toronto Globe.

Among the signs of the times are the growing strength of the Socialists in national legislatures; the concessions of various sorts they have been able to secure or extort, and the recognition of some of their most prominent members by their election or appointment to high public positions. A well known Socialist is now the leading A. well spirit in the Italian ministry. One equally well known has been chosen second vice-president by the Chamber of Peputies in France. No such incldent has yet taken place in Germany. but the Socialist leader in the Reichs-tag is by far toe ablest statesman in that chamber, and he has a following too numerous to be either flouted or ignored, as was done in the time of Bismarck's chancellorship. One of the innuspicious omens in Germany is the incurrency and fearlessness with which the Emperor himself is now referred to in debate by hostile members of the Reichstag. For this he has himself to blume. So long as he induiges in political speech-making, just so long will his divine right to a monopoly of political speech making in the second speech s ical speech-making be disputed. fortunately for him, his Socialist crities are philosophically right in the main. They are opposed to war, while he negatity in strengthening both army and navy. They are opposed to excesaive protection, while he either aug gests it or yields to it. They are Ger mans with a tendency to cosmopolitaniam; be is German with a bias toward chauvinism. Their great aim is to ameliorate social conditions and rem-edy social evils; he is so taken up with world-politics and the great role of Germany therein that he is not deterred from his purposes by the crushing burdens he imposes on his sub-Students of current events jects. Etudents of current even should keep an eye on the Socialists.

New York Mail and Express. It is to be hoped that the report which comes from Washington that a campaign is to be begun against 8 cialism is correct, and that it will be conducted with Intelligence and vigor.
As outlined, the campaign is to begin at once, it is to be educational in its character and it is to be prosecuted steadily through this and next year. The plan is the result of many con-sultations among leading Republicans, including such men as Senator Hanns Secretary of the Navy Moody, Pestmaster-General Payne, and School Spooner of Wisconsin. They propose to make an earnest and comprehensive effort to check the spread of Socialistic ideas and to supplant them with sound, conservative opinions on industrial questions, governmental policie and all subjects affecting society and the individual. The scheme is a thoroughly commendable one, and it should receive the support not only of all he-publicans, but of all intelligent and dis-interested citizens as well. Next in interest to the sweeping Be-

publican victory in the elections last full was the large vote polled by the candidates nominated by Socialist and Social Labor parties. This vote

showed a - pin meeriy every Northern Sinte. The total Socialist voto cast war about 400,000. In The Presidential election 400,000. In The Presidential election of 1900 the two distinctively Socialistic candidates police only 127 553 votes

* * The present in a good time to begin a campaign against Socialism. The public mind is in a state to receive and assimilate traithe and is not preju-diced, as it will be when the Presidential campaign of 1804 is well under way. Help will come from other sources also. In Unicago, for instance, the German Catholic societies have be-gun to organize labor unions within the ranks of the church, but an indisamable qualification to membership h an exclusion of all Socialistic ideas egun alsowhere, and they will prove aluable helps in combating Socialis If, in addition, the campaign of education against Socialism, as outlined, from Washington, is systematically and vigorously pressed, there need to no fear that Socialistic ideas will be-come a menace to the peace and stability of society in this country.

Phiadelphia Public Ladger.

When Senator Hanns, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, offered to aid the affrighted leaders of his party in Massachusetts in their ef-forts to stay the tide of Socialism, which have so rapidly and alarmingly risen in not only that Commonwealth but throughout the New England states, he showed how little he understood the movement. It is evident that he remarks it wholly from the practical politican's point of view and with the eyes of one. If he perceived aright the mapiring and inciting causes of it has would similarly perceive that of all men he is among the least qualified to assume the leadership of the forces or posed to it.

It is true that the Sevialists are as means to the accomplishment of their object, but they are not politiclans in the sense that Chairman Hanna is one, • • • • • Mr. Hanna should not be extra-

ordinarily sainte to become that one of the chief upholders of trusts, not only their apologists but champion, is scarcely qualities to lead his party successfully against a popular movement which partakes more of the character of a religious cruside than a political uprising. The merely declared an tagonism of such men as the Chairman of the National Committee will bring bosts of earnest recruits to the Sociallstic ranks, which aiready show such dangerous strength in New England and elsewhere. Let Mr. Hanna and all his kind keep out of this grave businem, and let our publiciets, meiologists and economists units in a common and resolute purpose to confute the here sies of our latter day Socialists, who are so industriously and effectively ninating the only half true and wholly pernicious cry that the rich are growing richer and the poor growing poorer. Let it be recognized that the leaders of the movement are not sordid politicians, but sesious propagandists of what they call a great social reform, and let it also be recognized that in their sea continue forms of the mint distinguished teachies in the colleges. newspaper offices, and even in the pulpit, have been during the last de-cade most mischlevous said powerful aiders and abettors of the propaganda

Los Angeles Union Labor News

insincerity is the leading characteristic of these non-union unions. If they came into being with the real and apparent metive of trying to adjust labor differences without friction, and with labor's interest and welfare at heart, there could be no objection offered to them. But in every instance investigation proves that the employ-ing element is in perfect touch with the wires that control the body, and as they can manipulate them only in self interest, the workers take no interest in the movement, and it dies because it lacks the spirit that every labor qu contration must have—that of striving a united effort to improve the con of the statement that employers con trol these mon-maion unions, is the clause that always appears in the preamble of the constitution to the effect that the workingmen are independent and therefore must frest with employers as individuals and not as a body. Take away from a trade union the power to act as a buly for its members, and its life is destroyed. It is for the purpose of acting together for the good of all that men organize, Un- and the mere fact that every union substitute lacks this essential is the cause of its unpopularity with nensible workingmen, and its conse-

quent decay and death. The path leading to industrial freedom is strewn with many wrecks. T trade union movement has seen many But the sad last wrecks and the greatest failures or those of c stray in listening t the blandishsubstitute.

Pueblo Courier.

The Commission, after many grund and a bundle of groans, has produced and handed to the authracita coal miners a gold brick and its labors have served this purpose;-it has, at the expense of paying to the miners what they would have secured nayhow had the strike been held on, saved the life of the Coal Trust so that both the niners and the American people will still have the exquisite pleasure of feeling the grip of its claws. It has ecured to the members of the afore said commission the pleasure of posing in the public eye sat the public exagain demonstrated the fact that the trust magnates can give Labor four aces and half the other points in the came and still be in at the winning cith a straight flush and raide in the pot. It has given the enemy a chance to deal Labor a double-handed swat in the solar plexus off the baycool question and a kick of the foreing into the union and deal a furtraight on this wages prop Summed up, Labor for once w now again the lung-sured as benys loud-and bicks holes in

BUY UNION MADE GOU

PARTY NOTES.

Local charter has been issued to Payettaville, Ark.

Comrade George D. Herron ha placed the entire arrangements of his lectures for the flocialist, l'arty, after his return from Burupe, this, summer, under the control of the national bend-

Plans are being developed at na-tional headquarters by which every part of the United States can be corered by organizers and speakers for the Socialist Party.

Requests for organizing material tive to the organization of new le-have been received by the National Secretary from various places in Arkansas, Georgia, Idaho, Indian Territory, Kansos, Kentucky, Maryland, Nebruska, Okiahoma, and Mermunt.

Comrade Frederick G. Strickland will probably make a bettering and er-gashing tour of the middle western states during the aummer months un-der the direction of the National Lecture Bureau of the Socialist Party.

Comrade John W. Slayton begins his tour under the ampices of national headquarters at 'Birle, Pm., April 7, speaking for the Carpenters' Union. The Cantral Labor Union of Warres. Ohio, will have it. : for a big demonstration on the 9th, and carpentess of stration on the 5th, and, carpeters. of. Washington, Pa., on the 17th. The intervening dates will be filled with meetings among Ohio locals. Blayton spoke at Toleda, "March 5th. with "Mother" Joses, at a big Socia'ut meeting and the Toledo. "Times" said his address was "masterly and the clearest exposition of the Secialist positions and heard in Toledo." ever heard in Toledo."

State Secretary Critchiow of Ohio, who is managing the Socialist lecture tours of Fathers McGendy, and Hag-erly, states that it has, here ascortnined that there is a permanently or ganized lecture bureau, which is sending Jesuit speakers in the wake of Father McGrady with the avowed in-tention of undoing his work for So-

A state organization has been formed in Vermont, with John Ander-son, Barre, Vt., as State Secretary.

The County Committee of the So-cialist Party of Luserne County, Pawill meet at the new headquatters, 16 South Main street (second floor, rear). Wilkes-Burre, on Tuesday, April 7, at 8 p.m. The new county constitution will then be ready for distribution, copies being run off on the mimeograph, which was kindly loaned to the organization by Comrade D. O. Coughlan, the only Socialist lawyer in East ern Pennsylvania. County Secretary C. F. Quinn was unanimously re-elected Secretary-Treasurer of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor at the recent annual convention in Harrisburg. Healthy activity is re-ported from Locals Wilkes-Barre, Duryea, and Edwardsville Courads Byrne of Massachusetts is in Linserne County doing good work in the inter-est of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

A Pollah paper in Toledo, Ohlo, printed part of our campaign circular giving the address of the Central Compittee of that city, and this brought nettee of that city, and this trought letters from Connecticut, Massachu-seits, Wiscopsin, and Minnesots, in-quiring for copies of constitution and applications, for membership. These letters have been forwarded to the re-spective sinte secretaries.

The state convention of Utah will be in Federation of Labor Hall, 76 South Second street. Sait Lake City. Tuesday. April 7, 1903. Among the business to be transacted will be an-nual election of officers, establishing of official state paper and consideration of municipal platforms and lecture race for propaganda work.

Socialists of Chicago held the largest public demonstration in their history on Thursday, March 26, in the interest of the Socialist Party municipal ticket. The Auditorium, the largest hall in the city, was packed to the doors, at ad-mission of 25 cents to \$1. "Mother" Jones and Father McGrady were the greated with enthusiasm. In begin-ning her address, "Mother" Jones said: "I feel that we are nearing the end of our fight, because this magnificent gathering tells me the workers are at last awakening to a sense of their duty. It is only when our masters see outy. It is only wend our massess we us politically organized that they fear tis, and realize our power. As long as we are content with an industrial organization the capitalists can get in junctions against us and can send troops to shoot us down. But when we gain control of the government will not have the power to shoot We will be the government."

The "Social Democratic Herald" says of the movement in Wisconsin:
"The city campaigns over the state are
keeping the comrades in Janesville,
Kenonha, Sheboygan, Racine, and Appleton husy just now. Neensh and Two Rivers are also in the with their usual mastle in the spring campaign. Janeaville has been doing well this Janesville nas been coing wat this winter. Courade Thompson was there twice and Organizer Gaylord was given an opportunity to address the union labor mass convention of the city early in March. They have smithpiled their membership several times during the last few mouths. This int-ter has come from the organization of ter has come from the organization of new ward branches. Eachne has done very well within the last there months. Commote Thompson's needing was the signal for an advance all along the line there. First came the organization of the city. Then follow the putting up of the city ticket this spring, with a well attended meeting addressed by Conrade Berger, and now plans are being made and carried out for a red-hot campaign. Pert Washington feels so good over the Thompson meetings that it wants to keep the hall a-rolling and has select for the fitte Organizer. This is a good field, and white the conrades have the common experience of

imancial powerty they are rich in that enthusiam and confidence in the came-that is bound to bring secress in the and. The State Organizer will start for a Northern tour, extending to Marinetta, immediately after the spring elections, and hopes to be able to report some new branches from that territory on his return."

Harry M. McKee is making a tour of Iown for the Socialist Party. Com-rade McKee was formerly an instruc-tor in Lenox College and is said to be both a pleasant and a forcible speaker

of Udail, Kan., has taken up the ad-Oraguiser Waldborst of Local Birm

ngham, Ala., writes us in great enthu sinsm of Courade Chase's two success ful meetings there and two in Bosse-mer. He says the results surpass all expectations. A state convention of the party will be held in Birmingham in the first week of May, a state com-mittee formed and probably an organ-iner put in the field. A city election is to be held in May and the Socialist Party has a ticket in the field, headed by C. W. Love, a muon machinist, as candidate for Mayor.

Secretary Miller of Local Norfolk Va., reports steady growth in membership and that Socialism is becoming popular in Norfolk. He says: "When the Dixle boys are aroused and know they are right there will be no stopping them. Come what may, you will find them on the skirmish line, to stay there until we are in the conitalion stronghold, which is the seat of the federal government."

In Ningura Palls, No. Y., at Conven tion Hall, on Friday evening, April 3. Comrade Matthew Kirsch and Mr. L. . Malone will debate the question "Are the inboring men of to-day as far advanced as a half-century ago?" Mr. Malone will take the affirmative and Comrade Kirsch the negative.

Comrade James N. Wood, who wa to give a lecture at the headquarters of Local New Rochelle, N. Y., last Fri day, being unable to keep his engage-ment sent Comrade Frank P. O'Hare to take his place. Although the meeting was well advertised an audienc tid not appear. Courade O'Hare de clared that if the people would not come to hear him he would go out to them and thereupon walked out is front of the City Hall, mounted a chair and in a few minutes had an audience that for size and attention gave him entire satisfaction and to which he talked for an hour and a

The discussion which was to be held ast Friday by the 6th and 10th A. D. was postponed to the next meeting which will take place at the Labor Ly ceum, 64 East Fourth street, Friday vaning, April 10, where Comrade W J. F. Hannemann will open the dis-cussion of "The Nocialist Solution of the Liquor Problems" at 9 p. m., after the business meeting has closed. On Friday, April 24, Commide Edward W. Searing will speak on "The Influence of Socialism on Literature."

The members of the Brooklyn Socialist Club and their families will meet at the clubbouse, Fulton street and Rainh avenue, on Saturday, April 4, at Grand Central Palace, in Manhattan Borough. Members are requested to be prompt in reaching the club at the hour named. Comrade Feigenbaum speaks on "Bevolutionary Socialism" pext Sunday at the Socialist Ciub.

Purpose of Life" at the Socialist Pro paganda Club, Wurzler's Hall, 315 Washington street, Brooklyn, on Sun day evening, April 5.

The Young People's Social Demo cratic Club of Brooklyn, which meets every Thursday evening in the Labor Lyceum at 949 Willoughby avenue, h having great success. The club now has thirty members in good standing and is galuing more every week. At the last meeting six new members were admitted-Ehsle Eberhardt, Min-nie Henne, Fred Duers, Adeistic Schildniller, Lillie Beggers, and Fred Mieske. Comrade Jander was the speaker of the evening. Good progreas is being unde in the preparations for the picale of May 17 and no pains are being spared to carry it through with credit to the organization. It has been decided to donate half the pro-ceeds to the Labor Lyceum. The young men and women of the club are showing abundant energy and good sense, and this should assure th hearty co-operation of the older cou

FROM HEADQUARTERS.

Rational Secretary's Corresponder with Comrades Untermann and Bloker on Party Organization and Finance

The Worker in requested to print. for the information of party members, several letters that have recently passed between National Secretary Mailly and Ernest Untermann, mei ber of the Quorum, and between peal to Resson." (Comrade Unter-mann, it may be noted, is also em-ployed on the "Appeal" at present.) The correspondence is too voluminous for us to give complete, but we present in full those portions desiling with certain important questions of party organization and financés which, it seems to us ought to be laid before the party members.

Following are three paragraphs from the National Secretary's circular to the Quorum of date Omaha, March 21 (L. Q. No. 6), which makes clear the

(L. Q. No. 6), which makes clear the subjects under consideration:

"Par. 5. The condition of the Nebraska state organization is such that I assumed the responsibility, pending hearing from the Quopum, of piedging \$30 from the national organization toward the first month's expenses of Secretary J. Edward Morgan, as organizer in the state. The locals is Nationale. in the state. The locals in Nebruska pend their funds and energy in places need attention, and as the State Committee was mable to hear the expense of heeping Committee we can make such a rule and enforce it, we

field I plodged our assistance. I trust this will be entirinctory to the Quo-rum, and that I shall be empowered to use my discretion in the matter of con-tinuing our assistance after the first

empowered to have an appeal to the party at large for contributions to a special organizing fund to be used by the national organization for the purpose of promoting organization wherever the same is needed. The appeal tional campaign, pointing out the op-portunities opening up to us on all sides for crystallizing the Socialist sentiment at the ballot box in 1904 and what can be done from this office is the line of organization with a comparatively small sum of money. I am confident that if \$500 was placed at the disposal of this office for organthe disposal of this office for organising papposes, in six months the increased revenue would compensate for the outlay and give as a great organisation, besides enabling us to clear our detra. At present I am helpless to put my plans into operation through lack of the mecessary funds. I believe that the time is ripe for such an appeal and that the membership will reasoned. that the membership will respond

"Par. 14. In reply to a request from Commade Riches, of the 'Appeal to liesson,' for organizing cards to be sent out from that office, I suggested that all applications regarding organi-sation be referred to this office. When applications from organized states are received here, they are referred to the respective state committees and those from unorganized status are handled directly from this office. I believe the national organization should have the prior right to enter unorganized states for organizing purposes, otherwise there would be anarchy and confusion. I also suggested to Courade Ricker that the 'Appeal to Beason' turn over the organizing fund now being raised through its columns, to the national organization for the benefit of the party at large." (The Mailly-Ricker ndence is given below.-Ed.)

II. On these points Comrade Untermann replied as follows under date Garard. Kan., March 23:

"Point 5. I should have preferred to have been consulted before you pledged money to Nebraska, because you thus establish a precedent that may become troublesome in the future. Not having been given an opportunity to ascertain for myself the condition of the Nebraska state organization, I cannot act, and must, therefore, de-cline to assume any responsibility for your pledge. "Point 12. I like the idea of issuing

an appeal for contributions to a spe-cial organization fund. But I should cial organization fund. But I should like to know more about the way this fund is to be handled, and how the appeal is to be worded. If we knew one another better, I should not lest-tate to give you carte blanche in this matter. But as I shall have to bear words. my, share of the responsibility for any-thing going out from hesiquariers, I thing going out from headquarters, I profer to see a draft of the appeal be fore I commit myself any further. Now, don't regard this as a sign of un that suspicion on my part. I should be only too giad to simplify our efficial intercourse as much as possible.

At, the same time I feel that I would not be doing my duty, if I endorsed anything without exactly knowing what it purports. Besides, there are a few things in your letter and in your statement given out for publication that require an explanation. In the first place, in this statement you again say that I voted 'against submission of endums 1 and 2' although I had called your attention to the same error once before and you declared that it was a mistake on your part. I have already been severely attacked and misrepresented by The Worker and the Seattle "Socialist," and this statement will give them a new opening. In the second place, I do not think that you had a right to withdraw your proposition after a majority of the National Committee had voted in favor of it. The vote on Referendum 1 stood 6 to 6; on Referendum 2 it was 8 yes, and 3 no; while on your proposition it was 8 for and 7 against or, with my own vote, 9 for and I against; that is, more votes were cast on your proposition than on any of the others. It is plain that if you submitted Referensium 1. which was practically voted down, and which New York and Massachusetts themselves had dropped, you should have so much more submitted your no author set aside a vote of the National Committee. In the third place, you have printed on the referendum blank the words by authority of the National Committee.' From the foregoing it fol-lows that the National Committee gave you no authority to submit Referen m 1, while they gave you authority which yo to submit your proposition which you cast aside. Besides, the Quorum at

rum and the National Committee thought of the paragraph that 'no per-sond shall vote upon the foregoing resolutions who are not members in good standing of the Socialist Party on April 1, 1903. I have no share in on April 1, 1806. I have an anare in framing those instructions, and must leave the responsibility for them to you, or to those who made them. "Point 14. I am unfortunately so situated that anything I may say on this point is liable to a interpreted as being inspired by my feation on the 'Appeal,' Hints of this kind have been 'Appeal.' Hints of this kind may be minde in public articles and in private letters. I shall ignore them, however letters. I anall ignore them, however, and state my position pisinly and un-reservedly. It is this: The party ought to be glad to get assistance in organizing, and not throw cold water on individual initiative. That is the same method observed in Colorado against the Social Counsiders, and I am against the Social Crusaders, and I am opposed to it. Your suggestion to turn over all applications for organization to national beauquarters in perfectly proper and will cartainly be accepted. if I understand Comrade Bicker right. But the suggestion to turn over the funds raised by Ricker's work simply amounts to this, that the party should dictate to private Socialists bow to ex-

least has not voted on your 'instruc

tions to state secretaries, and I for one would have been glad to know what the other comrades of the Quo-rum and the National Committee

shalf certainly not countrance any steps that will tend to discourage insteps that will tend to discourage in-dividual agitation, as long as the party is as weak and unsettled as it is now. The fact that it is so is largely due the attitude of the party machinery itself, against those who did not agree with the official spokesmen. In fact: the greatest source of trouble for the move ment has not come from individual out-siders, but from the party michinery itself. I do not blame the membership at large for standing off and watching better with us than they did with the othern. Therefore, I do not favor a too pronounced desire for centralization at present. We cannot rorce people to trust us. We can only act so as to gain co-operation. Such a co-operation perfectly serves with you, would be highly desirable. But it must be the result of voluntary association, not of elubbing."

The National Secretary replied on ese points under date March 25: "Point 5, 1 pledged support to Nebrasks before consulting Quorum be enuse immediate action was necessary and because I desired to get the organized States into as good condition as sible so as to form a base of sun plies for further operations in unorganized States. It is our duty, I believe to assist weak states to get their erganizations firmly established, so that their future work can be assured. As our finances warrant I shall try to

the appeal for contributions to a special organization fund to the Quorum, al-though no other member has requested it and its issuance should not be de

again you will see that I did not say you voted 'against the submission of referendums No. 1 and No. 2.' What I sald was: "Comrade Untermann voted against their submission, as worded, but voted to have the proposition drawn up by the National Secretary aubustitud to the Committee, his rea on for this action being given here-fter.' The third paragraph further on contains your explanation. I think this was fair, does not misrepresent you, and will not be misunderstood by anyone who reads the full statement. was particularly careful not to mi quote you, above all others, in view column 6, will show that Comrad

Makly is correct.—Eth.)
"I withdrew my referendum proposition in order not to cause more con fusion. I so advised the members of the National Committee who voted for it and informed them that, unless otherwise notified, I would consider them-as voting for No, I and 2, and would sub-mit these to a referendum. Comrade Lovett was the only one that notified me otherwise and I therefore issued the referendum as being authorized by the National Committee, This, I beaside a vote of the National Committee

"I fixed April I as the date upon which members should be in good standing before voting on the referen dum because I believed it due the membership at large that those voting on such an important matter should be at least thirty days members before the vote closed. It was so apparent to me that a time limit should be set that while I neglected through an oversight to submit the matter to the National Committee, I had no besitancy in framing the instructions as I did. tions from any other quarter.

"Point 14. I have no desire to throw cold water on individual initiative. do maintain, however, that the nationa party shall have charge of the organiantion work in unorganized States and Territories, as the national constitution provides. If the private Socialists' were responsible for the locals they organize, the case might be different; but they are not. The antional party becomes responsible and the national party must take the initiative, or else there will be nothing but confusion and disorder. I have written to Comende Ricker on this point and he can show you my letters if he desires

"It is misleading to infer that the national office is trying to grasp power to use it against individuals. We are simply trying to work in a systematic and orderly manner. And the party is not weak and and unsettled. Far from The correspondence received at this office shows that there never was mor solidarity in the national movement. there never was a more unanimous de sire to make the party machinery pernament and effective than at the pre sent time. We have a strong party, Comrade Untermann, and if it is not stronger it is partly because a lack of co-ordination among its members has prevented its being kult together into a fighting machine that can meet capitalism on its own ground. And I be-lieve that this is the time for every party member to co-operate with this office in bringing this about.

"Nothing in my letters to Comrade Ricker can be construed as attempting to use clubbing methods—methods that I have always opposed in the Socialist movement. He expressed a desire to co-operate with me in organization and I suggested to him how in my opinion that could best be done. If the nation al party cannot secure anyone's co-operation by the use of reason, then we certainly could not succeed by using other methods."

It is further noted that Comrades Work, Roe, and Turner, forming a ma-Jority of the Quorum, concurred in the National Secretary's circular under dis-

The correspondence between the Ne-tional Secretary and Comrade Elcher of the "Appeal," referred to above, in na Indiana

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-Now when we are reading so March 16:

"I am enclosing you a letter from
Comrade Hunt of Gatswood, W. Va.,
who I believe had beether have your
attention. I have been answering many
Gontinued an page 44.

"Gontinued on page 44.

"Now when we are reading so much had been such the daily press about railway survive, rates, vages, and profits, is a good time to directive that famford's "Railrounding to the United States," one of the best Socialist pamphies ever written. I have been answering many
attention. I have been answering many
Gontinued on page 44. BOWERS, WILLIAM

In pursuance of an order of Hom. 7 Pitsgirald, a Surropair of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons haring claims against William Howers, late of the County of New York decement, to present the same with vencher therwof to the subscriber, at his place or transacting business, No. 265 Brondway Turnsacting business, No. 265 Brondway Turnsacting of Munkstan, in the City of Mrs. pext. on one before the 18th day of Jun. ext. Duted New York, the 3d day of December

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LANDLORDISM RAMPANT.

By Horace Traubel.

ward's abolition of Irigh landlordies There is only one way to get rid of Irish landlordism. You must set rid of the Irish landlord. The Irish landlord in like new other

sandlord. He is not worse. He is not better. The Irish landlord squeezes all the substance out of the land, via the tenant, that the can," He limits himself only by the limit of-necessity. He squeezes until ne more can be

Is an American landford any wa different from an Irish landlord? What is it that limits the googe of the Afterican landlord? Is it humanity? No. It is the land market. The Amer ican landford has length, breadth, thickness, ears, taste, and sight, much like an Irish landford, "Give "him enough rope and he bleeds you to death. Not the landlord the person. The landlord the system.

Do you really care whether your inndiord spends his substance in your village or abroad? The labdlord is a parasite. He may be a good fellow. He may be a scholar. He may be a man of superior virtus. But insofar as he is landford he is parasite. The parasite must be destroyed. The man ast be left unharmed.

The problems of the world are in-trinsically the same. Lecality may spell you different geographical names and strange persons. But the law of pervert life is one law, operate where it may. The American may call it one The German may call it an-

All the nations are struggling with the forces of democracy: "Democracy is pushing itself up through every soil. some cases it encounters strong ground. But it keeps right on pushing. In one place it must abolish a caar. In another it must abolish a president. In one place it is resisted by what is called an autocracy. In abother it is resisted by what is called a sepublic. But it works on. Its seed time is authenticated by the most sacred confunction of the starn," It may be wer getting through one soil than other. But it will get through.

When democracy breaks loose from its encumbering debris it will remake our average man in the image of an as yet unexampled personality. No type, great or small, so far known in hi tory, in full round synchronises the unborn democrat. To the democrat there is no absentee hudford and no fireside inudlord. There is only the landford. To the democrat there is no willsin capitalist and no saint capitalist. There is only the capitalist, Just as it is in religion, where real devotion

By J. W. Brown.

It is claimed by the upholders of the

system, in which production is carried

thought the same as the grandfather

result of the development of new ideas, and it naturally follows that if

we think only the thoughts of dead men we will never progress beyond the conditions of the past. The devel-

opment of new ideas is a slow process, but as the tree rises from a seed, so ideas develop from a germ, from an

embryo as it were, and gradually, branch after branch and leaf after leaf spronts forth until the whole truth stands out as evidence of buman prog-

They grow out of new conditions. Ideas reflect the environment of a people at a given time, and new ideas

grow out of changing economic condi-

A few centuries ago a considerable

number of people conceived the idea of establishing religious democracy. The conservative element, those who

were still revolving over and over in their minds the thoughts and ideas of their ancestors, were horrified, "If the

people forsake the ways and teachings

of their fathers, they will all go to Helt," they said. And Hell was de-pleted as anything but a desirable

place in which to stop over night. To-

day, nobody talks such nonsense, and for aught we care the bottom may have dropped out of the bottomless pit,

so long as human progress is ever up-

Less than two centuries ago we were

admonished that if the people should break away from the old regime of assuarchy the human race would run

and the capitalist, with the aid of the

politician has proven himself capable of skinnning the workers without the aid of his royal energenty

In the march of industrial evolution new conditions have broked them-selves out of the old, and these

Experience gives them the lie

to keep people in subjection.

ward and onward.

not think at all."

A great deal is being said about Ed- | discovers that there is no true religiou or false religion but religion.

Democracy does not busy itself trying to find where the nations are differ-

ent but where they are alike. It does not find one nation all good 'for one virtue and all bad for one vice. It does not find German conquest different from English. It finds all conquests from English. It must all conquests conquest. It finds that when the imperial split breaks loose it amounts to the same thing, whether sent to Africa in the name of a constitutional monarchy or sent to the Pacific in the name of a republic.

When the English Parliament dissumes the Link hand question we con-

cusses the Irlsh land question we con-iols with Ireland and condemn Eng land in the haughty manner of a vir tuous innocent. But no nation in history has more thoroughly and prodigally thrown away its lands than this nation which eagles its doctrine of liberty over the valleys of the earth. We have from the start been doing all-we can to provide for ourselves the problem which we are supercitiously rolunteering to help the older nation

the law of a province but of the earth. It starts and finishes in about the same conditions, whether under equatorial suns or arctic ice. It is not a law of persons or a law of place. It is a law back of history and foreshadowing the ideal. Draw your local weapons, against it, it is impregnable. But

against at it is imparational against at the general dissent.

It is prepared to capitulate.

I would not send the landlord abroad. I would not keep him at home. I would eliminate the landlord. a do not see why one landlorded country should make faces at another. To the mirror landiordism is landiordism wherever it challenges reflection. There is no reason why we should not push along Edward or anybody else who is pushing along landlordism towards the abyss. But we must not push with our heads in the sir. We must push with humility. For when our day comes we must be prepared to ask good for good. England does not need us to-day more than we shall need England when our battle royal comes. We are staking our democracy upon the same issues. We are drifting towards the same cataclysm. We will survive. But our particular experiences will threaten the race. We are will hold ourselves up before it is too late. But we are stubbornly contending against a profound historic lesson. We do not seem willing to accept the experience of prior days. We demand experience for ourselves. This is the spirit of youth rather than the spirit of wisdom. And only youth will save us. Youth has so much time to

spare. Youth has so much strength to trol all the means for the production and distribution of wealth. And right here we are confronted with the bugaboo that if the capitalist THE INCENTIVE. should disappear (as has Hell with its fire and brimstone, the king with his hangman, and the slave-driver with

present system (that is, the capitalist Suppose you are working in my facn for profit) that if it were destroyed tory to-day and I offer to double your there would be no incentive to work It is not an exaggeration to say that wages, would you go on strike and re-fuse to work because I offered to pay you a fraction more of the product of permans entertaining such notions do not think. They imagine they think, but in reality they are simply repeat-ing what has already become current your labor than on an average you are now receiving? Or suppose I turn my plant into a co-operative stock com-pany, and I give you an equal share thought. As some fellow very wit-tingly said: "They think the same as with every other stockholder, every other man working in the factory, and that thenceforth we are going to share equally in the product of the plant. thought, and the grandfather thought the same as the great-grandfather thought, and the great-grandfather did would that destroy your incentive to

his lash), there would be no incentive

work? The advocates of this theory that under Socialism there would be no incentive to work are inboring under a delusion, based upon a false conception of political economy which claims that the only motive of human action is greed. It is the ambition of the hog to eat all the swill in the trough, whether his stomach has the capacity to digest it or not. We can imagine th blg hog pushing the little ones away from the trough until he has devoured its contents, and then, with refined hypocritical cant, admonishing the little ones that the reason they too have not got a big round full belly, is

because they lack incentive.
"But," you say, "this is the nature
of the hog." Yes, and it has become the practice of a great many men. And it is these very same men who have not the intelligence to discern the dif-ference between human nature and the nature of a hog who keep up this senseless prattle about the incentive to

The incentive that Socialism would destroy is that incentive on the part of the workers to stand back until the human hog has devoured everything in sight. Socialism would destroy that incentive which compels men, women, and children to toll from early morn until dewy eve in factories, milis, mines, stores, and polluted sweatshops, in order that the human hog may revel in wealth and luxury-himself a prey to indigestion and gout, disease brought on by his own hoggish in centive. It would destroy the lucentivwhich takes from the producers four-fifths of the product of their labor and gives it to those who do not labor. It would destroy the incentive of the workers to support in luxurious idle-ness our army of non-producing tax-consuming loafers, insurance companies, commission merchants, specupanies, commission merchants, speculators, bankers, lawyers, politicians and their stoolpigeons and ward heelers, whose very existence depends upon whether or not they can forever cram down the throats of the toilers this croneous idea that the only incentive to bunna activity is that of His Royal Majesty the capitalistic photocomic News

series out of the old, and these changed and changing economic factors reflect themselves in the world of thought, producing nead of 1 Out of the changed economic conditions has come this new idea: "That of the progress of the human rases to be ever onward, if the future citimes are to be free citizens instead of economic wage-slaves, if all are to enjoy the blessings of life, liberty, and happiness, then all must have equal access to the necessaries of life, which means that the people themselves must, in plutocratic Hog.

It is the mistake of a blockhead to eut capitalist system is the only motiv ont capitalist system is the only mouve of human action. "For the sake of love, for the sake of pily, for the sake of truth, for the sake of religion men and women have consigned their bodies to the flames, have suffered in-prisonment, diagrams, terture, starva;

tion, and death." Would any of our ition, and death." Would any of our espitalistic long, or those who advocate this hog-incentive as the only motive of human action, do as much for all the swill in the capitalistic swill-trough? No. The hog was never known to make a martyr of himself, and the-only time he ever showed any desire to become a leader even of his own class was when according to biblical lore, he made that headlong rush for the sea—mistaking ft, of course, for swill. Nor is this to the hog's credit, as the set is excused to bog's credit, as the art is excused to-day on the ground that the hogs were possessed of a devil. Let us hope that our capitalistic hogs may also become pussessed with the same kind of a

"They say you are foolish," was remarked to a poor fellow who had very little to show for many years' hard |abov; "tell us something you know." "I know the miller's bogs are fat," repled Foolish. "Very good, Now tell na something you don't know." "I don't know whose corn fattens them." The United States has developed a wonderful facility for hog raising, Bay, you smart fellow, can you tell me whose corn fattens them?

FROM HEADQUARTERS.

(Continued from 3d page.)

such letters from here, but I have run supply of these on hand I wish you would send me a few so that I can care for communications like these. "Our Georgia fund is moving along

rapidly and I believe we will be able care for the South from this office to care for the South from this office and save the National Committee this expense. I am arranging now to take Comrade Morgan out to Nebraska and send him to Georgia. I want to send men who have been l'opulists and who have a clear understanding of class-courcions Rectalium. Although a forconscious Socialism. . Although a for per Populist myself and a farm mer Populist myself and a farmer, I believe I am so class-conscious that I am like the individual who wanted to stand so straight that he leaned back want to make Socialists, not allies of

(B.) Mailly to Ricker, Omaha, March 18:

"I have your favor of March 16, enclosing letter from Comrade Hunt of Gatewood, W. Va., which I shall have attended to right away. I would suggest that in the future you send all such letters here, as I can manage them much beter directly than I think you can from your office. I am re-ceiving constant inquiries for information how to organize, and wherever quiries over to the State committee Where there are no State committees we call and directly from this office. In this way the State committees are given freedom to work their respective fields in their own way and we are able to co-operate more effectively in the general work of organization. You can readily see that confusion is likely to result through your acting as an oppquizing agency separate and apart from the national office, as the most of our State committees will object to any outside party interfering with the work of organisation in their respective localities. I am desirous of giving every State as much autonomy as po-able and for this reason I recognize

presentatives of the party organisa tion in their States.

If appreciate what you are doing in the line of raising an organization fund, but I must say that this is liable also to cause a conflict in arrangements which this office will probably make in the near future. I am formulating a plan now by which we can send organisers through every section, and where organizers do not go directly from this office, I hope I shall be able to assist state committees in keeping organizers in the field. I am now devising a plan by which one or two men will be able to go through the South following in Chase's footsteps and take advantage of the work that he has done. If the 'Appeal' should

the State committees as the logical re

send out organisers it is bound to cause confusion. In my opinion the national office should have sole power to send organizers into unorganized Otherwise there will be "Something like the same difficults

confronts me in the organization of a National Lecture Bureau as outlined by the National Committee. The speakers that we would like to have upon our list, we find, are either making their own dates or running bureaus of their own, and this office cannot have them under its absolute control, which is necessary if we are going to carry on a systematic agitation. Just now the national office is made to play second fiddle to a great many indivi-dual enterprises of all kinds in the field. I believe that the National Committee has one position to fill, that of directing the agitation and organiza-tion of the Socialist Party in this country. If it is not, then it has no reason for existence. I would approach to for existence. I would suggest to you that the fund being raised by the 'Ap-peal' be turned over to the National Committee to be used for the benefit of the whole movement. I am con templating proposing to the Local Quorum and National Committee that an appeal be issued for an organization fund. If I had \$1,000 in this office, I fund. If I had \$1,000 in this office, I would be able to do an amount of work that would astonish our own people and give us an organization within aix months that would yield a revenue of that amount every month. I say all this because I appreciate your efforts for the organization and I am hopeful that you wish to work in har-mony with us and help bring about the very best results."

(C) Ricker to Mailly, March 20: "Regarding the requests for organization material, I will very gladly turn

ration material, I will very gladly turn them over to you just as rapidly as they come to this office. Tals will save me a great deal of trouble and time. "Now, regarding your communication mildly criticising my organization plans. I confess that I would feel a little irritated did I not know that you fully misunderstood my intentions. You will notice that I have explicitly stated in your articles that I have explicitly You will notice that I have explicitly stated in my articles that the money boing raised in the organization fund is for the agitation and organization in unorganized states and in places where there are no subscribers to our paper. Now, please note that as National Secretary you will not undertake a work of this kind. Your organ-

isers will be sent where there is mamere will do sent where there is ma-terial to organise, white I am going to send our agtistor and subscription-taker to places where there are no So-cialists at all, not even a man-to dis-tribute a bill. We have a two-fold ob-ject in doing this; one is to extend our circulation and the other is to extend the Socialist movement.

the Rocialist movement.

"If you will carefully read my article in the coming-issue of the paper, a proof of which I will enclose if it is insished in time, you will at once see that my work will be of great assistance to you and not of interference.

"I wish to offer a suggestion concerning which—I would like your opinion. Having been actively engaged in organization work in my native state I know how difficult it is to get locals to pay their dues regularly

to get locals to pay their dues regularly and it occurs to me that if we adopt a uniform system and an organized method of paying dues we would greatly systemize this whole matter. Let us suggest that dues be paid on the fifteenth of every month and that local secretaries adopt the system of collecting said dues with the members I am about to write an article on the necessity of paying dues. You must understand that we have a larger body of actual workers and subscriptiontakers than you have members eurolled in the Socialist Party.

"We desire to co-operate with the National Committee, but under no cir-cumstances will we surrender this organization and become subsidiary to the party machinery."

(D) Mailly to Ricker, March 23:

"I have your favor of March 20 and note that you will turn requests for organization material over to use as rapidly as they reach your office. shall be glad to give them prompt at-

tention. "Regarding your organisation plans. will say that a certainly have no objections to your sending an agent any-where to collect subscriptions for the 'Appeni' and to promote its circulation. Every paper has a right to do that and does it when possible. What I do object to, however, is your sending out an organizer to organize party locals on your own reaponsibility. This I believe is the function of the national organization where no state committee are in existence. Where state organi zations exist the respective state com-mittees direct this work, co-operating

with this office when necessary.
"I am surprised that you think the National Secretary abould not undertake to organize in unorganized states. I certainly claim that to be one of my most important duties. This is actually what I am here for, what I am expected to do, and what the national. party has giways done heretofore. We would have had no party otherwise.

"Cannot you see, Comrade Ricker, that your organizing efforts are liable to conflict with the plans of this office? Cannot you see that your sending out party organizers usurps a function of the national organization? Since I as sumed this position I have been developing plans whereby more organisers can be placed in the field and if these plans have not materialized, it was simply because other matters required immediate attantion, "I know of no other Mocialist paper in the coun try that would atten t to do what you propose, that is, send out party organ zers regardless of the plans or wishes of the national or state organizations, as the case might be.
"I do not know what you mean when

you say: 'Under no circumstances will we surrender this organization and be-come subsidiary to the party machin-ery.' Do you mean that you will make the national party's work of organization subsidiary to your plans? If so, that is a proposition which I am sure would be rescuted by the comrader everywhere, even a large number of

your own workers.
"So far I have had great cause for encouragement through the co-opera-tion and support gives me by the So-cialist press in all parts of the coun-try. I believe they all desire the work of organizing advanced. But I also believe that none of them would expect the national party to yield its priority in the directing of organization to any one of them. They recognize that the national party has a certain field to work and they co-operate in cultivat

"All I not in that the 'Anneal,' or any other paper, confine itself to edu-cating, agitating, prometing organiza-tion, and advance its circulation in its own way, and that the national office be allowed to fulfill, the purpose for-which it is organized. Unless this is done there must be confusion, and there must be a conflict of plans that will only mean a waste of money and energy. This is what I wish to avoid and this is what I trust you will do

your utmost to avoid.
"Regarding the paying of dues, why not promote the adopting of the stamp. system through which the party now gets its principal revenue? All the best organized states are run on this plan. This office sells stamps at five cents each to the state committees, who sell them is turn for ten cents each to the local secretaries, who sell them again to members for the amount of the monthly dues. The stamps are affixed to the due cards and show the standing of members. Comrade Unter-mann can probably explain the system to you in full."

(E.) Ricker to Mailly, March 25: (E.) Ricker to Mailly, March 25:
"I am at a loss to know whether your failure to understand me or my work here is due to my inability to give you a fair exposition of the asme or your absolute failure to comprehend what I have so plainly tried to explain to you. First, let us understand that the agitation work undertaken by the "Appeal" will be prosecuted with diffusione and vigor. Our plans are fully made to send a man to every state in the Union, who will become an agita-

version. The 'Appeal' will go on even ugh the Socialist Party shoul go of existence, We have fully de-ed of this office that our circulation shall reach one million copies weekly, and this within twelve months. We have a band of deveted workers fully twenty-five thoseand strong who always respond with their money when ways respond with their money when we "start something," because they know that the 'Appeal' is the greatest Socialist propagands machine on this worth. We propose to make the 'Ap-peal' greater even than anything that can be produced by capitalism. Every-thing that this office does in the way, of angliation will-decease, the metric of agitation will observant the party strength, and because this is true all af our undertakings so long as we jeach the philosophy, of the class struggle, which is the corner-stone of

Socialism, should have your unquali-ini enders and, "You say: 'I am surprised that you abink the had I said or implied any such thing. I certainly believe that to be your specific function, but I have first to be convinced that you will do the party any tajury by taking advantage of anything that we may do to assist you. You will bear in mind, Comrade Mailly, that we have not asked you for snything. I suspect that behind your antagonism is another motive. You comrades of the East seem to have great fear of the revolutionary farmers of the West and South. There is no use to demy this, because Barne and Carey both defined their position to me la specific terms. I consider such views as very short-eighted and unstatesmanlike, likewise un-Ameri-can. I will not deay that we are making a great effort to enroll the Popt under the Socialist banner, and are succeeding.
"I hope that I have made myself

clear in this letter and that we will not henceforth misunderstand each

"Comrade J. Edw. Morgan will start for Georgia next week. I am scheduling him through Arkansas making dates with men who belong to the 'Appeal' Army. I have not bothered your official organization in that state. We shall advise Comrade Morgan to organise a local in each place he visits where such organization is possible For that purpose I would like to have a supply of organizing material. All that Comrade Morgan can do along this line is to take the application for charter which must of necessity go to you and the Quorum for approval." (F.) Mailly to Ricker, March 26:

"I have your favor of March 25 and same is fully and carefully noted. I have only this to say in reply. If the 'Appeal to Reason' sends out an organher it does ho on its own responsibility and the national headquarter has absolutely no connection with the undertaking and assumes no responsi bility therefor." When this office is ready to send out organizers into any unorganized territory we shall do so regardless of anyone else's plans or

1. T shalf not enter into a controversy with you am to the motives which you ne to charge have inspired m please and charge what you please, but thirt-shall have nothing to do with me orming my duty as I see it.

where Comrade Carey stand and I know he is too much of a Social iat to be bothered by any nightmare concerning the workers in any part of

the country.

"I will insist during my occupancy of my present position that no Socialist paper shall have advantage over another so far as the work of organization is concerned."

A CORRECTION.

Editor of The Worker:-- I have just noted for the first time the omission of National Committeeman Mills' vote on Demand No. 2 from my statement or mit No. 2, and should have been so recorded. Early publication of this correction will oblige.

Fraternally yours, WILLAM MAILLY.

THE INDEPENDENT LABOR LEAGUE.

plies to Criticisms Made by Worker. [In the issues of Jan. 11 and Feb. 1.

The Worker made some adverse com-ment upon the National League of In-dependent Workingmen of America, then being organized by Bev. E. M. Fairchild of Albany and now incorporated under the name of Independent Labor League of America. Mr Fairchlid asked for space in our col umns to reply to the criticisms. We may later make some editorial com-ment upon Mr. Fairchild's letter, which is here printed in full.] Editor of The Worker:--It will be

difficult to preserve proper courtesy in the discussion of this new labor organisition, the National League of Inde atton, the National League or Inde-pendent Workmen of America, be-cause personal interests are involved in the outcome. "Whom the gods de-stroy, they first make mad," and it would be poor policy for the Socialists to indulge in anything but courteous reference to those connected with this new labor organization, because most people less confidence in those who use vituperation for argument. No recent utterance of Mr. Gompers has injured the American Federation of Labor so seriously as his denunciation at New Orleans of President Eliot's made to send a man to every state in the Union, who will become an agitation and subscription-taker, and , when it can, he done, without friction, an organiser. That you should object to so valuable and intensely practical an undertaking causes me a great deal of worder and autoniahment. If there is any conflict between your office and this I wish to assure you in the most coming a gentlemen in debate. The movement to organise a national beadquarters and not in the editorial rooms of the 'Appeal' commenced business before there was a Socialist Party worthy of the name. It has moved, steadily forward as a propaganda peper and has taken practically so part in the factionsh and rilly party senter.

struggle to be done away; and the love of truth and rightsousness should pre-serve us from excited display of tem-per, from which can result nothing but confusion. I certainly advise the independents to keep cool, and to treat their opponents courteously in debate. If the Socialists in dulge in slander, so much the worse for them, so much the easier the victory for the independ-My relation to this N. L. I. W. A. is

that of one called in for consultation as representing the interests of the general public. For ten years I have been interested in the workingman. I have earned money as a carpenter; have worked many a day ten hours with the thermometer at 120 degree where I was working. Most of my life has been that of a student and preacher, but I know what physical labor is. Your Mr. MacCartney and I were classmates in Andover Theological Seminary, but we differed thes and differ more widely now in our convictions as to the social order likely to produce in practice the greatest good to the greatest number. My graduating address was in advocacy of a shorter workday, and an effort to utilize more of the workingman's strength for intellectual and spiritual culture. Since then my attention to the well-being of the working people has never flagged, and for the last two and a half years I have made a business of understanding labor organ izations. I have inside knowledge, and am not dependent on the informa-tion given out by press committees, which is "ex parte." In view of these facts it was appropriate that the workmen interested in forming this new labor organization should use me in consultation. I am not the organ izer of this League and I give my word of honor that a bonn fide workingman originally suggested the or ganization, and that workmen will per fect it and control it. It is true, how-ever, that it has already gained many expressions of good will from employ I understand why the Socialists do not like this. Harm do not like this. Harmony between workmen and employers will perpetuate the wage system, but those organizing the League are not convinced that the industrial state which the Socialists propose will prove satisfactory to the laboring people, and they con-

aider this harmony between employers and employees desirable and advan-tageous to the laboring people themselves. This League is also a move on their part to co-operate with employ-ers in what seems proper regard for the rights of the general public. Public opinion seems to me ripe for such an organization. Employers are not likely to endure being forced to take the risks of business when the unions insist on doing the managing; the general public resents being played for "suckers," as a union leader lately remarked. There must be some rules of the game of industry which are fair to all concerned, and on these the workmen interested hope to found the League.

honor that this League is not likely to become an agency for strike-breaking.

If this filthy word "scab" means "il workman who is not a union member, of course, all League men will be appropriate recipients of this name; but it union men apply this name to League men the name will lose its horrors, and have no influence. We had better keep the word "scab" to designate the loafer who is out for "easy money" during labor disputes. If a workman who is making for himself a workman's career according to his convic-tion that the League of Independent Workmen stands for the best interests of the laboring classes is to be called "scab" then to be a "scab" will be to be what most men approve, an in-dependent, self-directive, self-re-specting citizen of a nation which rnards as sacred the independence in

There are four classes:

(1) The "professional strike-break-ers" who are on call as their chosen business in life to break strikes.

(2) The "scabe" who are bums by profession, and simply take a chance at high wages during a strike to loaf inside a shop to keep up appearances. (3) Then there are the independent workmen, who believe in making the most of themselves according to their opportunities without dictation from some labor organization officer.

(4) There is the union workman. who believes it wise to relinquish his rights as an individual, and work un-der the direction of a manager elected The independent workman and the union workman are men of equal respectability; each regards what he be-lieves to be the good of the laboring people, but they differ in their convic-

These independents are not cowards. and I do not see why they should do any running. Each man has the right of self-defense, and a right to carry the weapons of defense. The "profes sional strike-breaker" is not allowed to carry fire-arms; if he insisted on pro-tecting himself, he would not be hired by his agency; but the self-respecting independent workman must fight it seems to me in his own defense or be the subject of general contempt as a coward. I know of instances where "thugs" have been hired to "do" a so-called "scab." In the case of inde-pendent workmen worthy of the League, I hope the "thugs" will have to do murder from ambush, and with-out warning, or suffer the pangs of death and hell for a senson.

Mobbing and rioting in the interests of the unions is cowardly, and I won-der that union workmen tolerate it. I anticipate the general public will stand behind the League in their determination to resist union monopoly of the right to work and union domination of the individual. We

Worker please pass it on to a neighbor or shopmate with the request that he give it a candid reading.

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National Platform of the Socialist Party.

of Bocial Democratic Party. The party emblem in New York is the Arm and Torch.]

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, realizing its adherence to the principles of international Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of consouring the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of the property of the system of the purpose of transforming the present system of the property of the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the institution where. To day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and heap the workers. This ownership ranshes the capitalists to control the product and heap the workers. This ownership ranshes the capitalists to control the product and heap Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the powerty and minery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is new between the capitalist class the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists and the control of the government, the press, the paipit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the working new to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservince and virtual slavery.

The enter of the control of the proveniment to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservince and virtual slavery.

The enter of the control of the contribution of the control of the provening the relicion of whole races is anel-thosed in order that the c

ion abross and enhance their supremary at harms.

Jest the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the artific force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. Ask, other classes, despite their apparent or agrinal conditions of the available interested in the upholding of the instruments of westing productions of the contract of

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overtimore of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialist active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to clear Socialist active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialist attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries routrolled by meaopolies, trusts, and combiness. No part of the revenue of material products of the employees, the result in the state of the spelled wholly to the increase of wages and shortering of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages and stretched to decrease the share and diminishing the product of labor.

3. Rister or sational insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, alchoes and want is old any: the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the expitalist and product of the propose to be collected from the revenue of the expitalist class, and to

ment, alckness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose is order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all childras up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal sid for books, citobing, and food.

5. Equal civil and political rights for men and women. S. Equal rivil and political rights for many properties of the control of the con

SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONISM.

SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONISM.

The following resolution was adopted, along with the freepoling platform, by the National Copyngation, at Indianapolic, July, 1801:

The trade-union revenuent and independent political action are the chief runnicipating factors of the wage-working class. The trade-union mercent in fire natural result of capitalist production, and expresents the resulting the production of the status of the control of the most of the control of the most of the control of the trade-union and anals in building up and unificing the trades and anals in building up and unificing the trades and higher organizations. We recommended the control of the control of the control of the trade-unionist of the control of the control of the control of the control of the trade-unionist of the control of the co

The two following resolutions were unsul-monsly adopted by the National Committee at its annual meeting at St. Louis, January, 1908.

BELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS.

support to the other in its special sphere of activity. But we are also mindful of the fact hat each of the two movements has its own special mission to perform in the struggle for the enancipation of labor, that it devotives upon the trade unions to conduct the economic struggles of the working class, and that the political laboration is supported by the control of the control

ANTI-PURION RESOLUTIONS.

ANTI-PINION RESOLUTIONS.
Wherens, The bistory of the labor more-ment of the world has conclusively demon-started that a shealast Party is the only political organization able to adequately and cutasifantic conduct the political struggles of the worldar chars, and Wherens, All "addical and reform" par-ties, luctuiling the so-called "Calon Labor Parties." have, after a brief existence, uni-Parties. Bave, after a brief existence, uni-formly succumbed to the influence of the old political parties and have proven dis-nations to the ultimate and of the labor movement, and. Whereas, Any alliance, direct oc indirect, with such parties is dangerous to the politi-cal integrity and the very existence of the Socialist Party and the Socialist movement, and

mid Whereas, At the present stage of development of the Socialist movement of the rouse

WATCHES, DIAMONDS. "FACTORY TO POCKET. 4 -00 F < 1 N G スの 9 "ESTABLISHAD HINCE 1878."

The 23 years we have made and cold proving the retail trade. The 1878 of the retail trade is a second to the retail trade in a second to the retail trade in a second to the suble factor feet case, which norm two products around the retail feet case, which norm two products around the retail feet case, which norm two products around the retail of the case, and the second to the retail the product of the retail to the ret

W. F. DOLL MFG. CO., 175 Broadway, N. Y. Bertakoz. Keer Cortlands at, Highest proves and for old gold. they an eye on your wrapper. See when your arthorigition expires. Becow in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and inalitain work at the office.

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VOL. XIII.-NO. 2.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Three Socialists Have Opponents "on the Run."

Put Ua a Strong Fight for Aid for Unemployed, Public Ownership of Mines and Fuel Yards, and Life-Protection on Railways-Ropublicans and Domecrats on the Herns of a Dilemma.

BOSTON, Mass., April 6,-The past The weeks not be the second of the Legislature; the mornings have been devoted to committee hearings upon the various bills introduced by them. the afternoons being occupied at legision, and evenings devoted by menking in this and adjoining states The committees are now reporting the bills that were submitted to them,

among such bills was one offered Comrade MacCartney, calling for an appropriation of \$100,000 as an eveney fund, to be used in time of industrial distress, in the bulkling of roads and other public work to give employment to the unemployed. bill was reported adversely by a com-mittee made up of Republicans and

This calls to mind the days of 1804. at the time of the great industrial nanic, when meetings of the unemplayed were held daily upon the Com-mon, presided over by Herbert N. Cas-son and Morrison I. Swift. One day the hosts of apamployed marched to the State House in a body to ask for relief. Governor Greenhalge, in great slarm, telephoned for the police. The army of workingmen dispersed quietly, but their pressure in such numbers imseed the state officials with the cresity of at least making a pretense of doing something, and they accorded them the usual relief by appointing a committee on investigation—and that

ras all that ever came of it.

The present bill was reported ten minutes before adjournment of the House on Thursday, and they entered an immediate discussion of it in expectation that it could be disposed of in ten minutes. Comrade MacCartney opened in behalf of the measure, and asked that the bill be substituted for the adverse report. He said that this measure, if adopted, would give relief in the impending commercial crisis, and that it was the duty of the legislators to recognize the needs of the people in such emergen-cies, and quoted from the report of the Investigating committee of 1804 that it was within the province of the state to give to honest men with families the opportunity for employment when such opportunity was denied them in periods of great industrial depression. Dana of Newton, a Republican, op posed it on the ground that the state should not care for the individual, that they should not aid in setting up as paternal government and destroy

that individual independence that was the basis of society to-day. The House then adjourned, and the er came up again the next after-Representative Callender, though a Republican and a member of the nimittee that had given the adverse report, took issue with his party asso-ciates. The able argument which Mac-Cartney had made for the bill evidently won him over, and he attacked his ciates on the ground that the state as establishing no precedent by auting paternal legislation. The Re-blican leader of the House replied to Callender in a lengthy endeavor and also made a bitter attack upon the bill the individual is superior to the gov-It was a Socialist proposi

When he concluded, the capitalistic interest in the body to some extent applauded him. Carey instantly arose, and said: "Stand up, you members who applaud. Stand up, you members who applaud this sentiment of anarchy as expressed by this Hapubilean leader." ne of them half rose in response to Carey's call and then dropped back into his sent as though ashamed. Carey continued with an impassioned speech in which he showed that the doctrine of the individual being an erior to the government was the doc-ine that nerved the arm of Czolgosz, his was the doctrine of the Amrehist, and here stands the recognized Repub-lican-leader of the House side by side ment in its organized capacity. drove the capitalistic representatives into a hole from which they could not extricate themselves. But they defeated the measure when it came to a vote. One more point on which we thust appeal to the people.

The Fuel Bills.

it is conceded that MacCartner's bill, known as the Legate petition, for memorializing Congress to take over the control of coal mine industries, will be favorably reposted by the commit

The heavilig bit the constitutional amendment enabling towns and cities to establish municipal fuel yards was before the committee and this also, it is thought, will be reported favorably. This bearing was a motable one, ex

tending over two days.

By direction of Socialist State Executive Committee, these matters haze been brought before the several town cetings in the state for consideration ome instances special town meet-were held, and the resolutions were adopted in almost every instance

ive committee in support of the meas ure. The Selectmen, in many instances personally opposed to the measures, ap-peared at the hearing and advocated in behalf of their towns the recommenda tion for the resolve of constitutional legislation. The Socialists appeared in force to support the measure, and it was conceded that with the strong support given to it at the hearings and 10,000 petitioners asking for its passage was too great a movement to be ignored. At the conclusion of the arguments in savor of the proposition, the epiposition was called for, but no one appeared.

Capitalist Press Shows Alarm

The Socialists do not look upon thes bills as meaning Socialism, but they are socialistic in their character and show the trend of thought upon the part of the people. These measures are not received in the House without slarm upon the part of the capitalist press, and the Boston "Herald" issues another screech and under great scars bends calls for a leader to head off So cialism, and says it is not to be sup-posed that such radical resolutions as these will pass the House because a majority of the members have sudden become converted to the Socialist neary of government, but that the average member, recognizing the demand for legislation along these lines. feels that the ensiest and most irresponsible thing to do is to report in favor of the bills and then kill them. thinking that this will satisfy the de-

mand and appease popular clamor.

The committee in charge of this bill was composed of twenty-one members, fourteen Republicans and seven Demo crats. The "Herald," noting that there were no Socialists on either committee a surprised that they should be re ported favorably, whereas a few years ago they would not have been seriously cutertained for a moment. It explains the situation by saying that there are some Republicans and Democrats who feel that it would be safe to pass this legislation because there would be little likelihood of a stress of circumstances that would cause the people to avail theselves of the opportunity offered by it.

It is plain that the Legislature has become panie-stricken by the strength of Socialist agitation. No one, in fact, denies it: With only three Socialists in a House composed of 240 members. the persistency of effort and the character of the men who represent our party have forced that great majority to take cover behind semi-socialisti We do not expect that these bills will be passed. The private interests that might be assailed, remote as the possibilities may be, will whip the capitalist repres into line against the measures. But having made the fight and frightened our opponents, we will go to the polisiagain with renewed strength and prestige.

So Damned if You Do and

Among the suggestions of one of the Republican members are: What would it cost for the government to take the mines? Under what clause of the constitution can the government take the control? and Do you wish to assist in furnishing capital to the Socialists, and to see Carey as Governor and Mac-Cartney as Licutenaut-Governor of Massachusetts? At one of the hearings I said that I trusted the committee would not be deterred from recom mending this resolve because of any capital the Socialists would make out of such recommendation, and told them: "The Socialists will make capital out of it if you do recomm and the Socialists will make capital out of it if you don't recommend it." We have got the Bepublicans and Democrats impaled on either born of the dilemma, and in answer to Hepre-sentative Jackson, Democrat, who asked if I did not think that we would make more capital if they did not recommend it than if they did, I answered: "It was quite possible that we swered: "It was quite possible that we would; but we have got you in a posiswered: "It was quite possible that we would; but we have got you in a position where you are damned if you do and danned if you don't."

and the inaverning with scare headlines on the most conspicuous page stating that he spoke under the auspices of the large law of 1901, providing that unskilled labor employed on and danned if you don't

Carey's bill providing for additional brakemen on freight trains has been reported favorably, with the muni string attachment of leaving it in the discretion of the Railroad Commission Our Representatives will have plenty of work, stirring up the animals in the

capitalist menagerie from this hour. Much disappointment was felt in the state as a result of Comrade Mc Grady's iliness which prevented him filling four of the dates that had been arranged for him. We first learned of it when the comrades of Connecticut sent for Comrade Carey to substitute for him at Hartford, which he did. He took his place also at Turners Palls on Sunday. ' Comrade MacCartney filled his date at Lawrence on Saturday night, and will take his place at Chelsea on Tuesday night. Comrade Gibbs substitutes for him at Plymouth

on Monday.

Comrade Carey, besides attending to nis legislative duties, spoke twenty-six times in the month of March, in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and New York. Talk about strenuous life! Socialists know what it is. The writer addressed meetings during the past week at Lynn, Marbiehead, Abington, and Fall River, organised a club at Abington, and formed a new organiza-tion at Fail River, consolidating a German and an English branch. The Executive Committee has had 5,000 copies of the stenographic report of the Carey-Stimson debate printed, and this

and have moved to 699 Washington street, Rooms 15, 16 and 17, where we

either unanimously or by an over-whelming majority which carried with it the instruction to the Beard of Se-lectmen to appear before the legisla-Miners' Magazine.

DIVIDE AND SUBJUGATE.

Haverhill Capitalists Rejoice in Workers' Strife.

Old Party Politicians Making the Mesi of Union Rivalry-By Featering Discord and Exciting Race Prajudice

They Hope to Defeat Socialists. HAVERHILL, Mass., April 4.—A light between two rival unions of shoe-nakers has been going on for about two mouths in Haverhill. It is the policy of The Worker not to take sides in affairs of this kind, but when the fight is between the workers and the capitalists it is necessary to take the side of the workers.

This policy has also been maintained by the Haverhill Bocialists during the present "strike." But nevertheless the capitalist politicians and all the press of this city have eagerly seized upon the opportunity furnished by the strike altuation and are constantly circulating all kinds of deliberate lies and mis statements with hope of causing dis-satisfaction among Socialist voters. On the whole the attempt will prove a fallure, but I regret to may that a few workingmen are being deceived and are falling lute the trap set by the

apitalist press. There are about 150 men on strike nost of whom reside in Ward 5, th Socialist stronghold. The politicians consider this to be their chance to de feat Representative Carey, if he should renominated, by causing a split in the labor vote, a trick which has often een tried in Europe and failed, as no oubt it will in this instance.

Appeal to National Prejudion.

Most of the strikers are French-annelisms who have voted the straight ocinitat ticket for the mast five years An attempt is being made to work upon their national prejudice in addi-tion to their present strong antipathy toward the rival union. Already iass meeting of French citizens. the object of running a man of that nationality against Carey on an oppo-sition ricket has been held. The politiclans who are engineering the scheme from behind the scenes were not en-tirely satisfied with the sentiment dis-played at the meeting and had it ad-

journed to a future date. The Republicans ran the strongest and most popular Frenchman in the district against Carey in 1991, but he was ensity defeated. This year they are trying to cause some of the strik ers and sympathizers to become so dis-gusted that they will not vote at all. And they evidently intend to fool others, if possible, into voting for a Frenchman under the delusive title o 'independent" or "citizens' candidate or some such name intended to hide a wolf in aheep's clothing who favors the capitalist system of expiditation whereby the workers are deprived of the product of their toil.

Capitalist Lies. Among the lies which are being cir-ulated are that Carey speaks in favor of the rival union when out of the city and pretends to be neutral while he and that he will not run again for Representative as he intends to accept a position as national organizer for the

rival union. Carey emphatically denies all the re-ports which have appeared in Haver-hill and Boston papers and says he re-grets that some of the workers are being deceived but that they had to go through that experience before they would learn to distrust reports in the capitalist press. He says they must learn that that it is the business of such papers to lie in regard to labo

He accepted an invitation to speak at Keene, N. H., under the auspices o the Central Labor Union of that city and the Haverbill "Gazette" came ou opular union.

The press is also circulating lies in regard to Comrades Chase and Fland-ers. Taking advantage of the fact that Chase is on a speaking and organ laing tour throughout the South under Socialist auspices, one paper has constantly circulated a report that he was also speaking under the auspices of the rival union and other false reports, These lies having reached the ears of Courade Chase, he wrote an emphatic denial of the whole marter, but as yet it has not appeared in this paper.

Flanders Misrepresented. There have been some disturbances by the strikers and the "Gazette" published an article with scare headlines stating that Mayor Flanders had turned over to the City Marshal full charge of the police force. This state ment originated in the mind of a news charge and in case he fail or neglects to perform this duty, then the Police Committee (of which the Mayor is only one member of three) shall compel him to enforce the laws or cause his re to interfers, as the Marshal has been strennous enough without prodding by the committee.

The politicians are pointing to the

alleged fact that the Mayor of Lynn, where there is also a strike, prevented the police from being too atremous in the enforcement of the law. But they do not tell the unsuspecting and un-posted workman that Lynn is operat-ing under a different form of city cluster.

It would require too much space to and good judgment of the working class and believe the politicians to be hard pressed when they have to resort to such tactics because of lack of argu-ments against Socialism.

AL TRUIST.

TAFF VALE LAW FOR VERMONT.

The Bosses Get Damages Against Strikers.

Inion Members' Property Attack Must Indomnify Employers for Cost of Private Police and Seab Boarding House-British Precedent is Quickly Followed.

RUTLAND, Vt., April 5.—The damage suit of the F. R. Patch Manufacturing Company against Protection Lodge, No. 215, Independent Association of Machinists, was decided to-day, the jury returning a verdict in favor of the manufacturers, after having de liberated twenty hours. The company sued for \$10,000 damages, alleged to have been suffered as the result of a strike of the machinists some time ago

The jury awarded \$2,500. The strike was for recognition of the union.

Among the items of expense for which the company claimed indemnification were the cost of maintaining a idarding house for the scabs, whom no ouse keepers w tertain, and of hiring a force of private

The New York "Evening Post" adds the following information to that given in the disputch:

"The strike began on May 12 last. The company secured enough non-union men to do the work of the 200 or so then who struck, and continued to fill orders. The strikers and their sympathizers did everything in their power, according to their own testimony, to hinder and embarrass the Patch Company. They induced work-men to leave the employ of the company, and boycotted its products.

Union Men's Property Attached.

"When the suit was brought over ne hundred writs were served on the nembers of the union. Every piece of available property belonging to any ember was attached, and the lewyers sny that the Patch Company can recover the judgment from this prop-

"It has been hard to get hold of the officers of any of the Rutland un'one, nearly all of them having left the State. The records of every union in the city covering the past year have disappeared, although they have been demanded by the court."

A Precedent Quickly Followed. The precedent set in England by the Taff Vale and Denaby decisions is pe-ing taken advantage of by the ex-ployers, even more readily than was expected. As has already been re orted in The Worker, a suit similar to the one just decided in Vermont, Railway and Lighting Company against the trades unions of Water-bury, and is now awaiting trial. Manushile, the Socialist vote grows,

even in Vermont.

ANOTHER LABOR LAW IS KILLED.

Indiana Supreme Court Takes Its Turn.

Law Fixing Minimum Wages on Public Work Deplaced Unconstitutional-"Violates Freedom of Contract.

INDIANAPOLIS Ind Anel 2 The upreme Court of this state yesterday knocked out one more labor law ob tained by the trade unious through towns shall be paid for at the rate of not less than twenty cents an hour, is unconstitutional.

The law which is overthrown not only would prevent public officers from making such contracts, but pro vided a fine and imprisonment for any person or corporation doing public work which should employ any unskilled labor at less than 20 cents an hour. The decision is based on the ground that it interferes with the lib-erty of contract and is class legislation, and the court declares that it would be as reasonable for the legislature to fix the minimum price which counties, cities, and towns should pay for bricks as to specify the minimum price they

In summing up the decision the court further mays: "No sufficient reason has been assigned why the wages of the unskilled laborer should be fixed by law and maintained at an unalterable rate, regardless of their actual value, and that all other laborary ahould be left to secure to themselves such compensation for their work as the conditions of supply and demand, competition, personal qualities, energy, skill, and experience may enable then

Father McGrady will lecture in Teu nia Hall, Youkers, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, April 14. His subject is: "The Economic Question and its Sciu-tion." All Westchester and New York: comrades are invited to help in making this meeting a big success. Ten ceats admission will be charged to defaus expenses; so far as possible tickets should be bought in advance. The So. cial Democratic Party has already a

VICTORIES IN MONTANA.

Other States Also Send Inspiring News.

Socialists Carry Anaconda, and Elect an Alderman in Butte and Two in Battle Creek Hartford Shows a Big Gain-Other Election Reports.

BUTTE, Mont., April 6,—Socialists elect Mayor, Treasurer, Police Magis-trate, and three out of six Aldermen We lose Butte by only four hundred

votes out of a total of 0,500. one Alderman here. Capitalism is shattered.

in Michigan Too.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., April 7.-The Socialist Party elected two Aldermen in the city election held here yes

terday.
The Worker is not yet positively informed whether this means that we have re-elected the two Socialist addermen elected in Hattle Creek last zear, or whether these hold over at we have added too more to the list. The latter seems to be the case.

Gain in Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., April 7.-The Socialist Party polled 529 votes in the city election to-day. A year ago we had 337 and two years ago 120. Hart-

ford is moving.
there were by wards this year is as follows: First, 41; Second, 111; Third, 53; Fourth, 26; Fifth, 30; Sixth, 57; Seventh, 78; Eighth, 59; Ninth, 53; Tenth, 21. We gained over the vote a year ago in every ward except the Second. Two years ago we had no votes at all in the Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth! The Sixth shows the biggest gain in the last year-from

The Economic League (union labor party with Democratic backing) in "gone up the flue." They carried only the Second Ward, and there our vote nearly equaled that of the Republi-The straight Democrats carried only the First. The other eight went

Yet Another Victory.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., April 8 .- The Socialist Party carries the city of She boygan. Letter follows. Hurrah for

We already had four Councilmen in Sheboygan, which is an industrial town of about \$2,000 inhabitants. It appears from the brief dispatch given that we have made another great advance there this year.

TOLEDO, O., April 6.—Comrade Bragg, our candidate for Mayor, has 545 votés. At the last majoralty election we had 482. In the election last fall Toledo cast 1.571 votes for our state ticket. So it appears that a ma-jority of them are Jones-worshippers first with Socialism in second place. They will learn.

CINCINNATI, O., April 7.-The vote for Swing, Bocialist candidate for Mayor, is 3,774. Last November we had 4,373 in Hamilton County, which includes Cincinnati.

Chicago's Vote.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 7.--Unofficial reports give Charles L. Brecken, candidate of the Socialist Party for Mayor, 11,212 votes in the city election to-day. This was in spite of the presence on the ballot of an "independent labor candidate, who got 10,000 votes. In the last majoralty election our candi-date, John Collins, had 5,384.

It is not improbable that the strength credited to Breckon is much below the truth. Old-party politiclans here know how to overlook ballots that they do not wish to report. If the fig-HITES are correct they show a slight loss as compared with the November elec-tion, which would be accounted for by the opposition of a "labor" candidate and by the "public-ownership" campaign of the Harrison Democrats.

NEW JERSEY TROLLEY COMBINE.

NEWARK, N. J., April 7.-It is re ported here that negotiations are pend ing for the formation of a large holding company to take over all the North Jersey trolley companies, together with the New Jersey electric light and gas companies. The Prudential Insurat and Fidelity Trust Companies of this city and the Equitable Life Assurance Company of New York are supposed to be allied with the United Cas and Improvement Company of Philadel-phia in financing and controling the new perger. The combine would in-clude fourteen trolley, electric, and gas companies, in all parts of the state, having now an aggregate capital of naving now an aggregate capital of over \$117.00,000; one of these com-panies—the United Electric of New Jersey—aircady controls twenty-one other and similar corporations doing business in Essex, Hudson, Union, and

orring counties.

If the don't goes through, it is exat it may cause great hardship at the state capitol, and the united trolley interests will be able to cut down the rate of compensation of their servants in public office.

--- You cannot invest 75 cents in any better way for the advancement of Sochilish than by buying a hundred cepies of the May Day Number of The Werher and Countries them among the tells in your visinity.

--- The Socialist Party is not main can be contained from the contract of the capturing class, but by strong and growing organization. In- workingment who contribute dues of Xonkers and it is hoped that Comrade to County or month in order that the McGrady's visit will bring all means work pay be carried on. You are interesting to the local division of the wight.

GREAT STRIKE IN HOLLAND.

All Transportation Industries Affected.

Primarily Intended as a Protest Agains the Proposed Legislation to Penalize Striking .- Similar Strike Won Suffrage Extension in Belgium.

Sunday at midnight the Workmen's Comittee of Defense at Amsterdam, eting under authority given it by the labor organizations throughout Holland, declared a general strike of all inhor employed in transportation by land or water. This strike is intended as a protest against the suti-strike bills, and also to support the demand of the railroad men for an increase of wages before the passage of the bills made an improvement in their position im-

The strike is spreading to other branches of laker. The diamond cut-ters of Amsterdam joined on the first day. This is one of the most important industries of the city. On Tuesday the workingmen of the building trades in Rotterdam and many of the bakers at Amsterdam and The Hague joined in the strike. The great majority of the ratiway and dock workers and wagon drivers throughout the country came out promptly.

Government Alarmed.

The government is evidently niarmed and at once entered into conference with the Workmen's Committee. At the same time a show of police and military force was made and on Monday blood was shed-workingmen's blood-in two cases at Amsterdam. A number of gendarmes charged a crowd of strikers and one of the latter was wounded with /a sabre. A workman was wounded by a revolver shot fired by a soldier lefts morning. The man was walking on the railroad, was not aware that the strike had been pro-claimed, and failed to reply to the sol-

dier's challenge.
The dispatches may: "The whole country is placarded with inflammatory Socialist proclamations warning the public not to trust themselves on rallway worked by incapable men. At the same time the Socialist organs are urging the strikers to avoid colli-sions with the troops." It is admitted that the strikers maintain excellent or der and discipline.

The Army Disaffected.

One of the most interesting features -from the capitalist point of view, the most serious—is that the government is doubtful whether ft can depend on the army against the strikers. It is known that many of the soldiers are Socialists and, of course, in full sympathy with the strike, and there is general disaffection in the ranks.

The Netherlands Railroad Company on Monday posted a notice urging its employees to resume work, and adding that if they did not do so within twenty-four hours all the workings would be discharged. Tuesday's disputches

"The proclamation issued by the railway companies that strikers will be dismissed and lose their pension rights has given the men a pause, and many have already resumed work, embling the companies to make the service more regular. There are other in dications that the strike is lesing ground. Students and others are of-fering their services as firemen and language porters." It is believed, however, that this statement is greatly ex-

Cause of the Strike.

present strike is the result of three bilis introduced by the Dutch Government in the States General on February 25, of which some account has aiready been given in The Worker. of the recent railroad strike in Holland, neasures to prevent such a state of things in future. It may be noted that about half of the railways of Holland belong to private corporations and the rest to the government—and that the government, there as well as here, belongs to the capitalists

One of the bills provides for the formation of a railway brigade as a part of the army, to run trains in case of need. Refusal to obey orders would, of course, then be treated as mutiny.

Another measure provides that the "just complaints" of railroad em-ployees shall be adjudicated by a royal commission, which is to be intrusted with the settlement of a dispute from a legal point of view as well as in con-nection with the conditions of service of employees. It is the third bill which has aroused

such intense opposition throughout Holland, and which has resulted in the present great struggle. The bill de-clares strikes illegal, though, as the reamble contains a clause to the effect that "an act of interference with per sonal liberty may be justifiable, but it may also be illegal and arbitrary," the advocates of the measure claim its application will be optional, and the there will be no attempt to prevent proper limits.

Clause 1 of the bill provides for a maximum term of three months' imprisonment and a fine of 100 floring for any willful attempt to coerce by fear or otherwise any workman in re spect of his contract.

Clause 2 relates to public servants-

which phrase includes railway workers-who are liable to aix mor ers—who are liable to six months' im-prisonment and a fine of 300 forins for willful neglect or refusal to perform the duties allotted to them. The term of imprisonment may be increased to four years if the acts in question one-

A LIVING INDICTMENT OF THE PROFIT SYSTEM,

ore terribly dramatic indictment of capitalism than the pitiful figure of

Engineer Barcliffe. Read the story, as told in the press

distintches "NEWARK, N. J., April 5 .- Oscat Barcliffe, the engine driver whose train was in collision with the trolley car of the Clifton Avenue line on Feb. 19. when nine High School publis were killed and almost three a has recovered physically, but his mind is gone, at least temporarily. Barcliffe raves about his engine all the time and keeps his hands boar cor stantly, manipulating inaginary throt-ties and levers and testing valves. All the time when not askep he is at

work, and seemingly is making his daily runs over and over.
"Owing to his condition he has had
to be removed from the place in the hospital which was given blus when he was getting better. This is the one nost sought for by patients, as it over-ooks the entrance of the hospital on High street and there is always some taing in the busy street to amuse the patient. It was thought the location would arouse in Barcliffe's mind some interest other than the never-ending manipulation of his imaginary locomu-tive, but it was noticed that every time be looked out of the window he would

uddenly become more energetic and

go through all the motions of shutting

off the steam and applying the brakes for a quick stop.
"This went on for some time with out the reason becoming apparent, and It was supposed that seeing the persons and wagons on the street caused him to do as he did. So long as he did ant look out of the window he went through his motions as if starting and stopping at atnitions, but every look out was followed by the quick stop mo-tions. One of the attendants finally solved the trouble. Standing near th entrance of the hospital, in such a po-sition that it was the first thing the engineer's eyes rested upon, was a statue of St. Michael. It is done in colors and is life size. The cloak has a red-colored cape and it was the color that disturbed the engineer. He magined the red cape to be a danger signal."

Imagine the incessent torture that man is suffering and for whose fault? For the fault of a railway company and a trolley company, both enor mously rich, whose officers, directors, and stockholders stubbornly refused to spend any portion of their unearned income to safeguard human life by doing away with grade crossings or even by providing comparatively inexpen-

sive safety, appliances. Think how foreibly that engineer must have realized the danger to himself and others every time he made the run, that it should now so persistently

haunt blos. Remember the thousands killed and the tens of thousands maimed every

nate from a collective body of public

Clause 3 provides the same punish

sent in the case of the instigutors of

The bills are still before the parlia-

ient, the Socialist members making

the chief fight against them, with the assistance of some of the Liberals.

The Brussels correspondent of the London "Times" recently wrote to his paper: "Information from a trust-

worthy source at the Hague confirms

the view that the Dutch government, while unwilling to incur any loss or prestige by yielding to popular clamor, is desirous of finding a solution to the

between the railways and the state al-

lows the interference of the latter in

the traffic regulations: a situation

which prejudices the status of the rail-

way employees in disputes such as have recently occurred. Ministers are

now said to be inclined to infuose

provisory regulation definitely fixing the judicial position of railway ser-

vants, and also to establish a council

putes that might arise. Should this form of compromise be accepted the

criminal clauses of the anti-strike bill

could be medified or withdrawn."

The Bolgian Suffrage Strike.

The use of the strike as a politic

reapon is not unprecedented in Europe.

Nine years ago the workingmen of

Relgium forced the government to grant a large extension of the suffrage, which it had repeatedly refused, by

means of a very effective genera

strike. An attempt to win further concessions in Belgium last year by the same method proved unsuccessful,

however. A similar demonstration

UNIONS AND POLITICS.

Gloveland for Taking Republican

CLEVELAND, O., April 4.-The

Cigarmakers' Union last night with-drew Sol Sontheimer as its delegate to

the United Trades and Labor Council

of this city. This action will result in Southeimer's deposition as the Presi-dent of the Trades Council. The res-

son for the withdrawal of Sontheimer was his acceptance of the Republican nomination for Vice-Mayor. The workingmen are setting tired of the rule of "No politics in the union, but the union leader in capitalist politics."

Digermakers' Delegate Deposed

Homination

was made in Sweden last year.

of arbitration to decide any labor dis

sent crisis. The existi

CEVRIEN.

such conspiracy.

Hardly could there be imagined a | States-the horrid roll growing steadily greater, not only absolutely, but greater out of all proportion to the traffic, railway work becoming each year more dangerous to life and limb. Consider why that man kept a posttion that, to his certain knowledge, meant daily parti of death in its most fearful forms and of much worse than

> Remember not only that grade crossings are always preventable, but that experts of high authority maintain that all collisions are absolutely preventable-and that all that is needed to save these lives in the spending of a certain amount of money.

death. Ask yourself, Why?

Then turn to the railway capitalists and see how satisfied they are. They are satisfied. Their dividends are large and growing larger all the time Their lives are not in danger.

And when a cullision occurs, hear how complacently those dividendtakers say: "It was the workingman's fault."

Then turn to the courts and, in the muses between injunctions issued at the suit of railway companies, hear how - wilbly those contribut indees talk of "the free contract between employer and employed," and of "the as-

umption of risk by the employee." Then turn to the legislative bodies of the land, and you will not be surprised to find that it is the Nocialist plone who persistently and consistently demand and fight for the measures no cessars, to prevent such "accidenta."

You will not be surprised to observe that, if you have thought well, for you will see that it is profit that slaughtered those nine children in Newark and unde this workingman a maniac. Profit is the motive to a yearly butchery, in this one industry slope, greater than many historic battles. Because these rallways and all the other instruments of industry-which the workers have erected, which the workers operate and keep in repair, and which all the people need-are held as private property to yield profit to owners who do no stroke of work upon themthat is why these norrors exist.

Profit spells robbery. Profit spells fraud. Profit spells murder, Profit spells every crime in the calendarand in its meanest and vilest form.

Let us do away with profit. Let us ubstitute public good as the motive of industry. We need not have daily holocausts in order to carry on industry. It is only in order to carry on. profitable industry that we need them. Let us stop them, and with them a thousand other evils, by dethruning the year on the railways of the United Profit Kings.

THE GLOBE FAIR

Het Proceeds Probably between \$7,000 and \$9,000-Announcements.

The Daily Globe Fair is over, for hich so much work has been done during many months past. The finnscurately, as some accounts are not yet settled, especially for tickets. It is thought safe to say, however, that the net proceeds of the Fair to be added to the Daily Globe Fund will be between \$7,000 and \$9,000. This is, however, only a rough estimate. Definite information will be given as soon as

Secretary Butscher has his office at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, where he may be seen or addressed by mail on any business c nected with the Fair or with the Daily organizations who have not yet settled for tickets taken should lose no time in reporting on them, turning in money or tickets, so that all accounts may be settled without needless delay. The result of the voting

which excited much interest on the last two days, may be given as follows: As the most popular trades unionist Ben Hauford of Typegraphical Union No. 6 received a handsome gold watch. The most popular lady worker at the

Fair was declared to be Miss Johanna Dalume. She also has a gold watch to

The desk went to George Bauman of Cigar Packers No. 251, as the most popular unionist, John Kilgus of the Brotherhood of

cointers won the carriage, as the farorite among business agents Michael Brayer of the Cloth Spongers led the list of union presidents and got a gold locket in evidence of it.

The gavel was awarded to Cigar-makers No. 141. Finally, the six Arm and Torch emclems went to the Social Democratic Educational Club of the 8th A. D. the Socialist Literary Society, the Young People's Social Democratic Club of

Bokol, the 7-9-25th A. D., and the 12th A. D., in the order named. CORPORATION SECRETS.

Yorkville, the Bohemian Turn Verein

Poreigner-How are your Senators elected? American-None of them will teil.-

-We wish to double the circuls

of The Worker in the next six months. Will you belp us?

The Worker. IN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York State as the Seelal Demogratio Party.). . PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AT 186 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association. P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John.

Invariably in Advance. .

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts, pay-site to The Worker.

Beceipts are never cost to individual subscribers. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number on the sumper, the week following receipt of money.

Communications conversing the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the fidlior.

All communications should be wriften All communications should be additionable to the same and the same and

plaints about the business or editorial rement of the paper about be adagement of the paper about be no-med to the Board of Directors, Eggintar perafive Publishing Americation, 186 ilam atrect, New York.

tered as second-class matter ht the York, M. Y., Post Office on April 6.



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

the state of New York, on accountain provisions of the election laws, asist Party is officially recognized uname of Rocial Democratic Party, molem is the Arm and Torch, as ske

He is right. Granting that capitalism over. The Socialist Party (or Social Democratic fifty in New York) abouted not be cunfused to the se-called Mocinalist Labor Party, to latter in a ring-ruled organization white votes at its waverpies to two purposes rat, to disrupt the Socialist whose carry on the title against explication; second, to making dispare the trade-union movement. is reasonable—which means, granting that it is reasonable for one set of men to own the necessary means of production and for other men to have no way of getting a livelihood except by getting permission to work for these own-

THE SOCIALIST THE SOCIALIST THE SOCIALIST THE SOCIALIST THE SOCIALIST THE SOCIAL SOCIALIST THE SOCIALIST S



bver the reports of dissatisfaction and rumors of trouble coming from the anthracite coal fields. That the decimion of the arbitrators would be an unsatisfactory compromise was a foremonè conclusion. That it would be loose and ambiguous in form was to be expected. But, after all, the chief point is that there is no power to enforce obedience to its terms upon the mine owners, while they, by the fact of ownership, have the power to interpret it to suit themselves and demand that the miners submit. It all comes Bown to a question of power, for capi talism knows no such word as honor br justice or mercy.

In view of the Butland'decision read eleewhere in this paper, and the nimitar decisions to be expected in Wakerbury, the adoption of laws for inporporating trade unions and penalizing strikes, such as are pending in the Connecticut Legislature, or such as The Dutch government is seeking to enact, seems hardly necessary. As the PErening Post" significantly remarked commenting on the Taff Vale decision, Pjudges and juries can make old law buit new emergencies." Fortunately that is a game that two can play at. Let the workingnien of Butland and (Waterbury put men of their own class and pledged only to their class on the beach, as the Socialist Party proposes, and we shall see unions recovering damages from employers who try to lock them out or blacklist them. Then jwhat a howi we should hear from the power by the judiciaryi

THE JUDGE IS RIGHT-BUT?

The Indiana ludge who wrote the flecision declaring the minimum wage law unconstitutional probably wrote refeer than he knew when he used

No sufficient reason of assistance why the wages of unskilled laborers should be fixed by law * * * and all other laborers left to secure to themselves such compensation for their nork as the conditions of supply and themsand, competition, personal quali-ties, energy, skill, and experience may

It is the felicitous order in which the mrued jurist enumerates these factors in the fixing of wages that particularly

First come "the condition

and demand and competition"-and judge who guarantees them their quite properly first, for these are the sacred right to sail their labor power determining factors. All the energy. for less than twenty cents an he skill, and experience in the world will not keep up the mechanic's wages, if there are more energetic, skilled, and experienced mechanics in the labor market than the capitalists can profitably employ. The reason that the printer gets higher wages than the navvy is not that the printer's work is harder or more unpleasant or more useful, but simply that there are more

men who are able to shovel dirt than

men able to set type, in proportion to

the number of men whom the capital-

ists want for each purpose. The capi-

talists show their consciousness of this

fact by their liberality in endowing

trade schools and their advocacy of

manual and industrial training as a

part of the system of public education.

And a little thought on the subject will

show the fallacy of the advice so com-

nonly given by speech-making "cap-

tains of industry" like Carnegle and

so loudly echoed by their mouthpieces

of the Civic Federation and Bronomi

League species, that the workers give

up strikes and boycotts as well as la-

bor legislation and try to raise their

wages, each for himself, by acquiring

greater industrial skill. The capital-

ists know that every increase in the

number of skilled mechanics will help

them to reduce the wages of such

workmen; and they are in no fear of

the supply of common laborers run-

Equally appropriate is it that the

judge should put "experience" at the

foot of the list. In these days, with

too many years experience. "Super-

appuated" is a dreaded word powa-

days, even for men of forty. Work,

work harder, work faster, work at

your highest speed lest you lose your

job, work out all your energy into

profits for your boss as quickly as pos-

sible-and then, get out of the way,

make room for a vonneer victim, so

starve slowly or drown yourself

quickly and bother us no more; that is

the only word capitalism has for the

This eminent expounder of the law

is equally perspicacious when he says

that it would be just as reasonable to

fix the minimum price of bricks by law

as to fix the minimum price of labor.

ers for wages-then it is rensonable

that labor-power should have exactly

the same standing before the law as

any other commodity, any other thing,

No one who admits the rightness and

reasonableness of the capitalist system

can logically oppose this contention.

Only the Socialist is in a position to

The Socialist says: Capitalism is

not a brick. Any system which puts

some men in the same economic

category with bricks is a bad sytem-

not merely bad in some of its parts

but totally and unreformably wrong

And because men are not and ought

not to be bricks, we call upon them to

refuse any longer to be treated as such,

to refuse to be bought and sold by the

day and used for the profit of other

men-in a word, by becoming the joint

owners of the things with which they

work, to become individual owners of

their own persons, associated free

workers instead of being industria

To this position all must come who

are dissatisfied with their status as

bricks. And they will come, for greedy

bosses and service judges and politi-

cians and editors are doing even more

Some of the papers call the result

in Butte a Heluse victory. Heinze and

all the other capitalist politicians may

well may with the old Roman general,

"One more such victory and we are

It is very appropriate that David B.

Hill, leader of the Democratic party in

the state of New York, should be the

man chosen by the great franchise

corporations to convince the Court of

Appeals that the Franchise Tax Law

is unconstitutional. He it was who, in

the same employ, persuaded Repub-

lican Governor Roosevelt to call a

special session of the legislature to

emasculate the measure, which is its

original shape was much more drastic

than in the amended form that Roose-

velt at last signed. It was Hill, soo,

who spoke and voted in the United

States Senate and successfully argued

before the United States Supreme

Court against the Income Tax Bill

We know that neither of these meas

ures, under espitalist silministration

person saything to the morting sizes

But with the Democratic party posing

as the fee of monopoly, it is suggestive

to see the Democratic state boss acting

as the trusted and well paid and goe

erally sescential agent of strict

The inhorers of Indiana must rejolo

has been preserved. All honor to the

that their praciets liberty of contra

to educate them than we Socialists ar

slaves by free contract.

doing.

lost."

onable and wrong. A man is

that is, which is bought and sold,

do so.

producers of wealth.

ning short.

The Indiana Supreme Court having nullfilled the Minimum Wage Law of that state, as the New York Court of Appeals did our Prevailing Rate Law in 1901, will the workingmen of that state follow the foolish example of those of New York and begin anew the humiliating and futile task of beg ging for favors from their masters legislative lackeys? Some of them will. Others will not need a further lesson, but will vote for what they want direct, under the hanner of the Socialist Party.

"Class legislation," exclaim the Indinna judges in holy horror, as they examine the law fixing a mini mum wage for laborers on public work. Right. It is class legislation, gentlemen of the ermine-half-hearted and inadequate class legislation. By wiping it off the statute books you have made many recruits for the So cialist Party. Keep on, gentlem and pretty soon we will carry your state, and then we will show you some class legislation that will make your hair stand on end.

District Attorney Jerome tells the good-government people that "principle will not do the trick in this community." He shows unbounded confiterice in his own personal ability to so the trick. Is this confidence based on his own absolute lack of principle

progressively speeded machinery and Summarizing and commenting upon keen competition for employment, it is some Massachusetts Labor Bureau not safe for the workman to boast of statistics of persons "retired with : competency," the New York "Times" says:

"Of retired lawyers there are only 108, while the doctors number 201 and the clergymen 145. Laborers do not fare badly, so far as retirement on a competency goes, for 1.076 of them are recorded."

Think of it: In the great state of Massachusetts, with its three millions of people, there are actually living 1,076-laborers who have been able to ave enough from their wages to take a few years' or a few months' rest in their old age without depending on charity! And in suite of this manifest prosperity Socialism grows among the Massichusetts workingmen.

It was really quite a touching story the papers printed the other day, telling how Mr. Mundy, a Newark engine manufacturer, pleaded with his machinists not to strike. But we find one passage that somehow jars and spoils the pathos. The gentle Mr. Mundy exclaimed at one point:

"What is the International Associa tion of Machinists? Is it an incorporated body? Has it the power to su and be sued? If you can show me that it has these powers, then I'll enter into agreements with it."

Whereupon an employee explains that if labor organizations could get ustice in the courts they would incom porate, and the following colloquy enmed:

"If we would incorporate," said the employee, "the large corporations would keep us in court all the time." Well, you can do the same thing. eplied Mr. Mundy.

"We can't get the money to fight with," was the reply.
"You should not incorporate until you have the money," said Mr. Mundy. "It takes money to talk to a business

rocid, and always will." Mr. Mundy is quite right. In the usiness world it is money that talks, and his class will see to it that the workmen do not get enough of it to make themselves heard in that sacred value. But there is a place where manhood can talk when it will. At the hallot-box the machinist's vote counts for as much as Mr. Mundy's or Mr Morgan's-if the machinist knows a well how to cast it for his own interest. There the workingmen of Newark hould answer this capitalist's insolen

After the foregoing paragraph wa written Mr. Mundy appeared to still better advantage as a type of his arrogant and hypocritical class. On Satur day, in the pathetic speech referred to he unqualifiedly refused to consent to employ union men only. After saying, "It is a rule of this factory that a lies will not be tolerated." he said of the

tannt that "money talks."

proposed union-shop contract: "This I could not sign and I never will sign so long as God gives m strength to work, even though I do all my own work, * * * If you go on strike, I shall never take you back, no matte what circumstances may arise, or ho pinintivo er supplicant your pica. am willing to trust you all right, he I insist on some rights, and these I shall have or know the reason why, is

it costs the every cent I have." On Monday the union machinists in the shop all struck. On Tuesday Mr. Mundy signed the contract and took back the strikers.

The same paper which reported his speech says, in reporting the settlesent:""The reason given for the quick estilement of the strike is the large number of contracts on hand, and a strike would mean a serious loss to the "Attendablishment."

alderable gale in profits—those are the elevant verities in sight of which the ppical capitalist will cheerfully break his word, diagrass his manhood, and limit his God.

LABOR WHIPPING

ITSELF INTO SERFDOM.

The statesman is using you as a step ging-stone to dividends and fame. He

and sells you. He has you in There is nothing he so securely

uts upon as labor. If he raises the

anglis not of cry you, too, swenr to the party. He knows how and when to cry for help. And you respond. And after

on have made your war with man by

In America to set no example? Is

poling and wheedling the people

break loo

joy in its own, vineyards?

doing to dispossess them?

commercial supremacy at his expense We would not need a navy if we wer

ever so threaten our ports as a nav-

whipping itself into serfdom.

THE SOCIAL DUTCAST'S VIEW

dwellers, we are the subjects

called to attest to the futility of or

the process as to be fully awakened to the humor of it. For doubtless in a combat of rival ants on an ant-heap,

combat of rival ants on an ant-hoap, could the busy creatures awaken to the fact that beyond them were intel-ligences discussing their feelings, dis-secting their desires, and heatedly thwarting each other's efforts to aid

them, they might pause at least for a moment in their struggle to give vent to their emotion in inextinguishable laughter.—E. Brimley Johnson, in

ORR OF MARY.

We do a great injustice to Iscariot is

money lover, and like all mency lover didn't understand Christ-couldn't make out the worth of Him or the meaning of Him. He don't want Him

to be killed. He was betror-stre

From the Abyas.

agthy and acrin

By Horace Traubal.

Down in Congress they are hatching | you pay the bills of the statesmen. chemes for more army and navy. Let us, they say, have a bigger army. Let us have a bigger navy. Let us go out into the world and scramble for bonds and acres. We will build a navy capable of doing two major jobs at one stroke. First, it will scare off the oughtiest enemy of the repul ond, it will subvert a few of the braggart principles of our democracy. What do we want with demo

anyhow? Do you not see that the aspirations of our democracy are out-

lived? We put away democracy, or the promise of democracy, or the an-cient respect for simplicity and liberty, with the wigs of our forefathers. Con gressmen grow facetious in discussing the military needs of the present regime. Only a few old fogies, who are like philosophic deadwood, remind us of our history and our professions. New life has some to the republic. The life of the imperialist. The life of the octopus. Standard Oil has come to the republic. Carnegie's libraries have come to the republic. Ergo we need a new army and a new navy: For if we fail to provide for West Point and Annapolis what is to become of Standard Oil and the Carnegie libraries? We used to think that peace made for peace every time. But the new phi sophy centends that war makes for peace. We used to think that justice made for peace. But the new philo-sophy shows us that Standard Oil and We used to think that justice protected steel make for peace. Preach peace and all the hungry nations of the earth will pounce on your innocent and unsuspecting coasts. Declare for war and every enemy you have will forth-with offer truce. The arguers in Congress tell us that our later experime in statecraft have opened a new work of harassing problems. These prob-lems cannot be met in the old way. They cannot be met by brain and heart. They require the sword. They are to be salved out of the harrel of rifle. We find that as we get arrogant we exact regard. The nations now we exact regard. The nations now crawl to us. If we keep on increasing our navy the menace of its brute benefactions may invest us with a bar-barous repute. There will be but one god. And this lost and found America this America of the mailed fist will be his prophet. The great and only America with its tongue in its cheek will Micawber all the affairs of the continents. The Congressmen got

navy of the sens to free you? Is not that navy more likely to perpetuate I dream you free. But I wake you slave. I excuse the navy. I do not excuse you. Back of all armies and navies you stand guaranteeing the costs. Congress would not spend its time legislating confusion to the moral ate of the nation if you were up in to figuring and show how cheaply this can all be done. The people can be rms demanding that the major inte ests of the mames should be subserved. Congress should be given Labor's taxed and never know it. A great pewspaper asserts that we should spend a couple of hundred millions on further warships since money retired potice to quit. Politics must make om for economics. Congress is legi ating its body obstructively in resistby such a method is never missed ce to civilization. And you -ave put This flamboyant American editor was Congress there. You, the labor of the not quite frank enough to make the real concession. But his is the sort of sepublic. As if you were to go on for-ever conferring upon your betrayers the sanction of your high reward. You logic that has broken loose in Con grees. If you wish a competent art in America build a great navy. If you wish to encourage authorship in America build a great navy. If you wish read with indignation that nolords mehodies at Washington have rote to much of your money to increase the navy. You are virtuously aroused. navy. You are virtuously aroused. You talk of your traitors. You conto inspire musical tasts in America build a great navy. And if you wish to learn how really to love your friends and your family baild a great fean them over the fence to you neighbor. You condemnn them to yourself. Then you vote them another navy. You have perhaps never suspected how easily the virtues—all virtues, any virtues, virtues aristocratic and virtues pieblan—may be conserved by the existence of a great navy. With term. You, labor, in whom is invested the liberty, because liberty is the liv ing, of America. I would sink every battleship to the bottom of the sen. I would be willing o risk America with the moral siternaa great many the pulpit would regain its old estats. With a great many all the differences of the laborer and the capitalist would be adjusted. And so tives. I am not afraid of the ahea. am only afraid of him becau

bring civilization up short with a whoop and a bang. With the great navy a fact all the moral fictions of the republic may be sold for truck. The navy is the apple of labor's eye And the army is its peach. Labor is o easily willing to be shot down in seless battles. Labor is so humble. It is born not to live but to die. die, too, not in the boly cause of its own enfranchisement but in a profane effort to fasten itself out of doors.

And so on. That prospective

great navy is a potential miracle worker. It may be relied upon to

Down in Congress men argue for bis navies and little navies and big to little navies. But no one has the hardihood to get up and argue for no navy at all To disarm, to depend upon the justice of a cause, would be Quixotic. No man will accord you respect unless you come brutal enough to exact it. Once every private citisen went

armed against every other private citizen. Our hip-pockets were loaded with the commissaries of a quarrel. But the social ideal was to get rid of the extrinsic weapon. Even the laggard law now condemns that weapon

But states still travel armed against No one of them is nough to trust to the magnanimity of the other or to the dignity of itself. know what they finally say when they have failed to answer all the other objections. If one nation disarm alone all the warships of all the other nations will be in its ports to-morrow We see our robber selves reflected in the prospective deeds of the enemy. Each nation is its own villain. All revenges are its own revenges come me to roost.

Our Congress is a Congress of cow-ards. I do not blame these cowards for their cowardics. Nor do I blame the people for creating a Congress of cowards or for putting a premium or cowardice. But as long as labor neg-lects itself it will be compelled to eat crusts and dress in rags. This may be right or may be wrong. But labor does neglect itself. And the fruit of self-neglect is bondage.

If the labor of this country said If the labor of this country said there was not to be a big navy there would be no big navy. If it said there was to be no navy at all, no army at all, no army at all, no arm of military threat, there would be no navy, army or threat. But labor itself does not trust labor. It is afraid of its own faith. It has never counted in own pulse. It transnever counted its own pulse. It transgreeses its own dignity. It can be taxed out of home and comfort. It is still blind or still atraid.

Money calls for the army and

navy. The master money whose whip scourges your back. And you say yes. Money pays none of the bills of government. You pay all the bills—every cent. You are alarmed when called upon to pay the bills of your family. But you are gheerful when

"LABOR" POLITICS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Recent Events Give Little Green! for Mope from the Labor Representation Movement-Timidity of Labor Mombers on Unemployed Question.

The London "Social Democrat" speaks in a decidedly gloomy tone of the recent Conference on the Unem-ployed and of the annual meeting of the Labor Representation Confer-suce at Newcastle, and indeed the facts oem fully to justify such a feeling.
On the first event the "Social Demo rat" comments as follows: "The national conference of the dele

gates from local administrative bo

nd trade and labor organisations, beld nierica to go on doing the old things axing the people, governing the people, at the Guildhall Feb. 27 and 28, should have been the most important event that has ever taken place in connection with the unemployed agitation. It was se old way? Is American labor to b davish in the old way? Has nothing but the name changed? Does the rea great opportunity. The difficulty through all the years of agitation has public but repeat all the horrors of the been to convince the authorities, loca and imperial, of the reality of the unautocracy? Is government equally in-vasive whatever its form and what-ever its promise? Is labor in Ameremployed problem and their responsi-bility towards it. The attitude of the ca giving to the legislatures and the government has generally been that so long as the people were orderly and did not riot there was no distress castes what labor elsewhere may give to the nobilities? Does it still create the tyrant, in one place calling him worthy of notice; while the loca king and in another president? What does labor intend? Does it refuse to authorities have expressed their sympathy, but denied their power and re break loose? Does it refuse to ploneer? Is America's labor to serve sponsibility, and have declined to do anything, except, under the pressure of agitation, put a few men temperar-ily to work. At last, however, through as all other labor has served withou You say no and yes. But what does persistent agitation and a favorable the big navy mean? What does Manila mean? What does Manila mean? You could prevent these atconcatenation of circumstan number of local administrative bodies have been brought to recognize the natempts to sequester the common fund, What do you do to prevent them? You growl at the castes. But what are tional proportions of the problem and the responsibilities of the state, and have been induced to meet in confer-ence, with other delegates of repreyou doing to business, congress, the church, with your approval. They could not last one day but for your approval. If you lay down your tools they are done for. If you say you they are done for. If you say you have your property disappears. In-You reptative bodies, to consider and de vise practical means for state inter And the opportunity en literally thrown away. The proceedings were not those of a confer will not work property disappears. In-bor alone is property, stored or active. It makes me sick to see you parroting ence at all, but of a public meeting, a which a few people are put forward to give addresses to a crowd of peryour democracy. I care nothing for your institutions. I care for you. I ous more or less in sympathy, but also more or less ill-informed on the hate to see you wearing a yoke. But subject upon which they are being lec-tured. Similar conferences on the unwho is to free you? Is the greatest employed have been held before: but never one so large, and so widely representative as this, and certainly there was never one so completely mismanaged. The resolutions agreed to were important and far-reaching, but they were not the result of the deliberations of the Conference, and it is doubtful how far they will be taken acriously by the bodies represented. The object of those engineering the arrangements appeared to be rather to advertise certain individuals than to help to a solution of the unemployed problem."

In regard to the Labor Representative Conference the magazine says:

ence, held at Newcastle last month has not cleared the air, as it was hoped it would do. On the contrary it has only made confusion worse founded. Seeing the very strong feeling which had been aroused by the action of Mr. Richard Bell in support ing capitalist Liberal candidates, if was anticipated that the Conferen would at last formulate a definite plat-form, and accept the fundamental prin-ciples which can alone justify the movement for independent working class representation in the House Commons. This, however, the Conference refused to do. The Social Damo crats present did their best to put the movement on right lines, but the British workman has not yet ex-hausted the possibilities of error, and afraid of me. He is only the nilez be-cause I am the alien. I do not want so the Conference rejected the principles which could alone give vitality and coherence to the movement. On the other hand, it adopted a fatuous not ourselves contemplating suspicious designs. No navy of an alien could resolution to the effect that no candidate run under its auspices must describe himself as anything but a 'Labor' candidate. It is no longer of any

"The Labor Representation Confer-

whipped by ourselves in blood out of the backs of the poor. The poor, your-selves. Labor. Labor turned ascetic, consequence what a man is, the only point is what he calls himself. He may be a Torr, a Liberal, a Socialist, or anything else, but be must not avow his principles, he must make no profeasion of his political faith; he must hide all these under the convenient cloak of labor. This is simply to put a OF SOCIAL "REFORMERS Sometimes, indeed, there are those premium on hypocrisy. Thus the Laof us who suddenly have been awak-ened to the fact that beyond the water bor Representation Committee is to repudiate Mr. Bell, who is a labor repin a world but dimly realized by our resentative, but is also a Liberal, and avows it; but it may support Mr. Clery, who is not less a Liberal than Mr. Bell, ta, jaded with battues of blacks and is certainly much more reactionary than the latter, simply because he is ect as heroes the denisens of lands still more unknown at their very doors; relate of their travels into our dangerous and desolate regions, of the life and manner and habits of the aborigines. Social rewilling to accept the dictum of the Conference and label himself 'Labor,' pure and simple. Similarly, too, we saw all the the active spirits of the Labor Representation Committee sup formers hotly contest as to the batter methods of improving us. Lines of statistics, volumes of reports, fiery conporting Mr. Will Crucks at Woolwich simply because he called himself a La-bor candidate, pure and simple; al-though everybody knows quite well troversy rages; heaven and earth are that Mr. Crooks is as much a Liberal method, the demoralisation incident to a second, the obvious success of a third. Rival churches expend all the as Thomas Burt or Fred Maddison. The fact is the Labor Representation Conference had its opportunity and energy of imagination in claiming from amongst us varied infinitesimal proportions of adherents. In a strange missed it; whether it will have another remains to be seen. At present it looks as if this new movement for an indeworld, where people have believe to think and energy to argue, such dis-cussions doubtless provide a welcome relief to enuni and jaded intellect. pendent working-class party is going the way of its predecessors, and will e lost in the morase of an out-of-date Never, alas! do we sufficiently realis

As a further comment on the same general subject we may quote what the "Bocial Democrat" has to say on the conduct of the alleged "Lahor" members of the House of Commons in the debate on the mempleyment ones

bor men' was very well illustrated by the debate on the unemployed. In moving his resolution Hardle put the case very well; but he lacked backers. After the non possessus speech of Long and the more or less sympatheti platitudes of the other middle-class politicians, it needed one or two ner with sincerity, enthusiasm, and con tempt for formality to vigorously urge the claims of the disinherited and to denounce the pistocratic plunderers, to whose exploitation the misery of the mampleyed is due. But not one of the 'Labor men' opened his mouth. 'Labor men' opened his mouth. We are not always in agreement with the Irish Parliamentary party, but they curtainly set an example to our Labor men' If a pig in Karry were secrificed to the brothlity of the Eoyal Irish Constabulary the Irishmen would make the House of Commons ving with their indignant protests against the outrans, area though their weatments.

led to their expulsion or confinemen in the Clock Tower; but half a million of men with their wives and little ones may starve in England for want of emdoyment, and our 'Labor' member save no word to say."

It is no wonder that the political leaders and the press organs of the capitalist parties in England show little respect for the working class and that the courts back up the exactions ures as the Taff Vale and Denaby de

Just why the British workingmen n spite of the poetic tradition that Britons never will be slaves," have fallen into such a state of passive guilibility and timid submiss rage is one of the most curious probis an indisputable and not a pleasant one, except to the labor-fleecers of the world. The outside observer is im-pelled to think that nothing short of a ratastrophic downfall of British indus try, with all the intense suffering it would involve, will suffice to awaken the alumbaring self-respect and manly spirit of the British proletarist.

For us, the chief lesson of the events commented upon by the "Social Demo-rrat" is that the adjective "Labor" attached to a candidate or a party by no means guarantees any real service the working class, and that the Sci cialist movement has in the end noth ing to fear from the opposition of "in lependent labor parties," but every thing to fear from compromise

THE LOBBYIST'S LIFE

legislative Agent Lavery Unconsciously Writes a Strong Satire on the Labor Policy lie Supports.

It is a tale of woe that Mr. Lavery, obbyist-ur, as he likes rather to be railed, legislative agent—of the Work-ngmen's State Federation at Albany. ins to tell in his report for the last week of March. Some account of his troubles was given in The Worker of March 29. In the report referred to

зе визи: "Retween canals, the excise and my nstitutional numendment, this has ed a flerce week at Albany. I was tween the devil and the deep sea with the canal and anti-canal men The former threatened me and the lat-ter did likewise. The causi promoters insisted I should help them, because the Auburn convention endorsed the canal referendum, and they made atrong use of the convention's action. ough I could see that the passage of the canni bill jeopardizes the grantest labor measure we ever advocated, the constitutional amendment, which Sena-tor Dowling and myself had reported

out of Senate Judiciary Commisces last week, a truly Herculean task. "The auti-canal men insinuated that advocacy of the canal bill or friendship thereto, might allegate their auport of the constitutional amendment and there i was. It took the keenost kind of diplomacy and tact a score of times to keep from offending either You know the constitution provides that when a question is to be submit ted to the people involving an expen diture of over \$18,000,000, no other proposition can be submitted at the

ame time. The canal carries with it \$101,000. 000, so, it having passed both houses it precludes our pet constitutions endment, which would legalise preent laws and all future labor legisin

going to the people this fall. It is a case of where we are practically 'hoist with our own petarsi, but of course your legislative chair man is permitted no excuses for fail pres. He not only has to argue at all bearings, beg. cajole, and even threat en members to introduce our bills, at-tend to an exceedingly big correspondence daily, but dig up legal advice as well, wherefor there is no appropris

"I think I have discovered a loop ho whereby we may yet save our constitutional amendment. It has been such a long established custom, than an amendment to the constitution, after passing the legislature the second time must be submitted to the people that same fall; that the impression has gon forth that such an amendment could not be submitted any other time. I believe, and I am advancing the army ment, that the Legislature has the power to any when a constitutional amendment may be sent to the people. being referred at the election following the session's close. This belief, several able legal friends here concur with me in, and may yet succeed in passing it through both houses to be submitted for ratification in 1904."

To have to "argue, beg, esjole, and even threaten' - and impotently threaten, at that-in order even to ge "argue, beg, enjoie, and even threaten" to get it reported out of committee— and to have to say that a legislator who reports a bill referred to his committee has conferred "a favor of un menal proportions" on the advocates of the bill; to be obliged at once to cajole two sets of opponents, each of whom is playing the poor lobbyist off against the other; to do all this for a hill that does not represent a hundredth part of what the lobbyist knows the working people have a right to demand and power to take; and then to see even that little palliative measures, nine the calendar or amended to death or voted down or vetord or declared unconstitutional or quickly left upen forced—all this, this regular life of the labor lobyist, is enough either to drive any man of spirit out of the job or utterly demoralize him.

THE VATUOUS CONSERVATIVE.

A few stand motioniess, and, no reking to lead themselves or other for more grossly than the most bewil-dered wanderer does he err who never almost o get right. It is more honorable sering by contempt of it. The happiness of mankind is the end of virtue,

Our . Exteemed Contemporaries . . . (and OTHERS) . . .

New York Financial Record

If anybody thinks that any man will henceforth be elected Ivesident of the inited States without the sanction of the wealth and intelligence—well, let him go on dreaming until he wakes up. * * * l'oliticians must and will be made to understand that wealth and intelligence absolutely rule America at any cost. This may seem a cold blooded assertion, but it is true, and time will prove it. Therein rests our great prove it. Therein rests our great drength and future safety. It is on this account that all political schemes and utterances, bad as they look, so little can damage the prosperity of the

Los Angeles Socialist. It is amusing to see the idea so

voriferously circulated throughout the many ramifications of the capitalist press, that the Coal Strike Commission has discovered a cure for strikes. As a false impression it will not last us long as the ittuden that the Civil War ahed alavery. Compulsory arbitration may abolish the old method of the strike in the same way that the Emancipation Proclamation annumced the end of one form of slavery. Yet we now have a more effective form of slavery, to the development of which the South med to point as a vindica-tion for their direct traffic in human tiesk and blood-wage slavery. No, the "board of conciliation" will not abolish strikes, but the strikes of the future will take on a much more offortive form. The commission has disclosed a state secret and widely advertised the fact that government real connection with business after The average American citizen has had an idea all the time that govern of July, and bet on at election time but behold the discovery that govern ment is an instrument that can be need to keep the population from starving or freezing to dech-and if so, it can also be used to effectively advance the coming civilization! There is anothe discovery bowever that must be made especially by the working class, and that is that it depends on who uses the government, The awards of the Com-mission ought to make this point so clear that more "experience" will not be needed. The operators lost nothing ... one of their attorneys 41 16 Hen demon, says: "If the Commission de-sired to aid the public in keeping up the price of coal they could not have succeeded better." The loss in wages imounted to \$25,000,000, while otal increase in wages awarded for the coming three years, according to President Mitchell, will amount to about \$18,000,000. But the experience was worth it. If future commissioners are to be appointed Labor will be forced to elect the man that appoints them—the president of the Unite States. If judges of the United State United Court are to act as umpires in case the board of conciliation cannot agree, and the aptagonistic interests of the class struggle will always so divide them Labor will be compelled to elect all th Judges. The strikes of the future will be at the ballot box, until Labor shall control all the functions of govern-ment, and have abolished the cause of strikes—the class rule that arises from the class ownership of the means of roduction and distribution

Judge Lynch of Luxerne County. Pennsylvania, has rendered a decision which prohibits the Socialist Party of that county from placing their ticket on the official ballot. His decision is based on the grounds that the "prin-ciples of Socialism are un-American and not in accord with the sentiments of this government." The Socialist will willingly concede the fact that the principles of his party are not in acwhich is operated for the benefit of corporations and trusts, and that en-slaves the masses in order that Baer-ism may reap millions from the degradation of slaves who her for toles. So risitem will court more decisions of from persecution. Judge Lynch in all probability is exchanging decisions in return for campaign expenses from t barons which resulted in his election.

SOCIALISM IN CONGRESS.

The American voter, exercising his political right of suffrage, may directly or indirectly, through the ballot box. change every statute law of every state, the countitution of every state, and even our federal statutes and our constitution. It is in the Lower of our American voter to change our form of government, to carry us over to also-lute Socialism, acting well within his political rights under our form of gar ernment. He may so change our constitutional form of soverment as to permit of the condemnation of all property for the benefit of the people without any compensation therefor. One thing must be borne in mind—there is growing up in this country to-day what is called a Socialist Party and a Socialist sentiment. In my state during the last year there was an increase from 4,000 votes at the state elections to nearly 40,000 for that party. There are to-day a large num-ber of intelligent people who believe that the time has come for the United States government to proceed to take possession of the ratironds and other corporations engaged in public service etween the states. It is imi that this congress should enact some legislation to satisfy the people that we propose to hold these gigantic monopo lies well in check.—Congressman Pours of Massachusetts, in the Unite orn of Massachi States Congress.

STEEL TRUST "EARNINGS."

The annual report of the Steel Trust shows that its not "carnings" for 1903. after providing for repairs, renewals, and maintenance of plant, were \$133,-308,762, greater by \$20,000,000 than the figures for 1901. And yet the iron and steel workers find themselves driven over harder and from time to time threatened with the alternative of a wage-cut or a abutdown. Enough of this one-sided prospecity ought to make them think. But how much is

out of the mass, lengh at the failure of their brethren, yet with little reason to the head as well as to the heart to be minied by our eagerness in the pur suit of truth than to be safe from blun and truth is the knowledge of the means which he will never seriously attempt to discover who has not habit-ually interested himself in the weiture

*************** PARTY NOTES.

Sol Fieldman of New York is spending two weeks, April 7 to April 21, speaking in the city campaign at New speaking in the city champing at New Haves, Coins. Should say other locals in that vicinity desire his services im-mediately after the conclusion of this engagement they should write him at once, in care of W. M. White, State Secretary, 220 Exchange street, New Haven. The comrades in New York City and the vicinity know Comrade Fieldman as a very effective speaker

The New Jersey State Committee Comrade Firth to Vineland on March 21 and 22. During the last six months three branches have been or-ganized in Cumberland County—one in incland, another in Miliville, and the third in Rosenhays. Comrade Fitch's visit was for the purpose of effecting committee. This has now been one, and judging from his report numberiand County will soon be prominent in New Jersey's party work. South Jersey is being stirred up over the invasion of the glass-blowing in-dustry by machinery. Bridgeton, the county seat of Cumberland, is the town where they built a schoolhouse and then found there were so children to than found there were no children to attend it. Investigation did not show any scarcity of bables, but it did show that they were employed in the glass factories. Amid the general discontent that is becoming stronger daily in this territory the State Committee expects to find ready soil for the seeds of So-letters.

The "Miner's Magnaine," organ of the Western Federation of Miners, prints in full Comrade Chase's reply to the Hearst papers' infamous false re-

Local Yonkers has ordered three hundred copies of this tasse of The Worker for distribution at the Mc-Grady meeting in Teutonia Hall on Tuesday, April 14. A good speaker and good literature in combination, that is the way to make Socialists.

Local Naugatuck, Conn., at its last ing elected officers as follows: Or-Tanizer and Becording Secretary, Wm. T. Waish; Pinancial Secretary and Delegate to State Committee, David J. Leary; Literature Agent, Bruest Hull. Resolutions were adopted approving the action of the National Committee in removing headquarters to Omaha and endorsing the constitutional interpretation held by the ma-

Comrades Frank and Kate O'Hare have planned their spring and summer lecture work. They will spend May 5 to 19, inclusive, in Ohio, May 20 to 31, incinsive, in Indiana, and June and July in Michigan, spenking each day for Socialism. All details of their trip will be taken care of by the state secretaries of the respective states. It is possible that they will apeak a few times in the state of New York, be-tween now and May 5. New York locals that are interested may address them at 125 East Twenty-third street, New York City.

Every barber shop, hotel, and public eading room in Haverbill, Mass., has Peen given a subscription to The Worker or the "Coming Nation." or both. It is the intention of the local comrades to add other publications later. The comrades who ride bicycles or own teams are going to put up signs during the coming summer along coun-try roads and city streets, nivertising Socialism and Socialist papers. Twelve hundred and fifty small adhesive "stickers" advertising Socialism have also been purchased and are being pasted up all over the city.

Mother Jones spent six days, March 28 to April 2, speaking for the Socialist Party in the Chicago city campaign. She had crowded houses every time

nated a full-ticket, headed by Peter J. Carlson for Mayor. The Democrats tried hard to get William Ula, our candidate for Assessor, to go on their ticket, but they got a ratual so blunt and conclusive that they will healtate before trying to corrupt another Socialist. They can't understand these "visionaries." who treat their advances as an insuit, who do not regard honesty in politics as an iride dream.

Two debates on "Socialism and Pro-hibition" were held recently in Los Angeles, Cal., between Carrie Nation and Comrade John A. Morris.

Pior

Party of New Hampshire will be beld on Fast Day in Concord, at Socialist Hall, 99 North Main street. The conrention will open at 10 a. m.

Branch Arlington, N. J., held a wellhome Monday evening. Kate Richards O'Hare spoke on the evolution of the mee and woman's place and share in the work of the world and the benefits that will accrue to her through Socia; ism. Questions put to the speaker after the lecture started a most inter-acting discussion, in which Frank D'Hare also took part.

past twelve days, and as a result all tis lecture engagements during this period were cancelled. He has suffi-riently recovered to resume his work. On April 8 he speaks at Somerville, Mass. He will then go to Worcester, April 9: to South Boston, April 10; Newton, April 11, and Youkers, N. Y.

agement of the State Secretary.—A new local has been organised at New-ark, Licking County, with an excellent roster to start with. The Socialist sentiment is very strong here, and vigor-ous efforts are going to be put forth to organize a strong local movemen Cieveland comrades are working hard to build up their party membership, and are sending in new applications in large bunches. They report in the most enthusiastic manner the progress being made and say that they proceed at once to line up all the forces for the fall campaign.—Dayton comrades report that an A. L. U. Local has been organized there with over six lum-dred members, and one of their first acts was to send \$50 to the Socialist

tnes held, and it is by far the strongest

campaign ever waged by the comrades of Obio. During this time the party

stantir pushed, and we now have over

1,000 dues-paying members. The com-rades are now going to make an effort to keep at the head of the column of

Mr. Bliss Carman, the poet, is lec-

The Thirteenth Ward Branch of Newark, N. J., held an excellent meet-

ing last Wednesday. Three new mem-

hers were admitted. Correspondence from the "New York Socialist" was laid on the table. E. J. Billings and

Richard von den Steinen were elected to the State Committee. The branch

favors Paterson as the place for the state convention. Steps were taken to further the organization of Italian Sc-

cialists. After the meeting a pleasant

social hour was spent with Comrade Lütigau and wife.

Walter Thomas Mills has issued a

very lengthy personal statement on the headquarters question, copies of which, we suppose, can be obtained by application to him. The letters of

Comrades Gorbel, Massey, Lovett, and

Healey published in The Worker have covered nearly all that he says, from

the same general point of view, except that he ninkes a somewhat laborious

attempt to represent Comrade Hillquit as the instigntor of the California

fusion affair, and a mysterious refer-

once to "the handful of twenty-six

comrades in New York who, under the leadership of Hillquit asked for the referendum." It is characteristic that

be always speaks of "Mr." Hillquit

talways misspelling his name in one way or another, besides) and "Mr." Harriman, never giving either the title

Louis Morgenstern, formerly

street, New York City.

Schenectady, is requested to send his address to Hugo Pick, 184 William

New York City.

April 13, at 342 West Forty-second

street. The comrades of the 1st, 8d and 5th Assembly Districts are espe-

Margaret Halle will speak on "The

The General Committee of Local

New York meets in the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, on Saturday

evening. April 11. Delegates should be present early so that the session

may begin promptly at eight o'clock. At the last meeting of the General

committee the proposition of the York-ille Agitation Committee that the Lo-

cal cease to employ an organizer on

of 24 to 16. It was voted to fix the

Organizer's salary at \$12 a week, in-

Rev. W. H. Smith of East Pepperell,

Club, Fuiton street, near Raiph avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, April 12. The subject will be "It is Time for Socialism." Admission will

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April C.

The State Committee considered the question pending between National Secretary Mailly and the "Appeal to

Reason" respecting sending out organisers into unorganised states. The at-

titude of the National Secretary was unequivocally endorsed, and notices to that effect were ordered to be sent to The Worker, the "Appeal to Reason,"

and the National Committee.
Organizer Collins will visit Shenan-

dosh and Lausford during this week

The open-air campaign has started in Philadelphia, J. C. Front, City Or-

ganiner, addressed a meeting of work-ingmen at Mundell's Shoe Factory, Thirteenth and Cherry streets, Monday

soon. The men bought Socialist litera ture and listened attentively until the whisties ordered them back to wage

The Debate at During between be-

tween bliward Moore, editor of the "New Ern," and Samuel Grothers, member of the Philadelphia Select

slavery.

be free, and the public is invited.

will lecture at the Socialist

sition from general vote.

civily requested to be present.

lyn, on Sunday evening, April 12.

All comrades of the West Bide Assembly Districts should attend the monthly meeting of the West Side Agitation District on Monday evening.

the dues-paying states.

turing on "Art and Socialism."

dates, beginning May 5, under man

tional Secretary Mailly and Quorum Member Untermann is as follows: (A.) Untermann to Mailly, Girard, compaign fund. In addition to this over \$60 was given by other uni Kan, March 27: that is being waged by the party bere.

Party Organization.

it to the press.

We present some further correspondence between National Secretary Wil

liam Mailly and Comrades Untermant liam Mailly and Contrades Untermana and Ricker, following up the letters given last week. The publication of this correspondence in full his been made necessary by Comrade Unter-

naun's action in giving out a part of

Further correspondence between Na

Kas., March 27:

"I have road your favor of March
25, and consider it best not to enter
into a further discussion of our special
points of disagreement at the present
time. If the headquarters are transferred to Chicago and a new Quorum elected, then the matter will solve itself in the simplest manner by a dis-solution of our official felations. If Omaha and the present Quorum are retained, we can talk the matter over at our next meeting. I only wish to

reply to a few minor points.

"First, As to the part relating to my vole. I know very well that you wro's, "Courade Untermann voted against their submission, as worded; but that is precisely what I did not do, and why I did not consider this state-ment fair to me. What I did write you was, 'It is the duty of the Quorun you wan, it is the duty of the quotient to submit to the party membership every referendum that is filed in the manner prescribed by the constitution, regardless of how such a referendum may be worded. Then I explained that I thought we had a right to address the large transfer the submitted to the succession of the submitted to the submitte vise the locals and suggested to refer their own referendum back to them to gether with the suggestion to adopt yours. I think that this is far from 'voting against their submission as worded.

"Second, Had your report contained the statement that you had another exchange of correspondence with those National Committeemen who voted for your proposition, I could not have raised my objection to your with-drawing it, and much of what I wrote would have remained unwritten. As it was, you cannot be surprised that I felt your action tended to prejudice the party membership against me, and that there was something inexplicable in your action, since I had corrected a similar mistake of yours only a short time before. Add to this the other in regularities of your report which I have mentioned, and which you admit. and you must grant me that I had cause to say what I did. We do not know one another at all. If you wish me to trust you, you must first create the impression that it is safe to trust rou. Otherwise I shall feel justified in aceping my own back clear and keep-ing my eyes wide open. It will not be my fault if our relations take such a

turn.
"As to the 'Appeal' agitation in the South, I think that you can easily settle that with Comrade Ricker. am firmly convinced of the correctness of his course, and if you consider your priority rights in any way violated by this agitation, there must be some unis-understanding on your part. I have nothing further to say in this matter. Mailly to Untermann, Omaha

March 90: "In reply to yours of March 27, will my that in attending to the mass of detail involved in running an office of this kind, it is unavoidable that errors Body and Soul of Socialism" at the Socialist Propaganda Club, Wurnier's Hall, 315 Washington street, Brookof omission and commission will occur and that in making out my statement on the referendum, I had necessarily to condense as much as possible, in criter to permit of publication. Nevertheless still believe that my statement of

your position did not inimpresent you, as you seem to believe.

"Again let me say that when I deal with comrades I do so in good faith. and the fact that I have never me them would be the very thing that would prevent me from reaching hasty asiary, except during campaigns, was exhaustively discussed. A motion no: to concur was finally adopted by a vote conclusions about their acts or motives clusions about their acts or motives, I trust them because they are Social-ists and comrades, and that is the ground upon which I work with them. to the fact that the draft of by-laws for the new General Executive Com-mittee of Greater New York contained, I distrust them when they have given

mittee of Greater New York contained, among several objectionable features, a clause which would require the whole city to pay the Organizer of Local New York, the Organizer was instructed to withdraw the whole proposes.

Further correspondence between the National Secretary and Comrade Aleker of the "Appeal to Reason" is an follows:

(A.) Ricker to Mailly, Girard.

"I have your letter of the 30th inst., and it is evident to me that further controversy on the matter under dis-cussion will be a waste of energy. You say if the 'Appeal to Remon' sends out an organizer it does so on its own responsibility. Certainly, Comrade Mail-y, have I not stated as much to you in out organizers into unorganized terri-tories we shall do so regardless of anyone cise's plans or movements. Why not? Did you imagine that I or any individual member of the party would undertake to dictate to you concerning such matters? It occurs to me, how-ever, in this connection that since you are so auxious for your own independence, you would do well to manifest the willingness to grant the same lib-erty of action to the 'Appeal to Rea-

"I am sorry to say that your conduct since assuming your office has in some respects been very autocratic. I will give you an example. What right had you to may by your own individual uncament that no Socialist should cent a vote on the location of head-quarters who is not in good standing with the party on April 1, 1903? Such with the party on April I, 1903? Such power has been granted you neither ...y the party, the National Committee, or the constitution. I have asked you twice for organization material. Tou have once refused to send if out and the second time you entirely ignored my nequest. Fortunately, we have plenty of printing presses in this building and we will proceed to print our source sample. Tour methods may do The Ohio State Committee now condicts of sinceteen members out of a positive twenty-one.—Harry C. Thompson has just finiteled a very successful tour a raid Morre is a strength progress being made at all points. He is greatly successful tour axcellent progress being made at all points. He is greatly successful tour the contook and thinks that Ohio will lead is the number of Sucialist votes in the near future.—Frank P. and Kate Dille will near futu

quite sure I shall not under Socialism I desire to co-operate as an equal and not as an inferior." FROM HEADQUARTERS.

Mailly to Ricker, Omaha, Perther Correspondence between Hational Socretary Mailly and Comrades Untermann and Stoker on Matters of

"Replying to your letter of the 28th inst., I will say that a majority of the Local Quorum has approved my action in setting April 1 as the date upon in setting April 1 as the date upon which members voting upon the refer-endum should be in good standing; that I do not believe the National Com-mittee and the membership at large will object to the thirty days before vote is closed being set as a limit; that you acquiesced in my suggestion, made when you first applied to this office for organizing material, that all inquiries about erganization be referred to this office; that I gave Comrade reflections you persist in casting upon my motives and actions will not deter me from continuing to perform my duties as an official and member of the Socialist Party as I understand them."

[Once more calling attention to the fact that the publication of this cor-respondence was brought about by the initiative of Comrade Untermann and not of the National Secretary, we may and for the National Secretary, we may also state that it is absolutely complete so far as subjects touched upon are concerned. We have omitted from the Mailly-Untermann letters considerable portions dealing with other matters of party business, considerations of spaceompelling us to do so.—Ed.]

THE REFERENDUM ON HEADQUARTERS.

The question of location of head-quarters and composition of the Quorum of the National Committee is now before the party for general vote. In order to assist in ensuring a full and intelligent vote. The Worker reprints the questions with a few remarks, and will continue to do so until the vote is completed. completed.

Referendum No. 1 (moved by Locals Toledo, Akron, Findlay, Fremont, Mas-silion, Springfield, and Branch 1 of Cleveland, O.; Lynn, Lawrence, Natick, Milden, Cheises, Salem, Worcester, Haverhill, and Everett, Mass.; Port-land, Me.; Bochester and New York. N. Y.; Bevier and Poplar Bluff, Mo.; Indianapolis Marion, and Terry Haute.

"First-That the headquarters of the party be removed to Chicago.
"Second—That the Local Quorum until the next national convention be composed of the members of the Na-tional Committee from the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa, and Kentucky.
"Third-That all acts of the National

Committee at its last annual session in conflict with the above provisions be

Referendum No. 2 (moved by Locals Omalia, South Omaha, Grand Island and Pleasant Hill, Mo.; Franklin bodies the following questions:
"First-Shall the action of the Na-

tional Committee in removing the Lo-cal Quarum be approved? "Second—Shall the old Local Qua-rum be re-instated if-vote stands.

Third-Shall the action of the National Committee in removing the National Headquarters to Omaha, Nela, e approved?
"Fourth-Shall the National Hoad-

quarters be returned to St, Louis if vote stands against approval of re-moval to Omaha, Neb.?" Every party member in good standing on April 1 has a right to vote and

should exercise it.

The vote closes on May 1. It is the duty of the officers of each local, on receiving blanks for the referendum, to see that the uniter is submitted at the next regular meeting or at a special meeting called for the purpose if necescary, that members are notified and nave a chance to give their votes, and tested and promptly returned, accord ing to instructions accompanying the blanks. It will not do to report that "the local votes, unanimously so-and-so." The numb of votes for and agninst each proposition must be clear

quarters at Chicago, with Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa, and Kentucky at the basis of the Quorum will vote 'Yes" on Referendum No. 1 and o the first clause of No. 2, and "No" on the other three chuses of No. 2. This is the proposition which The Worker has advocated throughout.

Those who wish to locate the headquarters at Omaha, with South Da-kota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri as the basis of the Quorum will vote "Yes" on the first and third chases of Referendum No. 2 and "No" on the others.

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dalist Party of this place has nomi-Councilman-at-Large--Wm. Kampa

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Litho, Artists' and Engravers' Associa-

School Trustee, 1st Ward-Emi Stehling, member Brotherhood of Car penters' Local 360. Constable, 1st Ward — Christian

Councilinate. 2st Ward — Caristian Nuber, carriage and wagon maker.
Councilinate. 2st Ward — August Knoefer, member Sitate and Tile Roofers' Union of New York.
School Trustee. 2d Ward—Ernest Froctcher, member Brotherbool of Corporary Local 113.
Councilman, 3d Ward — Charles
Ufert, member United Silk Weavers,

Branch 23. School Trustee, 3d Ward - Karl Kiela, staward-School Trustee, 3d Ward (vacancy)— Lmil Steinbach, embroiderer. Constable, 3d Ward—Blas Koppel-

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MAY DAY NUMBER OF THE WORKER.

of years, The Worker will take its share in the observance of the First of May, the international Labor Day of the working class, by leaning a special

the working class, by leading a special diay bay Number of double the usual size, especially adopted for general circulation as a propaganda pafer.

We are not yet able to give even an approximately full aunouncement of the features of our May Day Number (co. 1003, but we may give some general contents). for 1903, but we may give some gen at idea of its contents.

Several of the best Socialist writers of the United States have sirendy promised to contribute special articles different subjects of interest to 80 and to all thinking working-

be progress made by the Socialist arty in this country since the general lection of 1900, with a consideration of the present political and economic situation and the prospects of the im mediate future. To supplement this there will be special articles on the progress and the prospects of the move-ment in several of the more important or geographical sections of the y. There will be articles decountry. There will be articles of acribing the organization of the party and giving reasons why all who be-lieve in the principles of Socialism and wish for the speedy coming of the Co-operative Commonwealth should be-come members of this organisation. ode of agitation and propaganda receive their due share of attention, with many suggestions drawn from experience that will prove valucomrades in newly organised

ticles dealing in popular language with such subjects as: The Class Struggle

As has been customary for a number | cial State of To-morrow; Fraternity versus Charity; Class Morality and Bo-cial Morality; Immediate Relief and Complete Emancipation; and What Bocialists Should Mead. In all cases the stricles will be as

short as is consistent with an intelligent treatment of the subject and the purpose of the writers will be to ex-press themselves in such direct and familiar language that no one who knows the English language and has a normal brain in his head can fail to

It need hardly be added that controversial matter on party questions will be strictly excluded. This May Day Number of The Worker is designed chiefly for the outsiders, for those who are not yet Socialists, but are willing to learn. We ask the co-operation of all our comrades in giving it the widest

possible circulation.

The price will be the same as for the ordinary four-page issues of The Worker: For less than 100 copies, one cent each; 100 copies, 75 cents; 200 copies, \$1.20; 300 or more, at 50 cents a hundred. As these prices barely cover the cost of white paper, press-work, and mailing for the double number, it is necessary to require that all orders shall be accompanied by cash, to avoid needless trouble and expense of bookkeeping and correspondence. That we may know how many copies to print and may fill all orders promptly, orders should be sent in as early as possible.

The May Day Number will go into the mails on Thursday, April 30, in time to reach most locals by Sunday, May 8, on which day the May Day

celebrations will generally be held.

Every local and branch of the party should order a supply proportionate to its strength and the field it has to Evolution, and Reform; The Material-ist Conception of History; Value and Hurpius Value; Slavery in Its Variet Forms; Competition and Monopoly; The Government of To-day and the Socover and should see that the papers

LET US HAVE AN END OF WAR.

War has been an agency to open in death's conflict brothers of the avenues through which the few be- human family whom they have never rame more powerful, as the masses slaughtered each other. The rulers of nations for centuries have been the executive power which capitalism has of commercialism. msed under the guise of patriotism, to precipitate nations into a life-and-death Money has stood behind the on people to murder each other, so that Dives could grow richer and Laza-

nation, which are the property of the moneyed class, appeal to passion and prejudice, and these editorial appeals from the organs of plutocascy kindle a finme of hatred which is mistaken for Shylocks to furnish fuel to keep the finne alive, until it bursts into a mighty configration of war, involving es of the people into a quarrel which they have no personal in-

march to the field of blood and car-nage. The multi-millionaires and coupon clippers who have brought about the clash of arms revel in the luxury of grander magnificence as common humanity perishes in the fire and smoke of battle. The rights of property must be protected, and the propertiless class, fired with what is niled patriotism, must go to the front o welter in gore, that men who live in castles and palaces may enjoy one grand round of profigality. Men that are landless, living in rented hovels, part from wife and children and meet capitalism.—Miners' Magazine.

seen before, and in the name of natriotism commit wholesale murder to force the payment of obligations to capitalists, or to increase the domain

Why should the workingmen of America, Germany, England, France, or any other nation on earth, meet each other with the deadly weapons of war and commit butchery at the com-mand of governments whose adminis-trative policy is molded by the few who hold the purse-strings of the world? To sum it all up, what have the disinherited to fight for, when governments; "at the bidding of moneyed monarcha, call upon the hungry and ragged victims of exploi-tation, to meet each offer on the gory arena of the battlefield in the name of patriotism and the flag? What have flags and patriotism done for the masses, who are at the mercy of cold-blooded commercialism?

The time has come in the history of the world when the working class, who are the great mass of humanity, must look into each other's faces and realize the fact that they are a distinct class in themselves and that the planet should be the home of all humanity. When fraternity is substituted for patriotism, man will refuse to kill his fellow man in a conflict that has been precipitated by the interests of corporate wealth. The time has come when the boundary lines of natious should be wised off the map of the world, and this can be accomplished when the propertiless class unite upon the political field for the overthrow of

MATIONAL SECRETARY'S

FINARCIAL REPORT. The financial report for March submitted by National Secretary Mailly shows a steady improvement in the condition of the national organization.

The totals are as follows:

Total\$1,005.22 en 750.18

Balance, April 1 \$249.04 Receipts for the month were: Dues from state committees—Galifornia, \$64.25; Colorado, \$55.15; Connecticut, \$10; Florida, \$10; Idaho, \$5; Illinois \$80; Kansas, \$13.00; Kentucky, \$14.40; Maine, \$25; Massachusetts, \$50; Michignn, \$10; Minnesota, \$20; Missouri, \$15:50; Montana, \$19:55; Nebraska, \$15.50; Montana, \$19.55; Nebraska, \$5.35; New Hampshire, \$32; New Jer-sey, \$50; Ohio, \$80; Oregon, \$6.25; Bouth Dakota, \$4.25; Washington, \$51.70; Wisconsin, \$77.40; dues from locals in unorganized states—Alabama, \$10.50; Arkansas, \$7.10; Arizona, 60 centes Louisiana, \$18.60; Tanassas, Louisians, \$18.00; Tennessee, Verment, \$5; Virginia, \$2; ing. \$5.20; District of Columbia,

plies, \$42.33; donations, \$15.10; miscel items of expense are: Salaries, Wm. Mailly, \$83; W. E. Clark, \$54; expenses of National Committeemen to annual meeting, \$114.25; for organis-ing-John C. Chase in Arkansas, \$25; Geo. E. Boomer in Idaho, \$25; J. Edw. Geo. E. Roomer in Idaho, \$25; J. Edw. Morgan in Nebraska, \$15; on debts of Chicago N. E. B.—Theo. Debs. \$25; Engene Dietzgen, \$15; A. S. Edwards. \$25; on debts of Springheld M. E. C.—Geo. J. Speyer. \$25; Chis. H. Vail. \$25; for printing, \$122.78; stationery, postage, express, and, telagrams, \$07.51; office expenses, \$15.27; office help, \$00; miscellancous, \$1.25.

\$1.80; dues from members-at-large, \$1.40; total for dues, \$755.35; for sup-

cellancons, \$1.25. —As the May Day Rumber of The Worker is double the musi size and is to be sold for the usual price, it is

hecessary to lusist as cash payment with orders to avoid bouble and ex-pense of bookkeeping and correspond-ence. For information in regard to the Social Democratic Party in New York City address or call on Jas. N. Wood, Organiser. Labor Lycotma, El East Pourth street.

FOR STATE COMMITTEE.

The following is the result of the general vote of the Social Democratic Party of the state of New York on the proposed amendment to the constitution providing that-

"Ten per cent. of the net proceeds of all and any festivals and affairs ar-ranged and held by any local or subdivision of the Social Democratic Party be set aside for the State Agitation Fund and be paid over to the State Committee."

The vote was as follows: Yonkers, 7 for; Onondaga, 17 for; Mount Ver-non, 9 for; Troy, 11 for; Catakill,6 for; Peckskill, 6 for; Buffalo, 10 for and 2 against: Rome, 7 for: Utica, 9 for: Queens, 18 against; Schenectady, 16 for; Ticonderoga, 6 for and 23 against; New York, 95 for and 23 against; Kings, 72 for and 7 against.

The vote by subdivisions in Local New York stands: 1st, 3d, and 5th A. D., 5 for and 1 against; 8th, 5 for and 4 against: 6th and 10th, 10 for: 7th, 9th, and 25th, 9 for; 18th, 9 for; 18th and 17th, 7 for; 21st, 18 for; 24th, Br. 1, 7 for; Br. 2, 8 for and 6 against; 28th, 17 for and 1 against; 31st, 5 for.

Local Kings County by subdivisions shows: 1st, 3d, and 5th, 9 for; 7th, Br. 1, 9 for; Br. 2, 6 for; 9th, 16 for; 12th, 6 for: 13th and 14th, 1 for and 7 against: 15th, 6 for: 20th, Br. 1, 10 for 21st, Br. 1, 9 for: Br. 2, unanimous for, number not reported. The vote cast in favor of the amend

ment is 271; against, 42; total, 313. The amendment is therefore carried and be-comes operative from April 1, 1903. HENRY L. SLOBODIN,

State Secretary, S. D. P.

CAPITALIST PERFIDY. CAPITALIST PERFIGY.

Last October, when the cetton-shipping season was at its height, the New Orleans Steamship Conference signed an agreement with the screwmen—men employed in handling cotton for shipment—regulating wages, hours, and other conditions. Now, the slack season being on, their employeers' organization has wantonly and deliberately repudiated the agreement and notified the men that the old scale and rafes would immediately go into effect. Yet we have not beard any outcry from the capitalist press or the National Economic League about "breach of faith" or "unfair advantage." It is not their ox that is gored this time.

A WOMAN'S WORD.

Capitalist Candidate's Request that 'She ties Nor Influence for Him.

Among the campaign documents of Graeme Stewart, the Republican can didate for Mayor of Chicago in the contest just closed, was a persona signed letter sent out to women, ask-ing them to give him the benefit of their influence. He got at least one letter that might give him food for thought, if he has any mantiness left after his experience as a capitalist and a politician. Mrs. Mary D. Wehrwein, a Socialist, wrote:

"Dear Sir:--Your writing of the 18th

inst. at hand and contents carefully

"In reply to it I desire to inform you that your nomination and character can be of little interest to me, since I cannot be permitted under your laws to assist you, even if I was auxious to do so, to sustain the present profit sys-tem, stained with boodle, upon which you wish to be elected. Furthermore, your record, to my mind, has shown to every thinking citizen, capable of hinking for himself, that you favor the interest of the few, whom you 'the leading citizens, etc.'; and how can you otherwise, by giving your support to the Lorimer kind

"You speak of 'the rights of each.'
Please, where do I come in?

"In what part of your program am I placed as a woman and citizen? Did the Republican party ever recognize a woman except when party interests were at stake? As a whole, you are bound by virtue of the present system which you hold just, to bid, fair only to those above me; if you know any thing you know this. I am bound to suggest to you and your advisors. Lorimer & Co., to about face before you ask a woman to support men wh feltberately down her inherent rights both as a citizen and producer."

MINE WORKER'S VIEW OF THE STRIKE AWARD.

A coal-mine worker writes in the Chicago "Socialist" on the award made by the Anthracite Coal Strike Commis-

sion. He says in part:
"I have read with great avidity every word I could find in every paper I could get hold of, about the award of the strike commission, the various comments made by a great many different persons, and the great many different parts of the award taken to establish the fact of a great victory. But, strange to say, the men that are affected by the award have not been anked to give their opinion on the mat-ter. Now, without using any arguments or inducements to get the men to vote on a false sentiment, let them by a secret bailot conscientiously cast a set of men was vehemently con demned I do honestly believe the action of these men will overwhelmingly be condemned.

"I have carefully read and re-read the award published in different pa-pers and taken section by section the only ones that I can see that have derived any benefit from the heroic sacrifices made and sufferings endured are the contract miners, the firemen and a few engineers. But the great major ity have derived no benefit whatever from the award, and I dare any one to successfully prove that they they

every disbeliever that every one of this great majority, will undoubtedly be forced to do just as much work in nine hours, after March 31, as they formerty did in ten nours. Just let those men who talk so much about our grand victory, as they are pleased to call it, wait until a few months after the new system goes into effect and see if my words do not come true.

"I have not worked forty years in the mines without learning bitter lesson. I can easily recall many occurences that had to be endured by my fellow workmen in the different labor organizations that have existed within the last forty years in these coal regions and every one may know who wants to know that our condition has been steadily growing worse. For every time that the men were about to reap the benefit of the sacrifices made and the sufferings endured some method was found, either by book or crook, whereby the men were hood-winked. No doubt the commissioners think and pride themselves on the befor the mine workers, but if they live for a short time longer they will surely discover that they made a very great mistake in not granting us the eight-hour day and in not establishing a uni-form scale of wages for the company men, loaders and laborers, both inside and outside."

THE CLASS BLOWERS' PLICHT.

Mr. Frank Gesaner of Pittsburg, an expert in glass manufacturing, visited the plant of the glass trust in Alexandria, Ind., where the tests of the new window glass blowing machines were made. He writes to the "Glass Budget" that there are eight machine and that they equal the output of 54 blowers and 54 gatherers. The ma-chines blow glass in any length and thickness desired, one ordinary laborar runs two machines, the product is su-perior to the hand-blown article, the output is greater and the cost about one-fifth of the old method. The revolution is complete. The skilled work-ers have lost their jobs forever; the trust owns the machines, and it is doubtful whether prices of window glass will be lowered much, except per-haps for a short time to run the small plants off the earth. What solution do the politicians offer for this problem? None. The trusts abould own the ma-chinery and do with it as they please. That is what they favor. We have a solution: It is collective ownership of the machines. Then the workers will get the product, not the trust mag-nates.—Cleveland Citisen,

Now when we are reading so much in the daily press about railway service, rates, wages, and profits, is a good time to circulate Hanford's "Rail-roading in the United States," one of not their or what is gored this time.

—If you want to see the Socialist monphies ever written.

Price, postpaid, 5 cents a copy; ten or more at 2½ cents such. Socialist content of the Land Content of the L

SOUTH AFRICA'S LABOR PROBLEM

Capitalists Hesitating Whether to Es slave the Blacks or Import Chinese Coolies - Enciclist Movement Arising.

A dispatch of April 8 reports the correspondent of the London "Timos" at Johannesberg, South Africa, as saying that in spite of the overwhelming vote against Asiatic labor at a meeting on Wednesday night the question can-not be said to be decided. Both the principal speakers at the meeting showed themseives to be uniformed

Africa, including Moors and Araba. Both speakers, mays the correspondent, assumed what is really the crux of the question, that there is sufficient African labor, but it is only if this proves untrue that any one proposes to introduce Asiatics. Every effort will be made to procure African patives. If these are not forthcoming, then, when thousands coming monthly to the Band in consequence of the main industry being at a standstill, the question m

At any rate, the correspondent adds if the Asiatics come, the Californian mistake will not be repeated. They will come under contract at the out set. They will not be introduced pro miscoonly and an attempt made to in-denture them afterward. It may be added that the difficulty

with native-African labor is, not that the-sutives are too few, but that they have a most unreasonable preference for living easily in their own fashion, tiling a little land and raising a few cat-tle, instead of becoming wage-workers where they would have more work, less food, and a liberal ration of blows and curses from the overseers. The civil ised white worker proves his superior ity by believing it impossible for him to live unless he has a boss to give him employment. The Asiatics in their different way, are also civilised enough to be tractable wage-slaves. South Africa being now "pacified" eminent gentiemen in England are seriously discussing the advisability of estab lishing clusted slavery for the black, whose alleged oppression by the Boen was one of the pretexts for the war. The only question with them is whether Chinese coolies would not be more profitable than African slaves.

But the South African news is not all gloomy—at least to our eyes. The British workmen there are showing rather more unrest and independence than their brothers at home, and a lively Socialist movement is springing up in several of the principal towns, in which British and Boer toilers act in

A TRUE TALE

FROM JAPAN.

Socialist," a good-sized maga sine of fine appearance, publish Tokyo, edited by Comrade Sen' Kat ayama, and formerly known as the "Labor World," tells in quaint English the following gruesome tale of grim protest against capitalist oppression reveniing the same conditions in far away Japan against which the worker of all lands are struggling.

"A bloody human hand cruelly cut off was received by Baron Shibusawa through the express. The old Baron being struck down by this extraordin ary present, sent for police at once to look after this outrageous disre spect to the august Baron.

"Was it a joke? If it was a joke then it must be an awful joke! But why was such a deed? What was the cause of this? Whose hand was it?

"There is a shipbuilding factory righ across the river Smids not very far from the palace of the old Baron. The same is owned by the Baron, of course, and earns many many hard dollars all through the year at the work of eight or nine hundred tollars. With the very rich bounty of the exploitation in this factory the Baron has just completed his famous trip around the world and must have made himself a good impression on the European money kings an mammon magnates!

"Now it happened that on the 17th lt. a blacksmith's right hand was crushed by a steam hammer weighing a ton and a half. The handle of the hammer was directed by an old man aged 62! A young man of 25 is now lying in a bospital. A sad. fate of irony fell on this young blacksmith and his right hand was cut off! Workingmen of the factory contributed : sum of 100 ven or thereabout to this lil-fated man. But the factory gave him not a copper. There was no pro-vision for accidents that are occurred:

during on the company's employ.
"This hand was sent to the Barot to arouse the right feeling on the part of the Baron towards his employees whose blood he has been sucking many years. We hear from a reliable source that the old Baron was some what moved by this hand and considering to do something for his employee. We hope be will. He is said to be director of over fifty companies, and those employ thousands of workers and are suffering from cruel oppressions and hardship without any protection at all. There are four or five thousand spinning girls in the city under the Baron's supervision. These girls are suffering tuberculosis on account of bad ventilation and improper food with excessively hard work.
"If there was in each factory a spir

ited worker like that one the old Baron might receive a flesh hand or head al-most every day!"

COMPULSORY FLAG-WORSHIP.

The jack tar on the revenue cutte Seminole, who called the United States Saminole, who called the United States flag "a dirty rag," was made to kiss its folds six times. He was also made to take a most solemn and binding oath to defend this dear piece of bunting. Wonder if at heart he has oath to defend this deer piece of bunting. Wonder If at heart he has changed his estimation of the embient? Might don't make patriotism. A sallor might be in position to know whether the fisg has been diagraced or not by the powers of capitalism. If it is a dirty rag by means of the ends to which its power has been placed, are its sina washed away by compelling one jack tar to kive its folds at times? Vote for Socialism and make the flagment sometime,—Chicago Socialist.

THE MICHIGAN

PLAN OF CAMPAICN. DRYDEN, Mich., April 5.—The convention of the Socialist Party of Michigan instructed the State Committoe to organize the state into circuits convenient for speakers, these circuits to include all towns of over 250 population where one or more comrades would agree to pay railroad fares and provide food, whelter, and welcome for such speakers as might be sent out by

speakers for work on these circuits. Every man in touch with the Social ist movement knows that there are many competent speakers who want audiences, and also that there are now millions of people who, having heard a little of the truth and beauty of the Rocialist philosophy, desire to hear more and know more about it. Each of these demands supplies the other. It is very necessary to so arrange that speakers and audiences can get to-gether, and this is what the Michigan plan of campaign is accomplishing.

the State Committee. The Committee

was also instructed to culist a corps of

Another thing that has hindered ou movement is the very considerable ex-pense of holding meetings. There are carfares, hotel bills, hall rents and ad-vertising bills to be paid, to say nothing of compensation for speakers, who are usually willing enough to donate their services. These expenses are re-duced to the minimum by the Michigan plan.

When the "stations" are established they will be arranged into "circuita" corresponding with the lines of travel. This arranges the meeting places a

amail item. In pleasant weather meetings can b held out of doors, and here is when the modern "scap box" takes the place of the ancient and ploneer "stump." This saves hall rent and usually reaults in larger and better meetings than can be had in expensive halls, be-sides the saving in advertising. Then sides the saving in advertising. Then hotel bills are cut down by taking speakers direct to the homes of com

hotel bills are cut down by taking speakers direct to the homes of comrades and thus the expenses of meetings are reduced to only a fraction of the usual cost and meetings are placed within reach of all.

As to what has been accomplished so far in Michigan the Organizer is pleased to report as follows. On March 20 last the circular-letters were received from the printer. These bave been sent out by mail to a list of some 3,000 names obtained from several lists furnished by the former Organizer, the State Secretary, and by several of our Socialist newspapers and magazines. The returns are now coming in, More than fifty "stations" are already established and fifteen speakers have already enlisted. The outlines of many good "circults" now peep out from the blue circles which indicate the "stations" on the Organizer's map.

the "stations" on the Organizer's map.
As there are many similer towns
where occasional meetings can be had with good effect these will be entered "flag stations." .It has also de reloped that "division stations" required in the larger cities like De-troit, Grand Rapids, Saginaw, Kainmazoo and Muskegon where several circults converge, and this arrange-ment has the effect of properly distributing the meetings, giving the large towns more meetings as is

As these circuits will be practically permanent and each "station" in con-stant touch with the State Committee, the routing of speaking will be easily accomplished.

Every speaker will be expected to organise locals wherever possible, and as it is expected that under these arrangements there will be many speakers "riding" our "circuits" the resul ers "riding" our "cire will be more locals.

Altogether the outlook is bright From what has already been accom plished it appears almost certain that entire success in gan plan of campaign.
C. J. LAMB, entire success is assured by this Michi

Organizer.

THE WORST OF CRIMES. Dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes An empty pocket is the worst of

crimes. Get ye wealth, no matter how, No question asked of the rich, I trow. Steal by night, steal by day,

Do it all in a legal way. Join the church and never forsake her: Learn to cant and insuit your maker; Be hypocrite, llar, knave, and fool; But don't be poor. Remember the

rule: Dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes An empty pocket is the worst of

I know a poor but an honest man Who strives to live on the Christin

pian. But poor he is and poor will be. A scorned and hated wretch is he. At home he meets a starving wife; Abroad he leads a leper life.

He struggles against a fearful odd, Who will not bow to the people's god. Dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes, An empty pocket is the worst of

I know a poor but worthy youth. Whose hopes are built on a maiden't truth, But the maid will break her yows with

For a lover comes whose claims are these: A hollow heart and an empty head, A face well tinged with brandy red, A soul well trained in villiany's scho

But cash, sweet cash, he knoweth the Dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes. An empty pocket is the worst of

If a man is up, oh, lift him higher, Your soul is for sale, and he is the buyer.

If a man is down, give a thrust;

Trample the beggar into the dust. Presumptuous poverty is quite apknock him over and kick him for falling.

—Butte Labor World.

-Bvery local in the United State

in a town of five thousand capies of the May Day Number of The Worker and distribute them thoroughly. It will cost you only 45 and a little labor and it will do much to bring in new yours and new party members.

PARTY DIRECTORY.

Following be a directory of the national initiate and territorial organizations of the retallist Party theore in New York as the cital Democratic Party) and of the local guantanten in director New York. Every under of The Worker who is not already a surhest of the party organization is surged entering the party organization is surged ill glashy answer lisquiries as to times and acces of meeting or give other information ceded by those wishing to join the party, NATHONAL SECRETARY. NATIONAL RECRETARY

William Mailly, Rooms 9-10, Arlington Block, Omaha, Neb. STATE SECRETARIES,

indows. W. Martin, House, New Martinet Cut-W. E. White, Hox 45, New aven. Florida-W. R. Heatey, Longwood, Idahe-A. M. Elatey, R. Anthony, Illinois-Jan. E. Smith, 181 Washington

nois—Jas. E. Smith, 181 vanue. t. Chicago. Jana—James Oncal, 16 S. Fifth street, erre Haute. lown-W. A. Jacobs, 216 East Sixth street, ovingron, Maine-Fred E. Irish, 14 Free street, Port-Massachusetts—Una A. White, 007 Win-threp Ruliding, Boaton.
Michigan—J. A. C. Menton, 1315 Saginaw street, Vilnt.
Minnesota—S. M. Holman. 45 S. Foneth

treet, Flint.
Minnesofn.-S. M. Holman, 45 S. Fourth
street, Minnespolla.
Missouri-Caleb Lipscomb, Liberal.
Montann.-Dr. G. L. Willett, Thompson Missouri-Cufet Lipsecomb, Liberal, Montana-Dr. G. A. Wilett, Thompson Block, Heiran. Neuraska-J. E. Roe, 519 N. Stateenth street, Omaha, Acting Sec'y. New Hampshir-Louis Arnstein, 18 Wat non street, Iover. New Jersey-H. B. Kearns, 436 Devon street, Arlington. New York-Henry L. Slobodin, 64 East Fourth street, New Tork City. North Dekota-A. Rassert, Nargo. Ohio-W, G. Critchlow, 26 Pruden Building, 19310n.

Ohlo-W. G. Critchiow, as Flower, Ing. Dajlon.

(ikinhome-W. B. Sweat, Medford, Oregon-W. B. Richards, Albany, Penbagiyania-Fred W. Long, 1205 Arch street, Philadelphia.

South Dakota-W. A. Williams, Slouz

Falls.
Tegas—E. B. Lathan, 702 California street, Texas-r. D. Land. Lebi. Gainerville. R. Lund. Lebi. Vermest.—John Anderson. Rarce. Vermest.—John Anderson. Rarce. Phinney areate, beautiful Edition E. H. Thoman .514 State Texas. Milnerize.

Wisconsin-Missaulee, street, Milwaulee, LOCAL NEW YORK, Wood, LOCAL NEW YORK.

Organizer-James N. Wood, Labor Lycette, 64 East Fourth street.

City Executive Committee meets on the second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month at the Labor Lycetms. deneral Committee meets on the second and fourth Saturday evenings of the month at the Labor Lycetm.

Assembly District branches meet as Selow:

Tolonia and, seems Tuesday at Bocialist 254 A. D.—Every Tuesday at Bocialist Educational League rooms, 933 Second avenue 23d A. D.—Second and fourth Fridags at Beckmann's Hall, northeast corner 142d street and Eighth arenue. 23th A. H., Br. 1 therman)—Second and fourth Mondays at 1050 Second arenue. 25th A. D., Br. 3 (English:—Ferry Tureday at Socialist Educational League Booms, 8th Herooft arenue.

day at Socialist Educational League Booms, BC. He-cond avenue.

20th A. 1). -First and third Thursdays at 1822 Necond avenue.

1822 Necond avenue.

20th A. D. -Second and fourth venue.

20th A. D. -Second and fourth Fridays at 1870 Avenue A.

20th A. D. -Second and fourth Wednesdays at W. E. A. Clubbouse, 200 East Eighty-dails street.

21st A. D. -Second and fourth Twesdays at 21st A. D. -Second and 21st A. D. -Second A. -Second A. -Second A. -Second A. -Second A. -Second A. -Sec

32d and 33d A. D.-Second and fourth hursdays at Harlem Union Hall, 1997 hursdays at Harlem Union Hall, how hird avenue.

34th A. D.-Every Friday at 380 Willia

34th A. D.—Every Briday at 380 Willia avenue.

Xib A. D., Br. 1 (German)—Every Friday at W. E. A. Clubbonse. XBO Third avenue.

Ath A. D., Br. 2 (English)—Second and fourth Thurndays at \$300 Third avenue.

Annexed Bistriet—First and third Saturdays at Endod's Saloon. Feath atenet and White Plains avenue, Williamsbridge.

Organizer—Warren Atthinson, 322 Port Green place.

County Committee meets on the second and fourth Saturday evenings of each month at Labor Lyceum, 540 Williamsbry avenue.

Total at Lance and Sd A. D. (American Branch:— First and thirl Fridays at Comrade Fur-man's home, 121 Schermerhorn street. 5th A. D., 19th Ward-First and third Mondays at W. Emich's Hall, 5-7 Borrum Sirvi.
6th A. D., 21st Ward-Every Thursday at
Excelsion Hall. 8) Number avenue.
7th A. D.-First and third Thursdays at
Comrade Blanken(eld's home, 1223 FortyFirst at the Command of the

Comrade Blankenfeld's home, 1222 Forty-fifth attect.

1233 A. D.—First and third Fridays at Concordia Hall, 233 Prospect avenue.

1334 and 14th A. D.—First and third Bat-urdays at Eckford Hall, corner Eckford and Calyer attrects.

13th A. D.—Second and fourth Saturdays at 137 Montrose avenue, corner Humbeldt strect. 16th A. D.-First and third Fridays at ocialist Club, Ralph avenue and Fulton

atreet.
18th A. D.—First Thursday at Socialist
Club, Raiph srenue and Pulton street.
19th A. D.—Second and fourth Mondays
at Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 1955 Willioughby avonie. D. Br. 1 (German)—First and third Wednesdays at Koch's Hail, 257 Ham-burg avenue. 20th A. D., Br. 2 (English)—Fourth Tues-day at 700 Evergrees avenue. 21st A. D., Br. 2—Lectures and meetings every Friday evening at Conter Hall, Mone-avenue, between Bellmont and Fitkins D., Br. 1 (German)-First and readage at Koch's Hall, 257 Ham-

every Friday evening at Conter Hall, Monoavenue, between Belmont and Pilkins avenue.

Zist A. D., Rr. 3 (English)—Second and fourth Wednesdays at Keystone Hotel, cotner Frennsylvania and Giennore avenuea.

LOCAL RICHMOND.

Meets on the first and third Saturday evenings of each month at the Stapleton Labor Lyceum, Roff street.

BAKERS' CONVENTION.

RUFFALO, N. Y., April 7.-The eleventh national convention of the Journeymen Baker's and Confectioners' International Union began its ses-sions here yesterday.

There are 210 delegates present from

all parts of the United States and Canada, among them several women representing the cracker packers. There is one colored delegate from Charleston. The business is conducted in English and German.
Most of these two days has been oc

cupled with the routine of organisa-tion and the reading of the reports of Secretary Harabecker and Treasurer Hartmann, and the presentation of various communications and appeals, which, as well as the reports, were referred to the proper committees.

After the conclusion of this business the convention was addressed by Thos I. Kidd. Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, and Mrs. Julia C. Llewellyn, of Lockport, N. Y., Vice-President of the Women's Internation-

al Union Label League.

The convention promises to be an interesting one. A progressive spirit is manifested by many delegates, and will show itself in the debates.

-The May Day Number of Worker will be a good one to tribute at meetings, in shops, or fro. home to house. Eight pages. Usual prices: 100 copies, 75 cents; 200 copies, \$1.20; 300 or more, at 50 cents a hus-

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send copies of your May Day Number to the

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

party is officially recognized under the name of Social Lemocratic Party. The party emblem in New York is the Arm and Torch.]

The Socialist Party of America in nation

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, realisms its adherence to the principles of international Biociaiism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class and those is sympathy with it, tate a political party, with the object of concerning the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership exables the capitalists and out by the workers. This ownership exables the capitalists and the production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership exables the capitalist of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the powerty and minery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The oner powerful middle class in rapidly disappearing in the mill of compatibility classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The oner powerful middle class in rapidly disappearing in the mill of compatibility classes—the capitalist and wage-workers, the means of livelihood gives to the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the puents of livelihood gives to the capitalist working class. The possession of the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and capitalists and social intellectual, physical and social intellectual, physical and social intellectual, physical and social intellectual physical and social intellectual physical and social intellectual, physical and social intellectual physical and social in

feriority, political busers can be aprialist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are reclineally sacrificed for profit, wars are founded between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is saintioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and chance their supremacy at home.

ion strond and enhance their supremary at home.

But the same economic rannes which developed expitations are leading to Socialism, which will also this host the capitatist of the same active force in bringing about this new and higher order of nociety is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actinal conflicts, are alike interested in the uphalding of the gustman of private ownership, of the instruments of wealth production, The Jenucarde, Ergenbleran, the bourgeois publishers for nor stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist rights system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their strongle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, direct from propertied classes.

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

while we declare that the development of economic conditions tends of the overthrows of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletarist. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Northist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Rocialists to political officers, in order to facilitate the attainment of this cut.

As such means ownership of all means of transportation soci consuminations and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolica, trusts, and combines. No part of the required to the applied wholly to the increase of wares and shortening of the hours of labor of the employers, to the improvement of the conducters of the conducters.

2. The company of the conduction of the conducters of the conducters of the hours of labor of the support of the wards of the confidence of the conducters of the conducters of the conducters of the product of the product of the hours of the conducters of the support of the product of them.

2. The program of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of inter.

2. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employ.

increase the sums of the product of interest and interest

administered under the control of the rating risus.

1. The languration of a system of public funtries, public credit to be used for that pose is order that the workers be sered the full product of their labor.

1. The education of all children up to the of eighteen years, and state and multiple and the cooks, clothing, and fout.

Equal civil and political rights for and women.

men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

Int in advanting these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-perative Commonwealth, we warm the working class against

as an interaget of the capitalist class to accure getermental control of public utilities for the purjose of obtaining greater security. In the exploitation of other industries and not for the smelloration of the conditions of the working class.

ROCIALTEM AND TRADE UNIONISM.

The following resolution was adopted, along with the foreigning platform, by the National Convention at Indianapolis, July, The trade union more ment and independent political action are the chief emancipating factors of the wage-working class. The trade-union movement and independent political action are the chief emancipating factors of the wage-working class. The crade union movement is the natural result of applicable production, and represents the economic side of the working-class movement. We consider it the daily of localisate to leds the unions of their respective trades fraided and information of the prounds, as far as positively affiliation to concerned. We call the attention of trade unionists to the fact that the class struggles an only while it may remit in lessenting the exploitation of all the means of production feating being the concerned of all the pressure of the trade that the exploitation of all the means of production for the table benefit of all the people, it is she duty enter the benefit of all the people, it is she duty and a strong all of indicating the excellent trades and section in building a retain political action on the contains there, to join the Parcialist Party and seeds in building are attent political.

RELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS.

RELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS.

The National Committee of the Socialist Party is annual seasois assembled, hereby reaffirms the attitude of the party toward the trade-union movement as egyreased in the trade-union movement and the socialist convention of 1901.

We consider the trade-union movement and the Socialist movement as Inseparable parts of the general labor movement, preduced by the same economic forces and tending towards the same goal, and we deem it the duty of each of the two movements and the following the same control of artivity.

But we are also mindful of the fact that each of the two movements has its own special plassion to perform in the struggle for the cranacipation of labor, that it devotes an other control of the two movements has its own special plassion to perform in the struggle for the cranacipation of labor, that it devotes an the Socialist party to fight the political hatties of the working class, and that the laborates of labor as a whole with the lattice of the working class, and that the laborates of labor as a straight of the movements to manage the gradient which will be lest conserved by allowing the finite of the movements to manage the gradient which will be lest conserved by allowing the finite of the movements of artivity.

The Socialist Party will confine to give its and an ansistance to the economic struggles of organized labor regardless of, efficiency of the father and on engaged.

ANTI-PUSION RESOLUTIONS.

ANTI-PINION RESOLUTIONS.
Whereas, The history of the labor morement of the world has conclusively demonstarted that a Socialist Party is the only
political organization able to infequately and
consistently conduct the political struggles
Whereas, All "radical and reform" parties, including the so-called "Union Labor
Parties." have, after a brief existence, uniformity vaccumited to the influence of the
old political parties and have proven disastrous to the ultimate end of the labor
movement, and and alliance, direct or indirect,

Portains a may been and whereas, At the present stage of development of the Socialist movement of the country there is neither necessity nor excuse for such alliance, therefore he if the stage of the country that is nature of local organizafor such alliance, therefore he it. Resolved, That no state of local organiza-tion, or member of the party shall, under any circumstances, thus, combine or com-promise with any political party or organization, or refrain from making assimilations in order to further the luterests of candi-dates of such parties or organization.



PROSPERITY.

They raised his salary two years ago

Of flour and of meat, Of corn and coal and fruits, Of bables' little boots,
Of potatoes, milk and cheese,
Of the product of the bees, Of hats and socks and coats,

He's paying out the money that he saved before the raise.
But prosperity's upon us, and his heart is full of praise. .

—Chicago Post.

Koop an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will provent interruption in the mailing of the paper and familial wars at the clime.

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Since then they've raised the prices
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Of all that sinks or floats.

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VOL. XIII.-NO. 8.

NEW YORK, APRIL 19, 1903.

OPEN LETTER TO SENATOR TRACY.

Socialist Workingman Scores Capitalist Legislator of Connecticut.

Author of Reactionary Measures Against Labor Organizations is Told Some Plain Youths Shout the Gause of Strikes and the Capitalists' Responsibility for

EMPLOY NURSING BABES II

THEY COULD HE MADE TO WORK.
"Do you still insist that it is the labor

agitator that causes strikes and riots?

Is it a wonder that, after all the

means of subsistence have been raised in price, the number of labor unions in

Connecticut shows an increase of on

hundred and fifty-two for the last year? I consider myself competent to state, as I have spent the last twenty-

five years of my existence in the fac-tory, that with comparatively few ex-ceptions every wage-worker, be he em-

ployed at manual or mental labor, is

dissatisfied with the economic condi-

Whom Should the Workers Trust?

"Now, Houorable Sir, when worker

are discontented, are they going to ask

the bosses for advice? They may lack a great deal of education, but they are not ignorant enough to do that. Are they then to call upon a Professor

Eliot, of Harvard, who lands the scale

as a hero, or on some other mouth-piece of capitalism? The worker may

be very foolish in some things pertain-

ing to his welfare, but he is too wise for that. Who then is called upon for advice by these discontented wage

slaves? Why, it is the man who has

been up against it, the man whose in-terests he knows to be identical with his own, the fellow worker who has

made more or less a study of existing

the expital stock of these corporations

onkey surprise suppers, \$200,000 horse

palaces, American millionaire beiresses

oupled to European dukes and princes

PLE BOAST OF AMERICAN PROS

Now, Mr. Tracy, where does all this

wealth that flows incressantly into the coffers of the capitalist class, WHERE,

I say, DOES IT ALL COME PROM? Does it fall into their bottomiess pock-ets from the skies? By what sort of

magic does it come into their posses

"This wealth, Honorable Sir, repre

sents the brain, the muscle, the blood of tolling militons of men, women, and children, employed and exploited by

the capitalist class of this country. It

is the labor of hand and brain that

work whatever, represents unpaid ia-

"Now you may be inclined to ex-

claim: "Why, this fellow is rabid; he

must be an Anarchist; this kind of talk

men because they had the effrontery

theless the earth retains its rotundity in spite of authoritative wisdom.

Washington has to say on this ques-tion. According to his figures, the

worker receives about 17 per cent. of

his product. And the other 83 per

cent, where does that go, if not into the pockets of the employer class? Is it a wonder that the capitalists aimost

auffocute with their ever faster ac-

"But you may say: 'Wages have been raised in the last two years.' Quite true

sir. The wages in Connecticut have been increased fully two cents a day on the average. (Compare statistics of 1900 with 1902.) And how much have

the prices of the means of subsistence

more, Mr. Tracy.
"And how is this little increase

which the workers received obtained. Here we approach the thing you so much abhor—namely, the strike or

"The greedy glutton capitalists, who

are swimming in wealth, cannot afford

to pay a small increase in wages. They

raise the price of the necessaries of life, but when the producers of those many accessaries, the men and women and children who clothe and feed and

shelter the exploiters in a most luxur-ious way, the little children sacrificed up'n the altar of capitalism, their little besse and sauscles coined into glitter-

(Continued on page 4.)

raised? About 25 per cent. or

cumulating wealth?

much abhor-n threat of strike.

"Let us see what our census man at

to claim that the earth is round. Never

in un-American and unconstitutional

thorities once upon a time co

TOR.

tions confronting him to-day.

The Worker has already given some account of the draconinn measures against the labor movement proposed and now pending in the Connecticut Legislature. These measures, if enacted, would make it utterly impossible for workingmen to carry on a strike or boycott, with any effect even in the ost orderly manner, without exposing selves to imprisonment and finau-

Whether or not such laws are likely to be passed at this session, the bills undoubtedly represent the wishes and the intentions of the capitalist class and the Socialist Party stands alone on the political field firmly and consist-ently opposing such reactionary steps. The workingmen of Hartford, by add-ing 60 per cent, to the Socialist vote in their city election last week, have given notice that they are awake to their innotice that they are awake to their it terest and to the danger which threat-ens them. The workingmen of New Haven will have an opportunity on April 21 to repeat their warning to the capitalist oppressors and their political

We present here an open letter to State Senator Tracy, the chief promoter of these infamous bills, by Frederick Grube, a member of 180 New Hayen Trades Council and of Local New Haven of the Socialist Party.

"Hon. Cornelius Tracy, Member of the State Senate of Connecticut:

ir:-A copy of your letter in reply to Mr. Lynch, Secretary of the Esymptomic League of Norwich, Coun., has secently been brought to my notice, and I could not resist the temptation to answer it at some length, inasmuch as you invited suggestions for amend ments to your so-called 'Incorporation Bill' ('Bill for the Incarceration of Union Men' would be a more appro briate term). This invitation, your declaration that your only desire in framing this bill was to abolish ptrikes and riots, emboldens me to tak advantage of the opportunity thus ofred and to draw your attention to me facts regarding this subject, and to point out the only effective remedy for these evils of the day which pro-voked your vehement expressions of borror and indignation.

"Your sentitions remark about the Sabor agitator as 'REEDING AND FATTENING ON DISCORD AND CONTENTION AS A CROW FREDS DN CARRITON deserves no serious at-tention whatever, for all the world knows the fate that stares 'labor agi-fators' in the face-mamely, the black-dist of the good Christian gentiemen; humane manufacturers and cor

"You say that 'strikes and riots are mostly brought about by professed the nature of strikes and the war existing between capital and labor proves that you. Hon, Sir, like so many other legislators and 'sintesmen,' do not or will not understand the great question of the day now engaging the minds of all the intellectuals of the country-the Labor Question. Your remarks imply that the workers are generally satisfied with the wages and treatment received at the hands of their employers, until some villain of a lagor agitator comes along and makes them discontented and disgruntied. Would these workers not be a despicable lot of human not be a despicable lot of human creatures if such were the facts? Cau it be possible that you and those whom you represent can expect the workers to be satisfied with economic condi-tions such as they are to-day?

The Cause of Discontent.

"Have you no idea of the misery and Heen privation suffered by the tolling masses? Did you ever see the little children going to and from the cotton and other milis and factories right here in the New England states? Did you never visit the barren homes of the people who toll day by day, year in and year out, whenever they get an op-portunity to work? Do you not know that in those industries where they work the longest hours per day, the wages paid are the lowest?

"What are the average wages poid for a day's work right here in this giorious state of Connecticut. The re-port of our Labor Statistican of Con-necticut shows that in all the cotton mills of the state combined the average pay for a day's work reaches the enormous sum of \$1.10, and in the corset factories \$1.02. Yes, Honorable Bir, you find in the list—Schedule No. 109—a shop that employs for three hun-dred days of the year one hundred and fifty people at the princely wage of 47 cents a day. Think of it! Forty seven cents on the average for the whole shop! And how is it with the average daily wage for all the indus-tries in the state? I will tell you, sir. It is given by the same authority as reaching the chormous sum of \$1.54. These are the statistics of our state in the year of greatest prosperity, the

acy in Rhode Island? Take our latest achool statistics and you-will find there-in the following: 'About nine and onehalf per cent, male and about ten and hair per cent, mare and about ten and a haif per cent, female illiterate inhabitanta. This will not surprise anyone who has once or twice been at the gates of the cotton mills. Go there at 6 o'clock in the evening and see the crowds of little children pouring from these gates of bell—children who ought to attend achool or he at home fondled. nd school or be at home fo d cared for by their mothers. WHY. MILL OWNERS WOULD

PREPARING TO KILL SCORE TWO FOR

Capitalists Expect an Uprising.

Military Maps Boing Made to Facilitate Shooting of Strikers.

The Geneva (N. Y.) "Daily Times" of March 4 contains the following significant account of the military pre-parations which are being unde by the servants of the capitalist class to quell strikes and meet any possible up-rising against industrial tyranny:

"A military map of the city was completed last evening by H. De Forest Patterson, under the direction of Capt. J. George Stacey for the head quarters of the Fourth Brigade in Buffalo. The original map was sent to Buffalo to-day. Capt. Patterson has been working on the map for several

"It is in detail and shows the factories, shops, and railroads where there is a possibility of an industrial uprising. Within close proximity to each factory and railroad there is designated an open space or sheds that could be used as camping places for troops. The map locates all of the stone and brick public buildings in the city which could possibly be used as a lausis of military operations. Stone structures are designated in blue and brick in red markings. These buildings include the college buildings, ex-periment station, schools, churches, hotels, postoffice, the city buildings, site of the federal building and all other places that could be used as military headquarters or atrongholds. In addition to these all open pieces of ground such as public parks, the college campus and the driving park which could be used for military

relations between Labor and Capital. This is the 'labor agitator,' or, as I would put it, THE LABOR EDUCAmanacuvers are located on the map.
"Trinity Church is designated as the place for the location of a signal corps It is considered that from the top of the tower the widest view of Genera and vicinity can be secured of any place within the limits of the city. "You see, Honorable Mr. Tracy, this ontent of the wage-worker is a natural consequence of economic conditions. The strike, with an its accompauring vexations—are, even the riot—is again a logical consequence of this discontent. From this point the wig-wags of the signal corps could be seen at the ex-periment station, at the driving park, at the Shears factory, and at the junc-Prosperity-and Who Makes It? tion of the Snell and the Lochland

"But you say in your letter that 'the "The making of this map is in com country was never on a better financial basis, and this season of prosperity should last for years.' This is good with a special order sent out from the headquarters of the Fourth capitalist argument fo use before a lot of bankers and millionaires, for without a doubt for them this country is full of prosperity. TRUSTS UPON TRUSTS, MONOPOLIES - UPON Brigade inst April which directed all of the separate companies included in the command of the brigade to secure as large a wall map as the cities in which the various companies were le-cated afforded. On this map it was directed that the above data be designated. The purpose of such a collec-tion of maps at the brigade headquar-MONOPOLIES! Capitalist organiza-tions of all kinds are shooting up like mushrooms. The dividends paid on are coormous. Not knowing what to do with all the accumulated wealth, these capitalists revel in luxuries and ters is to enable the brigadler genera to issue specific orders in the time di uprising or the movement of troops. These maps will make it possible for brigade officers to locate in time of inaugurate orgies at Newport and abroad. We hear of Seeley dinners and strikes the exact place where the seat of trouble is and where the nearest place where the troops can be housed and to direct movements accordingly." and viceroys, and holmobling with kings and emperors of the Old World. Oh, indeed, such 'prospectly' was never before seen in the New or the Old World. Wall MAY THESE PEO-

THE GLOBE FAIR.

Not Proceeds May Reach Ten Thousand

Dollars-Globe Conference to Most. Secretary Butscher states that there s good reason to hope that the net pro reeds of the Daily Globe Fair, held in Grand Central Palace, March 28 to April 5, will reach \$10,000. A number of individuals and organizations have as yet neglected to report on tickets and until this is done it will be impos-sible to know the exact amount cleared. All who have not accounted for tickets taken are requested to do so at the earliest possible moment, returning money and unused tickets to Secretary William Butscher at the Labor Ly-

creates all the wealth. It therefore fol-lows that the wealth possessed by our capitalist class, who perform no useful The Globe Conference will meet in the Labor Lyceum on Friday evening, April 17. All delegates should be pres-

TWO NEW PAMPHLETS.

ceum, 64 East Fourth street

The latest number of the Socialis Library is a little pamphlet of pocket sise, containing three articles re-printed from The Worker—"The So Just keep cool and we will come out all right in the end. You know that aucialist View of the Waterbury Strike. by Algernon Lee; "Real Race Suicide," by Courtenay Lemon; and "The In-centive," by J. W. Brown. Price, post paid, 2 cents a copy; one hundred copies for 75 cents.

"Wie wird man ein Bürger" is : German pamphlet, giving instructions for gaining citizenship in the United Price, postpaid, 5 cents s copy; fifty copies for \$1.50; one hundred copies for \$2.50.

ture Company, 184 William street New York.

FOR MAY DAY.

The May Day Conference will mee in the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, on Baturday evening, April 18, to decide on the manner in which the Socialists and progressive workingmen of New York City shall observe Labor's international holiday. Delegates should be present from every subdivi-sion of the Social Democratic Party and from every union, society, or club in sympathy with the Socialist move-ment. Organizations which have not yet chosen delegates should do so at ace, in order that they may at less take part in the ensuing sessions of the

LEMON AT YORKERS.

Courtenay Lemon, asociate editor of The Worker, will speak in Yonkers, N. The Worker, will speak in Youkers A: Y., Sunday evening, April 19, on "The Socialist View of the State. State Interference and State Capitalism." All Interference and State Capitalism." All Interference and State Capitalism." All Interference and State Capitalism.

INDIANA COURTS

Another Labor Law Uncomstitutional.

Court Says Law Requiring Weekly Payment of Wages Visiates Working men's Right of Free Contract and Tends to Degrade Them.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 10.-The Bupreme Court of this state has wiped one more labor law off the statute books. We have aircady reported the decision against the constitutionality of the law fixing a minimum wage for common laborers employed on public work. A week passes and a similar decision is given against the law requiring employers to pay wages weekly.

The decision is based on the same

good old theory of "freedom of con-tract" and portions of the opinion make good reading for workingmen who have begun to think.

"Liberty and Equality" Saved.

"The statute places the wage-carners of the state under quasi guardianship, the court says. "It classes them wit minors and other persons under legal disability by making their contracts void at the pleasure of a public officer. It tends to degrade them as citizens by impeaching their ability to take care of themselves.

"It is paternalism pure and simple, and in violent conflict with the liberty and equality theory of our institutions. Labor is property: it is exchangeable for food and raiment and some com-forts, and may be bought and sold, and contracts made in relation thereto, the same as concerning any other property.

"The contract prohibited affects employer and employee alike. If the master can employ only upon terms of weekly payment, the workman can

ment on no other terms." A Lesson in Labor Politics.

The organized workingmen of the state, many of whom have the experi-ence of having their wages paid at such long intervals that they are regu-larly compelled to go in debt to the great profit and advantage of the empioyer, and who have spent a great deal of time and energy in lobbying for the enactment of this law, will appre-ciate the irony of the court in stepping in to protect their "liberty and equality" by unliking the law they

have begged for.

If the judges will keep on giving lessons like this we may confidently expect a Socialist vete at the next, lection which will unpleasantly prise those eminent gentlemen and their backers

MUST NOT STRIKE FOR RECOGNITION.

Row York Court Says Workingmon Have as Good a Right to Use Violence as to Strike for Such a Purpose.

The Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court has added another to its long list of decisions against workingmen in their industrial conflict with the capitalist class. The Appellate Division, reversing the decision of a lower court, declares that an injunc-tion must issue at the suit of John Bentty, a master painter, against the officers of the Amalgamated Painters and Decorators, forbidding them to conduct a strike for the recognition of

There is in this case no question of ing workmen to break their contracts with their employer"—that is, calling a strike at the direction of the identical workingmen in question. The court

BOJ'S: "The sole question is whether the de-deadants, because the plaintiff would the pledge of the Municipal Voters' not in a formal way recognize the asso-ciation, or for an alleged affront to its walking delegate, have the right to me-liciously cause parties who have sen-liciously cause parties who have senwalking delegate, have the right to ma-liciously cause parties who have en-tered into contracts with him to decase furnished 'no authority for a resort to fraud, intimidation, force or

This (the breaking of the contracts) was done, and in the future is threatened to be done, not because the plaintiff refused to employ union labor, or to pay union wages, but simply because— according to the uncontradicted testimony of the defendant, Callanan-the plaintiff refused to recognize the repre-sensative of the union or 'the union in

The methods here employed to conpel the plaintiff to accede to the de-mands of the defendants are unjust, unreasonable, and such as the law does not recognize and will not tolerate As well might the defendants resort to physical force to enforce alleged rights or redress real or imaginary wrongs

bring a sult for damages against the union. In view of this threat the case should be considered in connection with those which The Worker has recently reported from Waterbury, Omna, and Rutland, Vt., and with the Tail Vale and Densby cases in Region.

VICTORY IN CHICAGO.

Socialist Party Elects Its First Alderman.

Workingmen of Pullman at Last Represented - Attitude Toward Municipal Votors' League -Our Vote Apparently Increased under Difficult Circumstances.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 0.-The results of the recent election in Chicago were gratifying to Socialists from almost every point of view. The police returns give us between eleven and twelve thousand votes. Last year these same returns gave us nine thousand, and a subsequent official count raised this to thirteen thousand. If the same rate of increase holds this year, the So-clalist vote will be nearly fifteen thousaud. These are all straight Socialist votes and some of the caudidates will run from two to three thousand more. There was an Independent Labor

party in the field, which made a most active campaign but only succeeded in polling ten thousand votes. Both the Republican and Democratic candidates deciared themselves in favor of municipal ownership and the referen-dum, and Harrison, who was elected, made these two questions his main reasons for asking for a re-election. Under these conditions it is absolutely certain that no one save those who stood for a straight Socialist position would vote a Socialist Party ticket, and we are, therefore, justified in saying that our vote this time represents the thoroughly intelligent and class-conscious Socialists in Chicago.

Our First Alderman.

The feature of the election which attracts the widest attention is the elec-tion of Comrade William Johnson for Alderman in the Thirty-third Ward. It comes with peculiar satisfaction and with a sort of dramatic justice that this is the ward containing the town of Pullman, which had come to be looked upon as the very climax of Republican capitalism, and which formed the cen-tral point of the most tremendous struggle between capitalists and organ-

ised laborers ever waged in America.

To some degree Johnson's election was due to other than Socialist votes, aince he revelved the endorsement at the Municipal Voters' League. How-ever, we have the satisfaction of know-ing that he was the only man endorsed by the organization who sign their pledge of is any way obli-

Piedged Univ to Socialism. When their committee asked that he

sign the pledge which they proposed, providing for the support of the referndum and rejection of all franchises not containing a municipal ownership provision, he replied by sending them a copy of the Societist municipal platform, and stating that this represented his position and that he owed no silegiance to anybody save the Socialist Party. The representatives of the organization who came to the headquar ters of the Socialist Party in regard to and that if they recommended him it must be done with the distinct under-standing that he owed them no alleg-iance. Owing to his undoubtedly superior intelligence and integrity as mpared to the otner nominees the League could, nevertheless, not very well withhold its indorsement, since they have always made a boast of be wholly non-partisan, Comrade trasts most strikingly with that of th aldermanic candidates of the Socialist Labor Party, who, in their eagerness

cialist movement in Chicago, although liberately break them by means of threats to cause, or by actually causing; some others in public affairs, and, a strike of all the workmen in the employ of such parties. That they have no such right was clearly and unnuise takably announced on the appeal from the bottom, the order vacating the preliminary impurition, the court then saying that the case furnished no authority for a reshows the truth of what the Socialist Party has said all along, that the vote which the S. L. P. received last year was given to them by mistake. They have just one more chance to appear or the official ballot in Illinois and then we are done with them for keeps.

Independent Labor Party.

The Independent Labor party has pried loose about 10,000 workers from the old-party allegiance and has taught them the lesson of the necessity of in dependent political action by the la borers, and they are now the ripest kind of material for Socialist propo-ganda. As a result, the Socialist Party should show an even more rapid growth during the next few years than in the past. Next spring we will al-most certainly see other Aldermen sent physical rorce of the control of the capitalism will have brought forth the legitimate fruit of that capitalism—

suce in New York doubled again next election, work for the Socialist daily

WISCONSIN'S GAINS.

industrial City of Shoboygan Pason Under Socialist Control-Victories in Racine and Plymouth.

SHEBOYGAN, Win., April 8.-The following is the result of the election Tuesday in Sheboygan, Wis., the So-cialist Party electing its entire ticket: Mayor—Born, 1,723 votes, 101 piu-

Trensurer-Shoen, 1,488 votes, 24

Attorney-Dean, 1,601 votes, 124 plu-

rality.

Assessor—Schmidt, 1,631 votes, 74
plurality.

Justices of the Peace—Second Dis-

trict, Ernest Hinze, 642 votes, 109 plurality; Third District, H. W. Becker, 744 votes, 92 plurality. A year ago we came very near carry ing the city, but elected only one Alderman, our vote being very evenly distributed through the city. We have now elected, besides the city officers named the following ward representatives: Third WardAiderman, Wm. F. Schulz; Fifth Ward—Aiderman, Fred Haack; Sixth Ward-Alderman, W. Brock manu; Seventh Ward-Alderman, Ed. Püster, Fred Kuster; Fifth Ward-Su-pervisor, Chas. Hanck; Sixth Ward-Kupervisor, Julius Witte; Seventh Ward — Supervisor, Louis Meyer; School Commissioners—Ernst Zehms,

IN OHIO CITIES.

Fifth Ward; Henry Meyer, Seventh

Straight and Staiwart Socialist Vcto Grows, Despite Jonesiam and John-

CLEVELAND, O., April 9 .- Unofficial returns give the Socialist Party 1,070 votes in the city election here. Official figures will probably add a hundred or more to this. In the city election a year ago we had 643. R. L. P. falls off from 442 a year ago

Our vote is less than that cast in the state election in November. menns that in November we got a considerable number of men who are not yet class-conscious Socialists, and who cast their votes for Tom L. Johnson, as a "good man," this spring. Never-theless, the increase of the "straight and stalwart" vote is a very satisfactory indication.

Later.-Further advices make it probable that the foregoing report greatly understates the Socialist vote in Cleveland and that we held nearly if not guite the whole of the vote cast for the state ticket, in spite of local in-

DAYTON, O., April' S .- E. J. Miller Socialist candidate for Mayor of this city, received 1,220 votes, our other candidates on the city ticket varying from 1,167 to 1,254. Our ward cand! dates, in general, ran a little ahead of the city ticket, the aggregate vote for Socialist candidates for the Council being 1,370, for the Board of Education

1,472, and for Assessors 1,413.
At the last city election our vote for Mayor was 320 and in the state election last November we cast 974 for the head of the ticket. Thus Dayton con

tinues her good record of steady So-cialist advance. TOLEDO, O., April 9 .- The Socialist vote for Mayor in this city is 549. Our other candidates on the city ticket range from 1,279 to 1,589. Two years ago, in the city election, we had 482 for the head of our ticket and last fall, in the state election, 1.571. Compar-ing 422 with 540 shows the growth of uncompromising Socialism. The other thousand or so are Socialists when there is no Jones in the field, but have not got over the "good man" supersti-tion. We shall keep at it and, with the aid of the object lessons that the capitalists and their politicians give ons that the re shall teach them yet.

MANSFIELD, O., April 11,-The Sc over last fail.

DAYTON, O. April 12.-Following re some incomplete returns from the lections in the smaller cities:

In Ashtabula we held our own with 71 votes, in spite of the opposition of union labor party. Beliaire gives 81, an increase of 10

Hamilton Socialists , entered the unicipal contest for the first time and

Springfield gives 280, a gain of 75. Bucyrus has 78, an increase of 24. Columbus rises from 94 in state eleon to 111 at its first city campaign. Xenia had a fierce fight, but rose

to 141. Findlay makes an increase, giv ing 140 Elyria increases 50 per cent., giv-

Youngstown doubles, polling 150 in its first city contest. Fostoria casts 80, an increase. Massilion increases to 65, in spite

of union labor party. Akron has 275, a gain of 75 over last

IN NEW JERSEY.

The Socialists of Peetsburg, Be county, New Jersey, have elected four of the five members of the local Board of Education. Socialism is growin rapidly in this part of the state

Plattsmouth, Neb., trebies its So-cialist vote as compared with the fall

-Send T5 cents to the Bocialia Literature Company, 184 William street, New York, for a hundred copies of that new pamphet containing "The Socialist View of the Waterbury Strike," "Real Race Suicide," and

FOR THE CAMPAIGN OF 1904.

National Secretary Mailly Issues Call for a Special Organizing Fund.

National Headquarters Has the Duty of Organizing New States and Helping to Strengthen Weak Ones-A Great Opportunity that Must Not Be Missed-Now is the Time to Strike.

Comrades:-A great opportunity con

The rapidly growing sentiment for So-cialism, the working-class tendency to-wards independent political action, the increasing number of industrial conficts and strikes, the futility of Civic Federations and Arbitration Commissions to avert these conflicts and produce harmony between, antagonistic forces represented by the working class and the capitalist class, the promutgation of decay halor parties, the deterior. of decoy labor parties, the deteriora-tion and breakup of the Democratic party, the abject failure of the Repub-lican party to handle the trust question, and the open activity of the capi tailst class in its opposition to Social-ism; all these and hundreds of other evidences, apparent on every side, should teach us that the time has come when Socialists must prepare for the final struggle between Socialism and

apitalism.

For years we have been sowing the seed for the ripening harvest. Social-ist papers and literature, agitators and writers, scholars and thinkers have grown in number until they can be found in every city, town and village n North America. Our press extendin to every state and territory, and turn which way it will, the capitalist class sees the doom of the present system written in an increased Socialist vote All this has come to pass after years of work and trial on the part of men and women now living, and of brave souls who have passed away ere the dreams they dreamed came true. One thing above all others remains for the Socialists to do at this time.

The circulation of the entire Socialist press must continue to increase, our lecturers and speakers must continue to attract larger and larger audiences, and the capitalist class must give more and more attention to Socialism; but we must be organized to take full advantage of the agitation, education and publicity that will surely follow. must co-ordinate our efforts and con-serve our energies so that the forces that make for Socialism shall be crys-talized at the ballot box in an effective demand for the Co-operative Common-wealth. It is imperative that the So-cialist Party be so organized during this year that electoral tickets can be cominated in every state in the Union

for the national election of 1904. To achieve this, the National Head-quarters must have money with which o work. We are developing plans by which every state can be covered with organizers, and every Socialist curoiled as a party member. We must enter the national campaign with an organi-zation that will place the Socialist Party at least second when the votes are counted. This can be accom-plished if the Socialists themselves but choose to-will it so.

We therefore call upon you to con tribute what you can to a Special Organizing Fund, to be used by the National Headquarters for immediate organizations. ganizing purposes. We cannot have a Prompt action is requested, and restrong and effective organization un-

Omaha, April 10, 1903.
To the members of the Socialist not have organizers so long as we are not have organizers so long as we are without the necessary funds to en-sure their taking the field. While the fronts the Socialist of this country. | regular revenue of the national office is growing steadily, yet part of this must go toward relieving the party of its legitimate debts, which have

already been unsettled too long. These

debts must be cleared as soon as pos

sible, and we'have already begun systematic effort to bring this about. The Special Organising Fund will be used to the best advantage of the cutire movement. Many states, al-ready organized, need assistance in order to revive delinquent locals, to enourage other locals, now working, and o organize new ones. If we can get the organized states into a condition where a steady revenue is assured the respective state committees and the National Committee, the states will be strengthened and provision thereby nade for extensive operations in unorganized states. An Organizer must be sent through the Southern states, where interest is growing, and where organizations that will provide tours for speakers must be formed. Interstate tours for reliable organizers and speakers will be arranged. We intend to make the national office the head-quarters for the best party lecturers, thus ensuring economy in every way, guaranteeing a systematic method of conducting our propagands, and at the same time enabling this office to fulfill its real mission as the National Agita-

tion Bureau of the Socialist Party.
All this can be achieved in a comparatively short time, Comrades, if you will help do it. We know that the de hands upon your meagre resources are never cuding, but we wish to impress you with the fact that \$1,000,00 expended for organizing purposes by this office within the next few months will return in increased revenue and mem-bership many times over before the year closes; and we want, and should have, at least that sum by May 1. We do not wish to go to the expense of lasuing subscription lists, but we request that locals get Out such lists in their respective localities. There are many sympathizers who will subscribe to our fund if their attention is called to it.

Socialists of America, you must act now so that the Socialist Party can enter the national campaign next year fully equipped to meet the enemy in the first great national struggle between Socialism and Capitalism.

Fratgraally yours, WILLIAM MAILLY, National Secretary.

J. P. ROE, JOHN M. WORK, ERNEST UNTERMANN, GEORGE H. TURNER, SAMUEL LOVETT.

NOTE.-Contributions will be re ceived direct at this office by the National Secretary or through the various state committees. Acknowledgment will be made in the Socialist press,

IN MISSOURI.

and Liberal Elects Socialist Coun-

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 11.-The Socialist Party has polled 2,451 votes in the city election. This is an increase of about 11 per cent, over our vote in the legislative election in November and trebles the vote in the city election of 1901, when we had 827,

LIBERAL, Mo., April 9,-Our town election of April 7 resulted in the elec-tion of George Mellor as Councilman from the Second Ward. This is the second term for Comrade Mellor. He was elected once before, but was de-feated last spring. His re-election is significant. The secret of the thing is, that when Comrade Mellor was Counall city contracts and compelled the doing of public work by direct employment with an increase of 50 per cent in workmen's wages. The middl class, who are always clamoring for reduced taxes, made a big squeal, and defeated him for re-election, but when the new Council granted a contractor a job at 25 per ceut, more that the same work cost under the direction of Comrade Mellor, these same small fry aquesied out loud and long, and flocked to Comrade Mellor and elected him by a big majority.

JOPLIN Mo April 11 - The Rocielist Party candidate for Mayor has 233 votes, as compared with 97 in last fall's state election.

MINNESOTA ADVANCING.

CROOKSTON, Minn., April 11.-The vote for Mayor stands: Republican, 189; Citizens', 824; Socialist Party, 218. If we keep on growing at this rate we shall carry the city before long. At the last election we had 100

FARIBAULT, Minn., April 11.-The Socialist candidate for Mayor polis 141 votes out of a total of 802. This gives the Socialist Party official standing in the city.

READ THIS AND PASS IT ON.

FORWARD IN MICHIGAN.

St. Louis Comrades Increase Their Vote Battle Creek New Has Four Secialist

Aldermon instead of Two. BATTLE CREEK, Mich., April 11.-The Socialist Party has doubled its representation in the Board of Aldermen, electing Edward Greenfield and Victor C. Bailey from the First and A. Kulp and Charles A. Jackson, who were elected from the same wards two years ago. The Republicans have six Aldermen to our four. Bert Clark and Hiram Hayes are elected as Constables

in these wards. The Democratic party at the last moment withdraw most of its candi-dates in favor of the Republicans, in order to beat us. The total vote was the largest in many years. Our candidate for Mayor received 1,504 as against 2,270 for the Republican. Democracy is dead here and we have now to dispose of the Republican party

COLORADO IN LINE.

Contributes Its Quota to List of Socialist. Victories in Municipal Elections.

TELLURIDE, Colo., April 12.-Tha place is the first in Colorado to elect a colorado to effect. Comrade Fred Pheasey, candidate of the Socialist Party, goes into the Board of Alderen as a result of this week's elec-

There are good reports from other points in the state. At Aspen our can-didate for Mayor polled 346 votes against 533 for the Republican-Demo-cratic "citizens' ticket." At Boulder, we cast over 300 against 1,221 for a

IN IDAHO.

MOSCOW, Idaho, April 7.—At te-day's municipal election the Socialist Party doubled its record of last fail, polling 87 votes for Courade Swan, our candidate for Mayor. This is 12 per cent. of the total. On account of had weather but for money motest bad weather but few women voted otherwise our proportion would prob-ably have been larger. The result is very gratifying to us.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York State as the Secial ecratic Party.) PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association. P. O. BOX 1512.

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Complaints shout the business or editorial management of the paper should be addressed to the Heart of Directors, Socialist Cooperative Tublishing Association, 154 William street, New York.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 2001.



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

above.
The Socialist Party for Social Democratic Party in New Yorky abould not be confused with the so-called Bordillat Labor Party. The latter is a ring-ruled organization which devision all its converges to two purposes: First, to disrupt the Socialist supvenment and stander the Socialist who carry out the battle against capitations: second, to making the socialists who carry out the battle against capitations: second, to making the socialists of the socialists. THE SOCIALIST VOTE

The Socialist Party (the Social Democratic Party of New York; has peased through the second general election. Its growing power is indicated and its speedy victory for shadowed by the great increase of its vote as shown in these Squives:



He who reads rules, it is said. Bu he who reads only the capitalist papers merely thinks that he rules.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The victory achieved by the Socialist Party in Chicago, of which Comrade Simons writes in another column, is an epoch-making one in that this is the first time we have put one of our candidates in office in any of the great cities of the country. Heretofore our victories at the polis, yearly growing more numerous and striking, have yet been confined to the smaller industrial cities and towns, where the forces of capitalism and especially the forces of empitalist corruption are less thoroughly organized and the condition of the workers is one of greater compara

The list of smaller cities where the Socialist Party has won a partial or a controlling voice in local administration has now reached very encouraging proportions. Haverhill and Brockton Chicopee, New Castle, Marion and Linton, Saginaw and Battle Creek Sheboygan, Anaconda and Butte, not to enumerate a dozen less important points-this should be enough to pu new beart into any comrade who has grown weary in the long fight and to

inspire him to redoubled efforts. To crown this by invading that sanctum sanctorum of capitalist boodle politics, the Chicago Board of Alder men, to send a workingman from a enost bitterly oppressed working-class district, pledged distinctively and exclusively to the interests of his class against the interests that have hitherto ruled unquestioned there-our con rades of Chicago may well be proud and we all share in their retolcing.

We know that Socialism cannot b brought in through the action o municipalities. We know that ever where the Socialist Party controls the rhole of a city government, the me It can expect to accomplish in a comparatively slight amelioration of the il results of capitalism, and that they may have to meet the opposition of courts and legislatures even in this Comrade Johnson new eccupies, cas do little more than act as.a. spokes man for the workers, throw their de figure in the faces of the minions of capitalism, and tear away the mask

But just that is well worth the do ing. And we know that the election of | ingratitude of democracies.

Socialist Aldermen this year means the election of Socialist Legislators pext year and then of Socialist Congreesmen to carry the same battle to Washington. We can now feel assured that the day of small things is over, that we shall not again have to retrace our steps and fight our battles over, that, on the contrary, the rete of our progress will be accelerated from year to year and from day to day.

HOW TO PREVENT CLIQUES.

It is not our intention to common upon the particular affairs brought to light in the last meeting of the General Committee of Local New York. Such comment would not now be proper, nor is it necessary. The comrades of this local, in their districts and through their elected and in structed delegates, will be amply able to get the information necessary for forming their decisions and to express and execute their will.

Certain general reflections suggest themselves, however, which it mar not be amiss to submit to the consideration of the comrades. The first is a feeling of congratula-

tion. We believe there are few bodies outside the Socialist movement that would, under the circumstances, have shown such calmness and self-control as did the General Committee. Some bitter and injudicious remarks were made, judeed. That was hardly surprising, for to most of the delegates and spectators the facts revealed and the defiant attitude assumed by the party officers involved when a statement of those facts was forced from them came as a most painful shock. The orderly discussion and the extremely moderate action in which it ended formed an emphatic illustration of the capacity for self-government which our movement cultivates in its members.

More important is it, however, to ask: How could such a state of affairs arise and how are we to guard against its repetition?

It is not enough to say that so-and-so are self-secking or factious persons and that they are the cause of the trouble. We must expect to find always and everywhere some unscrupulous selfseekers and some who by temperament are breeders of discord. We must expect even that the Socialist movement will get rather more than its share of those whose trade or whose anusement is "to fish in troubled waters." And we must expect that such persons, whenever and wherever they begin their evil work in our ranks, will be openly or secretly encouraged and aided and abetted by the recognized enemies of our cause. This is one of the normal difficulties of our movement. It is therefore our duty to guard against such a danger, and if we fail to do so, we are to blame. Moreover, as we shall point out later, the evils of clique politics and faction may grow up even without any deliberate ill intention, at the beginning, on the part of those concerned in it.

Let us not, then, forget that we have a responsibility for what has been done and for what is to be done. In a democratic organization the burden of every error rests upon all and upo each-not only upon each who does wrong, but upon each who failed to prevent the wrong-doing.

It is very easy to decline every omination for a party office and to vote for anyone who is willing to accept; it is even possible to convince yourself that it is modesty and not iniolence that prompts you. It is very easy, having elected party officers, to think that you have delegated all your duties as well as some of your author ity to them, to diamine the subject from your mind, to think that it is unnecessary for you either to support or control them. It is very easy, when some more watchful comrade gets up in your meeting and tells you that things are not all as they should be, to rebuke him as being too suspicious, to tell him you want peace, and to go away whistling and cheerful.

All this is very easy, but it is not

very wise. After you have gone on very comfortably for a while, your peaceful dreams are always rudely disturbed and you find that, because you have neglected to watch and work, you now have to fight. Then you get angry. You want to blame someone. You should blame yourself. If such a go-easy practise on the part of the rank and file is not safe for themselves, neither is it just to the officers. If you shoulder off all your esponsibility upon them, if you fail to advise or instruct them as to your wishes and to inform yourself so that you may instruct them rightly, if you fall to support them locally in the performance of their duties, if you do not promptly and fraternally set them right when they begin to neglect thee duties or to make errors of indement or of will, then you must expect thateven though they be perfectly hones and unless they be also extraordinarily strong and wise-they will follow mail mistakes with greater ones and, at first unconsciously and then deliberately, conceal facts or mourb power in the hope of retrieving their false steps and from a just contemp of your laxity pass to insolent defian of your authority. The road to bell is proverbially easy and, as the French

say, it is only the first step that costs. We read a great deal about the

all humbur. The weakness of demo ractes is not in their ingratitude or clouspess, but in their their sue pronences to go to sleep and trust to luck and "good men." It is the saying of a wise man, mone the less true fo being worn threadbare, that "Eternal vigliance is the price of liberty." The nowers of evil never slumber; sound sleep may indicate a good conscience but a good conscience will not keep

burgiars out of the house. No political machinery that has ever been devised works quite automs tically. Universal suffrage, represent tation, initiative and referendum-all these are good machinery, if well naed. But the most thoroughly democratic constitution in the world, with the most carefully planned system of checks and balances, will not of itself prevent usurpation or maladministration. The one assurance of the right administration of the affairs of any body of men is that the rank and file should be constantly active and alert.

We in Local New York may think ourselves fortunate that the affair which calls forth these remarks was no worse, that the amateurish bungling of those implicated compelled their so speedy exposure. Shrewd men could have done much greater harm. But these are not the last of all possible intriguers. The next set may be shrewder.

To prevent the repetition of such troubles there is but one way: The comrades in their districts must see to it that they elect delegates to the General Committee who will attend regularly and must insist that they report on all that goes on there; the Gen eral Committee must insist on the strictest adherence to the rules, even at the cost of some inconvenience; they must insist that the City Executive reports its proceedings fully and explicitly: they must insist that the rank and file be frequently and definitely informed of the state of the party's finances; they must see that salaried officers are paid regularly as well as that they do the work they are paid for; in choosing officers and committeenien they must more carefully consider the proven fitness of the men. judiciously minging older and newer comrades on important committees, in order that the latter may have a chance to learn by experience how to conduct party business and yet that important matters shall never be wholly in the hands of novices or untried men.

If these things are done, we need have no fear of factions or of cliques or of "powers that be." These things must be done, and it is for each of you, party members of New York-or, changing names, of any other placeto see that they are done, in order that we may have real harmony and active and intelligent propaganda."

The Pennsylvania mine owners are exerocising their right of "maintaining reasonable discipline" with a vengennice. At one colliery near Mahanoy City, the other day, twenty-five union men were discharged at a moment's notice, for "insubordination." That is the way the Baers cultivate barmony between Capital and Labor.

"Violence by Coal Miners" begins to appear again as a common headline in the "Sun." Of course we know how much credence to give to "Sun' news of this sort. The only significance to be attached to the renewal of such reports is that it shows that the strike has not been settled by the arbitrators, that dissatisfaction still exists, and that the compromise may not last out the prescribed term. That was to be expected.

A couple of years ago the capitalist papers were plaintively describing the dustrial ruin brought on Haverbill and Brockton by the rise of Socialism there. The inhabitants of these cities sceps to have enjoyed the alleged disaster, having elected more Socialist officials than ever. Now let us see if Butte and Sheboygan and Battle Creek will be rained.

Senator Hanna says: "Organizad labor should be Americanized." Mark is the man to do it. Grover Cleveland, J. P. Morgan, and many other public spirited and patritoic gentlemen will help him in the task. Socialists say Labor must be internationalized, must get rid of the national prejudices that divide the workers and make them an easy prey to the profit-grinders.

Instice McLaughlin of the Appellate Division of the Sunrame Court of New York treads on dangerous groun when, in deciding that workingmen have no legal right to strike for the recognition of their organization, he says: "As well might they recort to physical force to caforce alleged rights or redress real or imaginary wrongs." If our learned judges tel us we have so good right to use clubs and revolvers as to quit work in unison, who will dare speak again of labo agitators, "inciting to violence"? The learned judge, in condemning the strike, actually commends the so-calle "propaganda of dead"

It is not our business to discuss th rights and wrongs on one side or the other in the fight between the two ear penters' expanientions or in the figh between two unions of shoe werker That is referred to by our Haverhill cor-

respondent last week. We speak of hem in this place only to call atten tion to the sid and comfort which he given to the capitalists, the enemies and exploiters of all carpenters, shoe vorkers, or other workingmen, by the continuance of such internal conflicts. It is enough to read the reports in the capitalist papers in order to see how jeer and exult openly-at the spectacle caeting very honorably and mercifully of unionism, one set seeking to break faight and as we say, giving fair warn-the organization of the other set, only sing? It is good capitalist orthodoxy foolish dupes in case they succeed. It speace. than the majority of them have yet reached—the idea of the Brotherhe of Man realised in the Co-operative Commonwealth, which leaves no room for quarrels over unessential details in

Capitalists love labor organizations that are of no use to the working

the face of the common foe.

"A TOWER OF MENACE."

The New York "Mail and Express" is getting timid and illogical in its defence of capitalism. In the issue of Monday, April 13, we find an editorial entitled "A Tower of Menace," which we quote in full:

"Deserving of rabuke as impolitic, provocative, dangerous and threaten-ing private command of public rights is the action of the Raieigh Coal and Coke Company. The property of this company is near Staniford City, W. Va., where six miners were killed recently in a conflict with deputy sheriffa. The company has now built a tower on a hill overlooking its prop-On the tower are mounted a Gattling gun and a searchlight. These are described as commanding not only the colliery buildings and entrances to the mine, but the adjoining town of

county and then of the state to supto property. But that protection of function of defense, not a privilege to overawe or threaten the neighboring rommunity or to control free passage, upon the public highway. The build-ing of this tower upon a hill savors of feudalism. It doubtiess is not the purpose of the officers of the company to perform the role of medieval barons, ontrolling the peasants of their castle lown and levying tribute upon passing travelers. But they have made a travelers. But they have made a needlessly offensive speciacis of the power temporarily to make as well as lo repel assault.

"One may not agree with the acade mic advice of the Anthracite Commission against the use of the coal and iron police in Pennsylvania. One may question the wisdom of employing a force of private armed detectives when labor and capital clash. But this fortification, bristling by day and flashing by night, should be reduced by its uilders. It is a minatory incitement. It is a challenge. "It is a red flag. What would be thought if the town of Atkinsville were to plant a Gatling gun and a searchlight in its church steeple ?"

There is only one reasonable word in this article. The action of the Raleigh Cont and Coke Company is undoubtedly "Impolitic." Capitalists are always impolitic. Whether they bluster or cajole, whether they frankly threaten and defy the workers or treacherously flatter them and plead for harmony and promise concessions they are always suicidally foolish. They cannot help it. It is their doom. "A ruling class is niways a fool class." Occupying a fundamentally faise position, a morally and logically lade fensible position, they cannot but run counter to reason and to morality. They cannot be consistent in bullying or consistent in fawning. By their concessions they betray the consciousness of their own weakness, thus at once inciting and justifying an attack, upon their privileges. By their arro gant threats they betray the faisity of their friendly professions, and so add new incitement and new justification to the attack.

It is impolitic for these Coal Baron to build this "tower of menace." But saids from its impolicy, why should the "Mail and Express" condomn such ection? The "Mail and Express" says these Coal Barons have a right to own the mines and breakers and coke ovens tnat other men have made and now operate. It says they have a right to may who may and who may not work there, and on what terms they may work, to keep for themselves such part as they choose of what those workers create, and, if the workers are dissatisfied, to forbid them to work a all until they are starved into content ment, even though other people may suffer for lack of coal and coke tha

these workers would giadly supply. The "Mail and Express," moreover has joined with the other capitalis papers in alleging that the workers-in this trade and others, in West Virginia and elecurbers—are laxy, riotous, mur derous ruffians. It has published such statements whenever workingmen were on strike. These statements are lies, just the ploss "Mall and Expres prints them as truth. The "Mail and, Express" further says, in the presen article: "The right of the company to protect its property against assemble is feelingstable, in

Why then, since it habitually i

outs such assault by strikers as not "Mail and Express" think it wrong for those Coal Barons to put a search light and a Gatling gun up there on a tower as a fair warning to all those lazy, riotous, murderous ruffians of workingmen that they must be sub missive or get the life blown out of the bosses laugh in their sleeves-may, sthem? Nay, are not the Coal Barons of workingmen scabbing in the name in putting their Gatling gun in plain to be served in the same way by other sthat Gatling guns are guarantees of

is our part to teach and preach and if a Coal Baron may, by divine or everywhere illustrate the lesson that other right, compel me to choose bethe true duty of the workingman is tween premature death from excessive not to his union alone, nor to his craft work and premature death by hunger, alone, but, to his whole class, and to why may he not shoot me outright? A inspire our fellow tollers, organized or Fortiori, why may he not frankly unorganized and of whatever trade, threaten to shoot me? It is not wise with a larger hope and a higher ideal | indeed. But is it not quite within the sacred rights of property?

Go to, plous gentlemen of the "Mail and Express." Your capitalist masters know their business as well as you do-as well, and no better. You none of you really know your business, nor can do so, for your whole existence is a monumental historic lie, without right to continue nor power of much longer continuance.

The Bastille did not make the French Revolution. Nor could Louis have prevented the Revolution by raxing the Bastille. Build towers of menace or not, Masters of the World, your débacle le coming, just the same

THE IMPELLECTUAL PROLETARIAT.

University statistics recently published, says the "Literary Digest." revive the discussion of the old problem that Bismarck, in his parliamentary nddresses, so frequently mentioned with apprehension, namely, that of a "learned projetariat," a "mob" of technically educated men vastly in excess of the demand. The "Frankfurter Zeitung," stances the best-informed journal in the "land of thinkers and authors" on subjects pertaining to higher edites tional matters, has cometiting to an on this subject substantially as for

Atkinsville and the republic road.

"The right of the company to protect its property against possible assault is indisputable. It is also the duty of the attinues, which latter, by recent action of the authorities, have been placed or an equality with the former, again show how all the professions, with the spie exception of the Protestant minis try, are in danger of being swamped by an overproduction of graduates who want appointments, but who are doomed to disappointment. The total university attendance in the present winter term is 47,788, and the total enrolment at the nine schools of technology is 17,083, making a grand total of 62,831 men and women (the latter number but 1.271) who are preparing chiefly for professional careers. Of the university students probably about 8,000, and of the students of technology about 3,500, are not regularly insgribed members of these lastitu-tions, but all, with scarcely any excep-tions, are aiming to fill positions that technical and professional training. The representatives of the statistical sciences, such as Professor Lexis, have repeatedly drawn attention to the dangers resulting from this con dition of affairs for society and the state, especially because the system of education that prevails at the German higher institutions of learning is of a kind that prepares men excellently for the one particular department which they have selected, and by reason of this specialization makes it exceed-ingly difficult for them to adapt them-selves to other callings if they find their own line overcrowded. Bismarch epeatedly declared that the really bright minds in the dangerous ranks of the Social Democracy are such disap-pointed candidates for the various pro-

inclined to favor the policy prevailing in Russia, of limiting the attendance at these professional schools. THE COTTON MILL

Laughter and youth and wonder, wonder and faucy and joy; l'iny, play, if ever ye may, ere greed or need can cloy. For under the hills the monster's

fessions, and he was at times not dis-

And the day ye fall in the work-world's thrail, that day shall end your peace.

Bobbin and spindle and abuttle; shuttle Whire, whire, hustle and stir, from now to the crack of doom. Yester ye came to the monster, to-day

To-day- for the strife in the warp of life, to-morrow the cross of the

Hammer and wrench and lever, lever and wrench and bar; Grind, grind, ravel and wind, and dream of the fields afar. Toll to the tune of the monaster's song,

to the maddening, conseless hum, Pine for the sheen of the hillaide's green, or the peace of the becken-

Laughter and hope and sorrow, sorror and love and fear; Work, work, shiver and shirk, and life at its best but drear.

And mind as ye sing o'er the warp ye've laid, or joy for the woof Unfinished it's left-the weaving weft ever falls to another's hand. To William in The Liberator.

THE OHLY WAY.

The laboring hosts of the world car only bring about their economic free-dem when they strike with the same solidarity at the ballot box as they do on the industrial battlefield. The balint hox is the only bloodless weapon of abor that can dathrone private owner saip of the means of life, and give to humanity a restored inheritance that rill permanently elevate the resistance of manhood and womanhood.—Miners'

We with to double the circulation of The Worker in the next six months.

STEEL TRUST PROSPERITY.

Capitalistic "Dividing Up" Illustrated by Annual Report

rotal Wages and Salaries Only Sizo, 000,000 While Profits Are Much Understated at \$133,000,000--- Misleading Figures Given to Produce Im pression of Wide Distribution of Ownership.

The report of the United States Steel Corporation for the year coding Dec. 31, 1902, is one of the most in structive statitatical documents that the world has ever seen. lutended ents that only for the satisfaction of capitalists it will well repay the study of thoughtful workingmen. The unusual fulness and definiteness of detail is probably due to the doubt as to the actual standing of the company which has evi-dently been felt in the financial world and which it is the interest of the promuters to overcome. But we may make it serve another purpose, taking the statement of this, the richest cor-poration in the world, as a text to illustrate the economics of capitalism. can, of course, take up and analyse only a few from the mass of facts preented in the report.

Profits Over 5133,000,000.

The gross receipts of the company for the year were \$560,045,002,05. The gross expenses for the year were \$485,757,138.83.

The net "earnings" for the year were \$133,308,763.72.

These are the figures as stated in the report. It may be noted that the expense figures include nearly \$9,000, 000 of "commercial discounts, miscelinneous interest," etc., which are not actually a part of the cost of production, though properly charged penses for the purposes of the report Allowing for this the net "earnings"that is, the profits of stockholders, bondholders, and other capitalists interested would be over \$142,000,000. But we may pass this point. It is also to be noted that the expense figures include the cost (over \$21,000,000) of maintenance and repairs, leaving the plant in as good condition at the end of a year's use as at the beginning; so that the net "carnings" are absolutely net—surplus produced by the workers operating the plant and belonging to the capitalists owning the plant, either to be distributed among them in the form of interest and dividends or used in acquiring still more mines, mills, railways, and other property.

Wages Only \$120,000,000.

The report further informs us that the 168-127 employees of the company received during the year in wages and niaries an aggregate sum of \$120,528,-345-less by \$13,000,000 than the net "carnings" of the capitalists, on the most moderate statement of the

In round numbers, these 168,127 workers created in the course of the year new wealth to the amount of nearly \$254,000,000. They got back, out of this, something over \$120,000, 000 and left over \$133,000,000 in the hands of their masters, as tribute in return for the privilege of working with means of production that they, the workers, and themselves erected and kept in repair.

Capitalists "Dividing Up".

In other words, out of every dollar of new value that the steel worker's lubor created, he got back something less than 48 cents and left something ore than 52 cents in the hands of the owners of the tools with which he worked.

As a matter of fact, this is a con siderable understatement. Not o were the profits actually greater some \$1,000,000, as stated above, than these figures show; there are un-doubtedly many other millions in-cluded under the general head of "manufacturing and producing cost and operating expenses" that should, for the purposes of economic analysis, to show the division of the produce, be treated as profit rather than as ex-penses, could we get the Items; and further, the Item of "aggregate wages and salaries" includes a large amount, no doubt several millions, of ex-orbitant salaries for officers who are also stockholders or bondholders, which are actually not wages at all but profits paid in a disguised form. Could we make these corrections we should probably find that the steel workers have given up to the stee works owners 60 cents or more out of every dollar of value their labor created. But it is well to be moderate and the unquestionable figures are striking enough-out of every dollar, 48 cents to the man who works for it cents to the man who shows him to work for it.

Average Wages.

The average wages of all emplo including President Schwab and at the other high-minried officers, were at the rate of little less than \$717 a year, or \$2.30 a day. We say "at the rate of \$717 a year," because the number of employees given (168,127) is the average number employed during the year, not the number of different men employed. The number of different men was, of course, much greater; few of them, except the calaried officials, had steady employment through the full year. The average actual wages of the individuals employed during whole or a greater or less part of the year were, therefore, considered the figure of \$717 given.

The report closes with a curiously misleading statement of the number of stockholders, intended to counteract the idea that the formation and development of the trust represents con-centration of wealth. We are told that there are 31,790 holders of preferred stock and 28,830 holders of common, or 58,620 stockholders in all. In the first place, the totalling of these two figures is a simple misstatement of fact. Most of the holders of common stock are also belders of preferred, so lists. A more important point, however, is that we are not told how many

have only one or two or five sha or bow many have a thousand or te thousand or more. We happen to know from facts brought out in the hond-conversion suits in New Jers that certain of the stockholders do ho tens of thousands of shares each; and there seemed reason to believe that many other moderately large stock-holders were only "dummies" for the purpose of disguising the real degree of concentration of ownership. Only very superficial readers—but unfortunitely there are many of them —will be deceived by the bold statement

that there are nearly 59,000 stockholders and be willing to accept as true President Schwab's statement that the organization of the trust really effects wider distribution of ownership. It is probably true that there are about 40,000 stockholders, little and hig-mostly little. It is also true that the industrial and financial control of the cornoration is in the hands of the few big ones and that whenever they get ready to shin their little brethren through a little game of mystification on Wall Street, they do it both cheer fully and effectively. In the present age of the world the teles, as the philo-sophers would say, or the forordained end, as the theologians would put it, of the small investor is to be skinned for the Jenefit of the great capitalist and to pass into the ranks of the working class. That is the only way for him to learn and he will not be spared the painful but necessary experience.

TO MUZZLE THE PRESS.

Pennsylvania Legislature Likely to Enact Most Drastic Libel Laws Ever Proposed in America.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 9.-The Grady Libel bill, designed to muzzle the press of Pennsylvania and "wipe the nowspaper from the face of the earth," passed finally in the Senate this morning. Senator Grady called the bill up out of order, but objections were made. A motion to suspend the

was carried by 28 year to 8 mays. character, passed a second hearing in the House. Both measures make it a libel for a newspaper to print even an ordinary "personal" item without first getting the coment of the person concerned.

The real object of the prolation, which seems likely to go through, is not, of course, to prevent the publication of any personal news. Our divinely appointed Coal Barons. Steel Kings, and all our capitalist fords and ladles are not really displeased to see column after column in the daily press, with pictures galore, given to describing their dog fights and cat shows and monkey suppers and horselack banquets, their costly tollettes, their "princely" extravagance or munificence, or even their salacious divorce suits. They are vulgar enough to enjoy being made the subject of such sensational articles even more than their vulgarized vassals coloy rending them.

They do not wish to put a stop to this sort of thing, but only to have the power to control it, to make cer-tain papers more distinctly their per-sonal organs and keep others from printing desired news, and, above all to be able, by the threat of libel suits under the new law, to punish news-papers that dare to print news or ex-press opinions distasteful to the ruling

Capitalism would seem to be running mad in Pennsylvania a little faster than anywhere else. It will not take long to reach the end of the course, at

CLERICALISM IN HUNGARY.

The London "Times" gives interestng details of a debute between Social ists and Cieriesis in the Hungarian parliament. The Socialist deputies having exposed the cruelty of certain convent authorities in expelling an aged nun who had lost a considerable inheritance which had been expected to revert to the convent, the Clerical spokesman, Baron Kans, for lack of a better reply, accused the Socialist Deputy Bayonyl of being a police spy. This was done under cover of parlia-mentary privilege, so that Bakonyl could not proceed against Kaas for Ribel. Bakonyi gave the Baron the lie direct, in the public press as well as in parliament, thus enabling and challenging the Baron to prosecute him for Bbel if he dared. He further insinunted that if the challenge was not horsewhip.

DUTCH GENERAL STRIKE.

It is impossible, from the meager cable disputches that have been sent since the third day of the general strike in Halland, to know exactly how matters stand there. The committee in charge of the strike voted, after the resention of work had continued four days, to declare the strike at an end. Many of the workingmen, however, in their meetings, rejected the proposal of the committee and voted to continue the strike.

Several persons were killed or wounded by the military forces called out to "preserve order." although the dispatches—edited, as they always are, to suit capitalist interests—bear witness that the movement was remarkable for the absence of riot or turbu-

The anti-strike bills, against which chiefly the strike was directed, were passed in the face of the people's pro-test. The bills had slready been modi-fied to some extent, from their original form: but as passed they are still odels of drastic capitalist legislation gainst the labor movement and will leave the Dutch workers apparently no alternative but between absolute submission and revolution-peaceful or violent, as the authorities choose to

It is reported that the German government brought pressure to bear on the government of Holland, both to modify the proposed legislation in some particulars and then to stand arm for the bills as modified.

OME OF THE GOOD TRUSTS. "You are oure that the combination

stioned deserves to be class among the good Truste?" "Not doubt of it," answered Senator So "One of the most liberal I ever worked for."-Washington Star.

Current # # Literature

asked for the publication in more perusnent form of the articles on "The Socialist View of the Waterbury Strike," and "Real Mass Suicide" which appeared in the issue of March 22 and also of Comrade Brown's article, "The Incentive," in the issue of April 5. In response to this demand the publishers of The Worker have incorporated the three articles in a neat little pamphlet, forming a number of the Socialist Library. The first named article, while founded upon a particu lar strike, is written in such a manner, it will be remembered, as to apply to any industrial conflict. "Real Race Suicide" is an effective exposure of the life-destroying character of the capitalist system. Comrade Brown's arwith one of the communest brought up by those who are beginning to take an interest in Socialism. booklet is altogether an excellent bas to use for propaganda. put at 2 cents a copy or 75 cents a hundred. Order of the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

Chas. H. Kerr & Co. of Chicago arnounce the immediate publication of a translation by Austin Lewis of Engel's "Fenerbach: the Roots of the Socialist Philosophy;" a modern allegory by James Aliman, entitled "God's Children," and "Class Struggles in Amerlen," by A. M. Simons, a brief sketch of more conspicuous events of American history.

The International Socialist Revior April contains "The Taff Vale Decision and Incorporation of Trades Unions," by Marxist; "The Economics f Sociation and the Economics of anitalism," by Charles C. Hitchcock "The Great Strike on the Railreads of Holland," by Herman Garter; "Some Reflections on the French Revolution, by Charence Arthur Royce; "The Bel-gian Municipal Committee," by Emile Vinck: "The Social Effects of the Eight-Hour Day," by Dr. A. Hirschfield; three poems by Lorenzo Sosso, Freder-ick from Bamford, and Edwin Arnold Brenholts; an editorial on the award of the Conl Strike Commission, and the neual departme

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS.

In the consus report on population a table is given of the total number of persons, male and female, of ten years of age and over, who are found to be engaged in gainful occupations in cities having 25,000 inhabitants or more. It is interesting to note by this analysis that in nearly all of the centres of population in this country more than half of the people consider it ne daily brend. Of all of the cities classified, Saft Lake City appears to be one where, out of a total population of the age referred to, the smallest number find it necessary to occupy themselves in gainful pursuits-that is, in Salt Lake City the number thus employed is but 45 per cent, of those who might thus occupy themselves. The largest percentage on the other side appears to be found in the city of Scattle, Washington, where 64.6 per cent. of all of the males and females over ten years of age are engaged in some class of work for their existence. The general average for the country, however, eems to be about 55 per cent., this being approximately the average i Boston, New York (and Philadelphia,

In Boston S1.7 per cent, of the male inhabitants over ten years of age are engaged in galuful occupations, and 30.2 per cent, of the females of the same age are so employed. In New York City the percentage of men en-gaged is somewhat larger (83 per cent.) and the proportion of women somewhat anniller, being 27.2 per cent. In Philadelphia the number of males thus engaged is \$3.8 per cent, and of women 27.2 per cent.

The greatest variation in employment takes place among those of the female sex. The largest proportion of women who are working for a living is found in the cities of Fail Hiver, Lowell, and Manchester, New Hampshire where the proportion is over 41 per cent. On the other hand, towns in the iron working and coal mining regions ow a very small percentage. In the far West the number of women employed in earning their livelihood seems to be somewhat smaller than in the Eastern States, but on the whole it may be said that rather more than onuarter of all the females in the class referred to find some employment by which to carn a livelihood .- Public

"BUT BY AR EQUALITY."

"For I mean not tont other men be eased and ye burdened; but by an equality, that now at this time your abundance may be a supply for their want, and that their abundance may be a supply for your want, that there may be an equality."

No hoarder at a hotel ever complains because he cats less than some other boarder while he is charged an average all boarders out approximately an equal amount, or that if they do not it would not pay them to split bairs over the matter thing wrong with the man who trie to uphold the piece system of labor and to abolish the day system on the ground that one man may earn a little less than another. Moreover, so long as there are more men than jobs, there is no danger of any shirking, because in order to secure and hold a position the average man will work harder than he ought to. There is also se wrong with the man who refuses to rote for "an equality" of opportunity for all men; that is, for a system of laws under which no one can compel another to give him a portion of the fruits of his toil .- The Workers' Ga

-When you are going to hold a public meeting, get a supply of the surrous number of The Worker for sale or free distribution. One hundred copies for 75 cente; 200 for \$1,30; 200

PARTY NOTES.

The Indiana estate convention will bleid on Saturday and Sunday, April 25-26, in Indianapolis. State Secretary Oneal writter: "We expect the largest Oneal writes: "We expect the largest state convention ever held and will perfect plans for continuous agitation for the coming summer." Oneal also makes the suggestion, that party mem-bers who are also trade unionists, watch their craft journals for the names of isolated Socialists, and forem to the national office. Many Recialists in inolated pinces may be "discovered" in this way as they usually give expression to their con victions through their trade journals.

In every state where a party emblen aned on the ballot our comrades ald see to it that our emblem as well as our party name appears every piece of printed matter issued by nection with the party workafleta, handbills, cards, tickets, or

L. Goldberg of Bockland; Me., sende In ton yearly subscriptions in a bunch. It is hoped that each of the ten will make himself an agent and send in a few more. Keep it going.

Massachments has now seventy-six local organizations of the Socialist Party in seventy-one cities and towns,

Ohio locats of the Socialist Party took in 229 new members during March, making that the best menth in the party's history in that state. The Ohio comrades are proud of the fact that they fied Illinois for first place in the roll of states paying dues last nth to the national organization. month to the national organization.— The fund for placing an erganizer in the field will probably he put at work early in the summer.—Plans are being perfected for the summer agitation tours. The state is being arranged into circuits over which open-air speakers will be sent at intervals of we weeks. Work will be started not than May 15. Frank P. and Kate ginning May 5 and ending May 19. Comrades should apply for dates to the State Secretary at once.—Father Hag-erty will start his tour in the Central states on May 15 under the direction of W. G. Critchlow of Dayton .-- Comrades of the newly organized local at Newark have divided themselves into committees of two and are taking the evenings to visit all the sympathiser in the city with a view of connecting hem with the organization. The plan is working very successfully and other committee abould profit by it.—Dayton ports the organization of a new branch composed exclusively of wo men. Its success is siready assured and new members are being added a each meeting.—The call has been is-sued for a state convention which will convene at Columbus on May 20 and continue in session till all business is finished. Representation is by locals membership.

The annual state convention of the Bocialist Party of New Hamsphire will be held in Concord, at the local headquarters, on Thursday, April 23, and plans will be made for the uplifting of the party in that state. New local has just been organized at Claremont with 20 members, and another will be formed at Littleton.

Dan A. White, Massachusetts State Becretary and Organiser, will visit Rhode island for the national party next week and will tour New Hamp-shire, Vermont, and Maine during May

John M. Ray will devote three weeks organizing work in Alabama fo the national party, giving special attention to the Birmingham district, where a city campaign is in progress

John C. Chase began his Texas tour at Dennison on April 8 and will continue in that state until May, going from there into Oklahoma Territory.

M. W. Wilkins will begin his Northrn tour in Oregon during the coming

Local Catakill, N. Y., has issued a loadet giving the reason why the Social Democratic Party did not have have a ticket in the village election because the antiquated charter of that village imposes a property qualification for holding office or for voting in the annual appropriation meeting and Lo cal Catskill found that its members, being workingmen, did not meet their capitalist test. Catskill will be heard from in the fall elections.

The Mt. Vernon "Daily Argus" gives a column and a half report of Comrade Lemon's recent address in Mt. Vernon. Such reports in local newspapers are valuable aids to propaganda, and So-cialists everywhere should endeavor to present at all important public meet

New York City.

The Daily Globe Conference of roum, 949 Willoughby avenue. Thus having Fair tickets not yet paid for can settle with Julius Rychower at 143 North Elliott place or on Wednesday evenings at the Labor Lycsum.

Sunday, April 10, will close the passant session of the Garman family evenings at the New York Labor Ly-coum, Last Sunday the hall was ceum. Last Sunday the hall was rowded and the audience showes the kernest enjoyment of Prof. Durmar's storeoptican lecture. Henry Settler's ordinates and Mr. Henry Korn, of the Javing Place Thesier, sho contributed to the evening's entertainment. Next Bunday, is addition to the horizon, a apecial attraction will be the shading in the Section Landau.

reis Hillard Will militer next meeting of the Socialist Proper grands Clun, at 315 Washington street, Tuncking, Sunday evening, Agelf 19, on "Proper and Improper Lashdibae of Sprinters."

The hast meeting of the Hunng Fin | aptring moults from your work near-ple's Speint Democratic Club of Brook- | days.

hm was very well attended. Among other tickets received were fifty for the May Day factival to be held for the benefit of the Daily Globe Fund. It was resolved that each member take two tickets and sall as many more as possible. The committee in charge of arranguments for the picnic to be held next mouth in Liberty Park reported good progress. Tickets have been sent out. Max Weigl, who has charge of the distribution of tickets, may be seen at the meetings of the Club, which are beld every Thursday in the Labor Lycsum, 949 Willoughby

avenue, between 8 and 10:20 p. m The 9th A. D. of Brooklyn meets at Comrade J. Waish's home, 18 Cole street, on the second and fourth Thurs-day evenings in each mouth.

P. J. Cooney will speak on "The Working Class" at the West Side So-cialist Club, Clark's Hall, northwest corner of Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, second floor, on Friday evening, April 17. The following Frievening April 17. The following Fri-day, April 24, Feter E. Burrowes will speak on "The Gospel of Resistance and Organization." As these are the last two lectures to be given this sen-son, every member should make a special effort to be present.

All members of the Seventh, Ninth, are urged to attend the business meeting to be held at the home of Comrade Solomon, 292 Seventh avenue, second floor, on Saturday evening, April 18, as the referendum on national readquar ters will be voted upon.

Copies of two new pamphlets issued by this office have been sent to each of the assembly district organizations of New York City. Comrade Pick of the Socialist Literature Company will be present at the next meeting of the Gen-eral Committee in the Labor Lyceum to supply districts, which may instruct

KINGS COUNTY COMMITTEE. At the meeting of the Kings County Committee, held on March 28, the at

endance of delegates was very sun doubtless due to the fact that the Dally Globe Fair was in progress, 'A commanication was received from Thompson & Dundy stuting that they never discriminated against union men and had no objections to their men foising a union if they so desired. The letter was referred to the union making the complaint. It was decided to leave the matter of the City Executive Com-mittee in absyance until further com-munication from the State Committee. Comrade Cavanaugh reported that the State Committee is hampered in the work of forming new locals throughout the state on account of lack of funds, and that the committee promises to render a full statement of Brooklyn's indebtedness as soon as possible in order to have the matter straightened up and to give Kings County an opportunity to wipe it out. The May Day Festival Committee reported good progreas with the work and was empowered to employ such professional talent as may be necessary. An effort will be made hereafter to have all party members who are not naturalized become citizens and a bureau will be estab-lished to render them all necessary aslished to render them all neces-sary assistance. It was decided in future all reports of the meetings of the County Committee appearing in the press must be made through the secretary. It was stated by one of the delegates that the Sick and Death Benefit Societies have agreed to give one-third of the net proceeds of their picuic to the party. If this is found to be correct the County Committee will co-operate with them and will abstall from hobling a piculo

At the meeting of the Kings County Committee held on April 11, nine new members were admitted. A letter was rend from the Federation of Labor, referring to the Lunn Park affair, in which the secretary was thanked for his efforts in this direction and informed that further service was not expected for the present. Attention was called to the fact that there were several thousand leaflets at he party's disposal at Miller's Hall, 187 Montro avenue. Communications were re-ceived from the Twelfth Assembly District nominating Comrade Koenig, and from the Mineteenth and Twenty-first nominating Comrade Gerber, to fill the vacancy on the State Committee. The committee on the May Day affair reported that arrangements were almost completed. The number of musicinus to be engaged was left to the discretion of the committee. It was resolved to purchase 1,000 copies of The Worker copies to be distributed the following evening at the sutertainment. A delegate reported that the Sick and Death Benefit Society decided to hold a pienic on July 26 at Liberty Park, One-third of the profits are to go to the party fund. The Organiser reported that the Daily Globe Conference meets now on the last Thursday of every mentia. Re-ported that Comrade Pottlerg has been secured as therman speaker for May Day. The Organizer urged the dele gates to have nomination sins invested gauss to have nomination slips lurritd along. Comrade Cavanaugh reported a baiance of \$31.71. Resolved, that complete list of densitions for last emposign be printed in party segam, and the Auditing Committee pledged to complete the necessary week thereto within a week. The Barrel hill of \$15.55, also Organizar's bill of \$15.05, were ordered paid. The Socialist Library Com-pany's bill of \$1.05 was reference to the Financial Secretary for investigation.
Comradi: Furman was instructed to
process the naturalization question owers for the benefit of our unnatura ned quarentes. Comrade Puzzona de-

meeting. Resolved to begin out-door agintion he May, starting with four meetings per week. The frequency was authorized to appear committee of three, inclusive of himself, for this

DENERAL COMMITTEE

The General Committee of Local New York held an unusually well at-tended and unusually lengthy session in the Labor Lyceum last Saturday evening, beginning soon after eight o'clock and not adjourning till after two in the morning. Comrades Wolf and Reichenthal presided.

Reporters of The Worker and the asked the same privilege as reporter for the "New York Socialist and Trade Union Review." Objection was made, but on motion of Courtamy Lemon the request was granted. It was resolved to suspend the rule closing the meeting

On report of the Credential Commit-tee R. Rock was seated as delegate from the 28th A. D. and John Spargo and F. Schuitz from the 30th A. D. On motion of H. L. Slobodin the order of business was amended by in-serting report of Finance Committee, report on the party booth at the Globe Fair, and consideration of the reintions of the officers of Local New York to the "New York Socialist" immediately after reading of the report of the City Executive Committee

After the approval of the minutes communications were received and acted on as follows: Prom S. Panser, resigning from inembership in the party, accepted; from Organizer James N. Wood, resigning his office, action deferred till after conclusion of special orders; from Yorkville Agitation Committee, charging H. C. Bowerman with falling to render accounts as financial accretary for the concert of May 4, 1962, referred to Grievance Committee from Wm. Mountain, member of Local iSings County, charging Wood, Bower-man, and E. W. Searing with con-spiracy to defraud him, ordered to lie on the tuble.

Seven applicants were admitted to

membership in the party.

Recording Secretary Martin read
the report of the C. E. C. to the effect that, at its meeting of March 18 this body accepted the offer of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association that the Local have a booth at the Daily Globe Fair (in lieu of the request that 5 per cent of the net proceeds of the Fair go to the Local, to grant which, in the view of the Board of Management, would have been a brench of faith with patrons of the Fair), and that the Organizer was instructed to take charge of such booth; and that, at the meeting of April 8 reports showed receipts at the booth to be \$438, with \$80 expenses; also that the C. E. C. asked for representation on the Board of Management of the W. C. P. A.

W. J. F. Hannemann for the Finance Committee reported progress on preparations for the pieule to be held jointly with the S. C. P. A. The mittee also recommended that the placing plan be continued, amounts being made optional. Action was deferred to unfinished business.

Organizer Wood reported receipts at the party booth, \$430; expenses, by items, not totalled, but aggregating \$81.40. Slobodin asked what was done with the money, to whom it was turned over. Wood replied it had not been turned over to anyone. Slobedin asked: "Who has it?" Wood replied: "I have-what is left of it." Slobodin asked: "What has become of the rest of R?" Wood replied: "That's none of your business." The chair insisting on an answer, Wood stated that he on an answer, Wood stated that he had not turned over any of the mone to the Treasurer, but had expended the money under directions from the C. E. C. More definite information being insisted on through the chair, Thos. Lewis, speaking as chairman of the C. E. C., supplemented the report of that noily as made by the Secretary, stating that \$25 of the money had been paid to State Secretary Slobedin on account to State Secretary Slobodia on account of debts and that the C. E. C. had voted to pay the remainder to Organizer Wood on account of wages. Lemon asking to be informed exactly how much was so paid to Wood and whether the Treasurer had a receipt for it, Treasurer Hannomann stated that he had not yet been able to settle the matter with the Organiser; and stated further that it was customary

for the Organizer to receive and pay out money directly, merely reporting accounts and exchanging receipts with the Trensurer. Secretary Butscher of the W. C. P. A. asked for the floor to demand that the Organizer now repay a loan of \$75 A. asked for the flow to demand that the oc-alled party press of this city, and agree most heartly with the publicly expressed objects of the promoteculing to agreement, half the purposed objects of the promoteculing to agreement, half the purposed objects of the promotecular from a certain prise at the party replied that it was his intention to pay the inter amount as seen as accounts could be settled; be also stated that the C. E. C. had authorized the pay-ment to him of the bulance from the proceeds of the booth because they

knew he was coing to resign Stobodin then introduced the over tion of the relation of the party offi-cers to the "New York Socialist and Trade Union Review." He spoke at length, pointing out that Organizer Wood and E. W. Searing and John Wilkins of the C. E. C. were, with Bowerman and others, the publishers of that paper—the first being now the president ami the second the counsel of the joint-stock corporation owning the paper; that Wood was virtually the editor: that, although active in it from the buginning, he had for some time conscaled his relations to it as part proprietor and writer or celltor. Ifu eredited llowerman with baving acted honorably in that he had not concerted his position in connection with this paper and had resigned from the State Cummittee on assuming it. the anted that Geo. II. Strobell of New Jersey bad supplied a considerable sum of money for the paper. He pointed out that this rapes had aut been deruted to local propagation. But

exercised this right, but had sat slien! during debates; that he had done it only under cover of anonymity; and that, while holding a saturded office reculting that he give his whole time to carrying out the decisions of the Le-cal, he had neglected his duties in or-der to stir up opposition to such decisions and prejudice against certain comrades who supported them. As one example of this neglect of duty be cited the Organizer's failure to file the

while so doing. But he peinted out that Comrade Wood had never openly

Social Democratic nomination for the special election in the Sixteenth Senatorial District. He declared that if ever a clique existed in the party in New York, Wood, Searing, Wilkins, and some others not holding official position constituted such a clique; and that if the comrades desired to have the will of the majority carried out in good faith it would be necessary to put an end to this condition of affairs.

mittee of five he elected to investigate the assertions contained in the latest issue of the 'New York Socialist,' and the relations of the party offers to that paper andreport to the General Committee.' Slobodin moved to amend by adding: "lint, pending such report. James N. Wood, E. W. Searing, and John Wilkins be suspended from of-

A long and heated discussion followed. Wood declared that he had never

roucested his connection with the "New York Socialist," though he had contents, though not editor, but would how assume personal responsibility for everything that had appeared in it. Ife avowed his activity in starting the paper, declaring that it was started for purposes of local propaganda, but that be became convinced that The Worker suppressed the opinions of those wife bysset its policy and that the members of Local New York were led by the nose by Mor-ris Hillquit and that he thought it was necessary to do something to counteract such leadership. He gave notice that he would not give any information to the investigating com-mittee, if such committee were elected. as the internal troubles of the New York Socialist Publishing Comman were now before the courts and would be settled there. Searing asked to be excepted from

the motion of suspension, on the ground that, as a lawyer, he had a right to act as counsel for the corpora-tion in question. He threatened that if Local New York continued to act on its present line it might find itself outside the Socialist Party of America. Many other comrades took part in the discussion, Bowerman closing the

t vote was then taken, as follows On the suspension of James N. Wood as Organizer, pending investigation for, 25; against, 13; on the suspension of E. W. Searing as mounter of the C. E. C.—for, 16; against, 13; on the auspension of John Wilkins as member of the C. E. C .-- for, 20; against, 17 the motion to elect an investigating committee was carried unanimously. L. R. Boudin, M. M. Bartholomew, John Spargo, Wm. Edile, said H. Brumberg were elected. Treasu Haunenium was instructed to take charge of the Organizer's office pending the investigation. Adjournment followed.

LETTER FROM COMPADE WILKINS. The following letter should be noted

Comittee at its last acasion: "James N. Wood, Enq., President New York Socialist Publishing Com

pany: "Sir:-I hereby tender my resigna tion as Secretary of the New York Se-cialist Imblishing Company, which I hope will be accepted at once. My reasons for resigning at this time are that I do not feel equal to the physical and nervous strain required to properly discharge the duties of the office, and that when I connected myself with the company, I was not informed of the peculiar conditions (financial and otherwise) under which the company was ormalised. While I am still of the opinion which I have publicly expressed concerning the management of under which the paper was first pubwork for Socialism in this city,

"Yours truit. "New York, April 13, 1903.

BUTIES THE LOCAL NEW YORK. Tronsurer Hannemann will be in the

10 o'clock, until further notice, to at-

tend to party business. STATE COMMITTEE. At the meeting of the State Comof New York on April 14, Comrado: E.

Cavanaugh and Chris. Bub; absent: Junies N. Wood, Leonard D. Abbott. Herman Reich, and Godfrey Leimer. The books of Financial Secretary Wood befor in a state of confusion motion of Comrade Furman it was de-cided to engage an expert accountant.

Courtenay Lemon, I. Phillips, C. W.

to audit the books. Reports in answer to questions from the State Committee were received. from Locals Utles, Queens, Rome, Rochester, Highland Falls, New Rochelle, Hornellaville, Peckskill, Cata-kill, Corning. Money for dues stamps been elevated to local propaganda, but that from the start, and more sombly in its fatter numbers 2 and tried to fam the fines of discord and, by mislesting reports of debates in the General Committee, By industrian and brails 35; Hordester, 230; Theodorff, manifestal fines of debates in the General Committee, By industrian and proceeds in this and other matters, and capacitally by fakes statements in the party and to frustrate the expressed will of frustrate the expressed will be frustrated the right of frustrate the expressed will be frustrated the right of frustrate the expressed will be frustrated the right of frustrate the expressed will be frustrated the right of frustrate the expressed will be frustrated to the frustrate the expressed will be frustrated the right of frustrate the expressed will be frustrated to frustrate the expressed will be frustrated to the frustr

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IN PERNSYLVANIAL

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 14.— Communications to the State Committee from the coal regions sho A Organizer Colling Is working strenuously for the cause. He has been speaking in Kessmehoming, Summit Hill, Coul Dale and Haute. At the latter place, the mining boas tried to prevent miners from attending the meeting by ordering them to work overtime. Nevertheless, the meeting was well at tended and successful. Let the boss fry again. Svery potty trick like that Labor Lycoum every evening from 7 to 1 on his part will help the cause along. Comrade Slayton of New Castle will speak on April 22 at Conneilsville.

Comrades through the state are capturing not only offices but papers Comrade C. F. Quinn of Wilker-Barre ins just been elected editor of a labor paper there. Watch it give capitalism biack eye. In Austin the comrader have leased g paper, the Austin "Ro-publican," with the privilege of apply-ing the amount paid to its purchase. This ly bad news for Mark Hanna am the N. E. L. Oliver W. Grimm will be

the editor. .
The delinte at Darby was a walkover for Socialism, although our oponent was a speaker of fine ability. There will be another debate at Dar-by next Sunday, April 19, this time be-

tween J. C. Frost and some apologist for capitalism, if one can be found to face the music.

At the Philadelphia Socialist headquarters, 1305 Arch street, next Sunday

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of production and distribution must be

owned and controlled by the community-state or nation. This is the Co-operative Commonwealth, and it will

end your strikes and boycotts and

the Democratic and Republican parties will do nothing for them, as these parties, together with their 'reform'

appendages, are but wings of the same

bird-the great vulture, the capitalist

cinss. It is identity of interest that binds men together, heart and soul; and

when the workers become conscious of

"I see your smile of contempt, Mr

Tracy. But have you read the vote cast

for the Co-operative Commonwealth in this country at the last election? Do

you not bear the tread of the class-cor

scions workers' battalions all over the land under the banner of the Socialist

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ing on an active campaign for the city and town election, to be beld on

William E. White, a machinist who

has been active in the Socialist move

ment here for many years, heads the ticket as candidate for Mayor. Our other candidates on the city ticket are

For Comptroller, Anton Frank; for Treasurer, Frederick Gaussel; for City

Adolph Laine, Frederick Vogenity, and Joseph Girometta. We have also a full list of candidates for Aldermen from

wards and for Town Clerk, Selectmen,

The city platform, which has stready been published in The Worker, lays down this rule for the guidance of

"Resolved, That representatives of the Socialist Party, when in office, shall

always and everywhere, until the

present system of wage slavery is abolished, make the answer to this question their guiding rule of conduct: 'Will

this legislation advance the interests

of the working class and aid the work-ers in their struggle against capitalism? If it does, the Socialist Party is for it,"

It is believed that the educative in-

fluence of the great atrikes which are or recently have been in progress in sev-

eral Connecticut cities, the flagrant cor-ruption of the old parties in New Ha-ven, and the conduct of the present leg-islature, which divides its time between

passing capitalist "grab" bills of the most outrageous sort and devising un-precedentedly drastic laws against the trades unions, will, together with the

educational work done by Socialist

speakers and literature, result in a good increase of the Socialist Party

A local paper prints Julius Paccht's letter of acceptance, which illustrates the methods of the Socialist Party-whose "leaders" are actually only the phonon and perposally a party of the

chosen and responsible agents of the democratically organised rank and file.

Comrade Pacchi mys:

"There are few bonest citisens but believe that the administration of af-

fairs by old party politicians in the interest of the capitalist class is detri-mental to the welfare of the working

Constables, and Grand Jurors.

candidates if elected to office:

unite!

Officials.

April 21.

this they will rule the world.

OPEN LETTER.

(Continued from page 1.)

ing treasure in the capitalist millwhen these people claim a small part of what has been taken from them, the ery is raised by our exploiters that the unjust. The workers are denounced as a lot of conspirators who swish to destroy the 'prosperity' of the country. Are they not compelled to or-

"But as soon as they do so, the police is called upon to intimidate them. The bourts issue injunctions of the most Aveannical nature. The militia is puin mution to terrorize the vexed citi-mens. All the forces of government are mobilized. Aye, even the legislatures are requested to pasa special laws against union men-such as your 'In-carceration Bill,' for instance. We hear-the howls of the subsidized press minit: 'OHDER! ORDER! AT ALI, HAZARDS!" And these demon-strations of might are only inaugurated when the interests of some great priv lieged corporation demand it. The free flamerican severeign voting kings must been the peremptory order of mercen-ary judges or militis officers to keep off own public highways or be shot

What is "The Public"?

The rights of the public must respected,' you muy say, And there you would be right. But what consiltutes the public? Is it any particular class of the population? Are not the workers included? Sir, the public the people of this country-is divided into two classes, the working class and the capitalist class. The working class atitutes the overwhelming majorny this public. Further, the working sciously, always sympathises with any oup of its members that may be en group of its members that may be engaged in a strike against any member or number of members of the capitalist class. This fact has been clearly proven in all the great strikes. But did you ever see the militia or even a single policeman went to protect this smaller grainst a law breaking much like. 'nublic' against a law-breakingcupital ist corporation? Did you ever heur of blanket injunctions is used against the manufacturers when they conspire and lock out their employers, so as to break a strike in another shop, as was done recently in Lowell, Mars? You hugh at that idea, of course, for the mack of government works on the side

"The workingmen of this country are beginning to realize that the government to-day is but the council of the capitulist class, and your 'Insurceration Bill.' If it becomes a law, will pertainly help to make this fact plainer to the prage-workers.

Our Class Sovernment.

Before me lies the Lagislative Bullette of Hartford, April 7, 1903, and I find therein ONE SOLITARY BILL proposed for the benefit of the workers. and that is taid over for a hearing. I find numberiess bills to induce savings banks to invest in railroad stocks, to grant franchises for railroads, and for the incorporation of the bill to make the water contract of the city of New Haven obligatory; I find many other bills that hive nothing in common with Lakov's interests. All is common with Lakov's interests. All is of Vital Statistics, Timothy Ives; for Vital Statistics, Timothy Iv the incorporation of banks; I find a not this enough to convince one that government serves only the capital-ists? I could bring yea a book full of similar proof from other states.

"And this one bill for the benefit of Will it be passed? Ten chances it will not. And if a part is alto one, it will not. And if a part is allowed to pass, will not the representatire who introduced it be compelled to yote for corporation franchises as a compensation? And where are all the friends of Labor prior to their election? One solitary bill they have brought forth, and the working class who elected them constitute the tremendous ma-iority of the people.

"In your letter you express sympathy with the annall business men who, as you say, are raised by the strike. This is a favorite argument used by the great capitalist when his own employees demand ligher wages or better treatment. These great capi-talists who ruin the little fellows by competition or by selling them swind stock, as was recently revealed in New Jersey, by all means fair ac.font, un-scrupulous and inexcusable; these shed crocodile tears in sympathy with the little business man; when they themselves have labor troubles, in the hope of getting the little fellows to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for them or of hiding behind them to direct a stab

Wer is Hell. House work

"You quote General Eberman's say-ing, 'WAR IS HELL.' This is very true, and this general industrial war-fare is hell of the bittest kind."

"Production with the madesa tools crushes out of existence all production on a small scale. The inexorable laws of competition allow only the largest and best plants to survive in the stressat plants to survive in the struc gle for the market. Small pusiness is bankrupted by mholestle, as 'Bradatreet's Journal' has abown during the last crists, and the small business man is compelled to Join the grant of the last tributes the compelled to Join the grant of the last tributes.

TO SOCIALISTS IN CONNECTICUT.

By J. W. Brown.

men ait at sumptuous banquet tables and plan and scheme for the further exploitation and plunder of the people.

They have used us as unchines, en

lives and muscular power, until no

they can displace us with the yet

cheaper material of wood and iron. Rather than to decrease by a few dol-lars their enormous dividends they pre-

cipitate cruel, hunger-breeding strikes, and we are forced at the point of the bayonet to accept their dictates or go to the poor house or to the jail.

Yet Labor, our labor, has produced all

their wealth. It is our labor that pro-vides them with meat, while we gnaw the bone. It is our labor that

builds their painces, while we live in hovels. It is our labor that weaves the silks and fine linen they wear, while

we go in shoddy. It is our labor that

in poverty.

ites their millions, while we die

Close up the ranks, comrades, let this

be our railying cry. Our enemy is upon us, and they have bemmed us in. There are but two exits. One is to slip

out through the back door of, suicide.

The other is to go forward and meet the social revolution. Let us each put his shoulder to the

wheel. We must perfect our branches and locals, and these in turn must rally to the support of our State Committee.

We must have a man or men in the

of the down-trodden and to defend the

principles of our party.

Up from your knees comrades,
"God helps those who help themselves."
To be anslaved is horrible, but to re-

main silent and indifferent, to allow

yourselves to become part of the damnable injustice that is crushing

men, women, and children to earth, is

ing on April 1 has a right to vote and

should exercise it.

The vote closes on May 1. It is the duty of the officers of each local, on receiving blanks for the referendum, to

see that the matter is submitted at the next regular meeting or at a special

meeting called for the purpose if neces-

sary, that members are notified and have a chance to give their votes, and that the result is properly recorded, at-

tested and promptly returned, according to instructions accompanying the blanks. It will not d6 to report that

"the local votes unanimously so-and-

so." The number of votes for and against each proposition must be clear-

Those who wish to locate the head-

quarters at Chicago, with lilinois, Wis-consin, Indinus, Iown, and Kentucky at the basis of the Quorum will vote

'Yes" on Referendum No. 1 and on the first clause of No. 2, and "No" on the other three clauses of No. 2. This is the proposition which The Worker

Those who wish to locate the head-quarters in Omaha, with South Da-

kota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kamsas, and

Missouri as the basis of the Quorum will vote "Yes" on the first and third clauses of Referendum No. 2 and "No"

To Local and State Secretaries of the

Socialist Party. 4.4 Comrades: — Apparent misunder-standing in different quarters as to the

provisions under which the referendum on the location of national headquar-

on the location or national aroundaters shall be conducted make it imperative that your attention be again called to the following instructions:

INSTRUCTIONS TO SECRETARIES.

local secretaries shall not count votes

cast after that date.

Local secretaries in organized states
must file the vote of their locals,

signed by the chairman and secretary

with the state secretaries in the respective states before May 5, 1903

secretaries of branches where central

committees exist should make returns

tee. Local secretaries in unorganized states must file the vote of their locals,

signed by the chairman and secretary.

with the National Secretary before

of locals in the respective states be-

NEW JERSEY

At the last meeting of the State Com-nittee of the Socialist Party of New

Jersey good reports were received from

all locals. Vote on time and place of

state convention as follows: Paterson, 803; Newark, 61; Camden, 38; Hoboken

28; Trenton, 13; Jersey City, 1; May 30,

871; Labor Day, 85; July 4, 84. Vote on constitutional amendment, 245 for and 28 against. The vote of Branch 2, Ho-

boken, was rejected on account of ab-sence of branch seal, and the vote of Bergen County rejected because the number of votes was not given.

Arrangements for state agitation are to be made with National Secretary, also for Italian Comrade Enrico Ferri, Hudson, Essex, Passalc, and Union counties having experssed a design for his services.

sire for his services.

Comrade Strobell, offering his ser-

vices gratuitously, was elected Deputy Organizer in the part of the state to which he will remove. The Constitution Committee present-

ed its revised draft of constitution, a

work requiring a great deal of care and forethought. After several changes suggested by the delegates it was de-cided to send each local a copy for con-sideration before its adoption at the state convention.

WILLAM MAILLY.

National Secretary.

Fraternally yours

fore May 15, 1903.

to the secretary of the central co

The vote closes on May 1, 1903, and

has advocated throughout.

ly stated.

on the others.

field at all times to champion the cause

pleying our service at the lowest cost consistent with the preservation of our

Dear' Comrades:-I take this means . of addressing a few words to you in bebalf of the Socialist Party in this state. It is not enough that we are Socialists It is not enough that we are members of the Socialist Party and vote the Sothe spreading of those principles so dear to us, so full of potency to the

so fraught with change as is the pres ent. So far-reaching has been the dethe whole human race had lost its reckoning in the turmoli called civili-sation. The chasm between capitalist and toller grows deep as bell and as wide as bate, and kings and republibrink and look down at its borrors. And while dark clouds gather about us

Over the door of every State House almost every house of God, and cer-tainly every house of Labor may be affixed the sign: "Hell on the instalment pian." Government, Gospel, and Greed combine to rule. Federal judges prosti-tute justice; creeds prostitute God; the capitalist wage system prostitutes man, the toller-

se sons shall be rich men's slaves "His daughters their slaves by night."

We have nothing to expect from our capitalist masters nor from their tools the politicians. Even now, at this hour, hunger and privation stalks abroad in the land, while from factory and field, from the bosom of the deep and the depths of the mine comes the cry of the workers for justice, these

which owns the means by which so-ciety must live, and the working class, which must use these means (machin-Every party member in good standsry of production) or starve. Between ible conflict for the control of the production which the working class alone

"The Socialist Party holds that this conflict can pover cease; that there can be no 'community of interest' be-tween capital and labor; that not until the working class owns and controls the machinery of production can there be peace in the industrial world and in society at large. The capitalist class must be overthrown before this can be

"This party further holds that as the interests of the working class are directly oposed to those of the capitalist class, no political measure advo cated by the capitalist parties can ever be of benefit to the working class.

"The workingmen of this city are continually being fooled by such cries as 'No politics in unions; vote for the best man? 'Vote to reduce taxes!' and the like. From your experience in the past, it is needless to say that the tri-umph of any or these issues has never benefited the working class one lots. I am proud to my that the party upor whose platform I stand is devoted solely to the interests of the working class, and if elected to office I will do my utmost to carry out the provision of that platform. I pledge that if elect ed my every act will be dictated by th inferests of the working class, and that class alone. In accordance with the usage of the Socialist Party I have filed my resignation, so that in case if elected to office I fail to carry out the provis-ions of the party platform I can be at nce recalled from office."

Each of the candidates, in accepting his nomination, filed with the proper party officers a signed resignation, with blank date, to be used at the will of the party in case the candidate, after election, should prove untrue to the cause It is safe to may that the suggestion of such a plan to a Republican of Democratic politician would cause a cold shiver to run down his spine, but Socialist candidates have no reason to be rejuctant about putting such power of recall in the hands of those who om-nate them.

THE REFERENCUM

The question of location of head-quarters and composition of the Quo-rum of the National Committee is now before the party for general vote. In order to assist in ensuring a full and intelligent vote. The Worker reprints the questions with a few remarks, and will continue to do so until the vote is Referendum No. 1 (moved by Locals

Toledo, Akron, Findlay, Fremont, Massilion, Springfield, and Branch 1 of Cleveland, O.; Lynn, Lawrence, Natick, Maiden, Chelsea, Salem, Worcester, Haverhill, and Everett, Mass.; Portiand, Me.; Rochester and New York, N. Y.; Bevier and Poplar Bluff, Mo.; Indianapolis, Marion, and Terre Hauts. Ind.; Minneapolis, Minn., and Ariington and North Yakima, Wash.) pro-

"First-That the headquarters of the party be removed to Chicago.
"Second—That the Local Quorun until the next national convention be

composed of the members of the Na-tional Committee from the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa, and "Third-That all acts of the National

Committee at its last annual session in conflict with the above provisions be Referendum No. 2 (moved by Locals

Omalia, South Omaha, Grand Island, and Plattsmouth, Neb.; Kansas City and Pleasant Hill. Ma: Franklin Heights, Kan.; and Sioux City, Ia.) em bodies the following questions:
"First-Shall the action of the Na Bonal Committee in removing the Lo-

cal Quorum be at proved?

"Sreand—Shall the old Local Quo rum be re-instated if vote stands

"Tidrd—Shall the action of the Na-itonal Committee in removing the Na-tional Headquariers to Omaha, Neb., be approved?

"Fourth—Shall the National Uead-quarters be returned to St. Louis if

PEARL RIVER, N. Y., April '9. bere is a strike on at the Dexter Folder Works in this place and ma-chinists are requested to keep away from Pauri River until it is settled.

CARPENTERS' STRIKE.

Brotherhood's Side of the Story in Ro gard to the Present Conflict with Allied Contractors and Amalgameted Society.

Between five and six thousand Brotherhood carpenters of Manhattan are now out on strike and it is not unlikely that the strike may extend to the other boroughs and involve double this number of men.

As the capitalist press has published

only one side of the story it is but fair that the Brotherhood's side should be presented here.

The strike arose out of the refusal

of Brotherhood men on the Stokes building to handle what they called unfair "trim"—that is, shop products made outside the city. The reason given for their rule that such products are not to be used in city buildings is that wages in New York are—and, or account of the higher cost of living must be-higher than in smaller cities If outside carpenters in the city con-sent to put in doors, sash, and other trim made outside at lower wages they thereby help to reduce the chance of employment and cut down wage

for the shop men in the city.

The Amalgamated Society, however, refuses to recognize this rule and they filled the places of the Brotherhood men who struck on the Stokes build-ing. This led to the general conflict

which is now on. The Amalgamated Society claims an ordinary membership of 680, but it has a peculiar system of "trade-section members" which, the Brotherhood claims, is used to take in men indiscriminately in a case like the present to fill the places of strikers belonging to the rival union. It is at any rate admitted that the membership of the Amaignmated at the beginning of the present strike was nowhere near equal to the number of Brotherhood men going out, and yet the officers of the Amaigamated have offered to supply the builders and contractors with

enough men to break the strike. There has long been friction between the two organizations, as is inevitable where two organizations exist in the same trude. Both are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and until recently both were locally affiliated with the Building Trades Council; the Brotherhood is not now repre sented in the latter body. Since the last convention of the Federation there was a renewed effort to units the two unions. For the present, at least, this effort has come to a stand

The Brotherhood urged complete uni fication, offering to accept all Amalgamated men without distinction while the latter society insisted on retaining their autonomy, consenting only to a sort of alliance or federa

The daily press of New York has shown a sudden interest in and love for the Amalgamated Society since the latter has volunteered to help the bosses break the striks. This is easily were the Amaigamated by any chance to become the stronger body and able as the Brotherhood now is, to enforce a higher scale, the capitalists' affect tions would at once be transferred to the Brotherhood.

MACHINISTS, AWAKEI

Workers of the Motal Trades liave Great Struggle Before Them-Systematic Attack on Union.

The metal trades will probably be the storm center for some time to come in the industrial conflict between La-bor and Capital. In the issue of April 5 The Worker gave some account of the workings of the employers' organi zation, the National Metal Trades' Asnation, the National Metal Trades' Association. In the same connection we need only present—for comment is hardly necessary—the following dispatch, which we missed at the time because it was censored out of most of the Eastern papers: "Buffale, N. Y., March 30.-Undner

the auspices of the National Metal Trades' Association, representative manufacturers of this country to the number of 200 will assemble in this city to-morrow for the purpose of tak-ing steps toward the unification of em-ployers into a federation similar in every respect, even to the establishto a trades union. The movement, which has been under consideration State secretaries shall compile and file with the National Secretary a com-plete tabulated statement of the vote among manufacturers for a number of years and which has been partially adopted in Chicago, Milwaukes, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, and other cities, will take on a national form at the convention in this city. The plan to organise employers into state and then national bodies has received the indorsement of manufacturing interests

generally throughout the country."

The "Social Democratic Herald" of Milwaukee, in commenting on this dis

'patch, says:
"Comrade F. W. Wilson of Milwaukee, who is the district business agent of the Milwaukee machinists lodge, has shown us a letter written by an Oshkosh manufacturer to a Milawakee machinist, in which he takes three typewritten pages to say that his men are on strike, that he has a steady Job open, but that application must be made at once as they have 'a great many applications,' etc. If that were true such a long letter would not be written to a single applicant. As an written to eater his employ the Oshkosh employer also says: We can give you a certificate of recommendation issued by the National Metal 'Trades' Association, which we know will be very valuable to you in securing work in the future. You may no Trades' Association, so we will there-fore state that it is a very strong or-ganisation, and a great many of the largest metal manufacturers in the country are members of the associa tion and le this way this associa and a good certificate from that asso-ciation in your hands will be worth considerable to you." How is that for

living by permission!
"Labor has a mighty struggle before
it. Let it be prepared!"

Competition is a splendit thing-for

MOVEMENT IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Capitalist's Vainly Appealing to Religious Prejudice.

Did Party Members of Legislature again Join in Defeating Carey's Bill to Prevent Employers Using Misleading Advertisements to Get Strike-Breakers. -Growing Party Activity.

BOSTON, Mass., April 12,--As each day goes by, it becomes more evident that the capitalist class intend to make their efforts to discredit the Socialist movement as varied as has been their pretense of love for the working class. One manifestation of this fact is the attitude of the capitalist press in this immédiate vicinity. There is evidently a conspiracy of silence on their part when anything happens that might prove advantageous to our movement; but immediately any opportunity is offered for them to discredit us, they seize upon it. Their reporters attend the meetings which we hold and take notes of what our speakers say and then carry it to the editorial rooms, and if, in the course of the speech or lecture, one word has been said that they can use by leaving out the words said in connection with it and so enword in "scare-beads" in the hope that it will prejudice people against our

is that Socialism and atheism are identical, and they are playing upon the religious prejudices of the people and will continue to do this as long as they feel that it is for their advantage. They have followed Father McGrady from meeting to meeting, and in one place where he used the word 'damned" in speaking of the capitalist system, they give prominent space on the front page of the Boston "Hersid" to announce that he "used the word 'damned' with a big D." Comrade McCartney delivered an address at Paine Memorial Hall, his subject being "Why Women Should He Socialists." It was a most able address. In discussing the motives which lead to many modern marriages, such as mar-rying for money, for getting a home, and the like, he said that such mar-riage under the capitalist system is sauctified prostitution. Not one who was present misunderstood him or failed to agree with him; yet the Boston "Globe" says that MacCartney says, "Under the capitalistic system marriage is sanctified prostitution." It was only the omission of a few words that sufficed to give an entirely different meaning. To use Comrade Mac-Cariney's own statement: "Truth, when fearlessly expressed in an age

when fearleasly expressed in an age drenched in commercialism and mam-monism, is sensational enough without making a man say what he did not say." We have a peper published in Boston called the "Republic," a sec-arian paper of the Catholic denomina-tion published by John Fitzgerald, a Democrat. This paper gives a garbled account of the same lecture of Comaccount of the same lecture of Com-rade MacCariney's and editorially says that at last the Socialists have says that at last the Socialists have thrown off the mask and come out in bold denunciation of the marriage ties. and that we do this now because of our great strength in Massachusetts, but hid it before because of our weak-We are prepared for such screeches emanating from such a source as the "Republic." In fact, it would be surprising were we to be accorded fair treatment by a man of this type, who has come up through the school of machine politics that will never besitate to adopt any means, no matter how dishonorable, to gain the elightest advantage. This seems to be gives us about as much alarm as a fly in the summer time-a little annoyin

but that is all. Areusing Religious Projudice The press have striven to make much out of one of MacCartney's bills,

which he has introduced annually

since he came to the House, to permit Sunday fishing in the salt waters of the state. The cry of those who opposed the measure was that "Thou shalt keep holy the Sabbath day. This is a law very much desired by the workingmen who desire recreation on Sunday, their only respite from toll. The debate grew very warm and a felother, charged Comrade Carey with being an atheist. Carey in reply read this title clear, and said that when some men rose and spoke against a measure of this kind he knew they were speak ing from toeir hearts, but when a man of the samp of Quan opposed this measure, it was damaable hypocrisy. He said: "What a horror that a man after having toiled laboriously in the mills should desire to go upon the waters in order to fish on Sunday. Mr. commercialism that destroyed the Sab-bath. He would not stop the roar and hustie of the elevated trains on Sun day as they thunder by the church make one believe that the very covers of hell were being raised. He would sanctify the rubber sandwich in 'Raines-law hotels' in Boston, but would deny men the opportunity of going out into God's sunshine. hurled back at him the charge that he Carey, was an athelst. He had never said that he was nor had he said any-thing that could be construed as connecting Socialism with atheism workers will not be deluded by religious prejudice," he continued, "but are beginning to understand that Secialism is entirely an economic move ment and has nothing to do with a man's religious belief. All that it will ever have to do with anyone's reli-gious belief is to give him the wider liberty to worship his God wherever he finds him."

Our speakers must meet this charge, must explain to the voters the truth, but from our standpoint, we will welcome all these attacks. The greatest injury that the explaintist press can do to us is to may nothing about the covement. We care little what they may, take up his deties about the first of

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

of Social Democratic Party. The party emblem in New Xork is the Arm and Turch.]

The Socialist Party of America in antional conventions assembled, reaffirms its atherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the selected state of the Party of the Party of the Collection, and declares its aim to be the selected state of the Party of Socialism, and declares its aim to be the selected state of Socialism, and declares its aim to be the selected state of Socialism, and so the Party of Party of Party of the Party of Party o

and the class of wage workers. And the active ferev is bringing about this new and higher order of soviety is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparate of actual condicts, are alike interested in the understanding of the superior of which production. The Democratic, Republican, the beargreal public ownership parties, and all other partles which do not stand for the emplete overthrow of the capitalist system of preduction, are allike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting them and opposed to all partles formed by the propertied classes.

serves into a spatitical parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Rocialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

As such means we reconsidered the such means we advocate the such me

ment of the service and mentaling the raises to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the lucreuse of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the vorter in the product of labor.

2. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, inch of employment, scheens and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to reversing class.

4. The insurporation of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and multipast labor that the security of the control of the same of the control of a control of the same of the control of a control of the control o

E. Equal civil and political rights for men and women and referendeds, proposi-tion as the control of the right of recall of representatives by their constituents. But in advocating three measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Common-wealth, we warm the working class against

SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONISM The following resolution was adopted, long with the foregoing platform, by the lational Convention at Indianapolis, July,

National Convention at maximumpous, were 1901.

The trade union movement and independent political action are the chief emancipating factors of the wage-working class. The trade-union movement is the natural result of capitalist production, and represents the economic side of the working-class movement. We consider it the duty of Nordaints to loin the unions of their respective trades and assist is building up and unifying the trades and labor branilatations. We recognize that trade unions are by historical becoming organized on neutral grounds, at

The National Committee of the Socialist Party in annual session assembled, hereby reaffirms the attitude of the party toward the trade-union movement as expressed in the resulution on the subject adopted by the indianapolis convention of 1901.

ANTI-PUSION RESOLUTIONS.

ANTI-FURION RESOLUTIONS.
Whereas, The history of the labor movement of the world has conclusively denonstanted that a Socialier Party in the only political organization able to adequately and consistently conduct the political entrugules of the working class, and Whereas. All "malical and reform" parties, including the so-called "Union Labor Parties," have, after a brief extinence, uniformly encumbed to the influence of the old political parties and have proved the notwenters, and "maliante and of the labor notwents," and "Whereas, Any alliance, direct or indirect, with such parties is dangerous to the political integrity and the very axistence of the Socialist Party and the Socialist movement, and

Parliags farty and two votates more according to the present wings of development of the Socialist movement of the constry there is neither nevesely nor excuse for such sitiance, therefore be it Mesolved. That no state or local organization, or member of the party shall, under any circumstances, these combines or compromise with any political party or organization, or refrain from making nominations in order to farther the interests of candidates of such parties or organization.

SLAYTON'S TOUR,

John W. Slayton, Socialist Council-man of New Castle, Pa., and well

known as an active member of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, is booked

to speak at the following places during

the remainder of this month: Thurs

day, April 16, McMechen, W. Va.; Monday, April 20, East Liverpool, O., for the Central Trades Council; April 21, Waynesburg, Pa., for the Carpan-

ters' Union: April 22, Carnegie, Pa., for the Carpenters' Union; April 23, Reynoldsville, Pa., for the Trades Council; April 24, Ridgeway, Pa., for

the Central Trades Council; April 25,

Lorain, O., for the Carpenters' Union;

April 28, Newport News, Va., for the Socialist Party. Comrade Siayton will spend May

D. A. W.

as long as they say something, even | May, when the writer will be given an rtunity to organize in this and ad-

though that something be always the nature of an attack.

Carey's Strike Advertisement Bill.

There were only a few labor meas

ures before the House last week. One of them was a bill compelling employ-ers advertising for help in case of strike or a locaout to state in the ad vertisement that such strike or lock-out existed. A year ago Carey made a strong plea for the adoption of this law and pointed out where many men had been forced to scab upon their fellow men, having been brought un-der false pretenses from a distance and found themselves stranded when they arized with no way of living bu by taking the places of their brothers who were on strike. The old-party legislators who loved the trade unions legislators who loved the trade union so much at this time killed the bill.

Another measure which had for its purpose the preventing of blacklisting by corporations was killed by these labor-loving members.

They may seek to discountenance Socialism on the one hand, but in th face of their efforts to serve capital-ism and their denial of the little things asked by labor organizations their ef-forts will prove unavailing. Every day that passes makes Socialism stronge and helps to convince the working class of the folly of supporting the old political parties. Party Activity.

The approach of the weather is stir ring the comrades throughout the state to activity. Already calls are coming in for outdoor speakers. It is our purpose to use our speakers co-tinuously all over the state from now until Election Day. A large mass meeting is being held to-day on the Common in Lowell, where the textile workers are on strike. Comrades Mc-Grady, MacCartney, and Carcy are speaking. This will undoubtedly aid

We have established a new local at We have established a new local at Greenfield. A new club has been started at Montello, a part of Brockton, so that now each section of Brockton is thoroughly organized. The Republican city committee of Brockton has organized a special committee to combat Socialism. I saw the notice of this organization and wondered what influence it would have upon our morement, and am pleased to learn that no ment, and am pleased to learn that no better thing could have been done for our cause than to have the Repub-licans organize for that express purpose. Already a new activity is slewn upon the part of the comrades at Brockton. They have answered the Republican organization by saying that they will sweep the city clean in the next election. We have made dries for Comrade

McGrady for April 28 at Fitchburg

and June speaking for unions and So-cinlist locals in Ohio, Wisconsin, and Missouri. WATCHES, DIAMONDS. 'FACTORY TO POCKET. -00 G G "SYABLISHED SINCE 1870"
For the made we have made and mid juvely the reskil trade, "on credit." Secondly we not a staightful factory prime and mid to happen giving factory primes and mid to he public direct from the factory made, which name two profits averaging in the desired by reading. By dealing them now to make the profits of the middle of the control of the W. F. DOLL MF'G. CO.



175 Broadway, N. Y. Wir Land.

The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

Agents conding in subscriptions without remittances must state distinctly how long they are to run, Agents are personally charged and held responsible for

enpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

Only duly elected and approved agents schnowledged.

VOL. XIII.-NO. 4.

NEW YORK, APRIL 26, 1903.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

WHAT "FREEDOM OF CONTRACT" MEANS DISCIPLINE IN

Demands Made-by International Harvester Company upon its Employees.

Claims for Damages Arising from Killing of Workmen for Profit to be Paid out of Employees' Wages and Company Released from All Lightlity-Coal Barona go It One Better.

"PERSONAL SERVICE CONTRACT. "This Agreement Witnesseth, that agrees to serve the Interna-tional Harvester Company (a corpora-tion) at Irondale, Ill., as an employee

o long as shall be mutually agreeable

vester Company is insured by The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited, against bodily injuries sustained by the workmen of said International Harvester Company at its Irondale Works, during, their employment, effected solely and exclusively by external, violent and accidental means, by virtue whereof, it is provided in the policy covering such insurance, subject, however, to the condi-tions and limitations therein expressed, that such workmen shall receive indemnity as follows:

No Worker's Life Worth

More than \$1,500. 'A. If the death of any such em-ployee shall result within ninety days from such injuries, independently of all other causes, the corporation will pay to the assured a sum equal to twenty-six weeks wages, computed a the rate per week received by such injured employee at date of accident, but such sum shall not exceed one thousand five hundred dollars.

"B. If such injuries, independently of all other causes, shall immediately, continuously and wholly disable and prevent any such employee from enraging in any other work or occupation for wages, the corporation will pay to the assured an amount equal to onethe assured an amount equal to one-half his average weekly wages for the period of such disability, not exceeding twenty-six weeks in respect of any one

If any such employee shall within ninety days as the result of such injuries, independently of all other-enumes, lose by netual separation at or above the wrists or ankles both hands or both feet, or one hand and one foot, or shall irrecoverably lose the ire sight of both eyes, the corpora-n will pay the amount specified in use 'A' above for the death, such payment to be in lieu of the benefit as

given by clause 'B.'
"D. If any such "D. If any such employee shall, within ninety days as the result of such injuries, independently of all other causes, lose by actual separation t or above the wrist or abkle, one and or one foot, the corporation will pay one-third the amount specified in clause 'A' above for death, such pay-

ment to be in lieu of the benefit as given by clause B. "E. If any such employee shall, within ninety days, as the result of such injuries independently of all other causes, irrecoverably lose the outre causes, irrecoverably lose the entire sight of one eye, the corporation will pay in astisfaction of all claims for tuch injury, a sum equal to one-eighth the amount specified in clause 'A' above for death, such payment to be in lieu of the benefit as given by clause

Now, therefore, it is understood and agreed that immediate notice to International Harvester Company at its office in Irondale of any injury with full particulars must be given, and proof of death or loss of limb or of ight or duration of disability must be furnished it within sixty days from date of death, loss of limb or sight or of the termination of disability; also that the injured employee will be furnished, without expense, through the physician and singed of the company as follows: with such medical and surgical attend once as may be considered by him to the treatment of any in-Juries covered hereby, and any medic adviser so appointed shall-be allow to examine the person or bedy of said employee, if and when required.

This insurance shall not cover infuries of which there is no visible ark on hody, the body itself in case of death not to be deemed such mark; nor disappearances; sor suicide, sane or insane; nor accident, nor injuries, por disability, nor death, nor loss of limb or sight, resulting wholly or part-ly, directly or indirectly, from voluntary overexertion or manocessary of gligent exposure to apparent danger pin, from disease in any form, either as a cause or effect, while instance or afficied with any bodily infirmity or deformity, from medical or surgical treatment, except amputations necessigas, vapor or poison, or contact with ous substances, from sun-stroke, g, dueling, fighting, war or riot; fatal or otherwise.

The Money Comes Out

'And in consideration of this agreement and of the benefits to be derived hereunder said employee hereby sub-acribes to 'the' insurance plan, above specified and as provided in said policy evidencing same and authorizes said International Harvester Company to deduct 2 per cent. of all the wages of

The following is an exact copy of a ployee is made unconditionally, and contract demanded by the international Harvester Company of its employee agrees that immediately upon the termination of his amployment with said company, whether it results through mutual agreement or otherwise, any and all rights bereunder, he may have, if any, against said International Harvester Company shall thereupon absolutely cease and deter-

> "The said employee also agrees that in consideration of this agreement, the acceptance of benefits hereunder for injury or death shall operate as a release and satisfaction of all cialms for ages against said Internatio Harvester Company arising from such injury or death, which could be made by such employee or his legal repre-sentatives, and that he or his legal representatives will, if, and when required, execute such further instrument as may be necessary formally to evidence such acquittance.

> "Witness the hands of the parties at Irondale, Chicago, Illinois, this 1st day of April 1993."

"Free Contract" siways

Means Economic Co-ercion. With such a contract in its possess sion a capitalist corporation can risk the lives of its employees with complete impunity. No need to go to the expense of buying safety appliances guarding dangerous machinery when a workman's death costs nothing. And the judicial tools of the capitalist class can be relied upon to de-cide that this is a "free contract" and that there can be no interference with the workingman's individual liberty to make a voluntary contract depriving him of all his meagre legal rights. In practical operation the principle of "freedom of contract" always means economic coercion. The workingman is forced by the threat of starvation and the pressure of competition for jobs to take what terms the capitalist offers. He is free to accept the terms of the capitalist or starve. And so R will be so long as the means of pro-duction are owned by a profit-drawing class and the work done by a properti-The only thing that can invalidate such contracts so long as the capitalist system lasts is a Socialist court. Before a Socialist judge such a contract would be so much

One of the company's former employees writes to the "Chicago Socialist" as follows regarding the reception

"This contract was handed to the employees of the Deering works on April 3, to be signed by Saturday night, April 4. Those who did not sign it were discharged.

"About 250 machinist blacksmiths and carpenters were let out on April 6. Greame Stewart, the Republican candidate for Mayor, went out to the works and induced the company to scratch out the last paragraph in the contract. Nobody knows what inducement was offered them.

"The men refused the contract altogether and went out on strike for a 12 per cent raise and a nine-hour day. They are still out and there are no signs of a settlement. The men don't seem to like the 9s-cent dollar under the gold standard administration."

How the Coal Barons Do It. The "Scranton Times" reports a similar contract demanded by one the local coal companies which pares are required to sign when boys make application to pick slate at fifty cents

"This is to certify, that I, the under signed, am the legal guardian of signed, am the legal guardian of _____, and that he is over ____ years of age, and under the act of Assembly ap-proved the thirteenth day of June, A. D. 1885, and the supplements there-to, is not lawfully prohibited from being employed in and around the mines.

"In consideration of his employment," I. ——, as his legal guardian, do here-by release and forever discharge any mines, from any and all liability for. or on account of damages of any nature whatsoever, that may arise by reason of him, or them employing the said —— in and around his or their coal mines, under the act of Assembly and its supplements as aforesaid."

As the "Scranton Times" says, "Such a contract is a money maker for the company. It enables them to keep cheap help in responsible posi-tions for no matter what happens or what the cause of the happening may be, they have removed all liability from their shoulders and cannot be sued for damages under any pretext whatever. True, they might be sued on a criminal charge if the circumstances warranted such action, but that would do no good to the injured or to the parents of the dead, if a fatality should occur. It takes money to bring a criminal suit, while a good lawyer will take an accident claim on shares if a retainer is paid. • • • They took good care to hold over their latest bit of injustice till after the commission had delivered its award. Could such a document as the above been pre-sented to Judge Gray while the comdeduct 2 per cent. of all the wages of said employee at the regular pay-days thereof, which amounts as deducted. It is about as cold blooded a proposition made in respect therete, to secure said benefits; and it is expressly understood that such authorisation by said employee the said should frame, and so croel in its conception that one wooders who could have had the heart, or rather the lack of heart, to devise it.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Old Party Press Tries to Make Capital of It.

inciplist Party in Boston Finds II **Hocossery to Suspend Martha Moore** Avery -- Capitalist Front Laughing Too Soon over "Disintegration" of the Party.

BOSTON, Mass., April 19.-An incident has taken place in our party af-fairs in this city during the past week which, had it occurred in either of the old parties, would have received passing notice from the daily press, but othing more. In our case the press has seized upon it with avidity and paraded it before the public as a "sensa-tion." hoping to injure the cause of So-cialism.

The incident referred to was the trial. conviction and suspension for a period of two years of a member of the party for conduct unworthy of a comrade and injurious to the movement.

For some time the members have viewed with deep concern the actions of Martin Moore Avery, and it was felt the time had arrived when it should put the soal of its disapproval upon those within the ranks who have made common cause with our enemade. made common cause with our enem ies, and that under cover of member whip in the party. So in a regular and constitutional manner charges were preferred against Mrs. Avery, and a trial was had, based upon an article written by her and published in the "Irish World." She was unanimously found guilty by the committee, and all but one of the committee concurred in a recommendation for expulsion. There was a question in the minds of delegates to the City Central Committee. however, as to the wisdom of expelling the comrade, and a motion to suspend for a period of two years was carried. This action has been autunitted to the branches for their approval or disapproval.

lu her article in the "Irish World" Mrs. Avery charged that the Socialist Party was dominated by atheists and free lovers, and called upon the young men of the Catholic faith to rescue the movement from such control. This was clearly a false statement about th party and a bid for capitalist favor. The statement that the party is controlled by advocates of atheism and free love is quite in keeping with the methods by which the most shameless of the capitalist papers have been seeking to discredit the movement.

We expect, and, in fact, court antagonian from the defenders of the present system, for we neither want their smiles nor fear their frowns. But we cannot be expected to view with com placency the attacks of those who pre-tend to believe in Socialism, and especially of one who has been looked upon In some quarters as a leader. It is often difficult to determine the motives which actuate people in the things that they do, especially if these people are strangers to us. But when we know the person from of old it is easy to look below the surface, and the motive is clearly apparent. So it is in the case of Mrs. Avery. Ever since her entrance into the Socialist Party she has striven to do things according to her own liking, and when she found herself in a minority and could not rule, then she

Now, in consequence of the party moving in this matter, the hastile press see again the end of Socialism. With them, however, "the wish is father to the thought." That we should maintain discipline in our movement seems to the old-party backs strange, because they cannot understand our philosouhy They are used to trim their sails to suit any wind that blows, and that we should insist upon honor and integrity on the part of our members is beyond their ken. The comrades can be sure that the action of the central body was not hasty, but one that had been de-liberated upon and one also that seems to meet with general approval on the

In the state convention, last September, Mrs. Avery introduced a resolution condemning atheism and free love. As was then reported in The Worker, the convention, after full discussion, rejected the proposition, taking the ground that it is not proper for a po-litical party either to endorse or to condemn any phase of religious belief or dissent and that such a declaration as was proposed had no place in a po-litical convention. Certainly this was a common-sense view to take of the natter. What would have be thought, for instance, if a correspond-ing resolution had been introduced at the Republican national convention when Robert G. Ingersoll put James G. Bisine in nomination? Or if a sim-ilar proposition had been made against Ambassador White on account of his book on the conflict of religion and in either of these cases, promptly tried to twist the rejection of the resolution and free love-with how little success was shown at the polls in November

Time passed and the Boston city convention was held. Mrs. Avery was candidate for pomination for tion with a comrade made the threat that she would yet win. And then follight than that of keen personal disappointment and a desire to ruin where she could not rule.

On the following day after the action of the Central Committee, Mrs.

the right of appeal, she did not know whether she would avail herself of the right; she now saw in the trade union the power that would emancipate the workers and she would work in that movement. Perhaps the trade union

"Traveller," saying that, while she haid

may have something to say about them who shall be selected as their chiese exponents. Mrs. Avery's relation to the trade union was made very crew while a member of the Socialist Labor Party in the strike at Mariboro in 1865 and she has much to explain in regard to her condemnation of the trade union and her indiscriminate branding of the

labor leaders as fakirs.

It is to be regretted that action to maintain discipline has been made pe cessary. But despite the unpleasant-ness of such affairs, the party will not fall to meet them fearlessly when they urise. The capitalist press may parade them as it will. All the enemies of our movement may fintter themselves that these things mark the "disintegration of the Socialist Party." Yet we know that these happenings are inevitable incidents to the building up of our movement, and that they will no more hold back the progress of Socialism than putting out one's right hand would dam the force of the mighty Niagara. No one will realize that bet-ter than Mrs. Avery herself, and so we

leave this incident.

There was little doing in the Legislature the past week. The resolutions on municipal fuel yards and government ownership of the mmes have been put off until Wednesday, April 22. The only measure of much interest to read-ers of The Worker was an attempt to reconsider the Anti-Binckilsting Bill, which had been defeated. A Democrat had introduced this bill, yet it was Carey who had to make the fight for reconsideration. The Democratic and Republican "friends of Labor" were silent, and not even the thirty members necessary for a roll-cail could be secured in a House composed of two

hundred and forty members, seventy at whom are Democrats. On Wednesday of this week Representative MacCartney meets City Check Fly in a debate on Socialism, at the Holbrook town hall. A crowded house is assured.

CONVENTION OF GLASS WORKERS.

The first national convention of the Amaiganated Glass Workers' International Association of America opered on Monday, March 30, at Cincinnati Thirty delegates were present, representing locals in New York, Toronto Philadelphia, Louisville, Gleveland, Cincinnati, Akron, Anderson, Indhaapolis, Chicago, Detroit, Grand Raphis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Seattle, Portland, and Los Angeles.

After the revision of the constitu tion there was a lively and instructive debate, lasting four hours, on a So-cialist resolution. The resolution was finally tabled. A resolution was unani-monally adopted forbidding the unions to take in as members militiamen, par

lic or private detectives, or any offi-cers in the pay of the government. Attention was called to the fight go ing on in the convention city. Cincin natl. One shop had been on strike since early in December. The work-men in the other three shops gave financial aid to their striking brothers When the owners of these three shops discovered this fact they shut down, throwing about two hundred men on the street, in order to cut off support from the strikers. In addition to this they got an injunction against the offcers and members of Locals No. 5 and No. 9 forbidding them to do practically anything except breathe. that they would teach us to love tham.

CLASS WORKER'S STRIKE.

Bevelers, rougers and silvereis hould keep away from the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company, at Hudson and Vandam streets, New York. Upon his return from the recent con-vention of the gians workers in retary of the Advisory Board, was discharged by this concern on orders from above not to employ "that Bocislist agitator." Comrade Theimer was on the committee at the conference with the Manufacturers' Asociation; at that tered into, in the course of which Comrade Themer put Socialist eco-nomics in plain language, and as a re-sult be is practically blacklisted. An rbitration committee was sent to the omnany by the union but with no results whatever, and a strike has there-fore been declared in this establishment for the reinstatement of Comrade Theimer. About one hundred and fifty

PATHER WAGGADY IN BUTTALO.

Father McGrady will speak in Buf falo, N. Y., on Sunday afternoon, April 26, 2:30 p. m., in Turn Hall, 383 Eilicott street, and offers an open chal-lenge to debate upon that occasion with any representative of the Catholic Federation of Buffalo on the relation of Socialism and religion. Admission 15 cents. The challenge to debate has been sent by registered letter to the president of the Catholic Federation.

Leave all prejudices and personal animosities outside the door of the union hall. He man enough to know enemy or against your friend when your caim judgment tells you that the welfare of the union will be served by your so doing.—The Carpenter. The advice is equally good if substitute "party" for "union."

AUX UNION MADE GRODS.

NEW HAVEN ELECTION. A BUILDERS'

Bood Increase in Straight Socialist Vote at the City Elections.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 21.— The city election is over and we know the result of the vigorous campaign we have made. Our vote is as follows,

Bixth Seventh Eighth
Ninth
Teuth
Eleventh Twelfth
Thirteenth
Fourteenth Fifteenth

spring we had 310 for our city ticket and last fall 824 for our state ticket. Our straight vote, as measured by the city elections, is thus more than doubled in the year.

EVER FORWARD IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Mass., April 17.-Once the record of Socialist progress main ained-not an important election, but enough to add a little to our confidence of specily victory and to the alarm in

the capitalist camp.

The death of a member of the Board of Selectmen of Hraintree, a conserva-tive old town near this city, necessi-tated a special election. Out of a total vote of 451, the Socialist candidate. Comrade Gerry, received 212. The change of thirteen votes would have elected him. At the state election in Sovember our candidate for Governo had but 193 votes out of a total of 861.

STEADY GAINS IN NEW JERSEY.

KEARNRY, N. J., April 18,-In the ocal election held in this township or Fuenday the Socialist Party polled 84 otes as compared with 40 a year ago. Ve elected two of our candidates— Otto Miller and Andrew Derngard--as Constables in the Third Word, Gradually, but surely and stendily, Socialistidess are gaining ground, and the comrades feel that the results so far schieved are enough to inspire them for another year's work.

MORE MONTANA NEWS.

HELENA, Mont., April 14.-In adlition to the news from Anaconda and Butte, which was laive already rechived, it is to be stated that the So-chilst Party elected three out of the five Aldermen chosen in Red Lodge, and that good gains were made in Mis soula, Flathead, Fergus, Cascade, Yellowstohe, and Gallatin.

IOWA ELECTIONS.

The Socialist Party has elected an ther Councilman, this time in Boone The Socialist vote for the whole city was 416 as against 702 for publicans and 319 for the De

In Mystle, Ia., the Socialist Party was beaten by a majority of only 31 votes by the combined "Citizens"

IN ILLINOIS.

The town election in Rockford, Iii., gave the Socialist Party ticket 670 rotes, against 1.900 for the old parties. The Rockford "Republic" says: "The Socialists made a showing which tells they are growing. Considering the total vote cast the Socialists have every reason for feeling encouraged over their mat of it." over their part of it."

THE ONIO ELECTIONS. The general results of the municipal

President of Local 30 of the Amd-gamated Glass Workers' Interins-tional Association of America, and Sec-tional Association of America, and Secfor the fall campaign. The official count from Youngstown gives from 135 to 220 votes instead of the amount re-ported formerly. This is a large increase and they feel much elated over the results. Cuyahoga Falls received forly-two votes in their first attempt, which is good for the size of the town. Many comrades outside of the state fall Many comrades outside or the truggle to comprehend the terrible struggle that took place here this year. The that took place here this year. The state Legislature in special session adopted an entirely new set of laws for the government of municipalities in such a manner as to give the municipal officers largely increased salaries and unusual powers of appointment. The mayors are granted an unusual amount of patronage to distribute among the faithful. On account of these new laws all city officers were elected this spring, thus making a new set entirely. Both parties made the greatest fight ever known in the his-tory of the state. They beip shop noonday meetings, epen-air night meetings, ward meetings, made houseto-house canvass, and, in fact, adouted cialists for propaganda work. In spite of all this work we have not only held our own, but in usarly every cam have increased our vote, and in many cases doubled and trebled it. Thus the comrades have great reason to fee proud of the results attained. The bat and we will systematize our work to such an extent that we bope to have every county organized and the major-ity of them working with-a ticket in the field. The fight in Ohio is on from now, and we hope to show the plutes such a fight as will put them out of the luminess entirely in the near future. Ohio will bear warching.

BLACKLIST.

Letter of Interstate Builders' and Contractors' Association.

A Thoroughly American Decumen Showing that the American Work-Ingmen is the Freest Being on Earth and that the Employer is His Best Friend.

The Worker has received a copy of a private circular letter sent out to master builders and contractors by the Westerly, R. L., Local Assembly of the Interstate Builders', Contractors' and Desiers' Association, dated April 2, in the following terms: "Dear Sir:-The carpenters, painters,

and plumbers of Westerly are on strike, The Carpenters' Union has a three-year contract with the master builders which does not expire until July, 1903. Nevertheless, the carpenters are out. They may, "To Hell with the contract." We address you to ask you to notify the members of your asociation not to hire any carpenters. painters, or plumbers from here. The euclosed is a list of the strikers, which is nearly correct. It may come your turn next, and when it does we shall be pleased to reciprocate. We would suggest that your organization enter into some agreement with our main body covering this matter, as the more territory covered, the more influence is exercised.

kerclaed. Very truly yours,
"J. S. MAXSON, Secretary.".
Boycotting is unAmerican and the labor movement must be Americanized, as Senator Hanna says. But it is quite American to ask your brother capitalists to refrain from employing a workingman who dares to go on strike.

NEW ROCHELLE

TAKEN ITS TURN.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., April 21. -The workingmen of this place are to have their share of the injunction experience. At the suit of Messia, Switzer, Woods & Powier, and Schlotter, master builders. Supreme Court Justice Marcan of Brooklyn has issued an order to the United Brotherhood of Curpenters and Joiners, the Building Trades Council, and various indivi-duals as officers of these bodies, to show cause by April 24 why an in-junction should not be issued restraining them and everybody else from "li any way interfering" with the bush ness of the plaintiffs.

ness of the plaintiffs.

A strike of the building grades has been on for some time and has been conducted with perfect order and with remarkable success so far, a large part of the men brought in to take the strikers' places having quit when the situation was explained to them. To explain to such a man that he is being used by the Builders' and Contractors Association against his fellow nen la of co

CARPENTERS' STRIKE.

Tactics of Division by Which the Capitalists Weaken the Forces of Labera The fight between the United Broth-

erhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and the Amaigamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, with head-quarters at Manchester, England, which has led to the present strike of carpenters in this city, is the culmina-tion of a long series of grievances extending over a number of years. Some eight years since about ten or eleven different carpenters' organizations existed in this city, whose differences were carefully nursed by the capitalist ter carpenters and manufacturers the purpose of playing one against the

other and exploiting all. The Brotherhood and the Amaigamated were both then in the field. The policy of the Brotherhood as a national organization has been since its inception in 1881, to unite all the workers in the craft into one powerful organiza-tion, and secure thorough unity of action. With such success were these labors prosecuted that this occanica tion to-day has over 1,500 local unions in the United States and Canada, and membership of over 165,000, and has grown to be the second largest labor grown to be the second largest labor union, and the largest organization of mechanics in the world. It has paid to its members in sick, death, and disability benefits the enormous sum of \$3,000,000, and is to-day financially tronger than ever. It has absorbed one after another of the carpenters' or ganizations of this city, until at the beginning of 1901 only the Brotherhood nd the Amaigamated remained. At the present time the membership in good standing of the Brotherhood in this city is 12,000; the total m hip of the Amalgamated Society in the fifty-four branches in the United States ndo Canada is 3,515, of whom 554 be long to the six branches in New York and Brooklyn. These figures are taken from their official report printed in

Up to September, 1898, a national agreement had existed between the two organizations, but owing to the fact that redress could not be had for numerous violations of this agreement by the Amalgamated Society, the tenth iennial convention of the Brotherhood in that year abrogated it. Local agree-ments were tried for several years thereafter, but proved unsatisfactory owing to the actions of the Amalga-gamated Society, such as initiating lapsal, suspanded, and Ened members of the Brotherhood, sponing the ef-forts of the latter organisation to stop

NEW YORK MAY DAY DEMONSTRATION.

The First of May, the day dedicated to the expression of the international solidarity of Labor and its determination to win industrial freedom, will be celebrated by the Socialists and progressive workingmen of New York City by a great mass meeting in Madiou Square, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth streets, on Friday even-

ing, May 1. Speakers well known as champions of Labor's rights and exponents of Labor's aspirations will address the meet-

ing.

possible trouble when their demands

Finally, in the early part of 1901, the

the District Council of the Brotherhood

decided "immediately to take steps to bring about one organization of car-penters." The Building Trades Coun-

cil, with which both organizations were

affiliated at that time, was notified of this resolution, but took no action.

Shortly thereafter a firm of builders un-

dertook to use non-union trins on two buildings located at Sixty-third street

and Madison avenue, and at Battery

Park. The Brotherhood men working

on the building in Sixty-third street were discharged, being told that they would not handle that stuff anyhow;

and on the following day Amalgamated

men took their places. The Brother-hoodhood then declared a strike on all

work being done by this firm, and the

war against the Amalgamated was on.

Despite the efforts of the Amalgamated

Society to fill the places vacated by the

Brotherhood by importing men from

Roston, Washington and other cities, and advertising for non-union men to

take out cards in their organization and

fill the places of the strikers, they

failed; and after a few days the Brotherhood won and all Amaigamated

men were removed from these jobs. It

was then they sought the assistance of

the Building Trades Council and that body demanded that the Brotherhood

abrogate their agreement with this

firm and have the Amaigamated men reinstated, which the Brotherhood re-fused to do. Enspension from the Building Trades Council followed, and

the Brotherhood entered the Board of Delokutes of the Building Trades. All trades connected with the Council then

struck against this firm to secure the

reinstatement of the Amaignmated men on their work, and, after a strike

of several weeks duration, were defeat-

ed, returned to work, dissolved the

Building Trades Council, and Joined into a new body with the Board of

Delegates under the name of "United

Board," which body is in existence to

hood and Amaignmated again became

However, immediately after the for-mation of this body it decided "that

all trades remain neutral in all matters

as to and between the United Brother

hood and the Amalgamated Carpen ters." The war went on. The Amal

gamated persistently refused all over

tures and propositions for an amalga mation of the two organizations.

hundred Brotherhood men took place

street and Broadway against unfair trim received from Detroit. No Amal-

gamated men were then working on the

job. This grievance was found just and supported by all other trades stop-

ping work in sympathy with the Broth

erhood. In a week's time the matter

an agreement to rectify the matters

complained of, and the trades returned

ever, it became apparent that the con-tractors did not intend to perform their

part of the agreement, and the Brother

hood men again stopped work. Ther

the Amaignmated carpenters went to work in the places of the striking

made to the Board of Delegates by the Brotherhood, they refused to take action and the Brotherhood conse-

quently severed its connection with

As both the Brotherhood and the

Amaignmated Society are affiliated with the American Federation of La-

bor, the Brotherhood preferred charges against the Amalgamated to the con-vention of the A. F. of L. at New Or-

leans last November, citing their griev-

ances and demanding the revocation of the charter of the rival body. The con-

vention, after a full discussion of the case, decided that the Brotherhood and

the Amaigamated Society were each to appoint a committee of five, these to select an impartial eleventh person as

umpire, for the purpose of amalgamat.

ing the two organizations; this com-mittee to meet within ninety days from the adjournment of the convention.

This promised to bring peace to the trade and effect the desired result. The

Amalgamated Society, however, imme-

diately after the close of the convention

inaugurated a number of atrikes

against builders employing Brother-bood men, demanding that half of these be replaced with Amalgamated men.

In this they were assisted by the Board

of Delegates. When, in February last, the two committees of five met in New York City pursuant to the resolution of

the A. F. of L., the representations of the Amalgamated Society refused to agree to amalgamate the two organiza-

ms as decided, and refu an impartial umpire. All they would consent to was to make another agree

Complaint being

Brotherhood men.

the Board.

to work. Within a day or two, how-

on the Stokes Hotel at Seventy-third

Last spring a strike of nearly two

members of the same central body

By this action both the Brother

ditions became so unbearable that

were not comulied with.

You have nothing to lose but your chains. You have a world to gain." the use of unfair trim and other shop | ment, preserving their separate auton-

Workingmen of New York, of what-

ever trade, of whatever race or na

tionality or religion, all who resent

capitalist class rule and look forward

to a better social order, turn out next

Friday evening and register your pro-

test against the conditions under

which you and your wives and chil-

dren suffer. Begin this summer's agi-

tation for freedom and progress with

an impressive demonstration on the

First of May.
"Workingmen of all countries, unite!

carpenter work, which for years has omy, a plan which years of experience had proved to be impracticable. threatened the existence of local mochanics; also the actions of the rep-resentatives of the Amulgamated So-They have since then threatened several builders with strikes unless their ciety who continuously strove to displace Brotherhood men on the best jobs in the city by demanding representa-tion on the buildings and creating all

unemployed members were put to work and Brotherhood men displaced. The latest instance of this is the Blair building. As these tactics were being pursued only on single jobs, and against individual builders, the Brotherhood was forced to call a general strike in Manhattan Borough to demonstrate the utter inability of the Amalgamated to supply the men or do the work. Of this they have unquestionably made a success. The Amalgamated carpenters, despite daily advertisement for nonunion men to join their rapks to be put to work as strike-breakers on the largest jobs, despite their employment bureausin this and other cities, despite their bringing men here from Washington, Boston, and other places, despite their bids for members of the Brotherhood to desert and join their ranks, have signally failed to supply even a corporal's guard of the the carpenters required to do the work of

this city. The builders, if they chose, could stop these petty annoying strikes of the Amalgamated by simply deciding in their organization, the Building Trades Ciub, to suspend-operations till the trades stop fighting each other. They cannot carry on operations without the Brotherhood, under present conditions, and it is only a question of time when other building trades will be largely idle, owing to the carpenter work not being up to time. There is no question of the ability of the Brotherhood to extend the strike even further and to force the stoppage of carpenter work throughout the greater city. But it is not the policy of the employers to favor peace. Their policy is to exploit the working class and degrade labor, and to this end they are assisting the Amalgamated Society, and furthering the discord in order to have the workers in the trade divided against each other, and to play one organization against the other for their own advantage and to disrupt the working class by pre-venting the formation of a single strong union in the carpenters' trade.

If any one doubts this, let him look at the "Real Estate Record and Builder's Guide" of April 11. He will there find the builders advised "to help the Amaignmated Society, even if they lose some money by it, as it will be better for them to have two organizations di-vided and antagonistic to each other than one strong and powerful union." And in the issue of April 18, on pages 761 and 703, will be found more in the same tener. Look at the garbied and false reports of the capitalist press. Last, but not least, ponder on the action of a prominent member of the Manu-facturers' Association, with a factory in West Thirty-fourth street, Tenth avenue, who on Friday last har-angued his Brotherhood employees with a scurrilous speech endeavoring to throw discredit on their chosen leaders and representatives, inviting them to become strike-breakers in his shop, and finally handing each one a card requesting them to desert their organiza-tion and join the Amaigamated Society.

vent unity and harmony in a sister trade, to obstruct the formation of a single and powerful union? Verily, they are sowing the wind, to reap the whirlwind. Yet, despite the runtive tactice of the exploiters of inbor and of the enemies of the labor movement within its ranks, no one who is familiar with the facts can doubt what the end will be. It is only a question of time, only a question of how much hardship must be endured; there is no question that unity of or ganization must finally prevail.

Let us hope that this struggle will be another mile-stone in the forward march of the proletariat to unity of action at the ballot-box as well as in the shop, to the end that we will strike together on the political field and put an end to the system of exploitation that breeds such dissension among those who ought to live in harmon;

ANTI-STRIKE LAW

A bill has passed the South Carolina Senate which prohibits cotton and woolen factories and their operatives from engaging in sympathetic strikes and lockouts. The penalty is a fine of \$100 m day. So far as lockouts are concerned, the bosses can easily close a mill and say that business is had or that to grant higher wages or reduc-tion of hours will bankrupt them, That the Southern capitalists think it necessary to demand such a law is eloquent testimony to the awakening of the wage-workers of the South.

The May Day Number of The Worker (next week's lasue) should be distributed, not only at public meetings held by the party but in factories, in union meetings, and wherever workingmen can be reached.

READ THIS AND PASS IT ON.

The Worker. AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Knows in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.) PURLISHED WEEKLY 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,

By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Associati P. O. BOX 1512. Telephone Call: 302 John-

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Entered as eccond-class matter at the new York, N. Y., I'vet office on April 6



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

Beciatist Party (the Mecial Democratic y of New York: has passed through its digeneral election. Its growing power adicated and its speedy victory for-power by the great increase of its vote lown in these signers:



We have to apologize for having, in last week's issue of The Worker, inadvertently so placed National Secretary Mailly's note of instructions on the bendquarters referendum that the camal or hasty reader might suppose his signature to belong to the whole of the matter under the head of "The Heferendum on Hendquarters," where as it applied only to the portion below the dash. Although we have not heard and hope that none did so, we tender our apology to the National Secretary and to our readers and hope not again

WEITHER FOR NOR' AGAINST BELIGION.

to make such an error.

We cannot doubt that if was with p regret that the com Boston City Central Committee tool the disciplinary action against Mrs. Martha Moore Avery which is reported elewhere in this paper. Of the neces sity of that specific action the com rades who are on the ground are the the sole judges.

Of the correctness of the principle

on which this action is founded, how ever, it seems to us that there is no room for doubt. It is absolutely necess sary that the Socialist movement be kept free from all "entangling alliances." Socialism is distinctly as economic and political movement. To tween Socialist principles and religious or ethical principles would, of course not be correct. All things in this world are inter-related, and the fundamental character of Socialist philosophy brings it into especially close connections with every other de partment or system of thought. But it by no means follows that, because curtain men agree in accepting the ide of Socialism and working for the new pagation of those ideas and their realiaution in social institutions, those men must agree upon questions of religion or of ethics. Just because Socialist philosophy treats the evolving cool omic system as the basis of all roll. gious and moral conceptions, it follows that, as militant Socialists, we must concentrate our efforts upour so chaning the economic system as to give us these and other expressions of our life I'nder the conditions now existing in this country political action personts itself as the method by which this

change should be effected. Whoever seeks to commit the organized Social ist movement to any declaration upon other than economic and political principies seein, wilfully or not, but none the less injuriously if without evil intest, to divide and to weaken the

Religion especially has, all through the ages, been a disruptive forcething for mon to quarrel over, not for men mutually to take helpful counse over. Be it understood, this applies quite as much to those who are class fied as irreligious or anti-religious as to those who swear by any of the thonsand creeds. Hugh Pentecost, himself then an aggressive opponent of all the churches, once epigrammatically said that the only sort of man more biroted than the professed Christian was the professed free-thinker. We have no yet got to the point where the majority of men can think calmly or give those who differ with them credit for ain cority in religious discussions.

Next to matters of religion, the questions with regard to which there the most unreasoning higotry and the most confusion of ideas are those concerning the relations of the sexespartly, at least, perhaps, because they are generally considered in close con nection with religious doctrines. The study of history shows us that accepted theories of right and wrong as well as actual practice in this as on other matters have changed with the changing of the economic system, and this fact should teach us that the way to right the giaring evils that exist in this department of human life is to remove the economic svils which give rise to them. Man may hold onthe different only-

ions or beliefs as to the existence or the nature of God, the certainty or possibility of a life after death, or the necessity of an ecclesiastical ceremony to justify the relation of man and wife, and yet they may agree in seeing that private ownership of the socially created and socially used and socially pecessary means of production results in the degrading poverty of the workers and the demoralizing luxury of the idiers and, through that, rauses disouse and vice and crims and insanity and saicide. It is their duty, then, to unite in putting an end to this econonic cause of manifest social evil, and either to postpone their controversies on other questions till this is settled or, at least, to keep those controversies separate, to waive such differences at such times and places as are dedicated to the work of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party has no more right to condemn the atheists, be there few or many fh its ranks, than'it has to condemn the Presbyterians or the Quakers or the Jews or the Catholics It has no more right to endorse the be-lief in God than to denounce such a belief. It has no more right to condemn those who believe that nion and women can be clean and true hus bands and wives without a clergyman's benediction than it has to im pose upon its members any one of the many forms of marriage ceremony. each of which has been declared to be

the only hely or legitimate one. The mouthpieces of capitalism in press and pulpit are ready enough to impute to us every belief or theory that may happen to be unpopular in this or that pince. They will not be troubled about inconsistency in their consutions. They will be quite as ready to brand us as Jesuits in disguise to prejudice Protestants against us as to declare us atheists, if it should suit their purposes to do so. The powers of capitalism have already used the "free thought" press against the Socialist movement, with quite as much facility, if not to such a great extent, as they have used the secturiar religious press. We could not escape the charge of atheless, if we would, by posed in the last state convention of damachusetts. How little such attecks hurt us, so long as we do not shrink from them or attempt to apolo gise or deviate from our course is order to escape them, has been proven by the standy and sapid increase of our vote at successive elections to Massachusetts within the last six mouths while the capitalist press was doing its utmost against us on these lines. Only if we should become frightened by these attacks and try to conciliate this or that set of critica only then would we suffer.

It is our business to go on working for Socialism. As Socialists we are neither for nor against religion in any or all of its forms. We are glad to re ceive new comrades who come to us ideas. But to those who are unable to work for the cause without bending it to the service of their particular religions beliefs we say, We are serry to part countries with you, but wart com-

se members of the florialis Party are evidently not altogether free from that superstitions reverence for the letter of the constitution which is bred in the bone with us Americana. Genuiting that the party constitution is both fundrepaste and ambiguous on cor talk points, granting that a strict in terpretation of certain of its clause does not give the sense in which it adopted, and granting that the loney of this strict interpretation to yet they would insist upon it at the nef of powenting the express the will of the rank and the and at the risk of causing raneor and factions dissentent in the party. For us, we max paraphenes Summer and car. Anything for democracy is constitu-426

The demands which the Socialist novement makes upon the energy and leisure of its active adherents involve one serious danger. There is so much to be done for the party and so much to he rend in the party press that the really militant Socialist is likely to neglect to read anything che and as to become narrow in his views. This is one thing that he cannot afford to do. The man who is wrong may as well be narrow as not: the man who is right must be as broad as possible. 'At the risk even of some neglect of party work we would advise every comrade to set saids some time, if only twe hours in the week, for the reading of something else than the daily papers and the party press and literature, and always to have some good book going-now a book of history or science, now a standard work of fiction or poetry. The man who persistently fellows this course will be surprised to find how much he has gained by it at the end of a yearand to find, too, how much better he is equipped for party work even of the dullest routine character.

THE BLAME FOR CHILD LABOR

We would not be captions in our criticism of the New York Child-Labor Committee of which we have recently heard so much. We do not doubt that most. If not all, of the ladies and gentlemen composing the committee are sincerely well-meaning and, within certain limits, well informed persons. Yet we must say that, whatever good they may do-and the amount of the good is not yet very clearly apparentthey have done one wanton wrong for which no good intentions can atone.

A pamphiet issued and widely circulated by this committee has among its most striking features an allegorical picture representing a bloated and brutal pair-man and woman-sitting at ease on a sort of charlot drawn by stunted and emaciated children. These, we are told, represent the persons who are really guilty of the appalling crime of child labor in this so prosperor country, these are the cruel and selfish working-class parents, who send their little ones to the street or the factory and live in lazy drunkenness upon their wages.

We can imagine an excuse and a notive for this infamous slander—the excuse of ignorance or the motive of expediency. These philanthropists may think that by so throwing the responafbility upon the voiceless poor they can eliminate the question of blame from the discussion, avoid friction with the great and respected ones who are most deeply guilty, and so have a better chance of success in their agitation. If they think thus, they are mistaken; the capitalist beneficiaries of child labor will quite cheerfully consent to have the brand of their guilt put upon the fathers and mothers of their profitable victims, but they will not be any the more ready to give up the profit or the abuse from which it aprings; and even were the expedient an effective one for its immediate nurpose if would be shameful and productive in the end of more harm than good. It is more likely that the philanthropists have staned through mere benorance-that they really believe upon the testimony of people with minently respectable bank accounts that the working-class parents are to blame, that they are too lasy to work and that they force their children upon the unwilling employer. They may be-Have this; but they have no right to one has a right to believe a lie. Least of all has anyone who professes to speak with authority any right to risk the utterance of an injurious false hood by publishing so grave a charge as this without the first-hand investigation that would, in this case, have proven their present statement all but unqualifiedly false.

It is well known to the workers-it should be well known to the philanthropists, for even such capitalist papers as the New York "Post" and "Herald" have stated the facts-that many employers systematically discriminate, in choosing their employees against those who have no children or who refuse to send their children also to work. Virtually they say to the workingman who asks for a job: "Either you and your wife and all of your children whom I want shall work in my mills or you shall have no chance to work at all. You may take your choice. We do not cource you There are plenty who will if you won't. The poor are prolific. We're not afraid." Before such an offer of "free contract"-not put in such plain words, of course, but well understoo on both affec-the propertiess werl ingman is as belyless as the Er ensant bowing to a wanse of the Once. Hunger is a whip mose terrible

thus that the Council wields. But this is an extreme contional one-an extreme that illus trates the sule. Whesever child labe emocratic and bureaucratic one, I he cost than that of adult labor-and

the development of machine industry increases these apportunities—there the sorce of competition impose the capitalist to employ children rather than adults and his quas-conviction of the sternal sacredness of his right to make profits and succeed in business justifies his in his own mind in so doing, "Trade is trade," Humane sentiments do not figure in the profit and loss account. The capitalist who has the least of such unbusin sentiments to hamper him is the one who will easiest speceed; the more tender-bearted competitor must get rid of his moral handicap or fall behind in that great race in which the Devil proverbially catches the loser. And when competition has destroyed itself and produced monopoly; then the avetem of industry becomes a sort of automatic profit-grinding machine, whose masters and beneficiaries are so freed from concern about the details of its workings and so removed out of and, above the common life that they mither know nor care what lives are crushed under its wheels. They are: high up. The blood does not spatter on their fine lines. Nay, they do not see any blood. How can they? They have eyes only for Fifth Avenue and Newport and Paris,

Will they all they, the capitalists must wring profits, out of children's lives if they can, .And if this admission that they are but parts of a vicious system and personally not onsistent with the words "guilt" and "crime" that we have used, let it be remembered that the most vulgar convict in Sing Sing is also but a part of a system and not wholly the maker of his own life.

On the workingmen's side, while it may be admitted that there are cruel and selfish parents who send their children out to work when they have no real need to do-so, anyone who is Zamiliar with the facts knows that this there was a time when he was bold is a rare exception. In the vast majority of cases, representing the typical feeling of the working class, it is done Pteristic, we should perhaps charitably only under the pressure of hard necessity.

And even where it may seem to the

outside observer that no such necessity exists, it is not hard, if he be really impartial and delirous of doing justice, to find very plausible excuses for the parents. The workingman sees the cost of living going up rapidly while average wages slowly but surely go down. He sees the chance of employment steadily growing more uncertain. He sees the requirements of labor steadily growing more intenso, so that early superannuation and a premature old age of helpless poverty stares him in the face. He has been taught by the spokesmen of respectability themselves that, for his class, to get a living is the chief end of man that what the world wants is not more thinkers but more workers, that the children of the working claus should be content with the mere rudiments of "book learning" and, enough manual training to fit them for some trade and should "be content in that station of life in which it has pleased Ged, to place them." Is it a wonder if the average workingman, seeing such conditions and hearing such counsels, thinks he is doing his duty to society and to his children, securing their future existence and helping to maintain prosperity, when he takes them from school as soon as the law allows or as soon as the law can be evaded and sends them out into the battle for bread?

He defents himself, indeed; for seeking to better himself and his children individually, he helps to degrade his class, whose interests include his own and his children's. But they who preach to him, in season and out of season, the gospel of "Work, work, work," who lose no opportunity to inatil soldid individualistic ideas into his mind and to tell him that his class is nothing and that his whole duty is to himself and his employer-they have no right to throw the first stone when he sins against his own flesh au-

While capitalism lasts there is but one defense against the degrading and demoralising evil of child labor. That is legislation, sweeping and drastic penal legislation, holding to the strictest accountability the persons who would profit by its violation. Such logislation will not be enacted by capitalist lawmakers and will not be advocated by upper-class philanthropists and reformers, except under the stimulus of fear produced by an aggressive political labor movement; and if en-acted it will not be enforced until the workers show a strong determination to take into their own hands the powers of the state and to use then for their own class interest.

With Gleveland, Olney, Hill, and Gorman "in the hands of their friends," the Democratic party should dential candidate

It is better worth while to get one of your fellow union mambers to reaand think himself to a real under standing of Socialism then, by Trustell methods" to get a unantmous vote of methods" to get a minimum vote of the main, for a Socialist resolution or an endorsement of the party. The resolution or endorsement is not worth the paper it is written at unless a represents the solur conviction of the paper it is written at unless a represents the solur conviction of the solurity with the Socialism in its those who yots it. It is always worth

while to do educational work in any workingments organization. It is never worth while, it is never justice able nor allewable to use other seetle wis for such un end.

The painful cornectness with which the Hearst papers are applying them selves to the task of distinguishing be tween "criminal trasts" and "legiti mate business combinations" prompt one to cite General Sheridan's dictum that "The only good Indian is a dead Indian" or to refer to the story of the Rentuckian who, hearing nomeone apeak of bad whiskey, exclaimed "Rir. there is no such thing as had whisker; some whiskey is better than other whiskey."

It is characteristic of Presiden

Gompers that, when Mr. Parry of the "Manufacturers' Association, with perfeet justification, attacks Socialists and trade unionism in the same breath. instead of reniving in a tone of maniy defiance that would compel the respect of Mr. Parry's backers, he apologise and disclaims and makes common cause with Manufacturer Parry against Socialist workingmen. "With perfect justification," we say, meaning that Mr. Parry is quite right, not in making his attack, but in directing it against both phases of the labor move ment. He sees that the reason for exintence of the trade union as an organization fighting by economic methods much worse than other men seem in- for immediate and partial industrial ends is identical with the reason for existence of the Socialist Party as an organization fighting by political methods for remoter but larger objectsthat, in each case, the movement grows out of the real antagonism between the immediate or the ultimate interests of the working class and those of the capitalist class. President Compers understands this as well as we do or as President Parry does, and enough to say it. Yet when we say his present timid attitude is characqualify the remark by adding that President Gompers is not altogether accountable for the influences that have actually superannuated him and rendered him lucapable of service in the present stage of the class conflict

TWO NEW PAMPHLETS.

The latest number of the Socialist dae, containing three articles re-printed from The Worker—"The So-cialist View of the Waterlury Strike." by Algernon Lee; "Real Race Suicide," by Courtenay Lemon: and comby Courtenay Lemon; and "The In-centive," by J. W. Brown. Price, post-paid, 2 cents a copy; one hundred cupies for 75 cents.

"Wile wird man ein Bürger" is a

German pamphlet, giving instructions for gaining citizenship in the United States. Price, postpaid, 5 cents a cupy; fifty copies for \$1.50; one hun-

dred copies for \$2.50. He be had from the Socialist Literaompany, 184 William street New York.

MAKING THE WILDERNESS BLOSSOM. A render of The Worker at Prince-N. J., in sending in a desen new

heriptions, says: Down in this part of New Jersey the Socialist is an animal which does not abound. I have been here some menths and have met only one of the breed and he came from Ohio. While the theory of the evolution of man is a thing well nigh unheard of among es and the Socialist is considered a species very much to be avoided, yet assisted by The Worker I have been able to do some work to and the final emancipation of the working class.
"My knowledge of the class-struggle

theory is limited, still I know the strings is a fact, and that each and all of those who believe in the prin-ciples set forth in the national plat-form of the Socialist Party should do all in their power to forward the movement. Some are cloquent with the tongue, others with the pen, while the majority of us are neither. But that need not deter un. There is work fer all. Each can reach som ter than can the sliver-tongued orator or the portlent pen. Men who rah elbows with us from day to day learn to know us, and if we are worthy we gain their confidence; then they are ready for us to work upon and as opportunity presents the seeds of Secial-

the ground is infertile, stony. or full of thorns, so one must niwsys be at it, either digging, grabbing, and hoeing or tenderly training and trellining. But after the seed has taken root it often soon outgrows him who furnished the germ from which t spring and the sower sees the need if new and better food than he is able but to provide his embryo Socialist with suitable reading matter.

(Considering The Worker the best in the interest of 8c . I made an effort to get som citium, I made an effort to get some of those to whom I have explained the principles of Bocialism to subscribe for the paper. Having met with some together with my check for \$3.75 to cover their subscriptions."

BATE OF THE WORKER

This is what Commade Wm. H. Bate-man of Philadelphia acys in renewing his subscription for The Worker; "I couldn't think of trying to get along without The Worker, for I would she completely lost without The weekly sarrival. It was the means of bringing me from darkness into light, and I never tire of extending that light to them.

THE SOCIAL THINKER.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

The social thinker constitutes himself the brain of the world, the brain of the alient, sightiess people. That brain does not think for itself. It thinks for everybody else, and this it has not chosen to do of itself; for it has been chosen by the race to do this thing. Oircumstances, the common wrong, and its own love of this thinking constitute its ordination and credential. The social thinker is an in-strument who must. He is wielded by the community conscience. He is commanded by the special direction given to his thoughts from the eco-nomic pressure of his time. He is urged by the universal passion of the race to give pleasure to others-to please, and through pleasing others to

receivs and pursue pleasure for him-nelf; he is the prophet of to-day. As the particles of matter which make up the physical, have a habit of coming to, gathering and staying around, a point which we call the cen-ter of gravity, so the thoughts of men do cluster to the collective thought, and men themselves have ever been gravi-tating to the social man. The habit when acquired by matter is called a Whether the law preceded separately the habit or the habit separate ly preceded the law, would be a question for vain debate only. All the legitimate demands of the mind and of use are satisfied by assuming the law and habit to be inseparable and one. That law is the habit of matter and that habit is the law of man. This is for any human philosophy. The social thinking of to-day is an energy, coming from within the race, begotten during the age clashings of matter, even as electron, that spark

indomitable was first born. In this way, mankind finshing back upon other each one's sense of each, and is the mighty human effort of everyhody to help himself by giving pleasure to others, a reciprocity of need, of intent, of effort and will at last produced a common potency—a potency produced first between two and depending altogether upon them at one time; then continued by many, and depending less upon any one or any few, and then ex-ercised by very many, and depending little, depending lens, depending least, and finally not at all depending upon persons, it became an independent so-cial force, peculiar to mankind. As original force, though it be increasable and is still the product of reciprocity as to its intensenses and power—the secial urgs, which will in time give place to the finmense tranquility of the nebil babilt.

This great collective psycho fulfills all the essentials of a universal human soul or law, because it is itself at once a product and a producer. The product of being together, it is also the producer of more togetherness. The prodnet of early physical association, it was stricken forth of human brains; the spark of mental association, the light and heat of social habitarianism, it passed from brain to brain. Like the electric spark, it could not dwell in any single brain. It runs and lives. It must have a circuit; it must ran through many; it must have no isolate lives in its circuit; it abhors insulation. The product of organization, it has in turn an action like that of a certain window-catch I have seen, which not only holds together but draws together as it is closed. The product of the organization habit, it becomes itself in turn an organizing power, and thus reciprocates until the redemption of man from egoisse and private master ship. The product of a physical neces sity out of some tremeudous physical peril that once struck a few of the rarly men, was this power to put two brain-impressions on one vital cord, on one common interest, and from that day forth it was created the creator.

The human mind is approaching its rest. It has been perpiezed with this problem for many ages, "Admitting a moulding potency," said the poor victime, into our affairs, shall we down it to be independent of us and omnipo-tent over us, our creator and our king, or shall we deem it our own creation. the mere product and puppet of our will?" Between these two horse, the faith and fear of man have been tossed for ages in fatile agony; and in futile agony will they continue to be to forms of spiritual individual dominionism, until the dissolution of faith and fear into living powers of associate thinking; of mental and habitual orgaulzation.

The law that obtains among us does

not think by itself nor do by itself. It is our product. Yet not produced by us with any consciousness of a deliberate purpose. It is not a thought nor a thinker; it is not a deed nor a doer but of collective thoughts and thinkers. deeds and doers. It has its being in a warm vital reflex that draws and keeps in strong arms of fellowship without love. If, as individuals, we should ever try to produce it, we shall be produc-ing something else. When we begin to organise for it, it will be cold. When we talk or think of ourselves as following after or seizing it, or adniring it, worshipping it, or calling ourselves fond of it, it is going away from us. It is a mirror that reflects and yet suffers you not to see yourself in it. It is not a direct product, nor a direct producer for the single life; it, therefore, calls for no lovalty from rou to itself. It could not be worshipped nankind together.
When we are thinking in the mass,

when we have superseded all owner-ships leading to one or other of the elementary excesses of privation and surplus. When we have substituted the thought and practice of use for the inwa of grivate ewacrship, and have substituted in all possible ways the public habit for the grivate dictum, busing the whole life of the intellect on that social intelligence which has ancesseded blind nature in human af-fairs,—the human environment devaloping through reciprecated experiences in trying to please one another, a growing into each other by the desire and habit for organization, and by practising that continuity of thought and expression which make thoughts gaulem, denying every part for the

Whole, we are socially saved.
"Whatever faults we may find with modern capitalism, we can take no exception to its organizations, . Hvery gain made by capitalism as a maker of international grooved along which the habitual activities of nations nave been taught to move is a definite gala to the race salvation. Capitalism gives us everything of Socialism but the mind and life of it. It gives us an inindustrial activity instead of the old church, diplomatic and military ne-tivity. At the end of the capitalistic evolution, it will leave us in possession of that flower of all human wisdou and experience, social, economic activity and international intercourse; but with petats bloodless and coloriess. It remains for Socialism to tip those petals and to impregnate with the life color and fragrance those ghostly flowers, as yet only outlines, mere forms, waiting for the flush of life. Or rather, let me bring back this flower to the had. Capitalism has no more energy to spare, she has brought thom thus far and can no farther. If you nip off all these bads but one, or two, maybap it would yet yield one little anymap it would yet yield ose little flower of true social activity. But no, there shall no social energy be thus destroyed. The foregoing conditions which prepared these bads and left them in our age for us to make them bloom demands that we shall breathe from the roots up into them the revo from the roots up into them the revo intionary energy that bids the little folded bud-babes to break through their cerements, which, without more Socialism in the life energy, are likely to be, instead of cradle wraps, their shrouds. All is ready for evolution to bring forth its fruitful bud. Experience has brought us up to this point, now let the man of action come—the man of action socially inspired to destroy no buds, but to save all that is, the conservative evolutional, and therefore revolutionary Socialist.

SOCIALISM IN FINLAND. The Socielist movement is rapidly

gaining ground in Finland, according to a writer in "La Revue Socialista." Two Socialists have recently been elected to the municipal council of Helningfors, the capital-Drocklis, a journalist, and Haskiand, a wood vorker; and in the city of Tamersford three of our candidates have been sur three daily papers published in the Finnish language support the Socialist movement and the party possesses also a weekly paper published in the Swedish language, which is spoken by a hirre proportion of the people. Daily papers there are evi-dently, however, not quite what they are here, for the aggregate circulation of the four papers is put at about 20,000 copies a week. Btill, this is not bad for Finland, as the population of the country is only three whom but eighty thousand are indus trial workers, far the greater part be-ing engaged in agriculture. The em-ployers of Helsingfors have decided to concede the closing of their establishments on the First of May—partly from motives of prudence, partly, perhaps, from a recognition of the fact that the labor movement is now the most vital expression of the Finnish national sentiment. The rapid growth of Socialism in this agricultural country is largely a reaction against the aggressions of the Russian government which is obviously bent on depriving the grand duchy of the political and civil liberties which have heretofore distinguished it from other parts of the compire and on forcibly Russifying the country. The writer justly observes that it will be the part of wisdom for the Finnish Socialists to carefully avoid the danger of attaching too nuch importance to the issue of nalet movement of other countries and especially with that of Russia, as the one power of which the Caar's govern-ment is really afraid.

PUBLICITY. I am washing at my tub;

All day I diligently rub. And squeeze, and wring, and riuse, and es, and thus my living earn, I was reading yesterday

Which was Sunday, by the way; For other days I cannot find The time to read, if so inclined; Which was Sn And there among the news I new That Congress lately passed a law That trusts must publish now and th (I did not notice where or when) A statement by which all can see Just where they stand financially.

Another article, that said The washinb trust postessed in all So many millions capital; The different items of expense Were in the aggregate immes But notwithstanding all they spent The dividends were twelve pe I recollect that for this tub. In which my clothes I daily rub, I paid considerably more Than I had ever paid before: My coal this winter cost me twice At least the ordinary price; With great advance of And everything I have to eat, While Chinese isundries through the town

Have forced the price of washing

Suppose a lamb outside the fold, Amid the darkness and the cold, With woives that roamed the fores

Would be be safe because he knew How many fangs were in their jaws, And just the sharpness of their claws So if the coal and sugar trust And others that I hear discussed Were earh and all to send me here An accurate statement every year; Since I, for everything I use Would have to pay just what the

Our > Exteemed Contemporaries BBB (and OTHERS) BBB

International Facialist Review, At last the long delay and delibera-tion are ever and the arbitration.committee has brought forth its report, an i the capitalist press unanimously hall it as a victory for the miners."

The main point on which this cry for victory is based is in the 10 per cent, rise, in the reduction to eight hours for a few favored habovers, 'the right to have check-weighmen and a few flar articles. That this is a gai me will deny, that it is in many senses of the word a victory is sino true, but the further conclusion which practically every one of these papers draw, that the victory was attained through the methods of irritration, we are able to see,
Some months ago when the arbitra-

tion committee was first elected we pointed out that the miners would re-ceive just what the proletariat has al-ways received in a contest with its masters,-what it was able to take. There is, at least, some doubt if in this case the United Miners have not received even less than they could have taken

had the fight gone on. • • •
Just how sincare the capitalist press
have been in declaring the decision to be a great victory for the střikers is seen by an extract from a private tela gram which has come into our hands, which was sent out by a well known, firm of Wall street brokers to their customers. After giving the terms of the Commission report they say of the demands: "All of these, particularly five, six, eight and nine, are absolutely in favor of operators. The first and second clauses were offered by Mr. Baer three months ago. This looks like favorable news for Pennsylvania, Eric First and D. & H."

The "five, six, eight and nine" which they favor, are the clauses concerning check weighmen, directing the payment by operators directly to mine laborers condemnation of boycott and of black-list. So much for the present. When we come to consider the future we are confronted with the proposition s atel above that the contending parties will get exactly what they are able to take. There is no power optside of either of the parties to enforce the decisions of s upon the side of the operators. There will undoubtedly be another fight be

The most encouraging feature of the whole matter lies in the fact that the recent election returns from Pennsyl vanis have shown that a very large power on their side, and are uniting with the Socialist Party to that end. If Mitchell stands in the road to this movement as the public press credits him with doing, he will simply be crushed beneath it. The prestige of the capitalist press will soon pass away and he will find himself dependent upon the only force from which he ever had a right to expect support, that of the workers.

In the meantime It. E. Clark has been rewarded for his work on the Commission by receiving a fat govern-mental appointment in the new Drpartment of Commerce. Query: If he has assisted in the gaining of so great a victory for the mine workers and consequent defent for the operators, why does a government controlled by the class to which the operators belong see fit to reward him?

United Mine Workers Journal. The Supreme Court of Indiana de-clared the Weekly Pay Law uncounti-

curred the weekly lay law unconsti-tutional. In the spliabus of the court it in effect says that if a man is paid once a week he becomes a slave. Now common sense ought to teach even such idealists as the judiciary that when a man can pay his grocer, butcher, his reut and fuel bills once a week he is much more of a freeman than the man who has to "run his face" for a longer period. The valuable of the "nimble six-pence and the singgish guines" are too well known to business men and workingnien to require any explanation. It is strange how courts insist upon foisting a "freedom" strikes against, votes against, petirevolution to get rid of. If courts could take a rational view of matters, exercise the power of common sense and practical application instead of splitting bairs over the dead letter of the law they would be far less when a labor law is uniter consider: tion. Every same and sensible man off of the bench knows that a weekly pay is an inestimable blessing to the work-inguan. It frees him from the most vicous and the most calling condition in life-running in debt. It makes a freeman de facto as woul as de jure of him, the learned court to the contrary notwithstanding. No one but a no my shark or a per cent, gambler are hos-tile except, of course, the learned court.

Senator Hanna declared in a speech in Erie, last week, that the trade union should be "Americanized," Will the Benator please be specific, since his generalizations are likely to be misundecated by laymen. Do the unions as at present constituted strike and hoy-cott too much? Do they accumulate too large war funds? Do they persist in dominding too much labor legition? Do they discuss economic political questions that are liable cause them to become more hostile to special privileges, such as private own ership of franchises; land and capital Do they refuse to fall down and bea their heads into the earth and worship the Civic Federation as containing all the knowledge of the universe? Speci-fy, Scantor, please do specify. We slt at your feet eager to drink your words

-Every reader of The Worker is soud in the addresses of such of his acquaintances as any lesspon to now blanc in order that annuals What special besent to me

Would come from such "publicity."

J. L. McGreery in Chicago Socialist, them.

The comrades of Brockton, Masse are to hold a fair, beginning April 22 and closing May 2, to mise funds for local and state party work. F. 3. Burke, of 75 Prospect street, will receive donations or give de

Branch 7 of Local Essex County, N J., will hold a basquet and good-fel-lowship gathering at Jacoby's, 862 Broad street, Hewark, on Saturday reading, May 2, to rejoice over progress made and plan for future work Comrades of this and other lucals are invited to participate and to bring sympathizers with them. The charge will be 45 cents a cover. Those inding to be present should get tets from Contrade Gosbel on or he-

The official call for the Ohio stat revention has been lesued and all aparations are being made to have a arge and enthusiastic gathering. large and enthusiastic gathering. At-cangements for the sninmer agitation fours in Ohio are being made more perfect in their details. This will be the most systematic attempt, ever made in the state and present indica-tions are that it will be a decided so-coss. If comrades in other states de-nire to secure the plans they can do so by sections stammed envelope to anclosing stranged envelope State Secretary Critchlow.

Father Hagerty's tour of the Central States will begin from Van Buren, Ark., en May 15. Comrades in Mis-souri, Iowa, Hilnois, Mirhigan, and In-diana desiring dates should apply promptly to the Ohio State Secustary.

The Michigan plan of campaign by "map-box circulis," which was de-scribed in The Worker of April 12, promise of great successly made aundred towns have already made mplications for speakers and State Organizar Lamb hopes to have two or three hundred stations on his list before long. Twenty speakers have so Them being L. D. Mayes of New York, Frank P. and Kate Richards O'Hare Indiana, F. A. Kulp of Battle Creek Furian and Clark of Flint and Zork

A circular letter from the State Committee of the Socialist Party of Kansas to the comrades of that state makes the following statement in re-gard to the position of the state organmon the subject of dure-pay subject of dues has been quite widely discussed in Kanesa, and as our state constitution now stands shall so elect. All that is required is borne in mind that this is a minimum amount and is only sufficient for tra-tional dues and leaves the State Secretary and State Organizer entirely withput funds for state purposes. sure that every constate who is ep-posed to dues or who is in favor of them, will work with equal activity to help support our work and the saal work and without prejudice Mrs. Links R. Kraybill is in the field giving her whole time is this work. Our State Secretary's office this work. Our State Secretary is once in thoroughly equipped and able to hendle say amount of work that will reads the office. Only contributions in excess of five cents per member per month are available for the expenses of the State Secretary or of the State Organiser. A large number of our commades have proposed, and some of the bents have writed to make fluit. comrades have proposed, and some of the locals have voted to make fliels utions to the State Committee contributions to the state Committee not less than ten cents per month, which seems to us a very reasonable and desirable arrangement. We are particularly anxious, however, that it shall be understood by everyone that the state constitution of Kansas, act-ing in accordance with the national members of the Secialist Party to Kansas to pay dues at all unless the local shall so decide. Our whole or-ganization in Kansas is on the basis of volunteer contributions, but we are confident that we will not volunteer to do less than our comrades elsewhere voluntarily bind themselves to do. The duntary system will succeed in Kan-a and will extend to other states. If dues. The man who is opposed to dues will make his opposition felt more effectually by increasing his con-

Local Ruchester, N. Y., takes two thousand copies of the May Day Num-ber of The Worker for distribution at the May Day mass meeting, where Comrade Carry and Mother Jones will

Commide Dan C. Ortder of S.a. Ver-Texas, writes: "Secialism is sing the Lone Star wild and wooly West in a storm which sounds to partyles like a Tuxas cyclone. Tell the boys everywhere that the cowboys jare with them in this thing and that we propose going out on a round-up

The Thirteenth Ward Branch of Rownrk, N. J., had a very good meeting last Westuesday. A large amoust of rentine lusiness was trunsacted two new members were admitted Comrade William Schmidt was viected an organizer of the branch. Aft con-rades are urged to appear at the next meeting for the purpose of castlest their votes on the referendum on national

out a circular inter so all state scene taries requesting a list of afficials elected by the party in the separity states at the last elections. It is intended that these lists don't be compiled into the root and issued to the green. The in-

Twenty thousand sail workers are an strike for higher wages at Lowell, Mass., and the whole state is aroused. On Monday, April 13, the strikers held the largest purade seen for years, also holding enormous mass measings. The principal speakers at the meetings were Representatives James F. Garey and Frederick O. MacCarmey; Father Me-Grady and Louis B. Talbett, Socialists.

There is to be a special Congressional election in Oregon in the Pirst District, and the Socialists have nominated J. W. Ingle. Comrade B. R. Brun is chairman of the campaign committee, and G. F. Sherwood, Soc. retary. M. W. Wilkins, national organ-iner, is assisting in the comparign.

Contributions to the Special Organ Contributions to the special primariting Fund are baginning to arrive at national headquarters. Up to data, the following have been received in the order given: J. Lavigne, 30 cents; Leonard 21, Abbott, 48; ft. Jenkins, 50 cents; M. Hillquit, \$10; Clarence Smith, 55. That is a pretty good start, and the comrades ought to keep it up. No appears in the pression of the property of the pression of t amount is too small or too large to be

The results of the spring elections furnish fresh evidence that the Socialist Party is not confined to any one secmovement. It is as a national move ment that we will soon have to fight, and it is essential that every Socialist get down to business and advance the work of organization during the com-

Local charters have been grante from national beadquarters during the week as follows: Safford, Aria.; Spring Imle, Aria.; Damascus, Ga., and Springfield, Ark.

The new State Committee of Ken tucky is composed as follows: Chair man, F. E. Loeds; vice-president, Chas Dobba: secretary-treasurer, J. M. Dial 19019 Vine street, Newport, Ky.; assistant servetary-treasurer, F. A. Strieve; organizer, Charles Turner.

New York City.

Comrade Walter Thomas Milis of Kanuss will speak in Cooper Union on May 5, under the auspices of the New York Socialist Literary Society. His subject will be "The Manufacturess Association Against the Trade Unions or the Class Struggle in Politics." Ten cents will be charged for seats. radas who wish tickets to sell, or an eut cards to take to the union meeting or shop, can procure them at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, or at the heatiquarters of the Bo initat Literary Bociety, 241 East

There are in the East Side districts in addition to the assembly district or gaugations of the party at least ter ther clubs and associations for Socialist propaguids. The Socialist Literary Society, however, finding that the results are not to be seen although all do their share of work for the cause has come to the conclusion that a con-ference of all the clubs and district organizations ought to be held for the surpose of devising a plan for more aystematic agitation, education and or-ganisation in the ranks of the East Side working class. The Voice of hor has agreed to be represented at

The Socialist Literary Society will hold a plenic on July 25 at Cypress Hill Park, L. I. Twenty-five per cent. of the proceeds will be donated to the Duly Globe Fund. Tickets are on sele at the clubrooms, 241 East Broadway, or can be had of the members. On May I the society will remove to 232 East Brondway.

After the final lecture of the seaso on Priday evening, April 24, at the West Side Sectalist Club, in Clark's Hall, northwest corner of Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, an in-vitation from the 7th-9th-25th A. D. for the ciub to merge itself into the as-sembly district organization of the party will be discussed. Every mem-ber should be present to take part in ing in accordance with the individual constitution of the party, does not make it accessary for the individual members of the Socialist Party to of the club during the summer.

> The internal party questions, both local and national, brought out the best attended and most interesting meeting of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District, Branch 1, that has been hold in a year, arousing new interest and activity.

> give a concert and entertainment on Friday evening, April 24, in Great Cen-tral Taluce Hall, 90-96 Chrom street, with prominent speakers, nussicians, and emertainers, in the English, Ger ment in this vicinity should fail to at tend, and time help the district to es spend an enjoyable evening. Admis sion, 10 cents.

> At the last meeting of the fixteenth Assembly District the delegates to the General Committee were instructed t ing and attacking the party in prin white holding effice. A. Transar was elected sometary in place of the brother, who had resigned. The next mouting of this district will be hold on Thursday, April 30, at Lafavette Hall \$3

> Treesurer Hannemann of Local New Treasurer Hamemann of Local New York acknowledges the receipt of \$25 from the jury organizations of The Broax to apply on the party's delta; \$3 from the Forial Democratic Wo-mon's Society of The Broax for the May Day demonstration, and \$2 from Aunignment Wood Workers No. 27 for Societist Band Sandral Section Ausignmeted Wood Workers No. for Socialist Band Ambal Schrin.

na Sellowu: Stelemon, March 16, \$89.44; russista, \$44.59; expenses, \$47.38; hal-ance on hand, \$66.47. Organiser ance on hand, \$66.47. Organiser Spranger urged that a larger number of the comrades volunteer to help in the party work, so as to areld throw-ing too great a busides on the shoulders of a few and to avoid also the neces-sity of histogramstrane. of a few and to avoid also the necessity of hiring assistance. On motion of the Sith A. D., Rr. I. it was voted to town to see and \$25 within six weeks; the money to be delivered to Treasurer Hannemann and applied to the payment of debts of the local. The delegates were instructed to appear of the other action of the payment of debts of the local. pasi in other districts to take similar action in order to pay off the dabia grountity and clear the way for work in the coming campaign. A ostiluction dur the benefit of a sick member hought in 45. A motion by Comrade Schillinger to start a drum and the corps was referred to the Agitation

The Kings County Committee, S. D. P., meets at the Breeklyn Labor La-ceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, Satur-day evening, April 25.

The 6th and 10th A. D. will hold at important meeting at the Labor Ly-caum on Priday evening, April 24. The headquarters referendum is to be voted on and other pressing husiness takes up. The meeting will begin prumptly at eight o'clock. The long deferred discussion on "The Socialist Scintion of the Liquor Question." will be deferred to the long of the long of

BENERAL COMMITTEE.

The General Committee of Local New York will meet on Saturiny even-ing, April 25, in the Labor Lycaum, 64 East Founts street. This meeting is of especial importance as the commit to chosen to investigate the relation of the suspended party officials to the New York Socialist and Trade Union Review" will report. Every delegate should be present.

MAY DAY CONFERENCE.

A regular meeting of the May Day Conference was held at the Labor Lyceum on Saturday evening, April 18, E. Meyer acting as chairman, W. J. F. Hannanana as secretary, and J. Kil-gus, J. Lentz and George McVey as Credential Committee.

The following organizations were esented: Central Federated Union United Mehrew Trades; Upholaterers International Union of North America, District Council of Greater New York and Vicinity; United Carriage and Wagon Makers No. 127; Iron Workers No. 42; Cicarsnakers No. 90; Chrarmsk-ers No. 251; International Jewelry Workers' Union of America Glass Polishors No. 24: Journeyme Univers' and Confectioners' Interm Workers' Union of America No. 1: Bakers' and Confectioners' Interna-tional Union of America No. 1; Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Soclety, Branches 1 and 152; Young People's Social Demonstic Club of Yorkvilla; West Skie Socialist Club; New York Socialist Literary Society Social Democratic Women's Society, Branches 3 and 21; Bronx Social Democratic Women's Society, which donn'ted 38; the 1st, 3d and 5th, 6th and 16th, 15th, 12th, 14th, 18th and 26th, 22d, 26th, and 28th Assembly Districts and Bronz Borough organiza-tions of the Social Democratic Party;

and several other organizations. It was decided that a mass meeting be held and organizations be invited to parade from their respective headquarters to the place of mass meeting .If they so desire

G. Bower, C. Heinbeck, and W. J. F. ice, with full power, to secure a hall

It was decided that all delegates be invited to sitend the next meeting of the General Committee on Saturday evening, April 25, at 04 East Fourth

It was decided that should no ball be secured, a large open-sir meeting be hold on May 1.

The May Day Arrangement Com-mittee later decided to hold an open-air mass meeting on Friday, May 1, at Madison avenue, from Twenty-third to Twenty-tifth street. An effort will be made to procure the following speakers for the occasion: Ben Hanford, Ries Dalime, and Joseph Barondess, of New York; James F. Carey and Frederick O. McCurtney, of Massachunetts: Fred Long, of Philadelphia, and Frederick Krafft, of New Jersey.

MAY DAY-IN YORKVILLE.

The May Day themonstration of the districts represented in the Yorkville Agitation Committee will be held in Old Homestend Gurden, on Third Old Homestean Garden, on Third avenue, between Sinetieth and Ninety-first streets, on Friday evening, May I, beginning at eight o'clock. Good speakers will address the meeting and excellent musical and dramatic balent line also been procured. Admission is free and all are welcome.

The Bahemian workingman's overage.

The Bohemian workingmen's organ inations will also take part, with th Bohemian branch of the Social Demo Bohemian branch of the Social Demo-cratic Party, in a May Day Yestival on the same evening, at Bohemian Na-tional Hall, 221 East Seventy-third

MAY DAY IN ROGRESTER.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 19. James F. Carey, Socialist member the Missachusetts Legislature, a the Messachmetts Legislature, and Motior Jones, the mine workers or-ganiser, will speak at the May Day gaminer, will speak at the May Day mass needing arranged by Zooni Borit-oster of the Socialist Party in conjunc-tion with the trude manous of the city, it is espected that the meeting will be well atmoded, as those are many workingson in Buchester who have became inducented in Socialism and have as yet had no chance to bear them two confident emericas. Baffer Two es celliest speakers.

timeh, and the aggregate result in the circulation of good Buchalist propa-ganda Intersture WIII be enormous, for the average man is more likely to pay attention to a paper given him by a personal acquaintance than to one be

FROM MEADOUARTERS.

Party. -I berewith estimit in you my third report as Sigtional Se

STATE ORGANIZATIONS Comrade John C. Chase succeeded in getting both sides to the dispute in Arkanasas to agree that a state convention be held on Hay 22, and acting upon recommendations in his report, I have instituted a new referendum. upon the question as to where the con-vention shall be held, and who shall be the temporary chairman.

A referendum upon holding a sinte-

convention of locals in Ainbama on May 3 to form a state organisation is now in progress and I shall issue the call for the convention immediately upon receipt of votes of locals.

upon receipt of votes of locals.

A 'state organisation has been formed in Vermont, but regular application for a state charter has not yet been made. Instructions how to pre-

cond have been forwarded to the newly-clerted state secretary.

I have received a pretest from Com-rade W.-H. Tavyney, National Commit-teeman from 40th, against the acts of the revent state convention, held at Belt Lake City, notifying me that he still considers himself the National Committeeman. No official report o the state convention has been reserved at this office up to the present time. LOCAL CHARTERS.

Charters have been granted since has report as follows: Rock Springs, mar report as follows: the special services when the special services members, organized March 20; Patton, Ala., seven members, organized March 21; Costa, Art., eleves members, organized March 28; Safford, Aris., ten members, organized April 7; Spring Dale, Ark., nine memhers, organised April 7; Springfield. Ark., twolve members, organized April 11: and Damascus, Ga., nine members, organised April 13.

ADITATION AND ORGANIZATION. Chase has gone from Arkansas into Texas, where he will stay until the first week in May, going from there into Okinhoma, after which he will cross through Southern Missouri into Tennessee; he will fill some dates in

Alabams and then go northward. Slayton will fill dates in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Virginia during the remainder of this mouth, and, after returning home for two weeks, will start out again on May 13, speaking in Pennsylvania and Ohio until early in' June. He will then enter ladiana. Blayton's meetings are successful and;

should cost the office nothing. Wilkins began in Oregon this week, where he will participate in the First District Congressional campaign. He will go through Washington next. The enclosed copy of correspondence with San Francisco Ocupral, Committee, is self-explanatory. After Comrade Wil-kins had read this correspondence, he wrote a letter, resenting the action of: the San Francisco Central Committee, but offering to withdraw from any ar-rangements with tils office, if his appolitiment would cause us any emharrasument or participate a discussion. Under the circumstances, I believe Wilkins should proceed as previously agreed upon.

Comrade John M. Bay of Nashville, Term, will act as organizer in Ala-tama and Teunessee, guing to the former state first because of requests made for an organizer in the Birming-ham district, and where the movement to form a state organization is now on foot. Comrade Ray is a reliable man. a Southerner, and a good organizer He holds the record for organizing locals in Indiana, and refused an offer to return there, in order to work for the national organization in the South.

Upon request of Local Providence, R. I., I have arranged for Comrade Dan A. White of Massachusetts to spend a few days there in the interes of organization. I am also arranging for White to make an organizing tout through New Hampshire, Vermont through New Hampshire, vermont, and Maine. White has made special arrangements with the Massachusetts State Committee in order to make this

Harry M. McKee of California act as organizer for the national party in lows, Missouri, and Kansas, with the co-operation of the respective state committees, is now before the Quo-

Comrade Jos. Wanhape declined to act as organizer for the party through the Middle Western states as he had

the Middle Western states as he had only seven members of the National accepted the position of editor of the lacel Committee, not including the members "Eric People." SUPPLIES

The new due cards and application"

blanks, ordered by the National Committee, are now ready; the new edition of "Why Secialists Pay Dues" ready, and "How to Organize" Socialists Pay Dues" in The soon he ready for distribution. demand was so great that the old sup-REFERENDUM.

The report of the action of National Committee upon the proposed Harri-mun, released was forwarded to the Committee, the locals demanding same, and the Socialist press.

The enclosed special notice about referendum on location of beadquar ters is self-explanatory. Errors made in various quarters and in the Socialist press caused me to issue some. Also called attention of Ohio and Colorado state secretaries to error in closing vote of locals in those states on April 24 and 25, respectively, instead of May 1 on decided by the National Committee. Also impressed Chio State Secre-tury with the necessity of keeping fü-tional referendum separate and dis-tiact from any being taken concerning thact from any being taken conseruing state of Ohlo stone. I did this in se-der to avaid possible complications that may arise if autional constitution was not strictly full awaiter of company.

The appeal for contributions to a special organising fund has been issued, and many state seconstries have replied that they will co-operate in raising the fund.

Comrade Sweetland has resigned as Kational Committeeman from Con-nectical, and his resignation is now ng voted on by the party menths

being voted on by the party memor-sity of that stote.

The Local Quartum has refused a re-quest from the Central Socialist Crob-of New Orleans, La., that the National Committee guarantee to make good any deficit that may result from held-ing three meetings, to be offered by Committee Sectionly, thoroug the Com-

50c. OFFER FOR 25c.

We offer the following Books and Pamphlets while they last at just half the price:

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federate Veterans' Reunion, to be hald poon in that city.

The Local Quorum has decided to meet on Sunday, May 17. The amount of work in the office is increasing, in fact the outlook is mos ratifying.

Weekly press bulletins are widely published and quoted. Attitude of all Socialist papers towards headquarters

the Socialist press.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

erted their action or onizions upon my second report. These were Con-rades Healey. Fin.; Mills, Kans.; Dobbs, Ky.; Fox, Me.; Hillquit, N. Y.; Critchiow, Ohio, and Berger, Wis.

I again request that Co are upon my reports. Insumuch as I am directly responsible to the Committee for my actions, I would perfer to have its opinion upon my reports. even though these be adverse, rather than receive no acknowledgment whether. I would then know what he whatever. I would then know whather the Committee approved of my west or not. As it is now, I am almost of the Committee upon the various matters I have submitted to them. Omnhe, April 16.

CONCERNING REPERENDUM. To the Locals and State Secretaries of

quarters shall be conducted make ? imperative that your attention be again called to the following instructions to secretaries:

The vote closes Hay 1, 1908, and

local secretaries shall not count votes

signed by the chairman and secretary with the State Secretary in the respec-tive states, before May 5, 1908. Secre-taries of branches where Central Com-mittees exist, should make returns to

"Railroading in the United States." By Hen Hanford. . Sc.

A Debate on the Teotios of the S. T. & L. A. Towards

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ers, late of the County of New York,
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merting business, No. 245 Broadway,
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the Socialist Party. the Socialist Party.

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cout after that fitte.

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must like the vote- of their locals. Attention, Workingmen

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MAY DAY NUMBER OF THE WORKER.

Next week's issue of The Worker and Class Consciousness; Revolution till be a special May Day Number of Evolution, and Reform; The Material will be a special May Day Number of double the usual size—that is, of eight pages—especially adopted for general intion as a propaganda paper.

following address:

While we are not yet able to make a complete announcement of the features of this special issue, we may say enough to show that it will be a good one to put into the hands of working. om we desire to interest in our

Among the articles by well knows Socialist writers which we already nave in type are the following: "The "The Atack on Trade Unions," by Max S. Hayen; "The Misinformation of the World," by George D. Herron; "Some Helpful Books," by John Spargo; "The March of the Workers," by Franklin H. Westworth, Right of Revolution," by Peter E. Bur-rowes; "The Root of the Social Prob-lem," by Leonard D. Abbott; and "So-lem," by Leonard D. Abbott; and "So-lem," by Leonard D. Abbott; and "So-Franklin H. Wentworth; cislism versus Class Hatred," by Owen R. Lovejoy. Others are in course of

John C. Chase writes from pertaries and other active comrades cor tribute skeiches of Socialist activity and the condition of the movement in various parts of the country.

There will be a general review of Party in this country since the general ction of 1900, with a consideration of the present political and economic situation and the prospects of the im-mediate future. There will be articles describing the organization of the party and giving reasons why all who believe in the principles of Socialism and wish for the sneedy coming of the and wish for the speedy coming of the Co-operative Commonwealth should members of this organization tion, with many suggestions drawn from experience that will neuve valu

There will be a number of short articles dealing in popular language with from house such subjects as: The Class Struggle districts.

ist Conception of History; Value and Surplus Value; Slavery in Its Varied Forms; Competition and Monopoly; the Government of To-day and the Social State of To-morrow; Fraternity Versus Charity; Class Morality and 86 cial Morality; Immediate Hellef and Complete Emancipation. In all cases the articles will be as

short as is consistent with an intelli-gent treatment of the subject and the purpose of the writers will be to dxpress themselves in such direct and familiar language that no one who knows the English language and has a normal brain in his head can fail to

understand them.
It need hardly be added that controversial matter on party questions will be strictly excluded. This May Day Number of The Worker is designed chiefly for the outsiders, for those who are not yet Socialists, but are willing to learn. We ask the co-operation of all our comrades in giving it the widest cossible circulation.

The price will be the same as for the ordinary four-page issues of The Worker: For less than 100 copies, one cent each; 100 copies, 75 cents; 200 copies, \$1.20; 800 or more, at 50 cents a hundred. As these prices barely a hundred. As these prices barely cover the cost of white paper, presswork, and mailing for the double number, it is necessary to require that all orders shall be accompanied by cash, to avoid needless trouble and expense of bookkeeping and correspondence. That we may know how many copies to print and may fill all orders prompt-ly, orders should be sent in as early as possible.

The May Day Number will go into the mails on Thursday, April 30, in time to reaca most locals by Sunday, May 3, on which day the May Day celebrations will generally be held.

Every local and branch of the party are promptly distributed, not only at public meetings, but in the factories and other places of employment or from house to house in working-class

The capitalist system is responsible for intemperance. Malnutrition and

gloomy surroundings lead to drunken-

ness among the poorer classes, while case and excess cause it among the

Woman is naturally maternal; the

maternal instinct will be transformed

into a higher sentiment which goes out

to relieve the sorrows of the world.

The lecturer then spoke of the large number of little children who work in

the factories and of the attempts of

the Socialists in the Massachusetts Legislature to make the school age six-

The light brought by the women's

novement, the women's clubs, and

higher education, have implanted in

woman the desire to be more than a mere woman. The lecturar then de-scribed the benefits that Sacialism will

bring women. They will have justice and opportunity to work. Women will

produce works equal to those of men

Under Socialism, for the first time, women will be free and independent. The relationship between man and

woman will no longer t'e that of mas-

ter and slave. The new type of woman

will be stronger, while man will be-come gentler. Love will be the only

motive for marriage. Men and women will be co-workers and comrades.

This is only a summary of a lectur

which should be given before other

rlubs of our party and be heard by the

men as well as women. This lecture which our busy comrade has taken dim

from his many duties to prepare, will

movement or who intend to organize

Socialist women's clubs. Representa-tive MacCartney will doubtless now be invited to repeat his lecture in many

places, and it is to be hoped he can

The Socialist Women's Club of Box

ton meets regularly on the first, and third Friday evenings of each month

at the home of Dr. Konikow, 330

--- You have a Catholic friend wh

thinks that to become a Socialist would imperii his soul's salvation?

Give him a copy of McGrady's "Cleri-cal Capitalist" or "The City of An-gels." You can get either from the

Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York, for 10 centa.

Rhammat avenue

teen lustead of fourteen.

WOMAN AND SOCIALISM. | from another great evil-intemperance

Representative Mac Cartney's Address before the Socialist Women's Club of Boston.

BOSTON, Mass.-The Socialist Wo. men's Club of Boston held a very suc-cessful public meeting on Frida; even-ing. April 3, in Paine Memoriai Hall. Miss Bertha Howell, the secretary of

he club, presided. Frederick MacCartney, Socialist representative in the Massachusetts Legislature, lectured on "Why Should Wo-men Be Socialists?"

He showed how woman's econdependence on man has influenced her acter, quoting Mrs. Charlotte Per Economics," which he praised as an excellent book that all should read. marriage is the leading aim of her life. Occupation, pursuits, art, music and literature, are secondary. A woman teaches or works; but she things it will be temporary—at last she will marry This is a perverted ideal. A woman' life is not necessarily a failure if she

indignantly refuting the assertion that "Socialism is destructive of mor-riage and of the family," Representative MacCariney made the counter charge that capitalism is destroying family life. The only motive for marriage should be love. A family resting on any other basis is insecure. But many motives now enter into the mat-ter; women marry for protection, for a home, for wealth and position in se clety. There were 23,000 divorces in the United States last year, yet the empitalist supporters of the present social system dare pose as defenders of the family! As wealth concentrates in the hands of a few, the uncertainty of a livelihood increases. There are ten of thousands of young men and women in Boston, New York, and all the gree a home with the wages they receive From this results "the social evil"

lack of occupation; she is doubly dependent—on man and on the economic

many women out of dependence on man to earn their living. As telegraphers, stenographers, etc.; women compete with men. The opening of colleges to women has awakened broader interests. Working women

—Now when we are reading so much in the daily press about railway service, raites, wages, and profits, its a good time to circulate Hanford's "Railroading in the United States," one of the best Socialist pamphilois ever written. Price, postpaid, 5 cents a copy; ten or more at 2½ cents each. Socialist is the chief suffered in the triple of the best socialist pamphilois aver written. Price, postpaid, 5 cents accept; ten or more at 2½ cents each. Socialist is the chief suffered in the triple of the best socialist pamphilois aver written. Price, postpaid, 5 cents accept; ten or more at 2½ cents each. Socialist is the chief suffered in the daily press about railway service, raites, wages, and profits, is a good time to circulate Hanford's "Railroading in the United States," one of the best Socialist pamphilois aver written. Price, postpaid, 5 cents accept. Socialist is the chief suffered in the daily press about railway service, raites, wages, and profits, is a good time to circulate thanford's "Railroading in the United States," one of the best Socialist pamphilois aver written. Price, postpaid, 5 cents accepts and profits, is a constant of the best Socialist pamphilois aver written. Price, postpaid, 5 cents accepts and profits and profit

juknowledgment of Payments- or Pledges and Contributions to the Socialist - Daily Fund--- Hotes and

FOR THE DAILY.

Settlement of the Fair Ac

counts Progressing

Rapidly.

Secretary Butscher is making good progress in closing up the work of the Daily Globe Fair, collecting for tickets, distributing presents, and so At the next meeting of the Daily Globe Conference a full financial report will be rendered and The Worker will then be able to give its readers more definite information as to the result. A considerable number of tickets are still outstanding and it is desired that these should be settled for as soon as possible with Secretary

William Butscher, at the Labor Ly-ceum, 64 East Fourth street.

There still remain a good many copies of the Globe Fair Journal. Every reader of The Worker who has not already obtained a copy will find it worth his while to do so, as the journal is a most creditable piece of work. Order of Secretary Butscher;

price, 10 cents a copy.

Although all Fair business is not yet disposed of, Comrade Butscher is quit ready and willing to receive payments on pledges or donations to the regular Socialist Daily France He require Socialist Daily Fund. He requests that comrades boiding punch cards abould get them filled and return them as rapidly as possible.

Amounts Pledged. Following is a statement of amounts iledged to the Socialist Daily Fund up

to April 19: W. A. Herman. \$3.00

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Conn	1
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CASH CONTRIBUTIONS.

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heep, pecelved by mail with money for tickets a large number of small dona-tions from 25 cents to \$1 each which are too numerous to mention specifically and which have been credited with the tickets by mall account of the Daily Globe Fair.

FROM HEADQUARTERS.

(Continued from 3d page.)

vote of the locals in the respective

To the National Committee, Socialist

... Party: Comrades:-I am in receipt of the following proposition from National Committeeman Mila, of Kansas, and it is herewith submitted to your for

your consideration and action "Kansas City, Mo., "Moved by Mills, National Conmiliteeman for Kansas, to strike out from the anti-fusion resolutions adopt-

meeting, the following clause: " 'At the present stage of develop-

country there is neither necessity ner excuse for such alliance." "I more to strike out the above be-cause it carries with it the implication that with further development of the

Socialist movement the necessity or excase for such alliance may arise.
"I voted for the resolution at St.
Louis without noticing the force of the

above clause. I am confident that, most of the other members did the same. I therefore move that it be Omaha, April 17.

To the National Committee, Socialist

,50 1,00

Party: Comrades:—I am in receipt of the fol-lowing communication from Comrade A. Bassett, State Secretary, North Dakota:

"Fargo, N. D., April 15, 1908. "William Mailly, National Secretary,

Omaha, Neb. "Dear Comrade:—Your letter of March 17, 1903, with referendum A-1903, being resolutions Nos. 1 and 2, regarding headquarters and Nationa Local Quorum referred to the member-ahip of the party for final decision, re-ceived, and duly placed before our

State Local Quorum for action,
"The matter was thoroughly considered in a full meeting of our State Local Quorum, and it was unanimously

disposed of an follows:
"Whereas, We consider the submis sion of a referendum of resolution No. 1 unconstitutional; first, because it is an initiative (new logislation) and not referendum (approval or disapproval of the National Committee), and, second, because it makes the proposed new National Local Quorum permanent un-til the next national convention, de-spite the fact that the untional constitution gives the National Committee the right at any time to remove said quorum. (See Art. 15, Sec. 1, of consti-tution). He it olved, That, the State Local

Quorum of North Dakota takes an appeal to the national convention from the decision of the National Committee to refer resolution No. 1 to the mem-bership and pending the decision of the appeal, refuse to submit resolution No. 1 to the membership of the Socialist Party in North Dakots. And he it fur

"Resolved, That the State Loca" Quorum declares itself ready to submit resolution No. 2 to referendum of our

intion of the State Local Quorum, I ask for instructions as to how you wish me to submit resolution No. 2; whether you want me to have resolution No. 2 reprinted (at our expense) or simply to cut out resolution No. 1.
"Fraternally yours,

"A. Bassett,

"State Secretary.

I have notified Comrade Bassett that I have submitted his communication to the National Committee for its consid eration, and that I have no authority to instruct him to submit the national form than that in which it was orig inally submitted to the memocratip.
Fraternally submitted,
WILLIAM MAILLY.

Omaha, Neb., April 18.

THE DUTCH STRIKE.

Some Account of Events Leading Up to the Recent Movement, as Given In

From the pages of the April "Inter national Socialist Review" we take the following article, translated by A. M. Simons from the German of Her man Gorter in "Neue Zeit," giving au ecount of the events which led up to the Dutch general strike of April (and the following days. The render will, of course, observe that when the term "general strike" is used in this article, it refers, not to the events of two or three weeks ago, but to the strike of dock and rallway employees

preceding.
"We thought we were far behind in "We thought we were far behind in the International labor movement. The great industry' has very slowly de-veloped in Holland. The domination of the anni businesses, the anarchist propaganda, the power of religious klean, the dull indifference of the man

-all these operated to hinder the de-velopment of the labor movement.

"One year ago the sifuation ap-peared almost hopeless. But the proletariat is an unknown quantity. All the powers of the future slumber in it, and it is as impossible for one to determine the exact moment in which water will turn into ice, or lightning to strike from the clouds, as to determine beforeland the moment of the outbreak of the accumulated revo lutionary energy of the proletariat. There are critical times that pass over dully and heavily and again a little breath, an imperceptible disturbance of equilibrium suffices to gather to the clouds for a mighty

"The experience of the last year has greatly changed the view of the 80 cial Democracy in regard to the general strike. To be sure we had already given up the original position of absostely rejecting the general strike, but the indifference and even the half con-viction of the justification of this powerful means of class struggle has grown in just the degree that the idea of this weapon has entered into Social Isomorracy. Even if we consider the general strike of all laborers, as sought ofter by the Anarchists, utopian and if we reject the idea that the general atrike is the only weapon, the panacon of the prolemniat for whither shall come the hacessary organization, training and discipline for the general strike without the experience gained in the daily political and economic struggle?), we have, nevertheless, learned to recognize it as a powerful weapon whose application we must learn to study and which will be more and more favorably looked upon by

all Rocin!'sts.

"The general strike of the Dutch railroad workers whose first, and per-haps only, act has just concluded may be considered here as a typical case It began as a pure expression of soli-darity by the strikers, but by its con-clusion it had led not alone the assisted comrades, but the rallroad workers themselves to a full victory, and as a result had brought to maturity another strike, that of the Amsterdam ability will be crowned with a similar

result.
"For several years the Amsterdan Dock and Transport workers have had a strong economic organization. Out of numerous raw elements the prin-ciples of organization and solidarity have been disciplined into battallous obedient to the will of the majority and their representatives. Truly hat-tallons for from their very founda-tions battling has been the life of this organization. It is made up of many trades including the 'Bootwerker,' the warelouse workers and the people who are engaged in the handling of goods around the numerous waterways, and warehouses, such as dock

borers, etc.
"According to the decision of the International Congress of Transport Workers held at Paris these bodies were combined into a federation. In 1903 there was another collision be-tween these unions and the warehouse corporations, known in Dutch as the 'Veemen.' The strike ended with the victory of the warehouse workers, who were assured among other things that from now on they would never be compelled to work with non-union labirers.

haresa.
"One of the 'Veemen' did not keep "One of the 'Veeman' did not keep this promise, but at once introduced non-unionists, who were favored in every possible way. Naturally this did not please the organised workers. It soon came to an active disagreement and one sine morning the ware-house workers of this 'Veem' laid down their work and demanded the discharge of two non-minu workers. When this demand was refused the When this damand was refused the workers concerned unanimously caused work. A freighting firm introduced fifty-six strike-breakers, whereupon the representatives of the fediscated union man should touch any of the goods handled by the strike-breakers. These goods were declared 'dend.' As the fifty-six strike-breakers were not discharged this blockade hung over the warehouses of 'all the "Vermen who handled goods for the boycotter

"Meanwhile new vessels were con tinually coming in loaded with washe for the boycotted firms, and so the strike continued to grow.

"A complication of much greater significance very soon appeared, owing to the following circumstances: One dock in Amsterdam is set apart for bulky goods, as for example Spanish iron ore, to be loaded directly from the ships into the railroad cars, ers, switchmen, machinists, etc., are engaged in the assemblage of the goods destined for Germany. The question now arose: What will these men do if they must bandle cars loaded by strike-breakers? To be sure this question did nor concern the federated dock inborers but the union of the railroad men.

"In contrast to the dock workers; whose history—at least during the last few years—has been a succession of victories, the railroad workers bave been able to assert themselves only under great difficulties. With the rise of the first Socialist movement the first organization of the railroad workers had also arisen, but employers and anarchistic influences split them. Af-ter a very long apathy we see them now, like the whole Socialist movement, again gaining in strength. the first place the machinists and fromen formed a very strong organiza-tion. The conductors and other trade workers followed and joined with the former in a federation, and finally the whole movement found a new and arm center in a union of the govern-mental employees, which in Utrecht had developed from an almost imper ceptible beginning to a powerful fight-

the switchmen were ordered to handle boycotted cars, they refused service and their action was followed by the whole 300 railroad workers who were occupied on this dock, and who also laid down their work. The representatives of the unions involved met with the directors of the Holland railroad corporations, but without result, so that the same evening, in an as semblage of railroad workers in Amsterdam, the strike was decided upon by a vote of 702 to 28, because the directors had refused their demands. The same conclusion was reached on the same night by numerous assem-blages in many larger and smaller

cities. "The strike was declared as a nurely sympathetic strike. To be sure a few demands for the betterment of their own condition were made—this was very natural—but the motive of it from the beginning to end was that of helping the threatened comrades in other branches, and on the attainment of this end they again took up their

"Fortunately for the extension of "Fortuntely for the extension of the strike, especially among the unor-ganized workers amounting to 50,000 out of 17,000 railroad workers, there was a long accumulated hatred against the railroad corporations, based upon low wages and inhumanis long hours of labor and a determina-tion to crush out every germ of organi-zation by general rules. The federa-tion was led by 'anti-parliamentary' Socialists, while the railroad workers were led by Social Democrats and the larger proportion of their membership were Social Democrats. Both of these otherwise bitterly fighting factions or operated harmoniously in this case, and this co-operation brought about

"On the day after the meeting the unions were once more approached by the employers. By that time there was a very noticeable stoppage of traffic and the employers took on a new tone. First concession: recogni-tion of the organization from now on. This in tastf was an important victory. Further: in the disputed dock nothing more shall be done, with full compensation to the strikers, until the conclusion of the strike. Finally, and conclusion of the strike. Finally, and this was the most important of all, employers agreed to request the govern ment to abolish the article of the mil-road regulations which compelled the railroad employees under all conditions to accept goods for transporta-tion. Meanwhile, the strike continued the strike would extend at one stroke over the whole country.

"In the evening assemblages were again held. One may imagine what rejoicings there were. Victory was in sight. Amidst these rejoicings all the unions pledged their support, and at midnight every depot in Amsterdam was vacant. The next morning not a train came into Amsterdam. A zone was created into which no locomotive dared come. Telegrams in great num bers poured into the headquarters of pledging themselves to lay down their work at the first signal. In many places the strikes broke out spon-taneously. "The great question was now. What

will the government do? Will they agree to the suspension of this article and grant to the laborers that the care filled with boycotted goods shall not be touched nor switched nor sent through to Germany? Feveriah suspense reigned. The directors of the railroad, together with a committee the workers, had gone to the Hague to consult with the ministers. Meanwhile the military was poured into Amsterdam from all directions turbing news items were heard to the effect that trains were to be forced through the guarded sone. But even before the dispatches annou decision had been sent to the different organizations, the answer of the genral directors of the railroads came 'We grant to your members the right resterday.' Everything was won. The next day at four great assemblages of the laborers the decision was adopted to again take up work. The indis-putable result of this battle was a complete victory for the dock workers plets victory for the dock workers. The strike-breakers were sent home, all strikers were reinstated, their right not to work with strike-breakers expressly recognized, and the other points in dispute submitted to a court of arkitestica. "But the battle, however, was not closed even with this. The railward

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, restitutes its asher vence to the principles of international Mocialism, and declares its aim to be the or-canization of the working class and these is sympathy with it, into a political party with the object of constaring the power

feriority, political authoritence has alavey.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are founcised between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is showninged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial domains alread and enhance their supremory at home.

in airmad and enhance their supremacy at limit the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Bortalous, which will abuild both the capitalist class of ware workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and ligher arder of so-dety is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interacted in the uphidding of the system of private owner adip of the instruments of weath production. The Democratic Republican, the other parties which do not aliant for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class. The workers can must effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting them netwes into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

[MMEDIATP, DEMANDE.

and opposed to an parties formed by the propertied clanses

[IMMEDIATP. DEMANDE.]

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overtirow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Recialism also depend spon the stage of development reached by the projectarist. We, personal reached by the projectarist of the working class to letter its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to fraint of the subject of the subject of the subject of the control of the project of the reduction of taxen on project; of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of lation with the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of lation and the increase of wages in order that the consumers he shape of the explicit and purdence is the of the order in the propole in case of articlent, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

2. The progressive reduction of a system of public working class. IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

be administrred under the control of the working class.

4. The insuguration of a system of public industries, public result to be used for that purpose in ewier that the workers be secred the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the agr of eighteen years, and sate and municipal aid for books, riobling, and food.

5. Equal right sed political rights for

8. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.
7. The tuttative and referendum, propor-tional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.
But in advorating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Common-wealth, we wars the working class against

the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of sheatshing greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amedication of the conditions of the working class.

SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONISM The following feminities was adopted, along with the foregoing platform, by the National Convention at Indianapolia, July, 1981

National Convention of Indianapolis, July, 1981;
The trade union movement and independent political actions are the chief emancipating factors of the wage-working class. The trade-union uncoment is the natural result in the consider it is the natural result of the consider it the duty of Nordalusta to ioin the unions of their respective trades and laske organizations. We recognize the trade of the consider it the duty of Nordalusta to ioin the unions of their respective trades and laske organizations. We recognize the consider it be duty of Nordalusta to ioin the trade unions are by historical wheeling the consideration of the cutoffice of the consideration of trade unionization of the cutoffice of the consideration of trade unionization of the fact that the class struggle so boby waged by the trade-unionization of the cutoffice to the fact that the class struggle so boby waged by the trade-unionization of the political cutoffice of the properties of the consideration of the exploitation of the capacity of the benefit of all the people. It is the day of every trade-unionize to realize the become all of independent political action on Nordalizations.

HELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS The National Committee of the Socialist arty in annual accasion assembled, hereby engirus the artitude of the party toward

The National Committee of the Socialist Porty in nominal seconds assembled, hereby resulting the artificate of the party forward the Institute of the party forward the Institute on the subject adopted by the Institute of America, and the Institute of America, and Institute of America, and Institute of Ins

ANTI-PUSION RESOLUTIONS.
Whereas, The bistory of the labor movement of the world has conclusively demonstarted that a Socialist Party is the only political exponitation able to adequately and of the working class, and "Whereas, All "malical and reform" parties, including the so-called "I'nion Labor Parties, have, after a brief existence, unformally assessment of the highest control of the labor which we have a supersymmetric parties, and have preven disastrons to the allimate and of the labor whereas, any alliance, direct or indirect, with such parties is daugerons to the political integrity and the very existence of the Socialist Farty and the Bordalist movement, and

Northin tarry and the present stage of development of the Forthint movement of the routing there is neither necessity nor excuse for such alliance, therefore he it itemoved. That no state or local organization, or member of the party shall, under any elecumetapoea, fuse, comisine or comiting or the party shall, under the party shall unde any electricate to consider or com-proguise with any political party or organi-zation, or refrain from making nomination in order to further the interests of candi-dates of such parties or organization.

workers still stood with their weapons at their sides. Everyone waited to see what the government would do. They had avoided any direct answer to th railroad corporation, declared the ques-tion to be a private affair of the rail-road, and refused to interfere. But from the bourgeois standpoint such position cannot be maintained. The bourgeois press of all political com-plexions shricked for laws against the rullroad workers and demanded the bringing in of the militia to serve as

strike-brenkers.
"On the other hand, the labor organtrating grew as never before, and the willingness for battle was greatly increased by the result of the election and by the result of the railroad strike, so that just now the thousands of municipal laborers in Amsterdam are threatening to strike. The government will soon be driven out of its passive position. But whether it will enact any oppressive legislation or attempt to legally regulate the wage contract. or whether it will seek to split the inhor union of the railroad workers with the help of the unorganized laborers and the Catholic Labor

nions, no one can tell as yet.

"Little consolution can be derived from the fact that the government has called out the reserves for the two years past so that all the garrisons have three times their customary strength. Amsterdam especially is bristling with soldiers. The Social Democracy as a party has not yet en tered into the battle-not even the Par liamentary fraction-since the Cham-ber has not ret met. To be sure our comrades, and especially the members of the Chamber, have everywhere been fighting in the front ranks. Now it must depend upon the attitude of the government as-to what the party will do. Domeia Nieuwenhuis and the Anarchists sought to make capital out of was just the firm, well-built organiza tion against which they have always clamored, to which the successful re-sult of the strike is due. "For the carrying out of such a sud

den and unexpected extensive strike requires a schooling, and an organiza-tion such as is seldom to be found to-day. Now I would certainly not say that such a schooling and organization eas already existing in Holland today. "But if the weapon of the general

strike is to be utilized, then the organi ration must be so built un that this wespon will stand ready for instant use. For the certainty of success in a general strike lies in its suddenness. Ever mere numerous and greater will become the great strikes and outbreaks of this character which shake the social life of the nation to its foundation. It is not the case of the theory forming the reality, but the being recognised and grasped theory. Most important of all, sy use theory. Most important of all, we see similar phenomena in Beigium, Bweden, France, Austria, America and Switzerland. The antagonisms grow sharper and greater. The range of single struggles between capital and labor gains in extent and the great general strikes draw into the struggle codies of otherwise indifferent laborers."

It would seem, from reports so far at hand, that the latest planse of the struggle has shown that Comrade Gorter was right in doubting whether the schooling and organization pecessary to the successful carrying out of a general strike yet existed in Holland, and that the temporary victory rests with the government and the employers. This does not necessarily imnly, however, that the movement has been a failure. It has undoubtedly made a profound impression both on the enpitalists and on the workerswarning-the former and teaching the latter both their power and the need of a better organization and direction of that power.

CAN REVER WIN RESPECT.

Labor lobbying in Congress or a state legislature is an insult to the in-telligence of the working class. Labor has the numerical strength to come into possession of the earth and the fullness thereof, but is held back by yielding obsdience to the counsel of salaried frauds, whose treason to humanity would shame a Judas. Labor bowed in supplication may arouse pity, but can never win respect.—Minera' Maga-

-The May Day Number of The Worker will be a good one to dis-tribute at meetings, in shops, or from house to house. Eight onges. Usual prices: 100 copies, 75 cents; 200 copies, \$1.20; 300 or more, at 50 cents a hun-dred. Send orders early, with cash.

--- The second edition of Lee's "Labor Politics and Socialist Politics" is pearly exhausted. lists you can get this pamphlet for 3 cents a copy, or ten copies for 20 cents, from the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

-If you have an extra copy of The Worker please pass it on to a neighbor or shopmate with the request that he give it a candid reading.

-For information about the Social Democratic Party (Socialist Party) in New York address the State Secretary, Henry L. Slobodin, 60 Second avenue, York city.

CAREY-STIMSON DEBATE.

Report of the Debate on Socialism held in Fanculi Hail, Boston, Feb. 7, 1903, between James F. Carey, Social-ist, and Frederick J. Stimson, Democrat: Stxty-four page pamphlet; clear type and good paper... Second edition of 5,000 copies now ready. Single copy, 10 cents.

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VOL. XIII.-NO. 5.

NEW YORK, MAY 1, 1903.

CAPITALISTS ORGANIZING.

Two Years.

cate the Workers, to Defeat Labor Legislation, to Blacklist Workmen, All Run in Unison for a Single End. .

This wonderful awakening activity

sponse to the challenge thrown down by the workers in the form of a rap-idly increasing Socialist vote and a growth of the trade unions both in

numerical strength and aggressive

numerical surength and agreenve spirit, it means that now the capital-ists realise that the conflict is ap-preaching a crisis, that they are threatment any, not merely with petty loss and annoyance, as in the past, but

with the complete overthrow of their system of exploitation.

enemy's forces. We welcome every

thing that draws the lines clearer. We

talist powers against us will do more

than our appeals could do to educate the workers and rouse them to action. The closer the lines, the sharper the fight, the sooner will it be over. And we have no doubt with which side vic-

SONG OF THE WAGE SLAVE.

The ore the usurer's coffers fills— But what remains for me? The engine whirls for master's craft;

Theirs, theirs the learning, art, and

The coming hope, the future day, When wrong to right shall bow, And bearts that have the courag

For Labor's foes to spend.
The camp, the puipit, and the law

For rich men's sons are free;

But what remains for me?

To make that future now.

They render back, in coin for coin.

To me eternal loss.
The hour of leisured happiness
The rich alone may see;
The playful child, the smiling wife-

Mayhap a prison, then a grave, And think they're quits with me. But not a fond wife's heart that breaks,

We score not on our hollow cheeks And in our sunken eyes; We read it there, where'er we meet,

Each asks: "The rich have got the earth, "And what remains for me?"

We store it in our brain; They think us dull, they think us dead,

A trumpet through the lands will ring. A heaving through the mass. A trampling through their palaces

We'll cease to weep by cherished

And still, as rolls our million march.

coming hope, the future day, en wrong to right shall bow,

And hearts that have the courage

To make that future now.

—Ernest Jones.

THE NEW EMANCIPATION.

not emancipate yourselves from the yoke of hire, and become free produc-ers, and masters of the totality of pro-

duction which you create? Wherefore

should you not accomplish, through your own peaceful endeavors, a revo-lution which, accepting labor as the commercial basis of human intercourse, and the fruits of labor as the basis of

property, should abolish the class dis-tinctions and tyraunical dominion of one class over another. And by pro-claiming one sole law of just equili-

sumption, harmonise and unite all the children of the country, the common mother?—Joseph Maszini.

WELL TREATED SERVARIA.

"No; why, it hasn't been a week since I read of a dinner given by a railroad corporation at which there were present two judges and a sena-tor."—Liberator.

brium between production and

Went, ignorance, disease; Toll, toil—and then a cheeriess ho

Where hungry passions cross; Eternal gain to them that give

But what remains for me?

A poor man Wchild that dies,

We bear the wrong in silence,

A pauper's niggard fee,

And as the sum we bee

But we shall rise again.

Until they break like glass

From lonely homes we'll fiee;

Its watchword brave shall be-The coming hope, the future

I pay for all their learning,

The land it is the landlord's,

The trader's is the sea,

The steel shines to defend, With Labor's arms, what Labor raised,

tory will rest.

We welcome the organization of the

gially within the last six months, have seen a most remarkable movement of organization on the part of the cap-failst class. The number and variety of capitalist associations formed for the purpose of dealing in one way or another with the labor question is most suggestive of serious alarm on

which was to settle the labor question forever by the method of conciliation. From the heginning it was a shallow enough force, and it did not take long to make it evident to all who had eyes to see, that its real purpose was to patronice and support the most con-servative labor leaders, to throw discredit upon aggressive organizations, to allenate public sympathy from workingmen forced to strike. The par-ticipation of pitiless labor fleecars in fits organization and the completely listic character of the represent overe quite in keeping with this object.
While the Civic Federationists were still loudy talking of their plans for bringing about harmony between Capital and Labor, however, new or-ganizations sprung to the front.

press bureau for maligning and mis-representing the labor movement.

Close on the heels of the Manufac turers' Association rollowed the Na-tional Economic League, describing itself as an "impartial educational movement to oppose Socialism and Class-hatred." This organization by class-hatred." This organization is certainly liberally endowed, for it is carrying on its work, schually one of prejudice and misoducation, on a grand scale, circulating enormous quantities of literature designed for working-class readers. Nor does it confine its opposition to "Socialism and class-hatred." A large part of its had class-hatred." A large part of its apphistries are directed against the shorter workday, against all attempts of the unions to restrict the "driving" of workmen and the employment of children under the guise of appren-ticeship, against virtually all the meth-ods by which the unions seek to de-fend themselves from capitalist ag-gression in the shop. "Our national pression is the shop." sperity" is the phrase upon which they continually harp and the work-ingmen are taught that by competing with each other, by working at th highest possible speed, by subordinating every other thought to that of increasing the output, they may hope to perpetuate this prosperity and possi-

Next came the news of the organigation of "non-union unions" in differ-ent parts of the country, under the patronage of employers and with the enthusiastic approval of the most virulent enemies of labor in the capitalist press. Among the decisred objects of these bastard unions are the maintenance of employment bureaus and the flefent of "unjust strikes." It is easy to guess who will decide which strikes are unjust and to what uses the em-ployment agencies will be turned in breaking them.

of the National Metal Trades the unions, the blacklisting of obnoxscale to break strikes, and the putting of spies into the ranks of the labor prganizations to betray their plans to are similar organizations, though none of them, probably, are quite so highly

light upon all these organizations and show them all as parts of one great

turers we find men who are also mem bers of the Economic League; in the National Metal Trades Association we find men who belong to both of the preceding; and the great capitalist newspaper organs which halled the methods of the Civic "non-union unions" as a mean of breaking the power of the bons fide With their osten gibly so different aims and methods, they all seek to work together for a common end—the disorganization of

Omaha Politicians Trying to Suppres Hot interfered With,

energy on the part of the city author capitalist mayoralty candidates, as an aproaching strike of the building trades on May 1, and the activity of the Socialists made it necessary to divert the working class voters by false

day, April 21, were discharged with a warning aext morning, but these takes up on Wednesday, Thursday and Fri-day nights were bound over until next Monday morning. In the meantine the Socialists have planned a big indignation meeting for Sunday night at which Comrades W. H. Moore, candi-date for Mayor; J. Ed. Morgan, State Secretary; Bernard McCaffery, William Mailly, and W. E. Clark will be the speakers. The comrades arrested are P. J. Hyland, James W. Hawkins, Bernard McCaffery, E. Werner, J. A. Labille, John Pahoralek, F. S. William G. W. Ray, E. D. Whalen, G. Mark-stall and J. Ed. Morgan. The last named was arrested on Friday mornnamed was arrested on Friday morning. Comrades McCaffery and Labille
have been arrested twice and Hyland
leads with three times to his credit.
A peculiar phase of the matter is
that the Salvation Army and "Holiness" agitators are permitted to hold
meetings and collect crowds on the
same corners which the Socialists are
forbidden to use. From interviews forbidden to use. From interviews given out by the chief of police, it would seem that the authorities are attempting to incite disorder and perhaps a riot, in order to throw discredit upon the Socialist Party, but this at-tempt will be unsuccessful, as the So-cialists are determined to fight the matter through to a finish along peaceable lines.

GAIN IN ELOIM.

ELGIN. III., April 23.-In the city election held here on Tuesday the So-cialist Party cast 897 votes for Mayor, as against 258 cast for the head of our ticket last fall. We intend to keep on increasing this way at every count, if

TO PROVIDENCE SOCIALISTS.

A meeting will be held at the boo of Comrade A. P. Workman, 284 Will lard avenue, Sunday, May 17, 4.30 P. M., for the purpose of organizing a local of the Socialist Party. All those wishing to join are urgently requested to

The Indiana State Convention opened April 25 at Indianapolis. State Secretary Oneal of Terre Haute subfour others that only need attention will ensure the ascertaining of the number of members at any time, the appointment of a state organiser to give his entire time to work in the field, and that provisions be made to have the State Secretary give his whole time to the organization.

CONVENTION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE. The Socialist Party of New Hampshire held its state convention at Con-cord on April 23. Thirty-one dele-gates were present from nine of the fourteen locals. Michael H. O'Nell called the body to order and Joseph H. Dunbar was chosen chairman, with Louis Arnstein and D. E. C. Duffie as secretaries. The reports of State Secretaries Arnstein and Treasurer White-house showed the party out of debt and steadily gaining in membership. National Committeeman Claffin made a report on the St. Louis meeting, which was accepted. The present State Secretary and Treasurer were re-elected and a list of nominations made from which mbers of the State Committee osen by general vote. Man fred Tibbetts was chosen State Organ izer and a considerable sum of m pledged to enable him to proceed with

The Socialist wave has struck Alaska, and as a result a club has been organised to sow the seed of the new economic thought in the gold fields of the Klondike.—Miner's Magn-

neveral of the principal places in the transvani and Natal since the end of the South African war, and the British capitalists are likely to have even more trouble with united British and Hoer orkmen than they had with the

....Jos. Wanhope, former edites of the Chicago "Socialist." becomes edi-tor of the Erie, Be., "People" on May

The Need of a Socialist and Trade Union Newspaper.

The Origon of the Capitalist Press and the Becassity of a Labor Press to Meet It-The Project of the "Daily

Berniar readers of The Worker know, but it may interest these who see it for the first time this week to be informed, that a movement has been innugurated and carried far thward success for the establishment in New York City of a daily newspaper to be owned and controlled by an absorba-tion of Socialist workingmen and de-voted to the interests of the labor-movement on both its political and its industrial side.

No one who reads thoughtfully and can have failed to be impressed bothby the immense power of the daily-press and by the shameful way be which that power, in the hundr of in-dividual capitalists or corporations, is used to serve the interests of the capiused to serve the interests of the cagis-talist class at the expense of the works-ers. Not only are unsound theories of economics and of public and private morality taught through the editorial departments and special articles, but the news columns, ostensibly present-ing an impartial record of events, are actually used with lagenuity and per-lutence works of a better come to sistence worthy of a better cause to-misinform the people on matters of the most viral importance to them,

Are workingmen on strike or locked out? It is impossible for them to get a brief and plain statement of their side of the question published is, the daily papers, whether republican, des-ocratic or "independent," whether "yallow" or respectable; but whole col-umns will be given to interviews with the employers and their one-sided representations put forth as being the whole of the story.

The strikers may conduct them-selves with even excessive regard for law and order and consideration of the public consfort; yet when they mad the papers they are hardly surprised any longer—no long have they been ac-customed to it—to find themselves pic-tured and described as dangerous gisters and incendiaries.

Is the labor question discussed from the workers' point of view at a great public meeting? Ninety-nine chances to one, though reporters have been present, not a line appears in the present the worse if a report is given, for the speakers' words will then be garbled ent of all sense or into a sense opposite to the true one. Yet the same paper may give a whole page to rulgarly detailed accounts of a ball of a supper or a golf match or a divorce suit in the ranks of the Four Hundred and will assuredly print and editorically appland the shallowest utternuces of any college professor or preacher who is the labor question discus any college professor or preacher who toadies servicely enough to the influe-ests and caprices of the capitalists.

Is there a Socialist ticket in the field. composed of representative working-men pledged solely to the interests of their class? The capitalist press is not content even to keep silence. It delib-erately distorts the facts, missing the name of the party and its candidates, misquotes their speeches or the party platform, and often on the last day be fore election, too late for reply, pub-lishes absolutely fabricated reports a the withdrawal of the ticket or o some deal or fusion, in order to dis suade people from voling for it. In such aris as this the eminently respectable. Times" and the notoriously anti-union "Sun" have been sutdone within the last two or three years only by the labor-loving "Journal" and other

All this is not surprising. The exreporters take their one from the handness office. To please advertigers, to please corrupt politicians ; "boodle" at their command, to ple the great capitalist who owns part of the stock or holds a mortgage on the paper—these are the more obvious motives of newspaper misrepresents.

On the other hand, those who know anything of the history of the German labor movement in New York City and the vicinity-not to go across the water for instances-knows how much the for instances—snows now much the possession of a daily paper in that language, the "Volksseltung," owned and controlled by workingmen's organization, has done to strengthen the German unions and serve in their battles and to develop the sturdy body of German speaking Socialists who forused the nucleus and hase of supplies for the now so rapidly growing Socialist

we both can and must have such a daily paper in the English language. The field is ready. We have in our ranks men capable of issuing a paper that we need not be ashamed to place beside the best in the land. The continuous partial pa

The Workingmen's Co-operative Pals The Workinmen's Co-operative Publishing Association has been arganisation to act as custodian of the fund and as owner and publisher of the "Dally Globe" when it shall appear. Any ment by when it shall appear. Any ment by woman who has been (as firmenths a member in good standing by the Socialist Party (the Social Deniocratic Party, as it is called in New York and the procession by buying one or more above of stock at five solikes such. Every

MAY DAY IN nember has one vote, regardless of the

number of shares he holds.

Every person who wishes to help the movement to success, whether he is a party member or not, whether he joins the publishing association or not, is requested to contribute to the extent of his ability to the Socialist Daily Fund. Many have piedged ten dollars, twenty-five dollars, a hundred dollars, we are now more to be reidd in convenient. or even more, to be paid in convenient monthly instalments. Nearly \$7,700 has already been pledged, and about \$3,100 has so far been paid on pledges. Square.

Others prefer to make simple casi contributions, large or small according as they can afford. More than \$1,000 has been collected this way. As another means of swelling the

gund a great fair was held in this city, from March 28 to April 5, whose proceeds amounted to well over \$0,000. But still more is needed. Every reader of The Worker should help. If you can afford to piedge a hundred dol-lars to be paid at the rate of ten or five or two dollars monthly, well and good. If you can afford only to give ten or five or even one dollar now, do not de-lay. Every pledge or contribution re-ceived now inspires others to add to

the amount.

All checks and money should be drawn to the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, and all correspondence should be addressed to its Secretary, William Butscher, at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street,

FOR THE PECPLE.

We are the hewers and delvers who toll for another's gain,
The common clods and the rabble, stunted of brow and brain. What do we want, the gleaners, of the harvest we have reaped? What do we want, the neuters, of the boney we have heaped?

We want the drones to be driven away from our golden board; We want to share in the harvest; We

We want what sword or suffrage ha never yet won for man-The fruits of his toll God promised when the curse of toll began.

We have tried the sword and scepter the cross and the sacred word.

In all the years, and the kingdom is not yet here of the Lord.

to it meless, all our waiting? Are thay fruitless, all our prayers? Has the wheat, while men were sleeping, been over-sowed with tares?

What gain is it to the people that a God laid down his life.

If, twenty centuries after, his world

be a world of strife?

If the serried rauks be facing each other with suthiess eyes, And steel in their hands, what profits

Ye have tried, and failed to rule us; i vain to direct have tried. Not wholly the fault of the ruler; not utterly blind the guide.

Mayhap there needs not a ruler; may-hap we can find the way. At least ye have ruled to ruin; at least

What matter if king or consul or presi dent holds the rein,
If crime and poverty ever be links in

the bondman's chain? What eareth the burden-bearer that Liberty packed his load, If Hunger presseth behind him with a sharp and ready good?

per; there's a king with a parchment crown; re are robber knights and brigands

in .actory, field, and town.
But the vassal pays his tribute to a

lord of wage and rent.

And the baron's toil is Shylock's, with
a flesh-and-blood per cent.

The seamstress bends to ber labor all night in a narrow room; The child, defrauded of childbood, tip-

toes all day at the loom. The soul must starve, for the body can barely on husks be fed; the price of bread.

Ye have shorn and bound the Sam and robbed him of learning's light But his sluggish brain is moving, his sinews have all their might,

well to your gates of Gaza, your privilege, pride, and caste! The Giant is blind and thinking, and

his locks are growing fast.

-James Jeffrey Rochs.

The articles by Leonard D. Abbott

and Owen R. Lovejoy in this issue of The Worker, together with National Secretary Mailly's address urging have been issued in a pamphlet of pocket or envelope size as a number of the Socialist Library. This makes a good pamphiet to hand to any thought ful man who is beginning to think about Socialism. Price, single copy, 2 cents: one hundred copies, 75 cents. Order of the Socialist Literature Com

—If you get a bundle of sample copies of The Worker, you will understand that you are requested to distribute them among your fellow workers. We need the help of many hands to spread the light.

-We are glad to send sample copies of The Worker gratis to all who request them. If you know some per-sons who ought to be acquainted with the paper, send in their names and ads for sample copies.

—For information about the Social Democratic Party (Socialist Party) is New York address the State Secretary, Hunry L. Stobetta, 40 Second avenue,

NEW YORK.

Great Mass Meeting to Be Held in Madison

Brooklyn Holds Meeting on Friday and Fastival on Saturday-Yorkville Colebration at Old Homestead Sarden.

International Labor Day will be ob served by Local New York of the So-cial Democratic Party and the labor organizations in sympathy with the movement by a demonstration taking the form of a mass meeting in Madi-son Equare, between Twenty-thru and Twenty-fifth streets, on Friday evening, May 1. There will be three platforms, one of them for German speakers. Benjamin Hanford will be evening.

Every workingman who is in accord with the international movement for the emancipation of the working class from wage-slavery is urged to be present and take his part 'in the demon-

in Brooktyn.

On Friday evening a mass meeting will be held in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, with wel known speakers. On Saturday evening there will be a festival and evening there will be a restruct and hall at the same-place, one feature of which will be the production of Fred-erick Kraff's play, "Now and Then." Everything has been done to assure the enjoyment of the guests and a good attendance is expected. Admission at the door will be 25 cents; tickets in advance, 15 cents. The net procerds are to go to the fund for the establishment of the "Daily Globe."

in Yorkville.

The May Day demonstration of the districts represented in the Yerkville Agitation Committee, will be held in Old Homestead Garden, on Third avenue, between Ninetieth and Ninety-first streets, on Friday evening, beginning at eight o'clock. Good speakers will address the meeting and excellent musical and dramatic talent has also been procurred.

The Bohemian workingmen's organ-izations will also take part, with the Bohemian branch of the Social Democratic Party, in a May Day festival on the same evening, at Bohemian Na-tional Hail, 221 Past Seventy-third

PARTY ORGANIZATION.

The Socialist Party is now organized with state committees in thirty-one states and territories. In fourteen otners it has local organizations and two of these Alabama and Arkansus

are, as these words are written, engaged in forming their state organisations. Before the presidential cam-paign of 1904 begins we shall undoubtedly have complete organizations in every state and territory of the Union, assuring the nomination of caudidates and the chance for every Secialist in he United States to record his will that this nation shall cease to be ruled in the interest of exploiters, that its affairs shall be administered for the common advantage of those who

create all its wealth.
Readers of The Worker, we call on each of you to join and help in building up this party organization, to do your share in carrying the knowledge of Socialist principles to all our fellow tollers and fellow sufferers, that our progress may grow ever more and more rapid until our legg continued efforts shall be crowned with final and complete victory—the Emancipation of Labor and the inauguration of the Cooperative Commonwealth.

LABOR MUST CAPTURE GOVERNMENT

The struggle of classes with each other has an economic object, but the form of this struggle must necessarily be political; for, between the material position to be amellorated and the acup like a barrier the power of the state which alone, whatever class controls it, can give a general and mantatory character to the results of the stru gle. The state makes the law, and it is only by placing oneself on the po-litical ground that one can succeed in participating in the law making. Hisory and reason agree in proving the truth of this thesis: the struggle of the "lower" classes is really effective only when it assumes a political character. -Gabriel Deville.

THE PURPOSE OF ARMIES.

But in reality the prime reason for all the armies of the world is that sol-diers and militia may turn their guns upon their unfortunate countrymen when the owners of the earth shall speak the word. And these unfortun-ate cauntrymen are the outcast and lespised, the meek and lowly ones of the world, tae men whose ceaseless toil and unpaid efforts have built the forts and molded the cannon and sus-tained the soldiers that are used to shoot them down. To say that these armies and frown

ing forts and gatting guns are needed to maintain peace and order is to ad-mit at once that the great mass of men are held captive by the more powerful few. Organized soldiers and police-men, courts and aberiffs, with guns and forts and jails, have the greatest advantage over the disorganized mass who cannot act together, and who know not which way to turn to keep outside the meshes of the law. Not one in a thousand need be trained to arms and authority to keep the un gastaed meas in the place reserved for it to live. The purpose of guns and ac-miss is to furnish the few an easy and sure way to control the mass.—Giar-

COMPETITION AND MONOPOLY.

A year or two ago the Democratic politicians were noisily declaiming against the trusts and demanding that they be "smashed." Just how it was to be done, not a man among their could say, but smashed the trusts must be. The Republican politicians were be. The Republican politicians were earnestly deciaring that there were no trusts and therefore it was impossible

to smash them.

To-day the Republicans are singing a different song. Yes, there are trusts, they say; the trusts are a good thing. a great blessing to our country, the chief bulwark of our prosperity; they must be "curbed"—and we, the great Republican politicians (who are inside the trusts and therefore know all about them) are just the fellows to

Equally has the Democratic cry been hanged. Under the intelage of Millionaire Hearst the Democratic oracles are all proclaiming as with one voice: We must distinguish between the criminal trusts and those which are simply legitimate business combina-

Malicious critics might suppose the Democratic rule for drawing this dis-tinction to be: All trusts whose directers are prominent Democratic politicians and which contribute equally to both old-party campaign funds are legitimate husiness combinations; trusts which discriminate in favor of the G. O. P. in the distribution of boodle are criminal trusts and must be extirpated—or made to "dig up." Of course this is a disingenuous view.

But what is a criminal trust? What is a good trust or legitimate business combination? Can anyone tell? The answer is plain enough: From the point of view of those who are inside or on top, all trusts are good; from the point of view of those who are outside or underneath, all trusts are bad. That is the only distinction that is worth aking.
What is a trust? What is monopoly?

What is a trust? What is monopoly?
How does it arise? Do you think it is
something unnatural, foreign to the
spirit of the competitive system, produced by the conspiracy of certain men to get special privileges?

It is nothing of the sort. The trust is the normal outgrowth of the capi-talist system. Monopoly is the natural and legitimate result of competition. Many of the trusts have been fostered, stimulated, hastened in their develop ment by special privileges—protective tariffs, land-grants, bountles, subsidies, and the like. But without such aid treets develop in free-trade England as well as in protectionist America. Special privilege is an accessory in, but not the cause of, the development of monopoly. Many of the tariff-nursed trusts have now reached the point where the repeal of all tariffs and other favorable legislation not only would not destroy them, but

would not injure them in the least.

Put a lot of pike, big and little, in a tank together. Leave them alone and watch them. The big and middlesized ones will cat the little ones and wax fat and prosperous. When the little ones are guns the big ones will ent the middle-sized, and the biggest will eat those not quite so big, and so on till there is only one eminently re-

That is free competition, brought down to its simplest terms. Competi-tion, in the very nature of things, demroys itself; running its normal course it produces monopoly. The freer and nore vigorous the competition, the coner does monopoly ensue. Look at the world of business. Each

competitor is trying to reduce his expenses, to get trade away from the others, in every way to extend his business. They cannot all succeed. The very word "competition" indicates that they are striving with each other, fighting each other. The success of some means the failure of others.

In this strife the competitor with the largest capital will have the advantage. He can introduce the best ma-chinery; he can buy his materials in larger quantities, thus getting them cheaper; he can employ more workers cheaper; he can employ make and so get a larger product from each the Trustified Empire and the Socialist through division of labor and system of the can fill orders chaice. more promptly; he can take better advantage of fluctuations in The market he can advertise more widely and ecure more trade.

The advantage so gained is cumulative. Larger capital gives larger profits; larger profits, in time, make possible a further increase of capital. As one by one the weakest competitors go down, the stronger ones smatch up their trade and so grow stronger still. All this, be it observed, is "legitimate." It is all according to the rules of the game. It is of the very essence of the profit system.

For further advantage some of the larger competitors may agree to cease competing, to unite their capital in a partnership, then in a stock company, then in larger and larger companie Nor is it only the stronger competitors who do this; for self-protection the weaker ones are forced to do the same thing. The man who obstinately holds out against the tendency, who insists on running his business independently on the small scale which alone he can afford, is doomed to fail. A conservative economist has formulated the rule "Where combination is possible, com-petition becomes impossible." This, too, is "legitimate." To deny

the legitimacy of the consolidation of individual capitals where such copsoli dation tends to economy of production would be to decree that the world should go back, not to the condition of twenty or fifty years age, but to the condition of five centuries ago at least. We need not say more in order to show that through the "legitimate" methods of competition alone, in every country where competition is in any degree free and industry is developing, terre is an irresistible tendency to the programming elimination of the smaller

PRICE 2 CENTS.

form or another. This is not to say that "illegitimate" methods-adulteration, discrimination, outright fraud, special legislation, and the rest-are not used. They are used on all sides. The small competitor must use them when he can, in the hope of saving himself—a vain hope, because the large competitor can use them more effectively and so preserve or even increase his "legitimate" ad-vantage. The use of "illegitimate" methods, then, may somewhat intensify the struggle and hasten its end But the end of the struggle, sooner of later, must be the same, whether "li-

or by some or by all. Concentration of the ownership of capital and the control of industry, then, is the goal toward which the laws of capitalism inevitably lead. The trust is not an accident. It is not a blunder. It is not a crime. It is the final term of capitalist progress. It is

legitimate" methods are used by none

the sure conclusion of capitalist logic, To try to curb or to destroy the trust while yet maintaining the capitalist system is to attempt to stop or to turn back the hands of the clock of history. It is to attempt what is probably impos sible and what is surely undestrable. The eyes of wisdom and courage are turned ever forward, in the direction of our present progress and beyond its rannot go back; and could we do so it would only be to lose time, to begin again and retravel the doubly wear; vad. The great leaders of the old parties

know this. They have no intention of smashing the trusts. They have no in-tention of curbing them. They know that scriously to attempt either course on capitalist lines would be to add the evils of panic and depression to the normal evils of capitalism.

They know, too, that there are no "good" trusts and "bad" trusts, but

that all are good for those who own them and had for those who do not. They know as well as well as any-

one that under capitalism there is no way out of trust-rule, which is simply capitalist class rule in its most perfect But they dare not face these truths

which they know. Their guiding maxim is that of old Louis XV—"After us, the deluge?" They will equivocate and temporize, make a feint of bowing to the popular will when the popular will is wrong and raise false distinc-tions to obscure the real issue when popular opinion begins to be right—all this they will do as long as they cau, in the hope that, as that same foolish Bourbon said, "The rickety old ma-chine will last out our time."

As long as they can—but that will not

now be long. The deeds of the trusts give clearer and more convincing les-sons in truth than the words of their political agents can give in error. And the workers are learning.

They are learning that it is not the concentration of private ownership that is bad, but private ownership itself; not the trust alone, but capital-ism that must be repudiated,

More than a quarter of a million have already declared at the ballot-box that the trusts are not to be curbed, not to be smashed, but are to be made into a public trust; that they who now serve the trusts and pile up profits for them shall become the collective own-ers and masters of the things where-with they work and of the wealth that they create. More than quarter of a million so declared last fall. Probably as many more are already wishing they had joined in that declaration. Everyone who reads or thinks at all has by this time at least begun to grasp the idea. The leaven is working and neither Republican evasion nor Democratic sophistry can prevent if from going on.

The time is here to choose between the Trustified Empire and the Socialist

THE PREJUDICED PIG. John E. Ellam, the English Socialisi

story: "The other day I was in a farm yard where three men were try-ing to persuade a pig to leave a filthy, miserable sty, with no food in the trough, and go into another containing nice clean straw, dry and warm, with a trough filled with savory swill. After a long period of unsucceasful pushing and hauling, and after it had broken away and headed back into its dirty old quarters, they had to siene it bodily and it was carried struggling, shricking and protesting, from misery to luxury. It had to be forced into better circumstances. I thought there was a lot of human nature in that swine-a lot of working-class human nature at any rate!"

How like that blind pig is the work. ingman with the capitalistic mind who prefers the poverty and misery of present conditions to the peace and plenty that lies ahead under Social-ism, as soon as the workers will it!

-lf you have an extra copy of The Worker please pass it on to a neighbor or shopmate with the request that he give it a candid reading.

-One flag that will not float under Socialism-the red flag of the auc tioneer.-Coming Nation.

-You have a Catholic friend whe —You have a Cathonic from was thinks that to become a Socialist would imperil his soul's salvation? Give him a copy of McGrady's "Clarical Capitalist" or "The City of Angela." You can get either from the Socialist Literature Company, 194

slidation of | William street, New York, for 10 cents

Remarkable Marshalling of Forces Within the Last

Organizations to "Harmonize" Capital and Labor, to Misedu-

The past two years, and more espe- with tenfold force in favor of Socialwith tenrout parce in rayor of social-ism. The trade union can be justified only-and it is a complete justification on the ground of the inherent oppo-sition of interests between capitalists and wage-workers; and that is the basis of the Socialist movement in pulities. politics, of the capitalists in opposition to both phases of the labor movement is not without meaning. Coming as a re-

the part of the capitalist class. First we had the Civic Federation.

First the National Association of Manufacturers attracted general at-tention. This body, which is now rapidly increasing its membership, has for its main object the watching of Congress and the legislatures to defeat any labor laws that might otherwise chance to alip through, the mobilizing, so to speak, of the forces of capitalist corruption, and the operation of

bly to share in it to some small extent

Finally, as a fitting climax to this series, came a startling exposure of the activity and the methods and purposes of the National Metal Trades Association—the raising of funds to assist smilated employers in fighting Sously thoughtful and self-respecting workmen, the systematic supply of

Reveloped as this. Two considerations throw a clear

You were first slaves, then serfs. Now you are hirelings, Tou have emancipated yourselves from slavery and from serfdom. Why should you movement of reaction.

First, in the National Economic ague we find men who are also ominent in the Civic Federation; in a National Association of Manufac-

the whole labor movement.

Second, these organisations aim their attacks against Socialism and that it was the custom in this country for the servant to dine at the master's those two are not separate and indeedeat movements, but merely two ases of the same tendency, a ten-acy inevitably arising out of capital-conditions. They are right in this. Every reader of The Worker, in invited to send in the addresses of such of his acquaintances as may be open to new ideas in order that sample, copies of the paper may be sent to them.

SOCIALISTS ARRESTED.

Outdoor Agitation -- Salvation Army

OMAHA, Neb., April 25 .- The 80 dalists have been having a bot time in Omaha this past week. Eleven of them have enjoyed the exhibitating ex-perience of being arrested for daring to speak upon certain street corners and for four nights the police have been kept busy calling the patrol wagen to take "desperadors" to the local bustle. The exact reason for this display of ties is not quite clear, although the Boctalists are reliably informed that it arises from a desire on the part of the present Mayor to fix the resulting blame upon the Board of Police Commisioners, which is under the control of an opposition candidate for Mayor. A sham fight is going on among three

hard work will do it.

INDIANA GUAVERTIUM.

mitted an interesting report of the work done during the past year. There are now thirty-one locals active and carrying on the agitation and fortyto be put into good working order. The secretary recommended that each local appoint a dues collector, that an initiaion fee of 25 cents be charged, the adoption of a system of reports that

-The Bocialists of Japan held a national congress at Osaka, April 5

FOR THE DAILY

SOCIALIST PROGRESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Fifteen Years of Hard Work and the Good Fruit that It Has Borne.

Growth of the Vote from Two Thousand in 1888 to Over Two Hundrod and Eighty Thousand in 1902-Socialist Victories in Recent Local Elections, East and West, Forecast Still More Rapid Growth and Speedy Triumph.

The Socialist movement on the defin-tative political field in the United States of which were in Massachusetts. itely political field in the United States may be counted as beginning in 1888, when the Socialist Labor Party, after a hard but instructive experience o conlition with other more or less sympathetic political elements, put a etralight ticket in the field in the New York municipal election of 1888 and decided benceforth to conduct its eampaigus independently of all "re form" or "labor parties," at whatever cost or risk. The vote cast was bu 2,068. Few of the supporters of capiculiam new any significance in the great. Those who noticed it at all faughed at the smallness of the vote, assuming that independent political action would provide a harmless outle energies of the few "cranks meither economic masters are indus-trial slaves, and that it would never grow to proportions that could cause them any alarm. The most of the capt-slist rollicions. talist politicians were, in fact, fa more seriously troubled about the agrarian and "reform" tendencies in the political field which were then taking shape and which, in the few years following erystallized into the Popu list movement. Because this move-ment was less radical, more "practical," enpuble of appealing more directly to the minds trained under the influences of capitalism, both its friends and its essenties predicted that it would have a vanily greater power of growth that rundiding Socialism. took the experience of several years to disabuse the minds both of the supporters of capitalism and of its hasty and superficial critics of this mistaken

Years of Patient Work.

The Socialists, however, remember-ing that all great things have small beglunings, that it is the quality and not the size of the need that counts for future growth, understanding the economic principles underlying politi cal institutions and tendencies, couft tent that the development of capital-fum itself, the conduct of capital-politicions in office, and the disapreform parties would unite in supply ret new arguments for Socialism, on calmly and enthusiastically

For neveral years, however, it was

enly with the greatest difficulty that the advocates of thorough-going Socinium were able to gain a hearing from the victims of capitalian. Dis-content was growing rapidly and men everywhere were beginning to think for themselves on economic and political questions. But at first, as was to be expected, their thinking was meither deep nor accurate and the very magnitude of the movement of discontent raised fal-incious hopes of easy victory, or, at least, of some immediate relief. They had to make their own experience of the inefficacy of superficial reform tres, of the luherent weakness of a negative and destructive movement such as Populism. As that movement reached the climax of its growth, in the years 18 2:04, its lack of sound and positive principle began to have their effect in producing compromise and faction. The hope of victory through the Bryanite fusion kept up. of its enthusiasm through independent movement and to leave the field relatively clear for those who were prepared not only to criticize ex-isting conditions but also, through an understanding of the principles of capitalism, to do solid constructive ork, to build deep and strong the

Through these years the Socialist movement resisted every temptation to fine or trade for temporary political advantage. Its adherents braved the accusation that they were dividing the forces opposed to capitalism and stendilly though slowly advanced on the straight and narrow path indicated by Socialist principles. In the state and congressional elections of 1890 the party's vote rose to 13,331. In the mational election of 1902 it had electoral tickets in six Eastern states and polled 21,157 votes. In 1804 it began to in-vade the political field of the Middle West and counted 83,133 adherents at the ballot-box. In 1806, in spite of the clamor of Bryanite enthusiasm that almost drowned the voice of calm argument, this figure was raised to 36,564, with twenty states represented.

Turning of the Tide.

Then, with the disappointment and islitusionment of those who had hoped for a short cut to economic freedom or who had been carried away by here-weeship, came a great opportun-ity for the advocates of Socialism to point out to willing listeners the false starts that had been made and to raily the best elements of the brokes tions of 1908 showed that the party

Menawhile, partly as an independent and parallel inovenient arising out of similar cusses, partly as a result of similar cusses, partly as a result of mistakes of policy that the S. L. P. had made, a new Socialist party had come into existence. The Social Democratic Party was organized at Chicago in 1807 by the more pro-gressive and aggressive wing of the co-operative movement that had spersitive movement that had WOHKES—TEN 200 seventium to since the great ruliway the of 1894. This party, in addition many new recents, chiefly in the mast wis, attracted many in the mast wis, attracted many in the mast wis, a con-reason or another, were diseasted with the E E. P., and in 1886 it grown up since the great railway atrike of 1894. This party, is addition to many new recruits, chiefly in the the line, attracted many in the lines wise, for one recommend on the lines wise,

Not Checked by Discord.

The next three years, 1809-1901, naw a great split in the S. L. P. and the union of the larger wing with the S. D. P. under the name texcept in New Party.

The opponents of Socialism greatly rejoiced over the dissensions of 1800 and predicted that the Socialist move-ment had come to the beginning of the read. Time proved that they laughed too soon. In spite of most streamous internal controversies, the work of So civilist propaganda was not neglected nor did the capitalist system and the capitalist class cease to furnish argu-

ments for our cause.

When the presidential contest of 1900 came to an end the count showed that the united Socialist Party had recovied 97,730 votes, while 33,450 had been cast for the S. L. P., which, since the split and reorganization referred to, has taken a secondary place.

Two more years passed by, years not devoid of difficulties, internal and external, for the movement, and again came a chance to test our strength on a national scale. Taking the most conservative of official figures, counting only the lower figure where a part of our candidates ran much shead of or behind-the ticket in any state or distriet, the election of 1902 gave the Socialist Party 229,702 votes, while the 8. I. P. cisims 53,763.

Our Latest Record.

The increase of the rote of the So-cialist Party in the two years ending with November, 1902, is shown in the following table:

	AUMIU.	2 Christian
Alabama	142B	2,312
Arisona		519
*Arkansas	27	27
California	7,573	9,5413
Colorado	684	7,360
Connecticut	1,741	2,857
*Delaware	57	57
*Florida	663	603
Idaho		1,800
Illinois	9.687	20,167
Indiana	2.374	7,134
lowa	2,742	6,360
Kansas	1.005	4,078
Kentucky	700	1,886
Maine	878	1,974
*Maryland	1008	908
Massachusetts	9.710-	33.622
Michignu	2,823	4.271
Minnesota	3,063	10.129
Missouri	6.129	5,337
Montana	708	2,411
Nehraska	823	3,157
New Hampablre	790	1,957
New Jersey	4,609	5,491
New York	12,960	23,400
Ohio	4.847	14 270
Oklahoma	815	1,943
Oregon	1,494	3,570
Pennsylvania	4.831	21,910
South Dakota	169	2,735
·Tennessee	410	416
Texas	1,540	3,513
ctab	717	2,927
*Vermont	371	871
"Virginia"	225	223
Washington	1,600	4,735
*West Virginia	284	29
Wisconsin	7,095	15.961
Wroming		555
-		

(In Arizona, Idaho, and Wyoming we entered the political field for the first time in 1902. In the eight states marked with a star we had no chance to test our strength in 1902, and the vote cast for our national ticket in 1900 is therefore carried forward for

Totals 97,730 229,762

the latter year.)
At local elections held since last

November our progress has continued at an even greater ratio.

Massachuseits city elections are held in December. In 1901 the Socialist Party had tickets in fifteen cities and polled 7,381 for them. In December, 1901, these cities gave our nunicipal candidates 11,729 votes and we had tickets in four more cities, with 1,283

March brought the town election is the same state. In ten of the principal towns where the Socialist Party had candidates, towns which had given us 1,622 votes in November, we had 21,132 in March. The Pennsylvania town elections in the same month brought us almost equally inspiring re

During the month of April city and other local elections have been held it many states from Connecticut to Mon tana and Colorado. In almost every case the vote of the Socialist Party has increased well, in some cases enormously, over that of November, and a large addition has been made to the list of Socialist victories at the

Victories at the Polls.

Following is a list, probably not quite complete, of the public offices new filled by representatives of the So-cialist Party, mostly within the last

In Massachusetts we have thr members of the Legislature—James F Carey of Haverbill, Frederick O. Mac Cartney of Rockland, and Wallace C. Ransden of Brockton; the third seat was first captured last fail.

In Haverhill, Mann, we have the Mayor, two Councilmen, a School Committeemen, and an Andatant Assessor. In Brockton, Mann, we have the Mayor, three Aldermen, eight Councilmen, and two School Committeemen. In Chicopee, Mann, we have an Alderman.

erman. In Amesbury, Stoughton, and other

Monkey-Ten

per of town officers, mostly in the field

ber of town officers, mostly in the field of last summer's coal strike.

In Indiana we have one Councilmen at Marion and one at Linton.

In Illionols we have within the last month begun what promises to be a brilliant record of victories, electing our sendidate for Aiderman from the Pullman ward of Chicago.

In Michigan we made our first victories in the spring of 1902, electing two Aidermen in Battle Creek. In the fall we elected one in Saginaw, and this spring we have brought the number of Socialist Aidermen at Battle Creek up, to four, and, according to latest reports elected also the Mayor and some Aidermen at Escanabe.

Wiscensin also recorded one victory a year ago, the election of an Aiderman at Sheboygan. At this spring's election the Socialist Party swept the city, electing Mayor, Treasurer, City Attorney, and Assesser, four Aidermen, and several other city officers.

In Auarin, Minn., we have an Aiderman, elected in March.

In Rooma In we have a Conneil.

nan, elected in March.
In Boose, Is., we have a Councilman, elected within the last month.

luride last month. Montans, finally, has contributed to the list of victories of the present spring. The Socialist Party has there carried the city of Anaconda, electing rying the city by only 400 votes out of 9,500 and succeeded in electing one Alderman. In Red Lodge, three out of the five Aldermen chosen are Social-

elected to office within the last year where before that time we had no more than about a dozen in all, is sig-nificant, not so much for what these officials can themselves accomplish as for the augury of far more important successes to be expected in the very near future.

As will be observed, the strength of

the Socialist Party is becoming more the socialist larry is decembed more evenly distributed over the country— while it is advancing in the old strong-holds, the movement in the newer fields is rapidly entching up. In nonof the cities named has the Socialist Party complete control, as yet, of the local administration; in most cases our representatives are in a small minor ity. Moreover, the power of local offi-cials is so strictly limited by general laws that even a completely Socialist city administration would be greatly beingered in the carrying out of its program so long as the national and state governments remain in capitalist when in minority, is that they will act as fearless spokeamen for the working class against the corrupt politthat new hold sway, and that they will light for and, when in majority, carry into effect such partial measures to ameliorate the lot of the workers as the limited powers of local administra-tions will permit. This they have done and are doing in a way that assures us that our party can command the confidence of the working-class voters

victories, however, is in the promise they give of greater victories to come. Where we are electing Mayors and Aldernien to-day we shall be invading Legislatures to-morrow and Congress the day after. The time is past when the Socialist movement could be sneered down because of its workness The advances it has made, deeply as they disquiet the capitalists, give it proportionately greater prestige among the workers, increase their confidence in its representatives and their willingonsider its principles and de

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW. High hopes that burned like stars

And true hearts perish in the time We bitterliest need them; But never sit we down and say There's nothing left but sorrow:

Our birds of song are slient now; Few are the flowers blooming; Yet life is in the frozen bough, And Freedom's Spring is coming; And Freedom's tide creeps up alway,

Shall foot again to-morrow.

Through all the long dark night of

years
The l'eople's cry ascendeth, And earth is wet with blood and tears But our meek sufferance endeth. The few shall not forever sway, The many meil in serrow; The Powers of Hell are strong to-day, Our Kingdom comes to-morrow.

Though hearts brood o'er the Past, ou With smiling Potures glisten:

For lef our day bursts up the skies, Lean out your souls and listen. The world is rolling Freedom's way And ripening with her sorrow; Take heart: who bear the Cross to-day

With energies immortal; To many a heaven of desire
Our wrestling opes the portal;
And though Age wearles by the way
And hearts break in the farrow,
Youth sows the gelden grain to day;
The larvest trees to begin to day;

Ready to fash out at God's call.

fler Be singly born in Serrow; And 'On the martyriom' to And 'the the martyrdom' to-day Brings victory to-morrow. —Gerald Mixeey'.

ly the blood of Father Adam, first of seen to bell and periol.

By the sweet and scales of Justice where, the hope of Sations

clings, to memory of the Christ-man, that all human soule still cherish.

We have sworn it, we will have it, that there shall be no more Kinge.

in the rest and spinsibl dewning of the world's seemed to marrow: If the people he not severeign, if the nations are not free, Let the sands blot out the cities, as

died Rodom and Gomorrah. Cut the dykes and rase the sea-walls and o'er all let flood the sea.

Aye! we mean it, we, your Masters; have you then so soon forgotten. How the condor, Revolution, spread abroad his mighty wings? By the dripping head of Louis, the

reviled and misbegotten.
We assert it—who denies it?—that there shall be no more Kings.

God of bosts and God of belpless, you shall yet be God of battle, In the future do we seek you, in the distance do you come; Not for ages will the people wait the

mystic Sphinx be dumb. No! by torch and sword and rapine, by

our hearth-stones, wives and daughters, By the whistling winds of prescience that the gathering tempest

We have gnawed our last of blackwaters; Hear it, heed it as we say it, that

there shall be no more Kings!
-Ernest McGaffey.

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THE SPIRIT OF MAY.

By Eugene V. Debs.

part of the earth celebrate May Day. It is nature's awakening after slumber -it has the breath of spring, the voice of resurrection.

The trees and fields are arrayed in emerald beauty; the wild flowers are blooming, the brooks are laughing and the birds are singing. The Ice King has retreated to his arctic domains. The skies, in cerulean glory, are bend-ing above us; the facety clouds are sailing like awana in axure seas; hill and vale, field and forest, all invite us to enjoy their wealth of charm and fregrance. The morning is blooming, the air is lader with delicious odors and the dew is beeningling herb and flower and tree.

With deft and fairy fingers May

decorates all the landscapes, the way-side nooks, the secluded delts and the babbling brooks as they laugh and sing and dance their way to the sea. But there are millions, alas, who will

Many millions of people in every ! flowers bloom and the birds sing for them, but they will not enjoy them be-cause poverty hedges them in and their taskmasters held them fast in bend-

> Between the shop and the tenemen house is a continuous funeral march and the hearts of the weary workers beat like muffled drams.

The spirit of May Day is radical and refreshing. It is the day of prole-terian aspiration and inspiration. It breathes of revolution, the passing away of old things and the ushering in of the new, the beautiful and true. For this day we are indebted to no

patronizing master, no freak of legis lative charity. This is OUR DAY-the day of the working class, and we drink deeply at the sparkling fountain and gird ourselves afresh for the coming

climax of the great struggle.

Be this my May Day sentiment: On-ward, comrades. East and West and not go a-Maying. They will not gather Rorth and South, until the gost is wild flowers, nor hear one note of all the ravishing melodies of nature. The ciaims freedom to all mankind!

THE MOVEMENT IN NEW JERSEY.

By State Secretary H. R. Kearns.

us an article, both retrospective and prospective, on the Socialist movement in your state," but hard of accomplishment if the task is required of one whose mind runneth not back beyond the Unity Convention. I have been in some degree cognizant of Socialist af-fairs and was interested in the work prior to that time, and was industrious in a small way locally in doing propagands work, but did not get in touch with those who were shaping affairs in the state until after my introduction to the revolutionists who gathered monthly in county committee meeting at 324 Central avenue, Jersey Cty, some few months subsequent to the convention hereinbefore mentioned. To set at rest the mind of the reader who may judge from the foregoing that I am of recent acquisition and that honors are unthinkingly bestowed in New Jersey I will say that though identified with the Socialist Party but a few years, I hood. I cannot recell the time when I did not unhesitatingly stand beside and in defence of the despoiled, and baving served a long novitiate of privation and imprisonment for the prinvation and imprisonment for the principles which finally led me into the organization. I feel that I have fairly earned my spurs, am entitled to the proud distinction of Socialist and a place in the ranks of the advance guard, now that in so many parts of

the country victory is perching on the standard of the proletarian and the abolition of wage-slavery and the complete emonomic freedom of the race

During the transition period, that sturdy, big-hearted, self-sacrificing German, Comrade J. P. Wiegel, held the State Secretaryship and under the direction of State Chairman G. H. Simobel most effectively surved the party, not only as Secretary, but as

While Comrades Strobel, Wiesel, Gilllar, Rubinow, Margaret Goebel (who acreceded Wiegel as State Secretary), Geo. H. Goebel, and others of the IRwere then unknown to me-who frequented the meeting place of the Freg-ress Club on Market street in Newark, was sown which graw for a while and gave promise of vigorous life and abundant fruitage, but which event-ually withered and died for lack of

It is delightfully easy to say, "Give | ed in the work for which he enlisted, and be thoroughly drilled and dis-ciplined. If he is not, and has not through class-consciousness become altogether trustworthy, it is unwise to let him go on the firing line or re-main as a camp follower—as, in the event of an engagement, it would re-

> frontier is unguarded. When we enter the enemy's territory and capture an outpost, instead of entrenching our-selves and holding the post well guard-

and attention to state work. The lack of funds literally ties the hands of the authoritative directing force and seriously impedes progress

We have courades who are fully competent to do the needed work and who would gladly assume the task if they could but divorce themselves from the bread-and-butter question; but they cannot, and the state organization is not in position to solve the problem for

der which we have labored and are iaboring, we have grown, are growing, and will continue to grow. There is no power on earth that can wholly stay our progress. If we were to fold our hands and step saids, the movement would continue to grow despite our apathy and indifference.

state Committee, and two counties nav-ing no branches, but countains who affi-liate as member-at-large. It will be seen that ground has been broken in thirteen of the twenty-one counties, whereas, in the beginning of 1802, but five responded to rell call.

When we consider that the man who, twe short years no, incore darbus to

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ciples in the market place and on the street, and is not afraid, we have cause for congratulation; for the world has really moved and is moving our way

really moved and is moving our way.
The spirit animating the workers in
the army of the New Time is southinspiring and hodes a specdy rectoring
with the newer that stands for everything that is mostrembly dammable.
In conclusion, let me add that I am
sawe I voice the feeling of the conredes
in the geographical divinion harves at
this time as New Jersey, when I say
we are artificide with the read, contend we are satisfied with the past, central with the present, and absolutely sure

of the future.

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In Liberal, Mo., we have a Councilelecting a Socialist Ajderman at Tel-

the Mayer, Treasurer, Police Magis-trate, and three Aldermen out of the six choses. In Butte we missed car-

Greater Triumphs to Come. This list of something like a hundred candidates of the Socialist Party

hands. In city governments, the most that can be expected of Socialists, ical plunderers and tools of capitalism

and need have little fear henceforth of losing any positions it has once cap-The real significance of these local

sublime Go down I the Heaven of Freedom We walk the Wilderness to-day, The Promised Land to-morrow.

'Tis weary watching wave by wave, And yet the tide heaves onward: That pave a pathway sunward We are driven back, for our next fray A newer strength to borrow, And where the vanguard camps to-day The rear shall rest to-morrew.

quire a larger force to prevent iff stampede and desertion of the colora than to defeat the enemy. Herein, is our weakness. Our entire

ed, we announce "another victory" and retire, leaving those who have come to our standard and vowed alagiance to our cause at the mercy of the enemy.

Our most pressing need is funds. We need a permanent Organizer and State Secretary who can give his entire time

· (The ear siert to the call for help and the hearty 'Here am I," in response to the call to duty, which becomes more and more nefficiable as the days go makes the future big with premise, in the incentive to constant effect. have encouragement, tee, in the fact that there are six counties in which we have regularly organized locals with seasething like forty-five branches under their jurisdiction; two counties with local authority emanating from a single branch; two counties having three branches in each and in which counties were the counties and in which counties the counties will be instituted. ress Olsb on Market street in Newark, seemty organizations will be instituted plented much of the seed which has since ripened and been harrested by branch which smillstee through the the organization, a vast amount of seed.

proper care and neutralment.

Branches of the party, like children, require care, training and supervision until they have attained the age end healthfulness which enables them to walk alone. A new recruit in the army expression to his disapproval of walk alone. A new recruit in the army expression to his disapproval of walk alone. A new recruit in the army expression to his disapproval of walk alone. A new recruit in the army expression to his disapproval of expression to his disapproval o

SOCIALISM IN THE ROCKIES.

By P. J. Gooney

The rapid rise of the Socialist, was a little hesitation at first among movement in the West has led to con-niderable speculation among the East-ern comrades as to the nature of the movement and the conditions it has tend with.

Much as we realise that any move-Much as we remine that any movement co-operative in its nature is futile and ridiculous under capitalist conditions, it is yet a fact that the origin of the Socialist movement in the West dates back to the co-operative movement of 1800-07—the Brotherhood of the Co-operative Commonwealth. During those years branches of this organization were established in al-most every town west of the Missisi. Money was raised, land pur-sed in the State of Washington, and many unwise but enthusiastic ones journeyed to the promised land on the shores of Puget Sound by rail

and emigrant wagon.

The efforts of the B. C. C., however, were not confined to the colorization plan alone. They distributed Socialist papers and literature; better still, they rend it themselves. They were not rend it themselves. They were not long in finding out that in all their efforts at colonisation they were pur-

when the so-called "Debs Social Democratic Party" was formed at the convention in Chicago and the colonization scheme thrown overboard, the rank and file of the B. C. C. hailed the rank and the colonization scheme thrown overboard, the rank and file of the B. C. C. hailed the result with gladness, and the branches of the old organization became locals of the new political party. It was then occurred the labor trou-

bles in Colorado and the strocities of the Cour d'Alènes, and these did much to make the Western Socialists realize not only the existence but the intensity of the class struggle. And so in 1808 in spite of the internal dis-sensions in the party, and though the themselves were more utopian than revolutionary, the Socialists of the Rocky Mountain states fought their first political battle, taking and keep-ing an absolutely uncompromising

Meanwhile the progress of Socialist sentiment in the trade unions had been steady and rapid. Thanks to the ef-forts of the Socialists in the unions, forts of the Socialists in the unions the organizations that had withdrawn from the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor, form-ing the Western Federation of Miners and the Western Labor Union, cut out the clauses from their constitutions forbidding political discussion in the unions. From then on the growth of ists. Comrades living in each district covered that district, distributing thousands of Socialist papers at the doors and in the mail-boxes. They were found at the door in the morning with the daily paper. Unions were induced to subscribe for large bundles of Socialist papers, which every week were distributed by the comrades in the unions. Socialist ad es were made under the head of "good and welfare." When the Mon-tana State Trades and Labor Council, at the suggestion of the Socialists in that body, declared in vague terms for "independent working-class political action" and appointed a committee to purchase literature for distribution, it was felt that another step forward

The final result of these years of hard, continuous, persistent "boring from within" was seen when in May 2002, the Western Labor Union (now the American Labor Union and the Avestern Federation of Miners de-chared in most unequivocal terms for international revolutionary Socialism and the Socialist Party of America. More than that, realizing that there were many in the ranks of both organizations that did not as yet see the necessity for such a step, the W. F. of M. established the "Miners Maga-zine," and the A. L. U. the "American Labor Union Journal," both of them official papers, sent to the home address of every member of the organi nation, and both absolutely and un gation, and ooth absolutely and un-qualifically Socialist in their policy. Another important step was taken— namely, to set aside a certain portion of their revenue for the purpose of purchasing and distributing Socialist

half yet there is another transfer to halfs just as important, for the growth of the Socialist movement in the West, and that is in the very character of the Western worker. The old ploneer spirit that drove the first settlers across the Alleghenies, down the Ohio, across the prairies of Kausas and Ne-braska—the hardy, adventurous, fearers-that spirit has for the last compers—that spirit has for the last fifty years been driven west by the oncoming tide of capitalist conditions. Everywhere it has been pursued by the spectres of the factory and the slum, and to-day that same old ploneer spirit is standing at bay in the mining cities of the West, ready to do battle with its old onemy.

As John C. Chase very well said, the people of the west "are social rebels at heart." During all the years of our nor the contented who went fused to submit to had conditions; and this seine process of natural selection has given to the Western worker a temperament and disposition entirely unlike that of the Eastern worker The Western stranger in New York or any large Eastern city is at once im-pressed by what seems to him the downhearted, dispirited, hopeless, al-most heartbroken look of the average Eastern wage earner,

To and W. F. of M. was followed hat year by unparalleled activity in So-cialist circles. Chase, Mills, the Wil-son brothers, Debs, and Father Mc-Grady, toured the West, speaking to thousands and arousing the most in-

The Socialist Party nearly everyhad opened their campaigns with, "No fusion, no compremise," as their battle cry. The "No fusion" policy aroused the mirth of the capitalist politicians, but they are certainly through laughing by this time. There

the various local unions composing the A. F. of M. and the A. L. U. here and there. In 1808 and in 1900 they had gone off at a tangent and directly or indirectly supported various fake labor parties or capitalistic candidates; but in 1902 they supported, officially at least, the Socialist tickets, and in the spring elections of this year the same unions that in 1990 were voting money into the campaign funds of the old parties opened their strong boxes and gave thousands of dollars to swell the campaign fund of the Socialist

The result is seen in the city elec-tions in Montana and Colorado to-day, where the Democrats and Republicans are combining against us and getting whipped for their pains. In the Rockies the Socialist Party is

an American political party. It is an American movement without losing any of ita international character. It accommodates its tactics to the political methods of American parties, is so far as it can and remain clean, and there are many ways in which it can, It has passed the stage (if it ever had that stage) where it was a mutual admiration society giving erudite, philosophic long-winded discourses in scantily filled balls. It adopts Amerlean tactics, bonfires, bands, placards on the walls; candidates mane personal cards, appeal to their personal friends for support. They fight to win if they for support. They fight to win if they can; if they cannot win this time, they fight so as to win next time. best argument for the Socialist Party is the record of Socialists in office."
was heard from the platforms last fail and the names of Carry and McCartney were received with rounds of party, but the immediate demands of the various state and county conven tions receive their due share of atten Above all, it is a working-class deriving its funds from the workingmen, and appealing to them directly from the class standpoint,

"Some of you fellows don't know much about Socialism." remarked an Eastern Socialist to a Colorado mis "Don't we? P'raps not, but we can learn; and we know a deuce of a lot about capitalists and capitalism. know how these fellows got their mines and their money. We saw them doing it." And this just about expresses the mental attitude of the Western workers who are now coming

novement.

Not much stock is taken in the West in the "catastrophic" theory of the broke," said a Montana amelterman.

In its vigor, its earnestness, its en thusiasm, its faith in itself, in the working class, and in the speedy com ing of Socialism, in its uncompromis-ing determination to take the public powers from the hands of the "other fellow" to protect itself, in its political tactics, the Western movement leaves nothing to be desired.

What it needs, and what the future will bring to it, is clearer economic knowledge, more thorough and wide-spread organization, a greater develop-ment of the social and fraternal spirit. the spirit of comradeship, that should make the Socialist Party different from any other political movement. Much has been done in these lines during the past year, but much yet remains to be done-and it will be

There need be no fear of the retro gression of the movement in the West. It may make mistakes. It has done so, in some cases. But those mistakes have not been wounds but lessons. It may meet with defeats, as the Haverhill movement did, but only to rise again with renewed courage. The logic of events that makes of the rorker who is the sentimental Socialist of to-day the revolutionary Socialand the State trade councils, and above all, the independent spirit of the mountaineer will beyond a doubt in the next election carry some of its nominees into the state legislatures and probably into the balls of Con-

CAPITALIST "ABILITY."

President Parry of the Manufacis Labor, Capital and Ability that must share the results of production. Capital, of course, is the machinery of production; but everybody knows that it is the product of Labor, and the Socialists know that it belongs to Labor. But the new idea is that labor is not ability; that skill in production, either in operation or management, is not connected with ability

connected with ability.

Labor is labor, and ability is—well, ability to skin the workers as long as the workers have not the ability to relast being skinned; and as long as the skinned are so patriotically defended in their "constitutional rights" to stand separately, it is safe to say that the ability to lock stocks and bonds in the safe and go fishing will continue to take its three-fourths of Labor's hard-earned product.—Edwar B. Helfenstein in Los Angeles Socialist.

TWO NEW PAMPHLETS.

The latest number of the Socialist Library is a little pamphlet of pocket size, containing three articles re-printed from The-Worker-"The Socialist View of the Waterbury Strike," by Algernon Lee; "Real Race Suicide," by Courtenay Lemon; and "The in-centive," by J. W. Brown. Price, post-paid, 2 cants; a copy; one hundred

copies for 75 cents.

"Wie wird man ein Bürger" is a German pamphiet, giving instructions for gaming citizenship in the United

THE RIGHT OF REVOLUTION.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

The human race has become too respectable to do very much longer without the decent government of Socialism. To be ruled by commercial
who has made, and secretly shuddered
over, the discovery that he is without
now the rule of the commercial
over, the discovery that he is without blacklegs or any less odious gamblers is no longer good enough for mankind, which, like the automobility itself, de-sires to move socially on something more manageable than the commercial politician's crime of chance which now controls the affairs of our country. The sources of this human respect-

ability which now calls aloud for So-

First, a social law that has grown from human individual experience, which grows with the growth and strengthens with the strength of hu-man intercourse—the law of social gravitation, a law which, in spite of with stolen property, are seeking to destroy, because, they say, it is unconsti-

Second, the conscience that has, in spite of the general blacksildings of theology, grown up, half blind truly, in the churches; but still with eyes to see socially. For in all the creeds of munity-thinking, community conscient the churches the proto-cells of Social-lim were ever present. The doctrine of personal depravity, if the saints had only accepted it, would long ago have led to collectivism . But though it has failed to prepare the wealthy sinners for the new humanity, it has, conjointly with the oppressions of capi-talism, prepared some of the middle class and the working class for the

with life. The death by atrophy, by which unvitalized waste and isolate parts of an organism perish, has seized pon capitalism. The private owner on no longer rule the labor of the world. Half of the race's corrgies are mis directed from the common life. In-dividualism ruling over the vast decloments of the twentieth century is another word for atrophy. Either apitalism or the race must dis; and t will not be the race.

Fourth, the universal spirit is more interested in the salvation of humanity as a race than in the salvation of him here and there, as a private character or a property aristocrat—therefore, So-cialism must come. Fifth, every evil carries within it

that measure of protest and strong re-quirement which amounts to exactly what the evil amounts to and a little more. Thus it is that moral progress has as big a share in involution as the wings of hirds or the trunks of ele-

phants in evolution.

The law by which mankind adjusts simpelf to the eternal decree that humanity shall live together is called ethics, consisting of Ego's daily at-tempts at accommodating himself to his social environments—that is, to the needs and wishes of the men around him, "Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you" is the Darwinism of this involution of Ego out of himself to human immunental-

Sixth, education. I do not, of course mean that process of injection, called education, practised in the public schools, in spite of which (thank God) the people of America have still some intelligence and sense of manly democ racy, though not much. I mean the in duction by experience, chiefly by fullure; the inductive education received in the halls of the trade unions, in the strikes, and from the manifest will and power of the press to deceive the common people and to frown on them in all their life, but their slavery.

Seventh, the apalling discovery made by Karl Marx that wagery implies slavery, that the surplus product which is expressed in the wealth of the world arises from the ability given to the capitalist by the toolless condi-tion of the users of the age's economic tools to compel all labor to remain producing so many hours every day beyond the moment when labor has given its equivalent of value for its wages. The discovery that by improved machinery the quantity of this surplus must be vasily increased for produc-tion, though yet the hours of toil are not reduced. Nay, more: The machine has become more specialized as well as turers' Association has discovered a new factor in production that will be a surprise to the economists. It used to be Land, Labor and Capital; now it this growing intensity the number of laborurs required is also diminished, thus making the home distress outside the factory greater up to the degree of a national tragedy. Nay, more: The very price of the day's labor is also diminished, in spite of increased pro-ductiveness and diminished producers. Nay, more: The children and women are set to undersell the fathers and are crucified. Nay, more: The cheapest of the worst, the saddest of the poorest of the race are by economic law the makers of the standard of wages. Nay.

Eighth, capitalism, therefore, supplies its own destroyer in this wage-slave class, which it has so deeply hurt. The social conscience of the race sup-plies the slave also with allies who will help him because he is right, even to their own hurt.

It is the working class, and no other that must supply the motive and the men for initiating revolution. And if, in the course of ages, the physical workers when in possession of state powers, should produce some other ciass, standing to them as they now stand to capitalism—the deficient to the surplus—it will be that new class of lackers which shall supply the next revolutionary energy required to over-throw the industrial state. It is not the happiness, it is not the content, but it is the misery of the world that revolts

It is the right and mission of the wronged to get right. It is from the morally empty that the first movement towards moral conditions must come, and woe to that age, and woe to that nation, which depends for moral initia-tive upon those that are conscious only

moral principles, and that he is a man whom, as far as he himself knows and believes, no other man in a real emerg-ency should trust. When a thinker so deems himself, he will not stand in the way of social involution, he will not obstruct the community conscience for the social will, he will gladly seek something bigger and better than binself; especially when he finds out, al amtely every man on earth is just of the same moral weight as himself-that is, no weight at all, only in his temporary relation to his moral center of human social gravity. It is to the poof, all the fiends of history (heroes, most-ly), has patiently followed the sword of the aristocrat anarchist, and built we must look for revolutionary and and rebuilt and restored faster than mern] energy. It is simply out of and reduit and restored faster tunn he could ever pull down, until at last in America it gives us the present attempt of poor suffering humanity to found a democracy, which here, as in all the past, the individualists, armed social organism, knows nothing of organism, knows nothing of organism. social organism, knows solbing of ode evil or our good that I can tell. He only receives into bimself the net product of our struggle—its net in trend, habit, in flavor, in attar—and gives

> Wrongful or questionable actions are more likely to be promptly corrected and the doer called down, than wrong ful thoughts. Let us, therefore, preagainst serious social errors in action. The natural desire to please will always induce us to do better than we think, because our doing at once comes in sight. Let us do well and so cultitations set upon our ability to do well by the inequities of society. Let "as draw up the sap to this waiting bud of active humane sociology, waiting to break through out of mere impression tsm and passive evolution into the power of giring out our long gettings to all around, into the liberty of the

munity-thinking, community consciends and community habitarianism. And

broad, vast range of democratic doing, The doers of the world, the class that never acquired the habit of laying back, the class whose characteristic necessity was the industrial habit, and whose characteristic fitness for the new revolution is, therefore, its habitual activity, the class whose present need and enforced training on the fields and in the workshops of the world has assigned to it the historic mission of being the world's positive by long and sad negation, and, therefore, its active energy, the world's perpetually neces sary class, and, therefore, its true reresentative class, the class alone has acquired the babit of the world's necessary deeds, and which alone has acquired the habit of doing the world's necessary deeds, and which no new society can dispense with, the class upon phose destiny the weal of all men hangs, the class whose eteration right is Revolution

A PROLETARIAN HYMN.

By Thes. Saenger.

The hour has come. Ho, comrades

raily! The morn of Freedom's day is nigh, Let vile poltroons with tyrants daily.

And hireling priests our cause decry!

And hireling priests our cause decry! Long have we crouched before oppres

And kissed the hand that forged our chains, While treason vaunts and plunder

reigns,
And liberty from earth is banished,

Chorus: Arise, arise ye braves! Unite, unite ye slaves! March on, march on, All hearts resolved On liberty or death!

Behold the vulture's brood embattled. Where martial drums of freedom rat

Men sell their nation's blood for gain And shall the sons of martyrs bear it To see the prize so dearly bought By coward venders put to naught, And liberty to knaves surrender?

Throng forth, ye tollers, day is breaking!
Shall idle lordlings you enthrali? The throne of tyranny is quaking At Freedom's glorious bugie-call! At Freedom's glorious bugie-call!

Before its blast files the usurper Of powers built by Labor's might, When man demands his native right! 1 And toil and joy once more are

Come, beat the drums once more, bys Nor heed foul treach'ry's shrewd &4

coy,
And bid your children, wives, and

mothers

All hall the reign of Thrift and Jappe
All hall the reign of Thrift and Jappe
The powers of nature by your conquent
Subdued, must serve at your case.

And Freedom reign from stranduke

While industry unites the nations. Though lords would lash us to adere, And let the voice of our alliance. Holl on like mighty thunder's roar!

Roll on like mighty thunder's rear No more, as serfs, shall despots spoil Who build their thrones en azulant And scoff when famished Labor pleasa.

Brottl The voice of ages calls you!

SAID THE MASTER OF MEN.

By Horace Traubel.

Said the Master of Men:

"Keep off the earth. Keep out of the air. Do not swim in the water. Did you suppose the harvests of the field were yours? Did you suppos that the air was intended for you to a licentious imagination. What do you suppose I have fenced in the earth for? Why do you suppose I charge you a solld rate for the opportunity to live? Do you believe that you have some rights to life which the air, the water, the field, in spite of me, are bound to respect? You do not count up your twee and threes. I am a tollgate and you are my toll. I am the gatekeeper of heaven and you must pay me to get in. I am the portal to all the vista of time. Through me you eat, drink and make merry. If you deny me you starve, you thirst, you mourn. But for me life would not live. But for me the earth would be a desert. Uselean, am I? you go to school? Sixty generations of children have been taught my gospel. As many generations of grown up men and women have suffered and starved to prove me true I am the taxrate and the tax. Ideas may be true. Dreams may be true. You may have a Hebrew or another Bible that is true. But nothing is so true as my ounipresent assessment. I drain the clouds dry. I take from the earth till its last biesson wits. I take from the beart of man till its last hope is lost. What could so much prove me true as the length of my arm? That arm will reach its paim into any pocket, into any estate, into any heart. And when it is withdrawn nothing is left. I live by several names. But these names rightly spelled spell one name. By some I am called rent. By some I am called interest. By some I am called profit. But I am neither ashamed nor proud of any name. As long as I can ac vate the habit of thinking well. Let us complish my object I am willing to learn to please by doing, and then we accept any name and equally willing will begin to chafe because of the limitous without a name. When it suits to go without a name. When it sults my convenience I call myself rent. But the people who are robbed by interest would not like me to call inter est rent. So I call interest interest And the people I rub by profit are just as sensitive as the people I rob by rent and interest. They do not mind being robbed. They rob themselves when they get a chance. But they prefer to be robbed in the right way. They like to be robbed gracefully and according to the code. So I have to be perm tually on my guard. For as long as I rob right 'I am called shrewd and envied by my victims, who are my fel-low robbers. But if I mix my stymology, a mob of professors is instantly at my heels threatening my incre-ments. To show you how popular I am with the people I need only remind you of history. The people do not make the laws. But they make the awmakers. And they always make the sort of lawmakers who protect me in the laws. The people do not own the factories and the stores. But they permit the men who do hold the titles

was light of the first and the care that my berth shall be cheerily fattened. And so ea. Now, if the people did not mean me to be just what I am the people would retuse to make it possible for me to live just as I de. The people are very good. They pro-for me before they provide for th selves. They take care that I have enough to eat even while they starve. And enough to wear and to cover my bed with even when they are cold. I get my dues whatever happens. To sometimes see the people is trouble. They seem to be worrying over something. You may imagine that they have children at home who may no have enough to eat. Or agitating af-fairs of some other nature. That is a poor guess. Their grief is all about me. They are afraid they may not be able to do justice to me. They have no money and no work. They ask themselves: What will interest, rent, profit do to get along if I have no money and no work? Think of me go ing to the poorhouse. So they wander wearily about the streets grieving for me. And sometimes they get despond-ent and jump into the river or blow would not like any hurt to come to me. For if anything was to happen to disable me the country would go to smash. The farmers all farm their farms for me. Every spindle in every factory spindles for me. Every shoe at Lynn shoes for me. The stores are conducted for me. The railroads rea in furtherance of my estate. The people are well aware of this. They are my stubborn friends. When my integrity is threatened by some minority of the people themselves I do not need to lift a hand in my own defense The people do all the defending for me. They are only too glad to demon strate their loyalty. When rebellion rebels I just hold my peace and my usufruct and smile. Thousands of people will die in order that I may live. The clay of this world may red den with carnage. But none of my blood is drawn. When the battle is ever I reappear and receive the homage that attaches to my sacred prerogative. I who am interest. I who am rent. I who am profit. But for me the political stare, the lord of the land, the lord of the money, the lord of the tool, could not live over a single night. I sit on every hearth-stone and wait. I am in at every birth. I am in at every death. My decalogue fixes the social seasons. No one can dodge or postpone me. No one can order life with me left out. You might leave out God. But you could not leave out me. I am never preniature and I never quit: In all the exigencies of your career, from the cradied start to the coffined finish, I fix the terms of settlement. I am life to you when you surrender and death to you when you revolt. I who am rent. I who am interest. I who am That is what the Master of Men

to the factories and the stores. And they always permit the sort of men who first of all take care that my

GOVERNMENTAL INBECILITY.

By Carl Pankopf.

The commission appointed by Presi dent Roosevelt to investigate the griev-ances of the miners and mine owners has finally reported, and in the course of its findings arrived at a "summary of awards," which in itself is of little importance to the working class in general. That which is of prime im portancé to all workingmen is the attestation of the Commission, that after all, a government can exist, as such, only with the consent of the governed. At the end of its summary of awards At the ear or its summary or awards it fairly admits that the employers are the governors and the workers the governed; that the Commission recognizes the imbeelility of the state's attempting to enforce the awards and leaves it with the employers to pro-tect themselves against a violation of the provisions by their employees. Not the faintest suggestion is made as to how the employes may protect themselves against a violation of the provisions by the employers.

provision reads as follows: "XI. The awards herein made shall outlinue in force until March 81, 1936, and any employee...or. group, of employees violating any of the provisions thereof shall be subject to reasonable discipline by the employer; and fur-ther, that the violation of any provisions of these awards, either by em

ployer or employees, shall not invali-date any of the provisions thereof."

A commission that has been given existence with an open and frank admission of its appointer that neither the government nor the commission has any provision by which it can enforce any rulings or awards that may be ar rived at, dares to point out to the em-ployers the means by which they may enforce the "provisions," while it holds up to the miners a sop that will satisfy only the most servile and de-

satisfy only the most servile and de-graded of them—"shall not invalidate."
Under the "Reforms urged by the Board," the laberent power of co-bresive attraction among the capitalista and their hirelings is plainly and un-mistakably visible.

1. "The discontinuance of the 'coal and iron police,' and a resort to regular-ly constituted peace authorities." In plainer words, it simply expresses a de-sire of the government, which in the one case admitted its imbecility, to be recognized by the class it represents as the proper authority, to murger any of the struggling workingmen that are not satisfied with the eleventh or any other provision that does not provide for them.

2. "A stricter enforcement of the Who build their thremes on anxiont recode.

And scoff when famished Labor please.
Bevolt! The voice of ages calls you!

READ THIS AND PASS IT OR.

pointed this "faithful" Commissi mever mentioned one word to the Southerners about the 24,000 children of school age that are exploited in the

3. "That the state and federal government shall provide machinery for compulsory investigation; the chief benefit to be derived from the sugges-tion herein made lies in placing the real facts and the responsibility for meh conditions authoritatively before the people, that public opinion may crystalize and make its power felt." To speak of a crystallization of anything it must be presupposed that an inherent force of cohesion prompts it to attraction. This can not be said about the working class and the capitalist class. Ever since the introduc tion of the Arkwright spindle, the crystallization of the capitalist forces and the working forces have been two separate and distinct processes, and all attempts at pacifying the antagonism created by the very incoherency of created by the very incommendations have ignominiously failed. In many instances such attempts have opened the breaches farther than they were ever before, as undoubtedly is the case with

One needs but carefully to nervee tions, it is apparent that the maximum output has been almost reached. The production will be henceforth from lower levels and thinner seams than those previously worked. This man those previously worked. This will necessitate greater expense in mining and consequently higher prices for fuel, more economy in consumption and increased competition of other fuels." Just note the paternal spirit of the Commission toward the God-or-dained Coal Marons.

dained Coal Marons.

To cap the climax of their hypocritical utterances they indulge in the following evasive explanation: Naturally, some questions have been presented to the Commission that are incapable of final solution owing to the difficulties inherent in human nature."

Another proof of the imbecility of the government to deal with a matter that at the restriction in the same of the same of the same of political prestige. Regarding the boycott the Commis-sion says: "What is popularly known

as the boycott (a we persons seek to work their will upon a course with such person or persons This is a cruel weapon of aggression and its use immoral and anti-social and the concerted attempt to accomplish it is a conspiracy at common law, and merits and should receive punish-ment due to such crime." This Com-mission has the prison and stripes for mission has the prison and active, for the workers ready for practical appli-cation, but for the employers' system of blacklisting, which it admits to be as-reprehensible and cruel as the boycett, it suggests simply a "frowning down has all houses may."

by all humane men."

This distinction in suggesting rem-edies for like deeds is not accidental,

but is significant of the class distinct ean Roosevelt, Capitalists a and Company, on the on bor on the other. It is, in plainer words, another proof of the imbecility of the government. Moreover, there is absolutely no fear that the capitalists will ever practice it "to the extent of being founded upon an agreement," and therfore it will appear abourd to refer workingmen to legal procedure for the "recovery of damages com-pensatory of the injury received."

This procedure of the Roosevelt Com-mission, from beginning to the end, should serve as a valuable lesson to all organised labor. It should prompt them to the resolution to pursue their own lines in search of justice and to abstain, meanwhile, from soliciting government interference of any kind Until the working class is proportion stely represented in the legislative chambers, it will have to be conten with being a government within a government and rely upon its own capabil ties of developing its power.

The union men of this country should learn from this last and most ridiculou of governmental farces that all action legislation, and decrees of government must have the power of enforcement behind them if they be intended as effective. Labor legislation can only be enforced by laborers as effectively as capitalist legislation is to-day en-forced by capitalists. The sheep may as well walk into the haunts of the wolves for protection against its feecers, it would meet with as much well-meant support for its transports tion to the hereafter, as the miner have received from the government The class-struggle is not here because a few agitators are referring to it. Th class-struggle is the unavoidable result of an economic system that is based upon wages and profits, slaves and Diasters.

SONG OF THE BALLOT BOX.

By Sumner F. Claffin.

From the pine-clad hills of Maine, There's a thrilling, glad refrain, From the evergindes and bayous of the South; From the mountain and the plain

And across the mighty main, Listen, brother, it proceeds from Labor's mouth Those who feverishly slumbered, Dreaming labored dreams unnum-bered,

Are beginning to awaken from their and the sounds we hear, like sighing, O'er the dead earth multiplying, Plainly tell us of the tyrauts' coming

Then arise! Awake, oh, sleeper! Join the chorus, swell it deeper, Add your voice and hand and ballot from now on; Make the movement one vote stronger; If we toll a short time longer The misery and the darkness will be

-If you get a bundle of copies of The Worker you will understand that you are kindly requested to see that they are distributed in your locality.

-The Worker belps to make Soactive party members out of those who are now only passive Socialist voters. Circulate The Worker.

—The Social Democratic Party of New York is the same as the Socialist New York is the same as the Socialist Party of other states. The difference of name is due solely to provisions of the election laws. Do not confuse this organization with the so-called "So-cialist "Labor Party," or "unlon-

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub-lishing Association. P. O. BOX 1512. Telephone Call: 302 John-

TERMS IO SOUSCHIBSIAN	
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WPRP	
igae copies	
Bundle ilnton:	
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Address all hostness communications, an ake money orders, checks and drafts paylet to The Worker. tereipts are never next to individual sub-tinging the number on the wrapper, the taging the number on the wrapper, the summander times concerning the editorial artment of the paper should be ad-bent on the Editor. tremed to the Editor.
All compoundcations should be written
rith lak and on one also of the paper
vords should not be abbreviated; every letve chould bear the writer's name and adiverse; and master should be put in a fewvords as possible, consistently will be a
vords as possible, consistently will be a
vord. Commandcattent which do not combe disreparded.
Completints about the business or editorial management of the paper should be addressed to the lineard of Directors. Socialist Camperative Publishing Association, 154 William street, New York.

Rutored as second-class matter at the Rew York, R. Y., Post Office on April 6.



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

the state of New York, an account in provisions of the election laws, that Party is officially recognised uname of Secial Democratic Party, ablem is the Arm and Terch, as si above.

The Socialist Party (or Social Democratic Party in New York) about not be cusduced with the so-called Socialist Labor Party. The latter is a ring-ruisd organization which devotes all its energies to two parposes: First, to disrupt the Socialist movement and singuist the Worklistic who carry on the but the against capitalism; seemed, to mailga and higher the bridtenules movement.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party (the Social Democrati Party of New York) has passed through it second general election. Its growing powe is indicated and its speedy victory for studowed by the great increase of its vo-cease of the party of the second party of the as shown in these figures:



All over the civilized world working men and workingwomen are meeting and marching on the First of May, bearing aloft the Red Flag of Socialfam, singing the songs of revolution woicing their defiance of class rule, tneir aspirations toward freedom and brotherhood, their resolution to transform this world of war and hunge into a world of plenty and peace. Against the holidays of linguistic patriotism that keep alive the hatreds of a past that ought to be dead and buried and that conceal the living conflicts that ought to be faced and settled, we set this holiday of the workers of the world as the embodiment at once of the most practical wisdom and of the poblest klesis that history has yet brought into being.

He it peace? Yes. And it is also war. le it self-sacrifice? You. And it is niso self-assertion. In it the vision of the future? Yes. And it is also the to be. realization of those visions in the

In two phrases we sum up the mean fing of the First of May-the Class of the danger to which every active to Spencer's "First Principles." Don't Struggle and the International Solidarity of Labor. The one is the war of to-day that must be fought out; the other is the peace of to-morrow that is to be won through that strife.

Britain, in Bureaucratic Germany, in despotic Russia, in the new Japan, even in awakening India and China regardless of varying political institutions and traditions, we find one censtant feature. Everywhere we find a small part of the people owning the land and the machinery, all of the things by which and with which men work, and living in comfort or luxury, without doing useful labor, by reason or that ownership and the power that it gives. Everywhere we find the great mass of the people propertiless, empelled to sell their labor power for delly bread, born in poverty and dying in goverty and fighting poverty from the cradle to the grave; creating all grave; creating all the wealth, but expected to be grateful if they may harely live; creating more and more wealth every year, but smaller share; rough, uncultured, untrained in the graces of life, often subject and opressed-and all because they do not own the things with which

they work and may therefore live only.

by another's consent. We do not find either of these classes without the other. They are like the two poles of magnet-as inseparable and as oppo-

Everywhere we see the interests of the ewners and the interests of the workers in irroconcitable opposition. The capitalists are raised sloft only by standing on the shoulders of the wage-workers; the wage-werkers cannot stand erect unless by throwing the capitalists from their backs.

Everywhere we see the conscious seas of this opposition grawing clearer day by day. Workingmen are learning to think and act together to resist the Scial and inaccurate in their thinking aggressions of their masters, to de mand a larger share of their own product. The capitalists, on their side, are organizing more closely to keep the of his work soon learns to select, to experience of this daily struggle, forced upon them by hard necessity, the workers are gradually brought to realise the uselessness, the perafcious ness of the master class, to think of a state of society in which there should be no mosters, and to work together with that aim definitely in view.

In this conflict, whether over misor questions or over the great and all-emerneling question, we see each side compelled to use every means that can serve the end-education and mississedtion, the strike and boycott and the ockout and blacklist, persuasion, force and political power. We see that however individuals on either side may wish for peace between the classes, there can be no peace. For either side to relax its efforts in the struggle is to court defeat. The conflict of interests is absolute. They may be compromised, but never harmonized; and ever compromises cannot long be maintained.

proclaim on the first of May-the irrepressible class struggle that must be fought out, sooner or later, to complete victory on one side or on the other, and that wise and brave men should rather face and settle quickly than allow to drag on, consuming the ener- to suggest a few out of many. They gles of successive generations and blighting all that is fairest in human materia.

the expitalists of different countries may try to outwit or overreach each other, however keenly they may compete to control the world market, however ready they may be to plunge their respective nations in wars where the blood of the toilers shall be coined into gold for the idlers of the winning side, and however loudly they may declaim about patriotism and national interests and national glory in order to keep the workers in the mood to do their fighting for them, yet whenever the line is clearly enough drawn between the exany country the exploiters of all lands forget their international quarrels and the sympathy of the masters all over the world is given to any section of their class whose power is seriously attached. Class interest and class feeling overpowers all national jealousie and obliterates all religious lines. Profit is to them sacred above all other things, and the defenders of Profit everywhere are their friends.

On this day we point out that, m the interests of Capital are kientical. so also are the interests of Labor. That one workingman is born an American and another a German, one a Christian and another a Jew, is no reason for their being enemies. That all are workingmen, that all bow under the same voke of ware-slavery, that all have one common wrong, one common hope, one common enemy, is abundant reason for their feeling and acting as friends and comrades.

That is what May Day stands forcomradeship among the workers of the world against the exploiters of the low up some of his hints. Or take up What is it that May Day stands for? world until exploitation is ended, until victory brings peace, and then comradeship among the free workers of the world in the splendid days that are

ABOUT BOOKS AND READING.

Socialist is subject of centering his thoughts eq. exclusively upon the chapter, each page, before you so en practical phases as to lose his touch life and become narrow or shallow, and we suggested that every comrade would find it well worth while to set aside some stated time, if only two something elee than the daily papers and the party press and literature: some party duties now borne, we said, the man who follows this plan yill probably find his very usefulness to the party increased, through becoming mentally refreshed and better equipped for thought and able to take a larger view of every subject consid-

The number of responses which that paragraph has elicited prompts us to repeat the advice here to the larger number of readers whom this issue of The Worker will reach. It is not only to active comrades that the suggestion applies. The majority of us, in the rush and confusion of life, being donied the opportunities of the study and culture that ought to be the common beritage but are actually the culture which cheap editions and fre libraries now offer. It is not good for any man that h

hould be a student and nothing men

But it is certaintly not good for any man that he should ever cease to be a student. There are few who much as spars and availag out of seven the paspossful reading-real reading, lot we say. Reading the newspapers is not real reading. Most of it is worse that weste, worse than a profiless teaking of the eyes; most of it is positivel; demoralizing to the intellectual facul ties. The modern newspaper perhap does as much to make people super as all the colleges do to make a fer accurate and thorough. The man wh has to read the newspapers as a part workers in subjection. And by the glance at headlines and pick out the things be needs, not actually reading more than two or three columns, per haps, out of twenty pages, Why ld anyone waste his time and muddle his brain by wading through long-drawn and mostly lying accounts of the marriages, divorces, quarrels crimes, amusements, and personal limits of people whose only title to no tice is their wealth or their wicked ness or both? Take a newspaper, certainly; look through it every day; but don't read more than enc-tenth of what is in it; you will learn much more and unicara much less. As for the magazines, they are, in general,

only a degrees less stupidly supty of

When we speak of real reading, in

fashily false than the dailies.

ontrast to the perusing of worthless and enhomeral stuff, we do not mean necessarily-or, rather, we do not mean exclusively—the rending of what are commonly called "solid" books. Much fiction and poetry, some that is new and most of what has stood the test of my thirty years, is as well worth reading as any book of science or philosophy or history. There are Dickens and Thackeray, Hardy and Barrie Beime and Zolz and lings and Tolstey-not to make a list, but only are surely as interesting as the society page or the sporting page, and they introduce you to human types and show you great forces at work and call you memory and imagination and reason and emotions at once into play; they are as true as Euclid, more authorita tive than Blackstone. There are Burns and Shelley and Wordsworth and Tennyson and Morris and Pos-not to go back to Shakspere and Milton-or there are Riley and Field. Do you know them? If not, you have a great pleasure before you, but you have neglected great benefits that lay at your hand. Or you have Artemus Ward and Mark Twain and Dooley to vary the many. They are classics. Dooley ploiting and the exploited classes in is about the only redeeming feature of

the contemporary press. Rend novelists and poets and huomrists, by all means. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy, in more ways than one. But alternate with what we are in the habit of describing as more serious books Never think that because you had to quit school at fourteen you cannot understandingly read such books. You have been getting a sort of education at the bench or on the scaffold and in the union hall that may in some respects have done as much to fit you for right thinking as school training would have done. At any rate, you have got to make the best of it. The workers are resolving to free themsolves, to rule themselves. Shall they begin by declaring their incapacity to study and think for themselves? If they do, they deceive themselves and wrong their cause.

If you care to make a study of & cialiam, read Comrade Spargo's article in this issue of The Worker and felme other line. Give the reading hours of six months or a year-at much as you need to master it-to Draper's "Intellectual Development of Burepe" or to Green's "History of the English People" or to Darwin's "Origin of Species" or Huxley's or Wal-We spoke in this column last week | lace's popularizations of Darwinism er hurry through it. Make sure of each novement in its more immediate and to the next. Read with your brain, with your whole brain, not with your with other currents of thought and eyes alone. A paragraph may be enaugh for a night or a week. Yet don't want to pass that paragraph till you've got all there is in it. That is on much like work? Not a bit more hours in a week, for the reading of like work than breaking a horse or solving a chess problem or rowing against the tide. Work is play when even if this involved the giving up of you do it for yourself, not for a man-

We do not assume here to lay out course of reading. You can do that for yourself, perhaps profiting by the advice of some thoughtful friend. We have thrown out only a few sugges tions and we venture to add one more If you have a family or other willing ners, read aloud; at least part of the time. You can imagine many good reasons for that; a sufficient reason is that you will get more out of it your

right to be marrow or superficial. So-cialism is a many-sided movement. It anis for favor. ence, to every philosophy, to every privilege of a limited class, neglect to social life. The more of those links the suggestion. We Socialists have a he has said sometime it was time to use those lesser opportunities of self- the Socialist can comprehend the bet- way of quietly sixing men up and ap-

being bread. As for being deep, you easnet expect to know many things nught; no one can. But you can train yourself in the habit of plercing below the surface of things, of abserving facts and weighing ideas, of knewledge-goes and knowing where the limit is. In that sense every So chilist owes it to the cause, as well as to himself, that he should be deep as well as broad.

TO THE NEW MECRUPY. Az Arbian shepherd, so the tale post, trying to find a strayed lamb, discovered a cave and penetrated far into the mountain. At last he came upon a greater chamber where a thousand greybeards sat conning over books and reciting lessons to a grey-beard teacher. The shepherd asked what it all meant. The teacher repiled: "This is the punishment of my sing that I must teach the whole Keran to all these thousand pupils." "How long have you been at it?" asked the shepherd. "A thousand years." "And what progress have you made?" "I begin to feel encouraged," said the old man, "for one of them has just learned the first letter." The shepherd asked what might be the sin that merited so heavy a penalty, "In my life on earth," said the old man, "I used to offer advice unasked."

With that horrible example before us, we yet venture to offer some ad vice to those who have newly joined or are about to join the party.

A preliminary piece of advice is, if you have not joined, do so quickly; and he active: and stick to it through thick and thin. It makes all the difference between a real man and a pir. whether or not be has some con higher than food and shelter for his precious person, some conception of a ing his personal self, for which to think and feel and work. And nowhere can you find, in this age of the world, a field for such social selfbood better worthy of all year service than in the Socialist Party.

Granted then, you join the party and are active and stick to it.

Don't imagine that your admission marks an epoch in the party's history. Maybe it does. But you should be the last man to think it-and it will take some time to find it out, anyhow. Don't think you have an exclusive and authoritative mission to reform the party. You will probably have many ideas to suggest, right off. Don't hesitate to express them. But reflect that they may have occurred to others before you may have been tried or sufficiently considered and found unsound. Don't jump at the conclusion that those who tell you so are pairified fossils. You will find that some of those old warhorses are as young in heart and mind and as enterprising as you. Probably some of your ideas are both new and true. If so, and even if they are not accepted at once, you will have other chances to advance them and prove their fessibility when you have become better known to the party and know the party bet ter. Remember that the party lived for some time, even grew a little, without you; assuredly it will live better and grow faster with your aid; but still, it might survive you, even should you withdraw. The narty happens to be a thing bigger and stronger and wiser and more important in the world than any or all of its members, old and young, put together, Don't imagine that all Socialists are

angels. They are not. By fully realizing this you will avoid some sad disappointments. You must expect to reasonable men, not a few bad tem pered men, some selfish men, a good many careless and lazy men, and even a few dishor or less reason, calling themselves Socialists. You probably have some faults, too, which others may see more clearly than you do. Remembering, then this human fullibility and imperfection, try to be vigitant without being unduly suspicious and charit able in your judgments to the point where further charity violates social justice. It is better for the rank and file to watch and instruct and criticise and control their officers than to trust them absolutely and then condemn them if they go wrong-bette for the party and fairer to the individuals. But when you criticise, see to it that you are willing to endure

criticism without resentment. Be neither a flatterer nor a "kn er"-the slang may be pardened, since no classic word seems quite to fit. Be ware of both these sorts of men. Don't he afraid to take the floor against a recognised leader when you think he is wrong on a matter of some importance. If he is worthy to be recog nized as a lender-and a hundred to one he is and has amply proved Rhe will be glad to consider your argo ment. But don't be tempted to op-pose him because he is counted a leader. If he leads right he has the right to lead. The Socialist movement in not much given to hosping ununrace ing long deceived by unworthy aspir-

are mappreciated, and if anyone whispers it to you turn a deep our to

priciating them posity alongly at their worth, even though we do not always tell them how much we think of

Remember that the party owns you

absolutely nothing but what

chooses to give you undemandedolther yealse nor position of respons billty nor hence or reward of any so -nothing but your plain equal right as a comrade. No matter though your services to the cause and your sacrifices for it sclipse those of all other members, the party owes you nething more than it freely offers you. If you are working for recognition, if you say, openly or by implication: "See what I have done for you! Do I not deserve gratitude?" the party rightly answers: "Ne. We supposed you were working because you wanted to see the work done. If you are working for reward you are in the wrong place." But observe, also—you will have plenty of chances—that the party is glad and eager to honor those who work for the cause without looking for honor.

say, say it frankly and fearlessly. What you dare not say in your local meeting, you have no right to hint in private conference. Our party, is of through. So it must remain, or dieand it is not going to die. In a democracy there need be no fear of open conflict. The democracy has that vitality in it that it can endure disagreements, controversies, faction even dissension and schiam, and yet live and grow. The one thing it cannot endure, that must be stamped out. that must be branded as crime, is inintrigue, because it strikes at the very heart and life of democracy.

Nover intrigue. What you have to

We reneat, the party owes you nothing and you owe the party all. Hut if you are a comrade in the true spirit. the party will give you, of the things that are more precious than material rewards or outward marks of honor, tenfold more than you ever can give to it. It will give you hope, it will give you increased self-respect, it will give you the joy of battle, it will give you the consciousness of work done, and it will sive you with all these the deep and quiet and lasting love of manly and womanly comrades. It is an honor and a privilege to belong to the party. Your red card is a credential and a diploma whose validity your

MAY DAY.

Su William Marris.

Clad is the year in all her best. The land is sweet and shoen; Now Spring with Summer at he breast, Goes down the mendows green.

Here we are met to welcome in. The yeung shounding year, To praise what she would have us win, Ere Winter draweth near.

Por surely all is not in vain, This gallant show she brings; But seal of hope and aign of gain, Beareth this Spring of Springs he longer now the seasons wear

Dull, without any tale of how the chain the toffers bear is growing t'in and frail. But hope of plenty and goodwill

Files forth from land to land A little while shall Suring come back

And flud the Ancient Home Yet marred by foolish waste and lack, And most enthralled by some. A little while, and then at last Shall the greetings of the year

Be blent with wonder of the past.

And all the griefs that were A little while, and they that meet The living year to praise, Shall be to them as music sweet

nest mes, all, with more That grief of bye-gone days. So be we merry to our best. Now the land in sweet and sheen,

And Spring with Summer breast, Goes down the meadows green. -Written for London Justice May Day, 1894

THE TERROR OF TRUTH, Did you never in waiking the fields

me across a large flat stone, which has hin, nobody knows how long just where you found it, with the grass forming a little hedge, as it were, close to its edges and have you not, in objectione to a kind of feeling that told you it had been lying there long enough, instrumted your stick or your foot or your singers under its edge and foot or your fingers under its edge and tuined it over? What an odd revelation, and what an unforseen and unpleasant surprise to a small community; the very existence of which you had not suspected, until the sudden distancy and scattering among its mempers produced by your turning the stone over?

**O No sooner is the stone turned and the wholesome light of day let upon this compressed and blinded community of creeping lhings than all of them that enjoy the lustery of legs—and some of them have usincy of legs-and some of them have d many-rush round wildly, but each other and everything in their, and end in a general stamped

for underground retreate from the re-gion potented by sunshine.

You nevertheed think you can furn your may self falsehood without a ter-yfole squirening and sectioning of the hearth little population that lives un-

THE ABSURDITY OF PERSONAL HOLIDAYS.

By Courtenay Lamon.

May Day, symbolic of epring, of the awakening of nature to new life, of hope and freedom, is the chosen holiday of the revolutionary labor movement, the day of defiance in ancient oppression and challenge to chartered.

A personal holiday is a social blassymment, the day of prombetic rejuding. Society similifies their when the latest the life when the content of t wrong, the day of prophets rejoicing in the vanguard of the long-suffering working class whose sure and mighty mission is the achievement of human freedom and social solidarity.

It is appropriate and significant that the Socialist movement should thus celebrate, not the hirthday of an indi-vidual, but the awakening of our class, variant, not the awarening or one class, the rise of a movement, the re-birth of the race. Karl Marx, the great genius of the Socialist movement, was perhaps the most comprehensive mind since Aristotle, and certainly one of the most exact and powerful intellects
that all time has seen; with Engels, he
made the most valuable of all contributions to modern thought: yet it does
not eccur to Socialists to make the
hirth-day of Marx their international holidag; and it is this that is suggestive of this May Day musing. Let the capitalist state decree the

celebration of personal holidays in honor of great men who are popularly supposed to have determined the course of history in their private persons, and to whom is given the credit for an age n's collective effort: We spirit of the race as expressed in its most vital class, the collective aspiration and effort, the social movement of To those groping in the darkness of

To those groping in the darkness of the individualistic mind it seems natural to render holiday homage to single persons raised upon a popular pedestel; and, most people felling that they must depend upon and admire something outside of themselves, other individuals very much like you and me are chosen, with the help of fate, as are chosen, with the nery of inter, as objects of their worship. But to those whe are permeated with the cellectivistic conception of human history and affairs, to those upon whom the sociality of everything has burst as a flood of light, the celebration of such recovery heldium, are now mark the personal holidays as now mark the pirthdays of a Washington, a Lincoln, or even a Christ, are, in the last analysis, abourd. If Washington, great as he was, had

not lived, America would still have shaken off the British yoke; if Lincoln, as he was, had not lived, the black slaves would still have freed: if Jesus, great as he was, had not lived, a religion of subjective re-fuge and communistic revolt from Roman oppression would still have arisen. And, if all America had not been struggling to threw off the British yoke when Washington lived, he would not have become great as he was; if the slavery question and the imbered and unknown soldiers of unnumbered and unknown soldiers of the North had not given him the oppor-tunity and the means, Lincoln would not have become great as he was; if the weary and the oppressed of him time had not needed the religion of refuge which found its voice is him. Jesus would not have been great as he

the individual who is the temporary instrument of a movement, and in whom it is ultimately focussed for a final effort, does not make the movement, except in a very transleat and nonessential sense; primarily, the move-ment makes him. The Wars of Independence and of

The wars of indepensence and of Secession were the outcome of long sectaing economic and social forces. They had to be; and when they came they easily found their individual instruments. English laws restricted the commercial liberty of the colonies, and, therefore, the war for independence had a be found. The Independence had to be fought. The economic advantage in certain branches of trade given to the South by slavery and the tariff questions arising therefrom, coupled with the fact that chattel slavery was not as profitable in the North as was the wages system, gave rise to the War of ession and resulted in abolition of chattel stavery. The independence of the colonies was not achieved simply because a great man named George Washington lived and was a great patriot. The emancipation of the shaves did not occur simply become Lincóln lived and was a great humani-tarian. Each of these great steps in human progress was the result of deep, underlying, half-hidden economic forces, and the social ideals growing out of them, which moved the mass of men. This should be obvious, but it is directly contradicted by the biographical view of history which is inculcated by individualistic teaching, and finds its culmination in holidays short persons. And did not the early rebels against the stamp act and the men of the "Boston ten purty," the early abolitionists, the forgotten sol diers who silently suffered at Valley Forge and in the Wildernoon, the whole multitude of men and women directly and indirectly concerned, all the forgoten ones, who fought and and lived and suffered and died for independence or abolition, play just as concentral a part as did Washington or Lincoln? And could not the masses the nation, have found other leaders if these had been wanting? Which, then, was the greater force and which the more essential-the social mass or the individual leader? We celebrate the Fourth of July.

We celebrate the Feurth of July. Well and good, that represents a national event, a collective action, a social declaration. It is a social heliday. But Washington's Birthéay is a more personal holiday, and therefore a superfluous absurdity. The fact that Lincoln's Birthéay, instead of Emancipation Day, has been made a legal heliday is elequent of the anarchistic individualism with which massent society is naturated. Such illpesent society is naturated. Such lit tle unconcious tendencies are atraws that show which way the wind of cap-linium blows. The anarchy of indivi-dustium is the natural state of mind festered by capitalist society based upon grivate property carrying with it personal "rights" against social welfere. Capitalism, based upon and legalizing private property stolen from

A personal holiday is a sectal bias-phomy. Seciety statisfies itself when-ever it thus decrees the individual its superior. When we lose our supersti-tions about great men and the individ-nalistic illusions of hero-worship; when society becomes same and not no morbidly modest, it will celebrate it-self—great events and social declara-tions—not the birth of the merely incidental individual. A valeted society and a valeted class

have produced the epigram: "No man is a hero to his own valet." Without stopping to make the unkind comment that no man is a here who has to have a valet, we may find the social para-phrase of this sententious saying in the fact that so man is quite wholly a hero to his own time, or at least to contemporaries who do not look from a romantic distance, and can therefore discarn the common humanity of the great man. Society never quite dares to make a holiday or a statue for a here until he is dead; a live hero is too ncertain, he may yet go wrong or do omething foolish or disgraceful; the only safe hero is a dead here. It is true that some men are very much greater than the average, but even if the reality of individual greatness b conceded the fact remains that it is produced by and operates through so-clety; is dependent upon society both in its origin and its exercise. That individual is great who becomes the exponent of those social forces which give direction to his age or the future. The great leader is only the conspicnone fonts on the wave, the crest of the great groundswell of social forces which make him what he is.

Truly, most individuals taken singly at what they are actually, not poten-tially, amount to very little; but it is amusing to note how necessary they are to those great ones who depend upon and despise them and could not be without them. When the great man eats, as other mortals do, society nets his meal before him; when the great man speaks, the words that come out of his mouth are the product of cen-turies of social striving after speech, of the slow accretion of language in the evolution of the race; and so on, whatever the great man does in the pride of his individuality be can do only with the aid of society, past and

Individuality is confused with individualism and personality with mere differentness. Economic individual-ism, each man for his private self and property, kills individuality. The production of fine and strong individualproperty peactise of subordinating so-clety to the individual; neglecting social weifare and cultivating ego only results in the ultimate deterioration of all individuals in society; whether we like it or not individuality is a secial product, and so long so the individual is arrayed against society, society will be arrayed against the individual. There must be peace between the two by the surrender of the individual to the greater perent power, society; and then individuality will not be lest but found. The individual cannot develop his individuality alone; he must de-velop with, by and through his fellows-through society.. Humanity has never been able to escape some form of cellestivistic coherence although it be chaotic, but half-realized, and rent with class divisions. And after the final class struggle has cultuinated in collectivism, individuality will fourish in the fertile soil of social solidarity and the absurdity of the false philoapply which finds one of its minor ex-pressions in personal holidays will be apparent. ns in personal holidays will be And nothing to say or do

GLOUCESTER MOORS.

mile behind is Gloucester town Where the fishing fleets put in:
A mile shead the land dipe down
And the woods and farms begin. Here, where the moors stretch free in the high blue afternoon, in the high blue afternoon, Are the marching sun and talking sea, And the racing winds that wheel and

On the flying heels of June. Jili-o'er-the-ground is purple blue. Blue is the quaker-maid, The wild geranium holds its daw Long in the boulder's shade. Wax-red hangs the cup From the huckleberry-boughs, In barberry bells the grey moths sup, Or where the choice-cherry lift

high up Sweet bowls for their caronse. Over the shelf of the sandy cove Beach-peas blossom late By copse and cliff the swallows rove Each calling to his mate. Seaward the sea-guils go, And the land-birds all are here; That green-gold flash was a virco. And yonder flame where the marsh dags grow Was a scarlet tanager.

This earth is not the steadfast place We landsmen build upon; From deep to deep she varies pace. And while she comes is gone. Beneath my feet I fee! Her smooth bulk heave and dip: With velvet plunge and soft upreel She swings and steadles to her kee

Like a gallant, gallant ship. These summer clouds she sets for sail, The sun is her musthend light, She tows the moon like a pinnace fraff

New hid, now looming clear, On the face of the dangerous blue The star fleets tack and wheel and

veer, But on, but on does the old earth stem As if her port she knew.

God, dear God! Does she know he port, Though she goes so far about? Or blind astrny, does she make he

sport To brazen and chance it out?

I watched when her captains pa the were better cuptainless. Men in the cabin, before the mart.

And some sat gorged at mess. By her battened hatch I leaned and

caught
Sounds from the noisome hold,—
Curaing and sighing of souls distraught And cries too sad to be told. Then I strove to go down and see: But they said, "Thou art not of us I turned to those on the deck with ma

And cried, "Give help!" But they said. "Let be Our ship sails faster thus." Jili-o'er-the-ground is purple blue. Blue is the quaker-maid,

Blue is the quaker-maid,
The alder-clump where the brook
comes through
Breeds cresses in its shade.
To be out of the mailing sirvet With its awelter and its sin! Who has given to me this sweet, And given my brother dust to cat? And when will his wage come in?

Scattering wide or blown in ranks, Yellow and white and brown Boats and boats from fishing hanks come here to Gloucester town. There is cash to purse and spend, There are wives to be embraced. Hearts to borrow and hearts to lend, And hearts to take and keep to the end,—
O little sails, make baste!

But thou, vast outbound ship of souls What shapes, when thy arriving tolls, Shall crown the banks to see? Shall all the happy shipmates then Stand singing brotherty? Or shall a haggard ruthless few Warp her over and bring her to. While the many broken souls of men Fester down in the slaver's pen, -William Vaughn Moody

ways gave something, his all; be you,

Jimmle Biggins nover had a front

seat on the platform; be never knew the tonic of applause or the inspiration of opposition; he never was seen in the

foreground of the picture. But he had

that liberty was brewing and things

Jimmle Higgins. How shall we pay,

There 's just one way, reader, that, you and I can "make good" with Jimmle Higgins and the likes of him. That

way is to be like him. Take a fresh

And many a branch has one of him.

And may they have more of him.

What gold.

reader, never so wealthy and likewise

generous, you shall never give at

THE JIMMIE HIGGINSES.

By Ben Hanford.

than that.

were doing.

A comrade who shall be called Jimmin Higgins because that is not his
name, and who shall be styled a painter for the very good reason that he is
than that. Jimusle Higgins had no not a painter, has perhaps had a greater influence in keeping me keyed up to my work in the labor movement than any other person.

Jimie Higgins is neither broad-shouldened nor thick-chested. He is neither pretty nor strong. A little, thin, week, pale-faced chap. A poor dyspoptic, astimatic, epileptic. But he is strong enough to support a mother with equal physical disabilities. Strong enough to put in ten years of unrecagnized and unexcelled service to the cause of Socialism.

erected the platform and mainted the picture; through his hard, disagreeable and thankless toll it had some to pass What did he do? Everything. He has made more Socialist speeches than any man in America. how reward this man? what laurels shall be his? Not that he did the talking; but he carried the platform on his past shoulders when the platform commit-tee failed to be on hand. Then he hustled around to another branch and got their platform out. Then he got a gisss of water for "the speaker." That same evening or the day before he had distributed handbills advertising the meeting. Previously he had informed start and never let go. Think how great his work, and be has so little to do with. How little ours in proportion to our strength.

I know some grand men and women in the Socialist movement. But in this branch as to "the best corner" is the district for gathering a crowd. Then he distributed leaders at the meeting, and helped to take the plathigh self-sacrifice, in matchless fidelity to truth, I shall never meet a greater man than Jimmle Higgins. form down and carry it back to headquarters. The next day the same, and so on all through the campaign, and one campaign after another. When he had a job, which was none toe often, for Jimmie was not an extra good work-man, and was always one of the first to be laid off, he would distribute Becities papers among his fellows dur-ing the noon hour, or take a run dewn to the gate of some factory and give out Socialist leaflets to the employees who came out to innch.

What did he do? Jimmie Higgins

did everything, anything. Whatever was to be done, that was Jimmie's job.

LAW AND GROEK. Keep the law, ab, keep it well-keep to be not rightcome evermuch-when they break it, so can you! As they rend their piedge and bond. rend you, too, their legal though; When they crush your chartered, rights, tread you down your char-

Service Wrong's. -Fanny Parnell.

NO ROOM AT THE EGOMESIC TOP.

There is less room at the top than is popularly supposed. They who are there are few, but large.—Puck.

but they are rather badly named, and do not sever the ground indicated by their titles. We need a comprehen-sive study of this important branch of Socialist thought, and I am glad to know that at least one competent com-

rade, in whose shifty to do the sub-ject justice I have great confidence, is engaged upon such a study. At the present time the victous phrase, "Nat-ural Hights," is common in our press, and the idea more common than the

the Socialist Party; it is said, as sixdents of a well-intentioned School of Social Economy, have been taught this long-exploded idea, which, properly

comprehended, is the very antithesis of Socialism. In the absence of any

book on the subject by an avowed So-cialist, let me recommend two books.

as particularly clear and good. Profus-

sor Ritchie's "Natural Rights" (Mac-milian), and "The Scientific Basis of Morala," by William Kingdon Cafford

(the Humboldt Library). A careful study of these books will effectively dispose of the "Natural Rights" delu-

sion upon which every utoping move-

ment, as well as every reactionary morement, has been based.

jects of interest to Bocislists, the esoies

of literature upon which is not always an easy task. Such a subject is the

an easy task. Such a subject is the French Revolution, for instance. The

elaborate and expensive work by H. Morse Stephens, is I fear, too far above the average reader's purchasing

power. As a substitute, I cordially

recommand the excellent little "Story

of the French Revolution for Social-ists," by Beifort Bax.

In the foregoing I have not aimed at

completeness, nor am i unmindful of many excellent and important works omitted. To have included them would

have defeated the object of the paper.

I have tried simply to point the way to some of the best and most accessible

some of the best and most accessible works for the beginner in the study

of modern Socialism. If it aids a single

comrade to efficient and intelligen-study, that will justify what I have

If you wish to study Socialism, so as

to gain a real understanding of its

reconomic and philosophical principles

and its historical relations, you will

find the list of books given below of

STUDENTS.

BOOKS FOR

the utmost value.

movement, has been based.
Finally, there are some spe

THE ROOT OF THE SOCIAL PROBLEM.

By Loonard D. Abbot.

of seeple in the world to be poer.
What should we think of the biologist who seriously contanded that it was normal for the majority of human brings to be deformed? What opinion could we have of the doctor who took. the position that it was right and ral for men to be in a chronic con-of disease? And yet these conclusions are not more meastrons than is the point of view of the political constnuist—who—publishes—learned st who publishes learned need on the assumption that it that the majority of mea

"The poor ye have always with buttress for every conservative and carriess view of social conditional Many of us seem really to have per-manded ourselves into the fatalistic conception for which it stands. People argue gravely about the "impossibil ity" of abolishing poverty—as if poverty existed in the world as the likh controls the sweep of the tides or the falling of the rain.

Now of course there is no danying that in every age of the world there have been man lany and spendthrift, men who would always be poor be they lack restraint prudence, men who equander what they have. Doubtless there will al-ways be such mon. But these men are relatively few. They are so few, in proportion to the whole, that they need hardly he taken into account in the present argument. The problem the present argument. The problem we are considering in not, Do spenddeserve to be poor? but, Is it

of men doing the most useful kind of work that can be done, work which builds the very foundation of our se-cial iffe and in se necessary that to imagine it stopped is to imagine a world plunged in chass. They are the coel that warms us; gree food that we cat; fashion es that we dwell in. Surely if any men should be comfortable-as should be rich-it is these. It may work, work that requires a rarer type of mind and hands. But tids does not

The fundamental biasphemy of our stall after the fact that the majority without which the higher life could at all after the fact that the mainust workers are furnishing the susspanses without which the higher life could not arise for a moment; it cannot blind us to the fact that the workers are the really organic part of sectey. And yet the inconsessible fact remains, that the workers, as a class, are very poor; that when their lives are not utstatly aquistid, they are stunded and broken; that their carrivonment is such as to shut out not only the beauty of the world in which we live, but also to rob them of all that finer heritage of thought and cutture, of aspiration and archiverment, which has come down to us through the contures, and has invested our busses allow with its dignity and strength. and strength.

No thinking man, no man with a consciousness of the integrity of his own manhood and a sense of the duty own mannoon and a same or the only he owes to his fellows, can possibly acquiesce in social conditions which produce such a result. He is driven into the revolutionary camp by the very deep-contentness of the evils with which he would grapple. No "reamong the branches. Society is upside down. The obvious thing to do is

to turn it rightside up.

The working class is poor because it is dependent on a capitalist class. And the capitalist class is eich because it owns the land and muchinery of the world's production. Socialism is simply the proposition that the working ciass-and all who sympathine with their cause abould take the world out of private hands, and put it late public hands. The evolution of industry, by massing capital in a few hands, is every day making this task an easier

seasion of their own property, when once society becomes a unified and or-ganized association, the problem of poverty will vanish. The world con-tains enough—and much more than enough—for every human being. Nature literally pours its bounty upon us. live together in a same way. Socialism will teach men how thus to live. It will end the struggle for more exist ence. It will secure the material side of life. It will give us at last the op-portunity to take hold of the world and to re-fashion it in glory and brauty that have been visioned, but never resilized.

SOCIALISM VERSUS CLASS HATRED.

By Owen R. Lovelov

formed by prominent financiers and social and religious leaders, having for its purpose the study of economic problems and "to oppose Socialism and class hatred." This movement is quite in keeping with much that now appears orthodox" press, and from pul

pit and platform.

There would be little wisdom in he ing one's temper over this apparently studied attempt to confuse the public ciples and program of Secialism. ing on the winning side Socialism can afford to wait and, with line upon line. seek to convince those who are open to conviction that the only possible hope of the destruction of class hatred is in the principles which differentiate Socialism from the dominant economic creed of modern history. The cause of class hatred lies in the

contempt, and where there is one class in society that looks down upon another as its inferior, there will be another class in society which will respond to that look with hatred. For contempt is not passive, it is active and at the heart of much of the injustice history has been compelled to record. The men who look upon their fellow men as inferior, as possessing no rights worthy of respect, will seek opertun-fties to infringe those rights, to take advantage of the inferior strength or in in a position in which it is able to the part of the intelligence of the wrong another-class, and does wrong. North, that the best spirit in the alaxy

This fact is apparent in history long before the dawn of the modern Social-fist movement. And in every straggle men have made for freedom the cry of "class hatred" has been raised as a deterrent of agitation. That was a class str

in the fourteenth century, revolted against their conditions and marched The exactions of taxation and service were very heavy. There were the lords and the royal house to be supported, and there was the church—"the-Popa," anys Petrarch, "sitting as a blight over peoples and antions and tongues." At the beginning of the century the tax to support the Rougn church was twelve times as heavy as the civil tax. Half the soil. was in the hands of the clerge. Blearly all the other half in the hands of the lords and king. The situation was not the lords and king. The situation is the same cry always the lords and king. The situation is the cause of class-hatred is the same cry always the lords and king. The situation was not the lords and lords are lords and lords and lords are lords are lords are lords and lords are lords are lords and lords are lords are lords are lords and lords are lord It unendurable—and Wat Tyler and John Ball, both of whom received their inspiration from the humanism of the great actioiar. John Wycliffe, spread discontent among the crushed and oppressed peasantry until the great revolt took shape, marched on London, and serfdom received its death blow. But the Institute the great revolt took shape, marched on London, and serfdom received its death blow. But the Institute the great revolt took shape, marched a disturber of the pease and a sword wont through his body, Wycliffe was branded a hersile and a price set on his head, while John Ball, who asserted that there should be the cause that works of the workers and provide for their own sustained. and a price set on his head, while sonn |
Ball, who americal that there should be no maniors and no slaves among the children of the same God, was sentenced for arcessing "class hatred" and harred and warfare in human considert, and she avowed of the principle that in co-operation and mutual safe, by the uniform of fusices were rewarded of the common democratic will; and by the elimination of the common democratic will; and by the elimination of the common democratic will; and by the elimination of the common democratic will; and by the elimination of the common democratic will; and by the elimination of the common democratic will; and by the elimination of the common democratic will; and by the elimination of the common democratic will; and by the elimination of the common democratic will; and by the elimination of the common democratic will; and by the elimination of the common democratic will; and by the elimination of the common democratic will; and by the elimination of the common democratic will; and by the elimination of the common democratic will; and the common democratic will an expectation of the common democratic will a consider the principle of the common democratic will an expectation of the principle of the common democratic will an expectation of the common democratic will an expectation of the common democratic will be principled to the common dem

An organization has recently been I through the streets one day and heard the cry of the hungry populace, she in-nocently asked the cause of the cry, "They have no brend to est," answered her companion. "Then why don't they eat cake?" she asked. That was the attitude of the ruling class. There was a superior ignorance of the entire situation among the needy. But when a voice here and there began to be raised against the rubbery of the poor by the nobility, they were hushed as disturbers of the peace-they were stirring up class hatred. The accusation not without foundation. They was not without remaining. They were organizing the unconscious discantent of the people. They were helping the man with an empty stomack to understand that his neighbor with as ampty stomach had a common cause with him, that the same conditions oppressed hoth. It was the infusion of mean into the lives of the op-By-and-by those who had been told to est cake, because they had no bread, began to show the figer is human nature, when hunger awakes ahead of prudence. The blood of the Reign of Terror is the answer to those who try to attice discontent by stilling agitation, instead of intelligently at-tempting to remove the causes of the

negro slavery is America were brand-ed as the instigators of batred between the slave class and the slave-holding ligence of the Republic regards Beecher and Phillips and Garrison and Lincoln sition of others, and when one class | as the organizers of a consciousness on ance of the that discontent and hatred, and injus-tice and escape and bloodhound cap-tures and the hise of the driver's lash would continue, until the system was wiped out. The exty way to eradicate hatred between slave and master was to abelish the master-class and the slave-class by making the slave free.

The leaders in the agitation against

Instances in modern history might be multiplied to prove that "dass-hatred" has not originated in the Secialist agitation. It is always been of some sort of injustice which makes i some sort of significe which makes it possible for one class to look with contempt upon another. This discontent, mingled often with hatred, when once accursed and conscious of its cause, can never be silenced or cared except by removing the cause for it, except by abolishing the injustice which gave to hirth.

grith a state.

The struggle-in France toward the close of the algitoenth century was a close of the algitoenth century was a Class Struggle—and there was hatred in M. When the Princess was riding of Freedom.

THE MISINFORMATION OF THE WORLD."

By Goorge D. Herron.

regulable part of the capitalist great, in its religious and literary journals, there is not one thing concerning current events, or the men who make them, that can be taken as really true.

The mere I have investigated specific

sense of moral responsibility for stat-ing or arriving at the truth about men

Furthermore, there is the absolute helplessness of men and measures that are stamped with obloquy in the intercuts of the existing order. There is no

no appeal from press to press, or from press to people; for capitalism practic-ally controls at the sources and chan-nels of information, so that all infor-mation poured into the public mind-mant possess the quality of capitalism.

less and consciencelessly false, are the

subsidized tongues or pens from which come its news and preachments. Nor has it any apprehension of the univer-sat prostitution of mind and heart, the

universal paraireis of effort and char-

acter, that result from this universal

far away from Barcalons, Spain, where a strike of starved and wretched workmen took place. Im-mediately the agents of the press were

sent to the scene, with orders as to

what they were to report. For many days the press of Europe and America were filled with accounts of riot and bloodshed. It was represented that a standing army corps would be sent to

the scene. The names of Socialists and Anarchists were subtly and insist-ently linked together, and Barcelona was pictured as in the midst of a con-

fineration that might suread to other

cities of Europe. The criminal classes and Socialist leaders were reported as

pouring into Barcelona from the rest of Europe, with Anarchists and their bombs in advance. On one day alone, the killed and wounded were reported at from five to fifteen hundred. Cable-

grams, telegrams, and editorials sup-plied Christendom with a fund of atir-

ring information, and warnings for the public mind. And the people generally believe that such riot and bloodshed.

growing out of the strike, initiated by

Hocialists and Anarchists, really took

Barcelona are to-day entirely in ignor-

ance of the light in which they and

their city appeared to the world. The

strike in question was entirely peaceful. Not a gun was fired. Not a man woman or child was injured. There

in Barcelona beyond the usual quiet

whole impression concerning the strike

nade in the public mind of the na-

frightening poople away from the in-

ternational Socialist movement.

If this specific instance were extreme or exceptional, it might not be

so much in place to mention it. But

as a matter of fact it is entirely com-

to serve capitalist interests, and the

ders during the famous Deba' strike

in Chiengs were created by the agents of property for the sake of arousing the public mind against the strikers;

and thugs appointed as deputy United

States marabals were found setting

fire to freight cars. It is known that

the men who were condemned and hung for the Haymarket riot had no

more to do with killing the policemen, directly or indirectly, than Julius Commr or Oliver Cromwell. It is known that before war was declared

by the United States against Spain the

Spanish government had acceded to all our demands concarning Cuba; but our government kept the fact secret, and war was declared that American.

imperialism might be initiated. The

public mind is entirely ignerant that, the war was not only causeless, but, made to order for the service of great, speculative interests. And so on, from

affairs of international import, like the

amains of international import, and the unspeakoble massecres of the defense; less and harmless Chinese down to the most trivial details of individual lives.

this systematic falsification lucrease Schools and churches and journals.

Of course, the misinformation of the world is not a new thing. No intelli-

Now as to the facts. The people of

sts. And the public mind has not the smallest apprehension of how ghastly and murderous, of how piti-

state or conceive the awfulr

riking so much as a search into the surces of their ownership and its suquantizating of the rightscussors or ma-credness of their being. With those, truth is semething sevented or ordered in their interests, semething to be ac-cepted by the people, not to be fa-quired into. Hence it follows that the taching class, whether it be religious or seadends; literary or journalistic, depending as it does upon proprietary inimusts for economic sustanters, is inevitably a courtier or retainer class; it must teach those things pleasing to its masters, or at least consistent with hole counties and accounters. This their security and perpetuity. Thu the occupations that are profe engaged in the search and exposure of truth are actually sugaged in the con-cealment of truth; in the prevention nd penishment of any free look at ife. This is markedly so of capital-

The exposure of the sources of capi-talistic authority to the people would result in its instant dissolution; for it springs not from right or order or law and collective murder. It is no mere agitator's exciamation that our present kind of civilization is founded in rob-bery and massacre; it is the historical and scientific fact. It is upon the conconiment of this fact, and upon vest ing it with all sorts of divine origin and eacred phrases, that our justitu-tions of property and state depend, as well as our arts and manners and morals. It is only through the syste matic misinformation of the people, through the darkening and deceiving of the common mind, that ruling classes and their retainers perpetuate themselves. It is because the people are still under the spell of the huge and strong deinsion of authority, still hypnotised by the belief that the might and morals of property are secred, still without a social mind or will, that they permit the few to own the rethey peculit the few to own the re-sources of all, and to make hims and institutions by which to privately ap-propriate the labor of all.

And so long as some people own that upon which all propte depend, so long as civilization and its institutions rest upon the private appropriation of so-cial labor, so long as the power to live off the labor of others remains, just so long will the question of othics be an impertinence. How can a world founded in robbery discuss right and wrong? We know not right from wrong, nor darkness from light, nor truth from error, so long as we discuss these abstractions in the terms, and according to the interests, of a expital-latic ar exploiting mode of society. Right and wrong will continue to be. as they now aco, merely terms of calculation-terms by which to serve the culation—terms by which to serve the interest and safety of the owning class. The laws and morals of the world will continue to be made to perpetuate, defend and increase the power of private capitalism. That is all the standing armies, the law courts and churches are fee—to comjest and exhort the submission of labor to the expisitation of the world-owners, who are siways the world-rulees. Our are always the world-rulers. oned by the interests of the propertied class. Until labor comes to its own, nothing will be right; and nothing ought to be right. Before we can begin a beautiful or truthful world we nust lay the foundation of economic truth; then we may see what the building is to be. Good and truth must become things in themselves, and not things of mere calculation.

The essence of integrity is truthful being, or being the truth. Integrity depends upon our freedom and encoa agement to outwardly express all that we inwardly or potentially are; sil that we see or think or feel. Integrity is truth in the indivindal or in society. Social or individual integrity is real ised just to the measure that each man or what seems to be truth, without forethought or afterthought; without enkulations or consequences; without interests or rewards to be considered, save the joy and reward that inhere in the truth itself, in the feeling and find-

ing of H. Now, it is just this root or integrity, this individual and social self-affirmation, that our capitalistic civilization destroys. Calculative morals, the concentment of truth, the de-struction of free inquiry—these are the staple of our spiritual and social life; and these are the destruction of the very soul of integrity. It is, indeed, upon the negation of integrity that the forms and institutions of our society

which capitalism presents is the pub-lic press, eward and edited for the systematic misinformation of the world. We say that acting is true that we read in the newspaper laugh. But the truth that lies behind the joke has not been seriously con-sidered. We do not appreciate the ous and devastating tragedy of a world-life daily and systematically fed upon lies. We do not realise that there is scarcely a line is a modern

*Comrade Herron, being asked to write for the May Day Number of The Worker, replied with regret that pre-sure of other engagements prevented him from preparing an article, but him from preparing an article, but gave us permission to use this article, written by him for the Globe Pair Jonesal. Of this permission we have gledly availed ourselves, knowing that this paper will reach many readers who have not seen the Pair Journal.
Copies of the Pair Journal—containing articles and posms by flomrades Burrowes, Herron, Mailly, Butscher, Mrs. Incomment, Les. Brown, Bansaid.

Burtowes, herror, santy, sources, Mrs. Ingecusson, Lee, Berwan, Ronssel, Schineter, Ingerusson, Como, Hayes, Stelandin, Sparge, Hillquit, James, Piediman, Abbott, Mes Drissee, and Wilehire, with portraits, and with platform, Socialist vote, and other in-farmation—can still be had from the Desirade Publishing Guespeny. If Cooper Square, New York. -Price, portpaid, 15 cants a copy, or two for Cooper Square, the posterior of the Daily

The distinctive characteristic of a class civilization is its fear of free intrivial items of news, that is not motived or amended by the interests of owning class, are unknown to the course of their courses of the courses of their courses of their courses of their courses of t owning class, are unknown to the popular mind, as well as the vasi orgies of configuration and plunder which Protestantian was establish in England. world-atmosphere of Hes which we breathe—the poison and death and darkness of it all. In even the most

Or to go farther back, take the in-stance of Cicero and Catiline—Catiline figuring in history as the black demon of destruction and Olcero as the sublime defender of virtue in the state The mace I have investigated specime cases of this systematic misinformation of the common life, the more I am appalled by the fact and the horror of it; at the obsoleteness or absence of any conscience about the matter. In specifically religious journals, as well as political, there is absolutely no same of more) recognitibility for state. ing trait—a source and extortioner of the extreme type, a traitor to every friend and party that served him, al-ways inciting others to deeds for which be bimself was too cowardly, the essential murderer of the Cresa who had so patiently tolerated him, a strutting and shameless hypocrite, his literature a vulgar and bombastic philistinism. As a matter of fact, litchard Croker was a here of civic life and nobility, and Judan Iscariot an angel of fidelity, compared with Cicero; while Catiline was infinitely more of a martyr than many of the catalogued patriots and saints-throw redress or escape for those who are af-factively against the capitalist system. There is no precinct or anothary of, life which the journalistic and relig-ious vultures do not enter. There is ing away all that a Roman thought worth while in behalf of the disin-berited and starving serfs.

Or take popular conceptions of mad-ern French history, supplied as they have been by capitalist interests. Only now, and that to the thoughtful few, are Danton and Robespierre emerging from the red robes of manatrons perversion so long pressed about them. Only now are we beginning to understand the French Revolution as the most purifying and messionic movement of history, save the Commune of 1871. And who can tell of that while yet capitalist darkness lies upon the face of the earth? Think of the stamp of infamy which the powers-that-be have placed upon the more than crucified Communards. Yet history presents nothing comparable with that proletaire shedding of blood for the ansoming of the world's labor, No do the annals of any city, save that of Rome under Maszini's brief republic, present any such common well-being, such common peace and hope and happiness, such sweetness and security of order and life, as that of Paris in the when the Commune was success Some day, after the common wenith comes, when history shall at last be both made and written by and for the people, there will arise a poet great enough to sing the eple and the ronder of the Commune of 1871-the epic and the wonder of a whole people consciously and deliberately sacrificing consciously and deliberately accrificing itself for unborn humanity: a whole people literally throwing itself into the trenches of slaughter, without hope of

anything seve oblivion and obliquy Almost any other example would de as well, in showing bow history is written for the service of the prop-ertied classes, just as the news and in-formation of to-day are gathered and disseminated in the inte talism. Take a cross section of his tory anywhere, and the reports that we have of it are written in the interests of the world's masters and their priestly and political retainers We shall have no true report of yester day, nor of the things taking place under our eyes to-day, nutil the people come to their own, to tell in deed and chronicle and song their own story of their own life. was neither riot nor excitement nor bloodshed; nor was there at any time the slightest apprehension of these things. Absolutely nothing took place

The beginning of this better day is the Socialist press, articulating the point of view of the proletaire, recast-ing and forecasting the history of the man who works; the man who makes course of the city's life, and a very quiet and locally unanticed strike, yet remake it for hisself—the world of The whole report of a revolutionary state of things at Barcelona, and the

Thus I hall with joy the hope of a Socialist daily newspaper in New York City. I am sure that it will be first of all an honest and disnified distribute of truthful news, of accurate and needed information. That which has made our weekly paper, The Worker, seem to me most significant has been the fairness and dignity with which it has presented both men and measures, whether within or without the Social-ist movement. In this it has set a mon and typical. It is a mere instance of the universal news system. The people are daily fed with what is pure puble stamp upon the Socialist four nalism of the future in New York invention or violent distortion, is order | City. interests of political and priestly re-tainers. It is well known that the dis-

FROM THE PRESENT ORISIS.

Tis as casy to be heroes as to sit the idle slaves Of a legendery virtue carved upon our

father's graves, Worshippers of light ancestral make our present light's crime;— is the Mayflover launched by cow-ards, steered by men behind their Was the Mayfie

Turn those tracks toward Past or Future that make Plymouth Bock

They were men of present valor, stai-wart old iconoclasts. Unconvinced by axe or gibbet that all virtue was the Past's;

But we make their truth our famebood. thinking that bath made us free, Hoarding it in mouldy parchuents, while our tender spirits fice The rode grasp of that great impulse that drove them across the son.

They have rights who dare maintain them; we are traitors to our stress othering in their holy ashes Pres-dom's new-lit altar-fires; Shall we make their creed our jailer?

with economic and social reforms langues, are organized for this sole and: deliberate purpose. Shall wa, in our haste to slay, From the tembs of the old prophet steal the funeral lamps away To light up the martyr-fagots rease the prophets of to-day?

> makes sincient good uncough; They must upward still and one who would keep abreast of Truth efore us gleam her campfires; we

ourseives must Filgrims be, ench our Mayfawer and stoer boldly through the desperate winter sea, ratheapt the Future's pertal with

world is not a new thing. No intelligent man or scholar protunds that the colound impositues known as Carbeitanity bears any resemblance to the idea or ideal of Jesus. Organised. Caristianity was imposed upon the world by imperial armies, in the interests of the exhausted Beams reling clean. And it has been the principal police force of the great propertied interests for more than fifteen hundred power. Its dectrinan-holes conservate or "reformed" according to conomic developments. Yet to the popular saind Christianity to appropriate with Jesus. Martin Luther's bargains with the great landed princes of the Garman States, his monstrous and pittless butterpuls of the generate so that by dayer, there was comp between the colored was

THE MARCH OF THE WORKERS.

By Franklin H. Wentworth.

wrote George Ellet, "without proces-

....

Greatness, as typified by peoples, is the flower of solidarity. When men and women march together in proceed alons it is because their hearts are beaute ing to a common impulse. It is because they are moved by a common enthu-

A people with a common enthusiasm is a great people. Enthusiasm ob-literates rank. Touched by its celestial fire every man becomes a god—and for gets the trick of cringing.

Workingmen and working womencreators of the world-marching in procession; this is matter for the mod-

The procession of the soldier heads backward into the night; toward bru-tality, unfaith, the thumb-acrew and the darkened mind.

The procession of the worker heads forward toward the future, toward the plains of peace, toward liberty, equality and sacredness of human life THUS IT IS WELL THAT THE WORKER SHALL HAVE NOTHING

TO DO WITH THE MILITARY. A WORKER WITH A MUSKET IS A LIE IN UNIFORM. Don't fight. Don't run. STAND! and you disarm the world.

The worker who joins the militia is the unconscious enemy of his class. Do not believe the sophistry that it is well for Socialists to dominate the militia. Men are neither ensiaved nor frued by guns, but by ideas. The Mea of the musket destroys the

idea of liberty. Men will not be free until the musket is banished from the

Why do the organs of Capitalism exclaim in rage at the repugnance to mili-tary enlistment that is growing in the ranks of the workers?

Because Capitaliam knows that only as men are kept under the spell of the FIGHTING IDEA can they be mas-

When workers assemble in the stroyts, and cry out, and threaten, and make angry demands they can be shot down and cowed and driven back to work at last. They assemble for their own destruction and defeat, as Capi-talism looks for them to do, and preparts for.

BUT WHAT CAN THE MILITIA AND THEIR NEW RIOT-CAR-TRIDGES AVAIL AGAINST THE WORKER WHO AT THE FINAL SIGNAL OF ORGANIZED LABOR DOES NOT GO OUT IN THE STREET TO RIOT, BUT SITS QUIETLY AT HOME AND LETS HIS ECONOMIC MASTERS AND THEIR FAMILIES STARVE?

New York City is within a week of starvation. Let the milk carts stop running, the

of the Socialist press, I am often asked

for advice, particularly by comrades

young in the movement, upon the im-

portant question of the choice of books. One such letter, a type of

many, lies before one as I write.
"Please help me," says the writer, "I am willing and anxious to learn. But I don't know where or how to begin."

The letter concludes with a list of six

books which the writer had chosen,

"because they are often quoted in our papers." The list begins with Marx's

"Capital," the other five books being

Last!" Without casting the slightest reflection on any of the books, all of which might be read with advantage

by every Socialist, it is certain that

with the exception of the first, the stu-

of Socialism. Presuming that the com-

rade had no knowledge of economics to begin with, I have no doubt whatever that a careful study of the "Communist

Manifesto" would have been much

more adapted to his need than the whole six—including 'Capital." For to read the inter profitably some prepara-

lon is needed.

Now, I am not going to set out a reg-

ular course of study on the one hand, nor to compile a list of all the books on

Socialism which have stood the test of

specialized criticism or of time. The former task I may essay at some future

time, with the genial editor's coment, but in accepting his present invitation, I shall simply chat in a free and only way about some helpful books, some of which are, I fear, all too often neg-

Once, soon after I came into the movement, I asked an old comrade

what I ought to read. His reply was,

"Rend? Why, read everything!" Being young, I was somewhat staggered by the reply. Of course, I have long

since learned that to the Socialist, al-

most any sort of decent reading is help-ful and good. But, for the beginner, there is confusion in III-directed read-

ing, and the need of guidance is great.

To begin with the economic side of our movement: How many young con-verts there are who rush first to Marx's

"Capital," and, finding it beyond their comprehension, become discouraged. Suppose that instrad they had begun

their studies by a more or less tho

ough study of the history of economic

gin with, let the young student rend a

good sketch of the history of Pelitical Economy, my J. K. Ingram's "A His-tory of Political Economy" (Macmil-lan's), which is hurid, comprehensive

and comparatively inexpensive. Having carefully studied this, he will have acquired the "perspective" necessary to see Mark in his proper relation to the development of economic science. Now

dent could not possibly obtain fro them anything like a clear concepti

"Looking Backward," "Ed "Merrio England," "Britain British," and Ruskin's "Un

papers."

SOME HELPFUL BOOKS: A CAUSERIE.

By John Spargo.

In common with most of my conferes | Deville's "The People's Marx," or, even

read.

long line of vegetable wagons that I ady the spenders shall creep to your crawl all night over Brooklyn Bridge cease their deliveries, the trains and Sour world is then to build!

"There has been no great people," | ferries stand still for a single week, and the bloated and cruel faces that look to-day se contemptuously out of the windows of Delmontco's and Shorry's and the palaces in the Avenue will be drawn and white with famine

Rage and Terror will call for the milita—the old resource, the old idea; "te prevent violence and protect prop-erty." But there shall be no violence, and property shall never be threatened. A new idea shall rise to demonstration. NON-BESISTANCE shall raise its ban-NON-HESISTANCE shall raise its ban-ner in the silence. In the quiet streets of the city the soldier shall find no food for his cartridge—nor for himself. Into her bosom the Pale Lady of Starvation shall gather the soldier too. The bilence shall be terrifying. Here upon Manhattan Island the la-her of the American continues.

ber of the American continent casts its product at the feet of the Spenders. Thousands upon thousands of idle men and women est and est and dress and dress and waste and waste and curi gleaming breasts signalling the worn greating breasts migrating the worn lust of satiety, and no one cares at all. Night is made into unnatural day and high-noon finds the spenders stupified upon their pillows.

To these at last shall come the liveried lackey who has stiently hated so long but dared not speak. He shall

say, "There are none to threaten. You are free to drink and just and dress and THE CITY: THE WORKERS WHOM YOU HAVE SCORNED SO LONG, WEARY AT LAST OF TOUR INSOLENCE. HAVE STOPPED FEEDING YOU UNTIL TOUR LIP SHALL UNCURL AND YOU SHALL REARKEN TO THE CRY OF STARVING LITTLE CHILDREN."

Ab, how helpless! how helpless are the spenders when there is no one to naswer the bell. Hervice, to them, is not semething to give, but to be insolently exacted.

It is a hard lesson to unlearn, but it is vital and soon to be taught by the only capable instructor. This is the significance of May-day. the symbol of the play-time of the

workers. March, ob Workingmen! March in peaceful procession. March as the proof of your solidarity; as the outward world-sign of your slowly per-

fecting organisation.
Liut touch not the musket. Failure and chaos He that way. Pale Starvation, when you shall lead

her up out of the East Side and point ont her new walk upon the Avenue, shall de your utmost work. Organize and organize; and when not; fler not; stand! and before your folded arms the wheels of the world

shall cease their whirring. From under the rube of the Pale

better as I think, Hyndman's "Ecc

nomics of Socialism"—in my judgment the clearest aunitais of Mara extant. The study of one or both of these will

in most cases lead the reader to a direct study of Marx. Here again, I think the student will do well to be-gin with some other works of Marx

dozen such books as "Merrie England"

to the student of Socialism. His "Value, Price and Profit," and "The Poverty of Philosophy" should also be

On general Socialist philosophy, as

distinguished from economics, a good working knowledge of the theories of

organic evolution is almost imperative

ly necessary. Grant Allen and Ed-ward Clodd are both authorities to be

recommended upon this important subject. Morgan's "Ancient Society," or

(equally good for the average student,

tisc" should not be overlooked—par-ticularly its very luminous introduc-

tion, which is even more important than the body of the book. There is a

wonderful amount of suggestiveness in "Revolution and Counter Revolution,"

by Marx, and much valuable informa-tion in Lafargue's "Evolution of Prop-erty." This characteristically French

work is so clear and incid that no S.

cialist ought to miss it. Kautsky's lately published "The Social Revolu-tion," Sombart's "Socialism and the

Century," Kropotkin's "Mutal Aid a Factor in Evolution," are, all three,

books of which the same may be said

with some emphasis. Nor would I omit Ferri's "Socialism and Modern Science," Bebel's "Woman in the Past,

Present and Future," or Benjamin Kidd's "Social Evolution;" three books

equally suggestive, with neither of which, however, do I fully agree. The

mentioned. Under this head I will only mention one other book, "Socialism and

Anarchiam," by George Piechanof.
This little book—a mere pamphlet in
size—I regard as one of the most important in all our literature. Comparatively unknown to American comrades.

Piccianoff is, navertheless, one of the ablest writers, and, perhaps, the pro-foundest thinker, in the whole inter-

national Socialist movement. To every reader of this causerie I would say, "Whatever you read, or whatever you full to read, make sure of reading this

Vastly important as the subject is, I

regret that there is as yet no satisfa

tory work extent. In English, develop-ing the othics of Socialism. The book by my good friend, Belfort Buz, which

fittle book by Plechanoff."

see Marx is his proper relation to the development of economic science. Now the can turn to Marx, either directly or through an interpreter. Personally, I should recommend the latter, either writers the movement has ever had,

"Continunist Manifesto" I have all

tion," Sombart's "Socialism and Social Movement in the Ninetee

rather than "Capital." His pamphlet translated by J. L. Joynes, "Wage-Labor and Capital," is worth a

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Socialism can afford to omit rending and re-reading this and the "Comand re-reading this and the "Com-munist Manifesto." The introduction is as important as the work itself. Cloth, 50 cents; naper, 25 cents. Without introduction, paper, 5 cents The Communist Manifesto.

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(equally good for the average student, and a good deal more easily read) "The Origin of the Family," by Engels, should be carefully studied. The latter writter's "Socialism, Utopian and Scien-By E. Belfort Bax. The only he published at a price accessible to dinary renders which treats this great

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Spointiam and Modern Salana evolution philosophy of Darwin and Spencer. Cleth, 81.

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PREPARE FOR CAMPAIGN OF 1904.

fronts the Socialist of this country. The rapidly growing sentiment for Socialism, the working-class tendency to-

wards independent political action, the

increasing number of industrial con-flicts and strikes, the futility of Civic Federations and Arbitration

Commissions to avert these conflicts and produce harmony be-tween, antagonistic forces repre-sented by the working class and

the capitalist class, we promulgation of decoy labor parties, the deteriora-tion and breakup of the Democratic party, the abject failure of the Repub-

lican party to handle the trust ques

tion, and the open activity of the capi-talist class in its opposition to Social-ism; all these and hundreds of other

when Socialists must prepare for the final struggle between Socialism and

For years we have been sowing the

seed for the riputing harvest. Social-ist papers and literature, agitators and writers, scholars and thinkers have

grown in number until they can be

found in every city, thwn and vilinge in North America. Our press extends into every state and territory, and turn

which way it will, the capitalist class

sees the doom of the present system written in an increased Socialist vote. All this has come to pass after years of work and trial on the part of men and

women pow living, and of brave souls

who have passed away ere the dream

they dreamed came true.
One thing above all others remains

for the Socialists to do at this time

The circulation of the entire Socialist

to attract larger and larger audiences,

and the capitalist class must give more and more attention to Socialism; but we must be organized to take full ad-vantage of the agitation, education and

publicity that will surely follow. We

must co-ordinate our efforts and con-serve our energies so that the forces that make for Socialism shall be crys-talized at the ballot box in an effective

demand for the Co-operative Common-wealth. It is imperative that the So-cialist Party be so organized during this year that electoral tickets can be

cominated in every state in the Union

To achieve this, the National Head-quarters must have money with which to work. We are developing plans by

which every state can be covered with organizers, and every Socialist enrolled as a party member. We must enter the national campaign with an organi-sation that will place the Socialist

thibute what you can to a Special Or-ganizing Fund, to be used by the Na-tional Headquarters for immediate or-ganizing purposes. We cannot have a strong and effective organization un-

HOW TO ORGANIZE LOCALS.

1. Five or more persons may organ-ize a local branch, provided they sub-

for the national election of 1904.

ress must continue to increase, our returers and speakers must continue

less we have organizers, and we can-not have organizers so long as we are without the necessary funds to an-sure their taking the field. While the regular revanue of the national office is growing steadily, yet part of this must go toward relieving the party of the legitimate fables which have

its. legitimate dabis, which have already been unsettled too long. These debts must be cleared as soon as pos-sible, and we have already begun a

systematic effort to bring this about.

The Special Organizing Fund will be used to the best advantage of the entire movement. Many states, al-ready organized, need assistance in

order to revive delinquent locals, to en-courage other locals, now working, and to organize new ones. If we can get

the organized states into a condition

where a steady revenue is assured the

respective state committees and the National Committee, the states will be strengthened and provision thereby

made for extensive operations in un-

organized states. An Organizer must be sent through the Southern states, where interest is growing, and where

organizations that will provide tours

for speakers must be formed. Inter-state tours for reliable organisers and speakers will be arranged. We intend

to make the national office the head-quarters for the best party lecturers,

conducting our propaganda, and at the

same time enabling this office to fulfill

its real mission as the National Agita-tion Bureau of the Socialist Party. All this can be achieved in a com-

paratively short time, Comrades, if you

will help do it. We know that the do-mands upon your meagre resources are never ending, but we wish to impress

you with the fact that \$1,000.00 expended for organizing purposes by this office within the next few months will return in increased revenue and mem-bership many times over before the

year closes; and we want, and should

have, at least that sum by May 1. We do not wish to go to the expense of

issuing subscription lists, but we re-

quest that locals get out such lists in

Rocinlists of America, you must

act now so that the Socialist Party can enter the national campaign next year

fully equipped to meet the enemy in

the first great national struggle be

alism and Capitalia

Fraternally yours,
WILLIAM MAILLY,

J. P. ROE, JOHN M. WORK, ERNEST UNTERMANN, GEORGE H. TURNER,

SAMUEL LOVETT,

ceived direct at this office by the Na-tional Secretary or through the various state committees. Acknowledgment

state committees. Acknowledgment will be made in the Socialist press.

Prompt action is requested, and re-

can be raised by levying dues on the

SOCIALISM IN THE SOUTH:

By National Organizor John C. Chase.

[Comrade Chase of Haverhill, Mass., well known throughout the country as the first Socialist mayor in the United States, has for more than a year been travelling through the country un-der the direction of the National Committee of the Socialist Party. eaking for Socialism. Last year be made a tour from East to West, be-gluning in New England and extend-ing to the Pacific Coast. He was then chosen as the first Socialist speaker to carry our systematic propaganda into the "Solid Bouth." At our request he has given some account of the condiof the South and the needs of the movement, as he has seen them. The Worker heartily endorses his pleas for a continuance of the work that he has begun and urges the most liberal support to the Nationtal Committee

You have requested me to write ething for your May Day issue on my tour of the South, and I gladly comply, as well as time and opportun-ity allow. There is much that might well be said about the Socialist movement and its possibilities in the South, which cannot be included in an article of this kind. However, there are some conditions existing here that exist no-where else in America, which should be known by all Socialists, because of their bearing upon the national move-

Dixon's line now for three months and have addressed meetings in important Louisians, Alabama and Arkausas. these states conditions are as much difstates as one can imagine. There are three conditions especially, which stand out from all others as powerful

Democracy, so-called, in complete con-trol of affairs political. The Demo-cratic party has no competition and has a machine that for corruptness and rancelity cannot be duplicated anyere on earth. No matter how many tes may be cast against them, they still remain in power, because they do the counting. Thousands of citizens refuse to vote any longer, as they con-sider it a useless effort. So the old crowd centinue to run things to suit

of the South. The fear of negro dom Ination keeps thousands of people who are thoroughly disgusted with the Democratic party still voting that ticket. Many of them-and the number ost unlimited-would vote for difference between social and indus-trial equality. This particular phase is the one above all others that makes it hard to win people from the Democracy to the Socialist Party. Yet the

The third important condition is the fact that the South, in many ways, is no different industrially from what it Bran a quarter of a century ago. In many sections there has been no industrial development such as has taken place in almost every section of the North, and the people are drifting along in the same old conservative

ple get an existence fairly easy. They have no fuel problem and can live in any old kind of a shack and keep warm. Bo long as they live they seem to think that the world is moving along very

where the same capitalistic develop-ment is going on and the same tyranny ion exists as in the North Here we find Socialism fast gaining favor.

The people of the South have heard ry little of the subject, and what they have heard has been largely the misrepresentation of the capitalist press. When Socialism is once preated to them as it really is, they are

places and will at once organize a state Florida has something like sixteen locals and a good state or gardination. These two sintes are un-doubtedly a most fertile field for Soulism, and I think they will lead other outhern states in the movement.

My experience of three months' work In the South teaches me that this entire ction, notwithstanding the many peized for Socialism if we do the neces mary work. The South will play an im portant part in the final struggle for Bocialism in America.

The capitalist newspapers are al-ready anying that the South is to be relied upon, through the natural conservatism of her people, to help put down Socialism. Some of them have even proclaimed that her people will rise up and help subjugate the unruly sworkingmen of the North if they should attempt to overturn the capital-ist system. The South will, of course, have troubles enough to look after at home. Still, if this be the idea, it is well that the Socialists of the country should consider the work of propa-ganda in the South. It strikes me as very important that every effort should be made at once to organize this part of the country, so that our movement will have no weak or vulnerable point anywhere in the Union. There is no difficulty whatever in getting a good

in to speak.
There are but few active workers who are able to do anything outside of their own localities. With assistance from eutside for a few months scores of places could be brought into line and the movement placed open a self-surtaining basis. Missionary work at this time through the South would be "The heritage comes back to all! "The myriad monarchs take their cwin."

working body wherever a man can get

My task as a pioneer has been somewhat difficult at times, but the next one who comes along will find it much easier. I have spoken in many place where no man ever spoke on Socialism before. In some of these places the ring would have enjoyed running me out of town, but did not quite dare de out or town, but and not quite dare do so. In most places I have received good press notices and in nearly every case have been importuned either to come back myself or to send some other-speaker to them. I shall undoubtedly go through a part of the same territory on my way back to the North on my way back to the North.

I could write enough to fill a bool about the slavery of the wage-worker in the South, if time or space would permit. I am satisfied, from what I have seen, that the brutish and demoralixing conditions existing bere have never been exaggerated by any writer upon the subject. At one cotton mill in Georgia I saw scores of little balfdead white children emerge from the gates at noon, emaciated and gaunt, while on the next street there was a troop of colored children on their way to and from school—a phase of the race question which decidedly staggers a Southern audience when I call their attention to it.

Bitting in the railway station one day recently in a Mississippi city, I ca-gaged in conversation with a lounger, who turned out to be a weaver in one of the militathem. I asked him should of the mills there. I asked him abou the wages and hours for weavers and he said-rather proudly, too-that he did very well, as he made one dollar a day by running eight looms for twelve hours, while there were many other men working twelve hours for anywhere from 50 to 75 cents per day. And yet we are told that salary was abolished a few years ago!

Speaking about slavery reminds me of an incident which illustrated how far we are from it now. While standing on the banks of the Mississippi at New Orleans, watching the raging river trying to burst its bonds in its mad rush to the sea, I saw a big river steamer loaded with cotton lay to at the dock. The gang-plank was lowered and the man in charge of her cargo the work of unloading. Instantly there were hundreds of hands outstretched to secure one of the tickets which be gave out to the chosen few who might, by the possession of one, be allowed a master for a few hours. Such a pull-ing and hauling of each other I never saw. The hig burly fellow giving out the tickets was alert for the big burly fellow to give the tickets to. He swor and cursed at the crowd, giving a re buff to this one in the form of a curs and to that one in the form of a kick until he had as many as he wanted, about twelve in all, perhaps. The lucky ones went aboard singing. Most

of the past and the one of the present, loomed up before me, and I realized how little has actually been gained in the change from one form, where a man was sold into slavery for life with a master to look after him, to the other where he sells himself into six very on the instalment plan, a few hours at a time, and looks after himself. I presume, however, that if I had told them then and there that they were still slaves they would-have felt like throwing me into the river.

Yet this is the very thing that must be done. They must be made to see their condition and the needlessness of it and the way out of it to the freedom

If a fund could be got up to send speakers through the South to follow up the work we have already begun the results would be more valuable than anyone can conceive who is no

familiar with conditions here. The Southerner is not such a hustle as his Northern brothers, because of climatic conditions, and while the So-cialists are working hard, they do not carry on the vigorous campaign of education that we do in the North. A Northern speaker of good judgmenton do much for Socialism on a trip through the South. But let me say here, that he must be a man of good sculty in organizing locals of the party judgment and cool head if he is to keep out of trouble. It is like trying to walk the unorganized points. In Florida on eggs in some parts of the South for been organized at the close of my needings. But say man who meetings. with the best of success and kind

and Alabama several new locals have a man-narticularly a Northern mantreatment. The Socialist Party is the only one that can cut into the politics of the South and with the proper amount of work toward building up the movement now, the time will come when the South will be as eager and enthusiastic in the movement as the

North. If there is any spot on earth where Socialism is needed it is here. Van Buren, Ark., April 2.

THE HEIRS OF TIME.

From street and square, from hill an Of this vast world before my door,

I hear the tread of marching men, The patient armies of the poor.

I watch it through the evening dampe The masters of the world are there Not ermine-clad or clothed in state

Their title-deeds not yet made plain, But waking early, tolling late, The heirs of all the earth remain. Some day by laws as fixed and fath

As guide the planets in their sweep. The children of each outcast beir. The harvest-fruits of time shall reap.

The peasant brain shall yet be wise The untamed pulse grow calm and still.

The blind shall see, the lowly rise
And work in peace Time's wondrous

THE MOVEMENT IN INDIANA.

- TERM U.A By State Secretary James Onesi.

The Socialist movement of Indiana practically dates from the Unity Convention of 1901, which placed the reponsibility of the movement in each tate on the comrades who resided there. The state had been organised practically dates from the Unity Constate on the comrades who resided there. The state had been organized prior to that time, but no systematic agitation was carried on. Since that time our prepagands has invaded al-most every county in the state, and a total of fifty-one counties out of ninety-two have been chartered, though all

the locals have not survived.
In 1900, twenty-four out of ninetytwo counties contained no Socialis votes. In 1902 the number of counties casting no Socialist votes was re-duced to eight. The vote in this state increased from 2,223 in 1900 to 7,134 in

At the state convention held in Terre
Haute in July, 1902, John Ray was elected as State Organizer and made the most successful organizing tour of all who have worked in the state. His work covered a period of three months during which he spoke every night. Meetings were held in seventy-six cities, and from thirty-two of these came applications for charters of the Socialist Party. Some of these locals have not survived, but we expect to revive them this summer, and these, to-gether with those cities already main-taining permanent locals of the party, will provide us the means to invade avery county in the state and to occupevery county in the state and to organize for the contest of 1904.

no doubt, be the largest ever held in Indiana, and plans will be perfected for continuous work every month in the

One algnificant phenomenon in this state is the organization of farm laborers in the rural districts in the southern part of the state and of workingmen in old and heretofore reactionary towns like Vincennes and Bullivan, both of which also have locals of the Socialist Party. The system of capitalist rule is gradually shattering old illusions and ideals which form in these isolated cities and bringing them in contact with the large industrial centers. The trolley car is also knitting them to-gether into the common fabric of capi-

At the same time the larger cities are developing a nomad proletariat by the absorption of "independent" plants by the great industry and closing the smaller plants or working them halftime. This is especially true of the

that great "blessing" which capitalism can no longer bestow—a steady job. At the same time capitalism, ever on the alert in defense of its interests, is preparing for the struggle with its "brother," Labor, which these tan-dencies indicate will occur in the near future. Riot cartridges containing two bullets instead of one have been sui tuted for the cartridge formerly sup-plied to the militia. The weekly pay law and the law fixing a minimum wage on public work have been de-clared unconstitutional. David N. Parry of Indisaspolis, Fresident of the National Asociation of Manufacturers. an exploiter whose frankness is re-freshing, aids us by proclaiming the class struggle in his bulletins to his fellow exploiters; and the indiscreet

Beveridge still sits in the Senate.

The great daily papers have broken the conspiracy of stience and now pay their tribute to our strength in pr found editorials urging their readers to 'eyidences, apparent on very side, avoid the 'red specter' which threat- 'about teach us that the time has come ens the supremacy of the class whose 'when Socialists must prepare for the interests have been entrusted to their 'final struggle between Socialism and jenious care. Even the Catholic church has imported the vulgar Father Sherman to lecture in those cities where our comrade, Father McGrady, recently spoke for Socialism.
Is any other state blessed with but-

ter conditions for Socialist propagands; than we? How many can boast in ad-dition to the riot cartridge and a faith-ful capitalist judiciary, such horrible examples as Parry, Boveridge, and Sherman? We are certainly well fa-vored in this respect, and when the working class raise their standard on the dome of the state Capitol at Inwho are charged with the defense of

capitalism.

The comrades are alive to the situa-tion in this state and the summer months will witness the most active agitation yet waged. Speakers are be-ing occured and routes arranged for this work and we are confident that we will maintain our ratio of increase and cialist and we should not rest content till ve have every professed Socialist

There is peace, you say. I believe you. Peace? Ay, we know it well— Not the peace of the smile of God, but the peace of the leer of Hell; Peace, that the rich may fatten and

barter their souls for gain; Peace, that the hungry may slay and rob the corpse of the slain; Peace, that the heart of the people may

rot with a vile gangrene.

What though the men are bloodless?

What's a man to a machine?

Have you come with your economies

If ever the Devil designed science, 'twee yours, I doubt not, a study to Heli's own mind, Merulesa, souliess, sordid, the science of selfish greed, Blind to the light of wisdom and deaf

to the voice of need. And you prate of the wealth of nations, as if it were bought and sold. The wealth of nations is men, not silk

and cotton and gold.

cost of knowledge and art? Is honor vained in banknotes? Can you pay for a broken heart? Can you reckon the worth of a poem by a standard of meat and drink?

Can you buy with gold and silver a heart too great to shrink?
Tell me, how many dollars will pay for

the lifeblood shed

From the veins of the true and vallant who feared not and are dend?

Battle is fearful-I grant it. The fields are burnt bare with its breath. Death and the wrongs of women that cry out louder than death,

The grime and the trampled faces and the shricking of shells in the air, there comes no help for their

prayer, And Eamine that follows the armies These are fearful alike to the soldiers that strike and the cravens that

But there's yet one woe far worse than war with its griefs and graves— To sink to a nation of coward, syco-phants, thieves, and slaves. There is one thing for man or nation

more within man's control

And worse than the death of the body,
and that is the death of the soul. But the sins of the city are slient and her ruin is wrought by stealth And the sures that fester are cloaked and her rotteness masks as health.

True peace is a holy thing-the peace God gives to his own,
Heart's peace, though the body move
where the thickest shot is thrown,

Deepe of peace forever unplumbed by a mortal eye— But the peace of the world is the Levil's, a mockery and a lie,

Better city arrayed against city and hamlet with hamlet at strife, se valor outweigh lucre and honor be more than life.

-Richard Hovey.

LINCOLN ON LANGE.

In my preent position I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against this approach of returning despotism. It is the effort to piece capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor in the structum of government. Labor is priot to, and independent of capital. Capital is youly the fruit of labor and could favor have existed it labor and could favor have existed it labor in the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration.—Message to Congress, 1906.

FLEISCHMANN'S VEGETABLE YEAST HAS NO EQUAL

THE WARRING.

Beware! The Israelite of old, who tor-

more, Shorn of his noble strength, and forced

to grind
In prison, and at last led forth to be
A pander to Philistine revelry—

who made

who made
A cruel mockery of his sightless wee;
The poor, blind Slave, the scoff and
jest of all,
Expired, and thousands perished in the

Who may in some grim revel raise his

as mass of wreck and

BE ENTRANCE to

a comfortable household, as:

. - a radius of one hundred miles.

scription for a Socialist paper, whenever you lend a Socialist book or give away a Socialist leafet, you may be adding one more vote to the protest against capitalist misrufle and enlist one more recruit in the army that

Upon the pillars of the temple laid

His desperate hands, and in its over-throw Destroyed himself and with him those

There is a poorblind Samson in this Shorn of his strength and bound in

And shake the pillars of this Count Till the vast temple of our liberties

member of the party. Terre Haute, April 12.

Farty at least second when the votes are counted. This can be accomplished if the Socialists themselves but choose to will it so.

We therefore call upon you to con-He saw the blessed light of heaven no

-Henry W. Longfellow. Whenever you get a new sub-

acribe to the platform and constitution of the Socialist Party, and sever their relations with all other political par

2. The officers to be elected are: (a) A Chairman at each meeting. (b) Recording Secretary.

(c) Financial Secretary.

3. Order of business.
(a) Reading of the minutes.
(b) Admission of new members.
(c) Communications and bills.

(d) Report of Organizer. (c) Reports of committees.
(f) Unfinished business.

(g) New business. 4 Where a state is unorganized and local is formed, a monthly payment each member, for the maistenance of the national organization, shall be paid to the National Secretary.

Where state organizations exist, this payment of ten cents should be made to the State Secretary with a formal

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membership or otherwise, as the local

member every penny counts.

5. A full report of the meeting in which organization was decided on, the names of persons participating, to-gether with the ten cents for each member, should be sent with application for charter; after receipt of which, upon approval of the National or State Committee, charter will be granted.

6. Each local branch should hold a meeting at least once a week, for the transaction of business or the discussion of political and economic ques

7. Where no local exists, any person desiring to become a member of the party may apply to the State Secretary in organized states or to the National Secretary in unorganized states, and will be enrolled as a member-at-large

-Socialism is an old story, but it's always new to somebody. Every time you tell it, you bring hope into the heari

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

of Secial Democratic Party. The party emblems in New York is the Arm and Torch.]

The Socialist Party of America in antional convention assembled, reaffirms its adherent of the process of international convention as a superscript of international convention as a superscript of the process of a respective process of a respective process of a respective process of government and using them for the purpose of granaforming the present system of private ownership at the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Purserry the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and mayor developed tool of production and distribution in the production of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the expension of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the powerty and missery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile class——the capitalists and was expensively in the milit of competition. The struggle is new between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood of the government, the production is the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them in reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political asbeservience and virtual limits the connomic interests of the capitalist class dominate any entire social system; the class dominate any entire social system; the

feriority, political subscrivence and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the werking class are recklesply accelinged for profit, wars are fomented be-tween nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole wars is sanctioned in order that the capi-talists may extend their commercial domin-ion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

propectied ciases.

While we deciare that the development of evenancia resulties sade to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognise that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the prolutants. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working classities to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all including the stage of the second of the control of the service and disminsing the ment of the service and disminsing the second of the control of the service and disminsing the flaton of the service and disminsing the second of the control of the service and disminsing the second of the control of the service and disminsing the second of the service and disminsing the second of the service and disminsing the second of the control of the service and disminsing the second of the control of the service and disminsing the product of labor.

2. The progressive reduction of the boars of labor and the increase of ware in order to decrease the share of the worker in the product of the service of the worker in the product of the administered under the control of the working class.

4. The innequariation of a system of public discussions and the service of the boars of the control of the working class. their respective localities. There are many sympathizers who will subscribe to our fund if their attention is called

be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the new of eighteen years, and state and musicipal nid five backs, clothing, and foods.

The entering the product of their labor, and publical rights for the product of the control of the contr

SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONISM.

The fellowing receivation was adopted, along with the foregoing platform, by the National Convention at Indianapolis, July, 1901;

The trade-union movement and independent political action are the chief smancipating factors of the wage-working class. The recognition of the wage-working class. The recognition of the consider it has deep control of the consider of the day of flocalists to ioin the naious of their respective trades and assets in building up and unifying the trades and index organizations. We recognize the day of the consider it has deep control of the considering the trades and index organizations. We rely that the class struggle so mobily, waged by the trade-union of the control of the control of labor, can server abound the splitted of the despite of the service of the control of allows. Can serve abound on a control of all the means of production for the benefit of all the people. It is the duty of every trade-unions to relate the necessary of an expendent political action on Seculating these, to join the Socialist Party, and assets in the control of th

RELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS.

BREATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS.

The National Committee of the Sectalist Party is annual seasons assembled, hereby resulting the trade-union measurement of the trade-union measurement of the trade-union measurement of the trade-union measurement and the Socialist movement and the Socialist movement and the Socialist movement and the Socialist movement of 1901.

We consider the trade-union movement and the Socialist movement in the particle parts of the general labor mevessest, produced by the same ecosomic forces and rending towards the same goal, and we measurements to extend its bearty oc-operations and support to the other in its special sphere of activity.

But we are also mindful of the fact that each of the two movements has its own special mission to perform in the struggle for the canacipation of labor, that it does not be a support to the struggles of the working class, that it devolves as the Socialist party to fight the political batties of the working class, and that the interests of labor as awhole will be best conserved by allowing each of the movements to manage the affairs within its own sphere of the struggles of the recommit of the trade unions segard in the struggle of the trade unions segard in the struggle, and will take as sides in any dissensions or strifes within the trade-union movement. The Socialist Farty will continue to give its and union movement. The party will continue to give its manage the and selection of the trade-union movement and support of all trade organisations of labor without in the trade-union movement to invite trade unions a such to be represented in the political conventions of our party.

ANTI-FURION RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The history of the labor mere-

ANTI-PUSION RESOLUTIONS. ANTI-FURION RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The history of the labor mevement of the world has conclusively demonreceived the second of the conclusively demonperson of the world has conclusively demontered to the consistently conduct the political struggies
of the working class, and
Whereas, All "radical and reform" parties, including the so-called "Union Labor
Parties," have, after a brief existence, uniformly succumbed to the influence of the
old political parties and have proven the
assume to be ultimate end of the labor
Whereas, Any alliance, direct er indirect,
with such parties is dangerous to the political integrity and the very saltence of the
Beelalist Party and the Beckalist movement,
and

Bedalies l'arty and the socialist mottand and Whereas, At the present stage of development of the Socialist movement of the country there is seither necessity nor excuse for such atliance, therefore be it litesoived. That no state or local organization, or member of the party shall, under any circumstances, fuse, combine or compromise with any political party or expansional or of the property of combination, or refrain from making nominations in order to further the interests of améliates of such parties or organization.

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SOCIALIST PROGRESS

IN OLD MASSACHUSETTS.

By State Secretary Dan A. White.

tion should be taken, and as far as it is possible, the Socialist should sparate himself from his outheatem and consider, not his lopes nor desires, but the facts as they present themselves across the political and industrial horizon.

sinte at the last election was as much a cause for alarm to the ospitalist parties as it was for pleasure to the Socialists. Immediately the results of the election were known, the capitalist press evinced a condition of mental hysteria, which evidently obtains even up to now. During the campaign, the newspapers in general pursued a policy of allence as far as our efforts were concerned. In many places we held meetings on the same evening as the older parties, who brought into the older parties, who brought into the places meet of great reputation is state and actional politics. Their essettings were advertised parades with brass hands were held prior to the meetings, and the records diversed. nands were held prior to the meetings, and the people after reviewing the pe-rade and intening to the music, passed by the halls in which the old-party railies were being held and attended the Socialist meetings. Numerous in-stances could be cited where, after the stances count no cited where are com-managers made this great effort, com-paratizely few were in attendance be bear them so-called heavyweights of the eid parties, white the Secialist fulles were large and enthusiastic. On the following morning those interested in Socialism, after purchasing the capi-talist papers, would look for a report of the Socialist meeting, only to fine that it had been entirely ignored, white columns of space were given to the old party speakers. During all this time, the only admission or anything in the the only admission or anything in the nature of an admission that the political atmosphere was chilly, as far as the old parties were concerned, was the repeated utterance that the people were no longer interested in attending political rallies, that the time for this form of campaign had gone by. Now all this was in the with the newspapers' policy of ignoring the trend towards Socialistic thought, and striving the bids from the month of earlierne. to hide from the people the evidence of this great and growing sentiment.

When after election, they saw that their policy of allence had talled, they immediately began to find excuses for the increased vote for Sachtism, and each paper found a different cause. The Boston "Herald" claimed that the reason was that the reason was that the reason was that the reason was that the people desired to reluke the Republican party for per-sisting in mominating for Governor the man who and served as Lieutenant-Governor, and that this accounted for the increased vote for our goiserator-ini candidate, Josa C. Chase. Whey they discovered that John Quincy Adams, our candidate for Liquiemant-Governor, had received six thousand more votes even than Chase, they rec Ognized that they had one more guess. Then they fail back on the coal situa-tion, and said that "when that simation becomes normal we would need a microscope to find the Socialist vote."

Well, in the city elections, which came about a month after the state election, our share of the total vote ast was, 14 per cent., while in the fruine was still oppressing the psople and so the old-party press still continned to tender that as an excuse fo the increase in our vote. They said: Wait until the situation becomes normal. There is really no cause for minrm to the capitalist interests.

Then we came down to the month of March. We were blessed with splen-did selid weather and the prices of coal had been battered down to very near the normal level. Then came the town elections. It was the fairest test of the permanency of our increased vote that could be had. In these town electhe town become neighborly; much of the rancer attending political affairs is buried, and men view each other in the individual light of neighbors. If our vate was to decrease, it was certainly in these elections that the cream would come. But when the ing than that which had been registered

ratio that it has from November until March, we would carry this state for exactly anticipate being able to do this.

But we are confident that we will show
a great increase in the vota over the the Socialist Party in next fall's state east at the last state election, and we base our belief upon a knowledge of the conditions throughout the state. We are better organized that we were last of thoir time-wern ruts, our people here year, and we are steadily continuing in | move rapidly. the betterment of that organization, and every member added to the roster of clubs immediately becomes a cam-

There are those who feel some sharm at the apparent intention of the Republican National Committee to concentrate its best efforts in this state to pipose the work of Sacialists. But the closest observers of the situation believe that by so doing the Republican fenders will but aid us in our work.
Every attack that they make upon 80.
There is something wrong cinitian gives a botter opertunity for the Recialists to be heard. The National Socialists to be heard. The National Secondile League has among its mean-bern Socialists from all over this state who are receiving the League's literature and premiptly and patiently explaining the fallacy of the watern from their sinudpoint; so that in their endicavers to tear down, the directors of this League are simply civing as the this League are simply giving us the material with which to build up.

The newspapers in their present exti-tude of attack are keeping the four be-fore the people. It is noticeable that they have alumidaned their fugurer pa-sition of charging us with being Amer-chists, and now their ery in, "Atherem and free-love." They will be as suc-cessful in combatting Socialism with those two subraces for wearners as they these two phrases for waspens as they prore with Amarchism. Their pretend-ed friendship for the trade union to tee-

In endeavoring to minime the flocialist movement in Massachusetts, it is essential that a calm view of the situation should be taken, and as far as it is possible, the Socialist should separof the Manufacturers' Association at their, conventions at New Orleans and slowwhere. These, with the publication of awards for damages, no in the suit of the Patch Company, of Rutland, Vt., against the Machinists' Union and the injunctions tying up the little property that members of the trade union might hold, are understood by the trade union-ists to be inconsistent with love for the wage-worket. We can afford, despite anything and everything that our opponents may do, to be thoroughly operated as regards the situation in Massachusetts. We care not what they

may about us as long as they say some thing.
To close with one recent event—an other straw to show the way the wind blows: A special election has been held in the town of Braintree, a vacancy oc-curing on the Board of Beleetmen. The opponents of Socialism agreed in selecting a Republican ax-Senator, admittedly a strong man. In the state election, our candidate for Governor received 193 votes in that town, out of a teinl of 861. In the special election, out of a total of 451, our candidate, Comrade Gerry, received 212 to his opponent's 287. Braintree lies ten miles from Boston. It is a staid old town, made up largely of old-line American stock, and despite the appeals to prejudice of every kind, religious, racial and otherponents' policy has upon the Socialist movement in this state. All is crist oming to our mill. Boston, April 17.

SOCIALISM IN MAINE

By State Secretary F. E. Irak.

the land, and that even conservative Maine feels its bracing influence is evidenced by the rise and steady growth of the Socialist movement in this state. First entering the political arena in

the state campaign of 1900, with a vote that year of 632, which was in-creased in the national election of No-vember to 878 for Debs and Hariman, the Socialist Party of Maine has not taken a single retragressive step. Every time we have gone to the polls we have registered another turn of the wheel of registered another turn of the whom of progress. Our 632 votes in 1909 grew to 1,073 votes in 1902—an advance of more than 255 per cent in two years. Our party memberahip increased in about the same ratio.

But gratifying as the results obgetic workers may have been for the past two years, the change in public sentiment and increased growth of the movement during the first quarter of 1903 is still more satisfactory.

In the spring elections just passed, nine cities and towns returned 1,920 votes for our ticket, or within \$3 of as many as the entire state vote aix months ago—a gain of 162-per cent, over the vote of these same cities and towns at that time.

The organization is keeping pace with this increase in the vote, seven new locals having been chartered since January 1, while several of the older locals have nearly doubled their membership. In addition to the agitation incidental to municipal campaigns, the circulation of our petitions asking the State Legislature to pass an act enabling cities and towns to establish municipal fuel yards has proven a splendid propaganda method, having epened the doors of thousands of homes to the introduction of Socialist litera-ture and the discussion of the prin-ciples of public ownership and operation of public utilities. Best of all, it tion or public utilities. Rest of all, it has proven the means of putting the movement in friendly relations with fully one-half of the trade unloss in the state, and on a hasis which precludes all possibility of fusion on our part, while at the same time minimizing the danger of an "independent labor party"

movement on their part. While not attempting a forecast of in the cities.

If the trend towards Socialism should the same policy of keeping out of debt, of the powers. Both the old parties eternally and untiringly working, and made the most determined effort ever holding every inch we gain must, if known to this state. They resorted persisted in, ultimately result in plac-

a great increase in the vote over that the conservatiam that has been our greatest atumbling block in the past is crumbling under the pressure of eco-nomic necessity, and once shaken out

Keep your eyes on Maine, comrade for in 1904 we speak first, and it will be in no uncertain tones. We propose

BOT OR LINES OF RELIGIOR.

There is something wrong with the preacher or teacher who tells you that it is your duty to hetray your fellow worker and his duty to betray you. cautern at the manot but the an an-emissary of that spawn of Satas, Capi-taliam. He has caused more wos and un-Christian hatred between the Cath-olic and Protestant workingmen than a thousand sermons can overcome. He gained the ear of Judas and induced

gained the car of Judas and induced him to betray one of his own class for thirty pieces of silver.

Beanwarber that a vote on religious lines is not a vote for or against any clauseh, but a vote against the work-inguess and for the capitalist.—Indus-trial Lates Jeanwil, field Lake City.

BUY UNION MADE GOODS.

SOCIALIST PARTY IN OMIO.

By State Secretary W. S. Critchlow.

The Socialist Entry movement in to reach them. Already two locale one organized among them and they are other more interest shown, more litters ture distributed, more speakers hat harmon, more organization work done, or more organization work made organize that we could knop now the property of the continuous circuits for optically work in hed standing, not having paid summer speakers are going to be a

at the present time.

Two years ago we had but sixteen locals organised, and several of those were in had standing, not having paid dues for some time. The work has been constantly pushed, even under the most adverse circumstances, until the most adverse circumstances, until organiser can be placed at work following the convention and thus get the convention and these gets the convention and the get t the most access circumstances, data to-day there are forty-five locals and thirty-three branches in good standing, with a membership of over 1,000. The organization has grown from a

The organisation has grown from a mere weaking with a very lax business method to a recognized party with a cohesive organization working in harmony upon a most orderly and systematic basis. A permanent state headquarters is maintained with a secretary who devotes his time to the duties imposed upon him. The work at headquarters has inceased to such a system that an assistant will soon an extent that an assistant will soon be a necessity and already the corre-spondence amounts to over one thou-and letters each month in addition to the samy postals and packages that are daily sent out. Thousands of pieces of literature are handled weekly and forwarded to the various parts of the state, either upon orders from organized points or sent into unorganized

locals starged.

One of the obstacles that we have had to contend with in the existence of the S. I. P. Although they amount to very little here, yet they get many of our votes by reason of being nicely and the start of the st lowed a position upon the efficial bal-let. In the fail of 1902 they lost ex-actly 1,100 votes in the large cities and gained 1,000 in the farming districts, leaving them a net loss of eleven rotes for the head of the licket as compared with the year 1001. They had made no propaganda whatever outside of three or four places, and these 1.83 votes were all intended for the Socialist Party, but by mistake were cast for the S. L. P. In the cities, where they had held some meetcities, where they had held some meetings and put out literature, their vote actually decreased. We have, however, devoted but little attestion to them, as we can see the trend of exents and it will be but a short time until they will be completely out of axistence. This is doubly proven by the fact that they have been found with se many fraudulent petitions and in some places have been defied position upon the ballot for this very reason.

During the campaign of 1902, when During the campaign of 1902, when we were fighting for official standing, everything possible was done to reach the isolated Socialists and those in sympathy with us. The state officers collected the names of about ten thousand who were supposed to be Socialists and used every available means at their command to get in touch with them. Out of this first we built as good a working force for Socialism as could be desired, and yet they were mostly outside the organization and were living in places where no local were living in places where no local could be organized. Thousands upon could be organized. Thousands upon thousands of pieces of literature were given them to distribute, in the hope of building up the vote in all the countries in the state. The results pleased the state officers beyond expression. For the first time Sociality votes were cent in every county in the state. were cast in every county in the state The largest gains in percentage were The largest gains in percentage were made in many of these places, al-though the best results as a whole were shown in those places where sys-tematic work was carried on. The vote increased from 7.359 in 1901 to 14.270 in 1902, and official standing

was gained. The next obstacle that we had to contend with was the acts of a special acasion of the Legislature which adopted a new set of "Code Laws" for the government of municipalities in Ohlo. The new laws were a com-plete revolution in municipal govern-ment. Everything was changed and increased appointive powers delegated to officials, salaries in the main were left to the city officials to fix, an en-tire new set of officials were to be chosen in the spring elections and the change of government to take place on Mny 1, 1903.

Municipal Councils then met and fixed the salaries of the various officers, and in many cases they were in-creased three to five fold.

to all known forms of trickery as well an every method of legitimate caro-paign work. They followed the Socinlists and held shop noonday meetings, open-air meetings, ward meetings, band parades, as well as making it a hand-to-hand conflict by the large number of candidates in the field with their patronage already distributed before the election.

The results were as expected and an The results were as expected and an immense vote was polled nearly everywhere. The work counted and they got the vote out and the people were excited as much as though it was a national campaign. The Socialists were there, and in spite of the fact that all our opponents claimed that it was a "mo politica," "best man," "good city government" campaign, etc., the Socialists not only held their own but in many places increased the vate two, three, and four fold. As a whole, it was a good increase over the large vote poiled but five months age, and as a result there is again an increase of activity shown by the reports reaching headquarriers and preparatures. reaching headquarters and prepara-tions are being made for the fall cam-

paign work. This full we elect a Governor. That is, we are going to try to elect one. It is hoped that the nominee will be a is hoped that the monner where the including who can go into the field immediately following the convention and stay there as did Chane of Massachusetts and Hanford of New York. We have the greatest field about of as fer work that we can imagine. The mining fluctions of the state have just been invaded, and we have now three good locals of minors. This is but a start, and we should have at feast fifty. Two sections of the waste are inhabited monity by activative that we must make afforts.

lowing the convention and thus get the state well organized before the coming election.

As a whole, we can say that there As a whole, we can say that there was never a time in our work when everything looked so irright as now. It is as a continuous performance where each succeeding act is better than the preceding one. Every day gires us added hope. We see the greatest future for the Socialist Party of Ohio of say in the country. We have the meet fortile field for proporanda and as large, for the cause of the working class and justice. The the working class and justice. The comrades in Ohio know how to work commutes in Onle know hew to work in unity, and they seem to be taking ready advantage of the wonderful opportunities that are now before us. We are drawing up a line of battle in this state now that will be fruitful of great results in the time to come. The challenge of the plutes has been accepted and we recognize that it is a accepted and we recognize that it is a fight to death, and it is Capitalism that will die. We will fight squarely, openly, and cleanly, while capitalism will cover itself with a mask and use assumed names, but we will fight on till the capitalist forces shall no longer be able to find a Jones, a Johnon, or an Ingalis to hide behind, and then victory will be with us. Workers, close ranks, unite, and the state is ours! Hurrah for the fight!

TOLEDO'S RECENT CITY CAMPAIGN

By Chas. P. Martin

The Socialist Party nominated a full city ticket, as well as ward tickets, headed by Comrade Thomas A. Bragg for Mayer—a working union machinist, of whose ability and character we can all be proud. The Democrats nominated a banker. "Golden Rule" Jones had his nomination positions pre-pared, but did not file them un-til after the results of the Republican primaries were known showed the administration to be in control. Their nominee was a man whose connections caused scores of Republicans to vote for Jones on Election Day, not that they believed in what Jones was preaching, but as a re-buke to the machine in their own party. Jones had the solid support of the saloons and the sporting frater-nity, and all know what that means in a city like this. In filing his nomination petitions a committee was named to fill vacancies on the "ticket," a move to prevent any other name ap-pearing in the column allotted to the "non-partizan" candidate on the official ballot, for he will have no one on the ticket with him-which is an absurd-ity, considering that the executive without legislative backing is power-less, except to advertise himself.

Jones' appointees on the city Board of Elections (Democrats), at the satisfication of the Jones managers, disregarded the rule and practice and placed Jones' name in the column at the extreme right of the official ballot (a column for one name), where the ignerant could easiest find it. Over 2,000 ballets were cast for Jones and no other candidate. The result was: Jones, 10,230; Republican, 7,501; Demo-crat. 4,290; Rocialist, 539. The other candidates on the Socialist city ticket The Republican city ticket, except Mayor, was elected by pluralities running from 1.666 to 4.889. These figures show a striking example of here

The "Appeal Army" in Tolede were

following:
"Mayor Jones stands for direct legislation. He is a Jeffersonian Pemocrat.

a Lincoln Republican, a Socialist to
the core, and an all around Christian
City.

en-without a party." The day before election several thou-sand copies of Hearst's Chicago "American" were circulated in this city with a full-page illustrated write

On Sunday, March 29, before the Business Men's Conference of the First Congregational Church, Jones de-clared point blank that he was not a Socialist, but his sentimental follow ers insist that be is.

Jones hired the halls and tent, furnished his Golden Rule Band, a quar-tet of colored singers, and the litera-ture. "He's a good fellow," but he would not be "in it" without his money. His meetings were a cross be-tween a revival meeting and a vaude-still when you and receive and contitween a revival meeting and a vaude-ville show, made up of songs and senti-mental stunts. The day following election be paraded the streets singing songs, followed by his band and some fifty people, part of whom carried brooms, a sort of "SI Perkins" parade. In 1800 Jones received 10,772 votes.

for Mayor: in 1901 he received 12,401, and in 1903 he had 10,350 votes—which indicates about when the era of "brotherly love" may be expected 10 arrive. It required the cloud-climbing, imagination of an imported word-painter to picture this as a world

Local Toledo has carried on a quiet educational campaiga, knowing that the social problems will never be solved by lavish philanthropy of wealth created by others, any more than by sestimental appeals and songs. Brang, the Socialist candidate, received votes in nearly every precinct in the city, and this vote backed by class-conclous argument and the logic of events will create a forcialist movement in this city that can be depended on at all tieses. We know that more votes sury mean mobbing. We are use as consists for make a decoming as an

THE ATTACK ON THE TRADE UNIONS.

By Max S. Hayes.

times unious of this country have ex-perienced each wanderful growth and so increased their power and infronce that at is quite natural that they are recite the object of unablit by the whole

inglinitat ridge.
In every industrial conter in the land In every industrial contex in the innd-the organized workers have wreated concessions from the enemy in the shape of higher wages, reduced work-ing time and improved conditions in the shop and factory.

The advantages gained by Lahor and the fear that the workers will struggle for atili more has made the capitalist claus appreliensive, and well-planned moves are being made to sheek the

moves are being made to sheck the growth and destrey the power of the proleinrian army. In fact, the bustle and bustle in the camp of capital resembles a panic. Organizers are rushing hither and thither and forming local Civic Federations to arbitrate and compromise questions that arise be-tween the two hostile classes; so-called Economic Leagues are sending out tous of literature to "aducate the work-peotile" and show the impracticability of Notalian and the unreasonableness of unions; more organizers are hurriedly going from city to city to combine the capitalists into Manufacturers' Asso-clations; the heavyweight editors are writing miles of atuff meant to "mold nubile opinion" against unious, strikes and boyrotts; the sudden affec-tion that is shown by Brother Capital and his newspaper and pulpiteering apologists for the "son-union" and the "independent" workingmen and strike breakers and scale; the starting up of spying agencies and laformation butreams that compley a regiment of con-science!eas minions to aneak into unions and betray their business—all these daily developments are signs of the times that point out the fact that the class struggle is becoming more in-tensified and so plain that the most obtuse mind can grasp its significance.

trial center have had opportunities to learn the damage that has been caused by the reckiess burling of injunctions, on the part of the capitalised courts, at a critical point in a strike or boycott. But if the attacks of the judiciary have created havec with their injunctions, it was only a mild skirmish compared to the ominght that is coming. For a year or two the diplomats of capital-ism have been tailing us that the labor organizations ongit to be incorporated so that they might be legal institution and have a standing in court. The unions refused to be ambushed. The felt that they would be dragged into court and their funds confiscated in drange suits, which would mean their complete undoing for obvious reasons But new the profit pizates are inaug-

build solid for the future. We are not

discoulaged; on the contrary, we are proud - pf. - our 520 uncompromising votes, and more determined than ever.

A tocal Sunday paper of April 12

contained copies of congratulatory messages to Mayor Jones; among them we note the following: "Hitarious con-gratulations. N. G. Maison and Stitt

CHAFFEE GROWING RECKLESS.

General Chaffee borrified a Methodist

andience by saying: "I am an ex-ploiter, and I believe that if we are to

get any good out of the Philippine Isl-

ands we must explore and exploit them." The general is refreshingly

candid. It is now in order for the war

department to censure him and put a padlock on his lips. As long as a sol-dier follows his usual custom of telling a string of lies he is all right. But

when he makes the mistake of giving

away the real intentions of his capital-ist masters he must be called down.— John M. Work in Iowa Socialist.

Socialist Party in Massachusetts ad-dress Dan A. White, State Secretary,

--- For information about the Socialist movement in Pennsylvania address Fred W. Long, State Secretary, So-

cialist Headquarters, 1305 Arch street,

-For information about the Social

Democratic Party in the state of New York address Heavy L. Slobodia. State Secretary, 60 Second avenue, New York

is absolute obedience on the part of the

isherers to the demands and commands

of the capitalists.-Coming Nation.

-The capitalist's idea of harmony

000 Washington street, Boston.

-For information in regard to the

The trade unionists in every indus

mating a campaign of confacation anyhow. They are suing unincorpor-ated labor organizations. As we have seen, the unionists of Eutland, YL, were mulcied out of \$2,000 damages for sufficient and polarities a seek above and striking and picketing a scab at there are also test cases about to b made in Waterbury, Conn., Dayton, O.

and several other places.

When the Taff Vale railway decision was rendered in England, in which the railroad workers' union in that country was bled for \$115,000 damages, the American capitalists received their cus. The precedent established across the water was eagerly seized here and in the future we shall have to face the

In the eyes of capitalism and its In the eyes of capitalisms accord courts properly rights are more sacred than human rights. Laker, owning set than human rights. Laker, owning set railroads, shops, factories and land, has no standing in court. Just as the capitalist can secure an injunction against the worker and the latter is de nied the right of obtaining an injune tion against the former, so the capital-ist will be given the opportunity of aning the union, but the union cannot sue the employer. In other words, if the men strike and boycutt a shop, they will be made to sweat; but if the capitalist locks out his employees the latter can suffer and starve and buve no redress. It's a case of "heads I win,

What's to be dene? Well, since the demand of labor for protective laws has been met with con-tempt by Congress and the various State Legislatures, there is nothing else left to do but "turn the rascals out." Labor is the vast majority and the organised part of labor ought to take th lead to make good use of the power of that majority. Labor can capture the strongholds of capitalism—the governing institutions-whenever it sees fit

The trade unionist should join the Socialist party, the new abolition party that will emancipate the wage-slaves. and prepare to take the machinery that makes, interprets and enforces jug-handled laws into their own control. The spiendid gains made by the Social-ist party last fall and the still further increases in the municipal elections this spring is proof that the progressive and thinking workingmen are rapidly failing in line with the yeang political giant who will contest every inch of ground with the capitalistic Republican and Democratic parties. Bvery new Socialist Party vote is one step nearer the co-operative commonwealth in which there will be no injunctions, damage suits, union-smashing associa tions, spying agencies, etc. These evils are born of capitalism, but they will

Cleveland, O., April 17.

THE MEANING OF MAY.

How is it that in the spring the workman's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of strikes? Whatever the on may be, it is a fact that fourfifths of the great popular movement have begun in April, May or June.

The French revolution began in Lay, 1789. The battle of Laxington was on April 19, and Bunker Hill on June 17. The Chartist movement of England came to a head on April 12, and the great Lahor Day of Europe has for centuries been the first of May.

Winter, especially to the poor, has always meant hardship. It is the sea-son when the struggle for life is the most streamons and fatal. The op-pressed peasant or wage-worker shrinks from any trial of strength with its economic antagonists in the inciement winter months, when failure would most likely mean bunger and

But with the spring comes hope, "I feel as though I were budding out." anid a New York social reformer recently to a friend, on one of the lamb-hike days of March. The push of the summer's life is felt not only in the trees and the flower room, but in the hearts of men as well; and therefore thousands of workers who have hith-erto endured what they knew to be unfair treatment instinctively refuse in the springtime to endure it any longer.—The Laber Union, Toledo, O.

--- Now when we are reading so much in the daily press about railway service, rates, wages, and profits, is a good time to circulate Hanford's "Rail-reading in the United States," one of the best Socialist pamphlets over written. Price, postpaid, 5 cents a cepy; ten or more at 2½ cents each. Social-ist Literature Company, 134 William street, New York.

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THESE MATICAL SCHETARY.

THESE MATICAL SCHETARY.

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arcuir, 1911, 1918 street and Columbus arcuir, 23d A. D.-Every Tuesday at Seciellat Educational Logue rooms, 262 second

international representation of the property o

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. SOCIALISM IN NEW YORK.

There is probably no portion of the Interest of the States—excepting, perhaps, ome parts of the agricultural Bouth—claim the Socialist movement meets treater positive obstacles that in the third column on the ballot, which will probably counterbalance, in the tate of New York. Two or three of future, the last of the disadvantages anymercial above. United States excepting, perhaps, some parts of the agricultural South—where the Socialist movement meets greater positive obstacles than in the threse obstacles need hardly be more than mentioned and they will be rec-ognized by all who are at all familiar

First, there is tee direct and indirect influence of political corruption in the city. Philadelphia, Chicago, and St. Louis have wen unenviable notoriety through their beases and bootlers. But bad as are conditions in all of these cities, in none of them has the system of corruption been developed to such a degree of perfection as in New York. Tammany has reduced political rascality to a science and an art. One al most forgets to be shocked at its in-famy in admiring its efficiency. No public or private interest is too large any to attempt to make it Bource of power and of revenue—and swith almost unvarying success; on the other hand, no voter is to humble or ire for Tammany to watch him offer him inducements appropriate to his character and proportionate to his influence, to bribe or cajole or hoodwink or threaten him, whichever method may best serve to get him into line and keep him in line. This per-fection of the practice of corrupt poli-tics results, no doubt, from the fact that this city is the central citadel of that this city is the central citatel of American, capitalism, bidding, fair soon to be the greatest capitalist cen-ter of the world, and that the control of the political power here gives to these who wield it greater oppartuni-ties for serving or blackmalling or op-posing great capitalist interests than that of any other city or of any state the Union. If this be the cause, on the other hand, the trault of this perfection of political dishonesty is to make it extremely difficult for advoentes of any other sort of politics even to get a serious or candid hearing. A fearfully large proportion of the peo-ple have always some personal inter-est directly at stake in old-party polifica—the hope of a job, public or pri-rate (for political "pull" counts even in private employment), the hope of a contract, the hope of exemption from nome annoying laws or police regula-tions, or oftener the fear of losing nome such favor already gained; hope or rear, if not for one's self, then for e relative or friend. And those who are not corrupted are made cyni-cal and apathetic by the sight of corcal and apathetic by the sight of cor-ruption. They can hardly conceive the idea of any man not an absolute fool-being actively interested in politics naises there is "something in it" for-bin. It has been estid by a heen ob-server that the people of New York do not vote for anything, they are al-ways voting against something. Such a negative and sordid state of the pub-lic mind is not a favorable one for mo-italize recommends.

As we pass to the smaller cities chen to the system then to the rural districts of the state, we find that, in proportion as this distinctly fin du siècle combination of corruption and guere communition of control of the with the spirit of modern progress as any backwoods village in the most re-inote parts of the country.

This is a dark picture. There are notable exceptions to it, indeed. But on the whole it is an accurate one. So much for external difficulties

From the past history of the Socialist movement we inherit an additional handicap. As this state and espe-cially this city was the stronghold of Socialism and the center of party or-ganization up to the time of the Schism and reorganization of 1800, it has naturally continued to be the principal field of operations of the de-structive and disruptive elements of the movement which keep and disthe movement which keep and dis-grace the name of Socialist Labor. Party. Incapable of aggressive work against capitulism, they have yet suffi-cient strength to do incalculable harm to the Socialist cause. Their whole afforts are directed to two unworthy. ends—to makin the genuine Socialist movement and to slander the trade mions. The average workingman, being unaware of the distinction be tween the parties, visits upon all alike who avow themselves Socialisis his righteous wrath for the crimes of De be interested in Socialism and approaches it in a spirit of generous en-thusiasm is likely to be disgusted and repelled when he hears of divisions whose causes he cannot understand.

Add to this that we—meaning the comrades affiliated with the Socialist Party of the nation—have been dealed use of that name in this state and ust use the (to American ears) equifamiliar with party affairs, who only knows that he is a Socialist and wishes to vote for Socialism, is more than likely to cast his ballot at first for the S. L. P., thinking that to be identical with the national Socialist other new voters are making the same mistake and so keeping up the pres-tige of the disruptionist faction by giv-ing it a false show of strength at the polis. Analysis of the election raturas are largely made in those places where It is least known and in districts where Its methods are familiar it often has

is a long story. But we advance in

In 1900 the Social Democratic Party olled 15,498 votes in the state, of thich 0,741 were in New York City. In 1902 we increased to 23,400 in the state, 16.432 being in the city. Our ratio of increase for the state was something more than 73 per cent. The vote of the S. L. P. rose from

The vote of the S. L. P. rose from 13,762 in 1900 to 15,866 in 1902—s gain of about 15 per cent., largely in the irade unions for international Labor Day, the First of May. It is noticeable in Rochester that the most intelligent workingmen of all unions are Socialists. It will take but

enumerated above. New York lost its place at the head

of the column of states in the table of the Socialist vote. But since we lest it, not by our failing behind our past record of progress in this state or in the nation at large, but by the extra-ordinary advance made by our sister commonwealth of Massacausetts, we do not repine over that fact. If other states can beat us next time we shall

rejoice with them.
Althouga, in view of all the adverse trough, in view of all the adverse circumstances, we have every reason to be pleased with the progress we have made, it would be idle to shut our eyes to the fact that we might have done better, that many good opportunities have been overlooked, that we have a field to work and forces at 1904, should assure us a much greater

ratio of increase than that which we nave made in the years just past. The party organization in New York City is far from being all that it should be. Except in a very few dis-tricts, the number of party members, the attendance at business mestings, the amount of dues paid, and other evidences of regular party activity bear no reasonable proportion to the number of Social Democratic votes cant. There must be hundreds of voties who need only to be approached in the right way to be carolled as workers in the organised movement. This must be done if we are to improve the opportunities which capitalism constantly offers to us. In the rest of the state, if we except Roches-ter and a few smaller places, the same lack of organization prevails. we could poil seven thousand votes in the outside counties with such imper fect organization and consequently such meager and unsystematic agita tion as we now have, it can be confi dently asserted that with a reasonably good organization we could have good organization we could have polled as many more. It is not worth while to ask whose

fault it is that the organization is imperfect. It is everybody's and no-body's, perhaps. The important thing is that the now unaffiliated sympathizers should hasten to enroll them selves in the party organization, that the comrades should supply the State Committee more liberally with funds. should keep in closer communication with it, should bombard it with demands for speakers and literature, no in campaign time only, but all through the year, and should do their utmos in their several localities that the ef-forts of our organizers and speakers and writers may be used to the best

We carry on good campaigns in New We carry on good campaigns in New-York—for three months before Elec-tion Day, If, without at all relaxing our campaign efforts, we would but work half as energetically through the other nine months of the year there can be no doubt that the results would be more than doubled. We must make literally true our contourner wants. literally true our customary vaunt that Socialist campaigns and on Elec-tion Day and begin again the next morning. After all, the work of the three months before election tells not so much in making Socialists, for men are then in the worst mood for calm thinking, as in rousing to the votingpoint the cuthusiasm of those who have become Socialists between cam have become Socialists between cam-paigns. The logic of events is, indeed, all the time preparing such latent So-cialism for us to wake into activity with our campaign appeals." But dur-ing the winter and spring of each year we can do much if we will to increase the effect of this logic of events.

The appearing is for each Social

The question is, for each Socia Democrafic Party member or voter or sympathizer, Will you work now?

At our present ratio of growth, the rote of the Social Democratic Party in New York in 1004 will be a little over forty thousand. We can make it sixty thousand, at the least. Shall we no begin now and persevere with that mark as the minimum that we resolve

QUR PROGRESS IN ROCHESTER.

By Bec. W. Migahe

Rochester comrades, in a retrospective view, see the growth of the movement in this city. Those who know the hisgathered in a small room in the back part of one of the large buildings of Rochester and them and there pledged their support to the philosophy of 8o-cialism. We have had a hard fight thus far, but it is beginning to be easier, because we see the fruits of our-labors and many workingmen are be-ginning to see the truths of Socialism as portrayed to them for the last twelve years.
It is usual for the leaders of thought

then worshipped by the next; but we are glad to see that the workingmen of this generation, in this city, to-day appreciate the hard and incessant work of their pioneers, Comrades Bieverman, Lippelt, Zarenner, Hoes-

trey, and others.
Our movement began in 1891 with about fifteen members and to-day we number 2,198 Social Democratic voters. However, its growth in the future will be at a still more rapid rate, because concentration of industry has shown many workingmen the truth of the Somany workingmen the truth of the So-cialist position and to-day you can speak with aimost any workingman and see that unconaciously he is utter-ing Socialistic principles. The unions of the city are also becoming more progressive, and some of those who used to ridicule Socialism in former years are to-day among its most ardent advocates. This was particu-larly noticeable at the joint conference of the Social Democratic Party and the trade unions for the purpose of

a short time when the rank and file will become educated along the lines of their class interests and will vete as they strike—for their ewn interests. The Labor Lyceum has been very well attended throughout the season and has been productive of much good. It is to-day in better financial cendition than it has ever been in its history. We have had some of the best speakers in the country and have taxed the Common Council chamber, where we ordinarily meet en Sunday afternoons, to its utmost capacity. For the Debs meeting this spring we had to here Fitchugh Hall, the largest in the city, and had two thousand peoin the city, and had two thousand per ple present. On May 3 will be the last meeting this season. On Washington's Birthday we had a

On Washington's Birthday we had a bail in the same hall and it was a social and financial success. The ball was held for the purpose of raising money for the next campaign.

It is amusing to see how the "Times" of this city; in its issue of April 7, suggests whom we should place in nomination for the next municipal election. We hold the balance of power in this city and both old nextles are vary decreased. city and both old parties are very de-stroug to use us, but anyone who knows the attitude of Socialists, knows knows the attitude of Socialists, knows full well that we work independently of either party, keeping in mind at all times the interests of the workingmen of this city and country, along with those of all'other countries.

We care not whether the Republicans or the Democrats win in any election, knowing that it will be but a short time when the "sleeping giant"

Labor will rise in his might and vote to give himself shorter bours, con-tinuous employment, and the full prod-uct of his toil. Many are beginning to see that, "It is better to vote for what you want and not get it, than to vote for what you do not want and get it."

(Note by Editor.-The writer of this aketch is the Organizer of Local Rochester of the Social Democratic Party. He will gladly give information about the local or gueeral movement to any who may address him at 93 -Adams

ŢŦŦŦŦŦŦŦŦŦŦŦŦŦŦŦŦŦŦŦŦŦŦŦŢ PARTY NOTES.

the west on Monday, April 27. They wil address meetings in Johnstown April 27; Utica, April 30; Rochester, May 3, and Niagara Falis, May 4; on their way to Ohio where they will speak from May 5 to 19, and in Indiana from May 20 'to 31, after which they will spend June and July touring Michigan under the direction of State Organises

A large and interesting meeting of Local Trenton, N. J., was held Fri-day evening, April 24, with Howard W. Caldwell, of Philadsiphia, as speaker. His address was one of the most effective in the series, five new members being gained, beside a liberal collection and much literature sold. Ar-rangements were made to have Watter Thomas Mills apeak in Trenton at X. M. C. A. Hall, Monday evening, May

Walter Thomas Mills will speak or "Capital and Labor," Friday evening, May 8, in the new Auditorium, Orange street, Newark. N. J., under the auspices of Branch Seven, Local Essex

Comrade McGrady spoke to a well attended meeting in Buffalo last Sunday. Father Helter ,who has been talking large against Socialism when he thought McGrady was not coming, was in the audience, but sat silent under McGrady's challenge to discussion.

Conrades of Sthfford Springs, Conn. write enthusiastically of J. W. Brown's address there last Saturday.

Comrade Putney of Somerville, Mass., writes that the McGrady meet-ing there last week, the first large Socialist meeting ever held there, was very successful. The increase of the vote in Somerville last year was 800 per cent. Another such increase would per cent. Amother such increase would carry the city. The Somerville and Cambridge locals celebrate May Day together in G. A. B. Hall, Cambridge, with Dr. H. A. Gibbs and Thos. A. Scott as speakers. The Somerville comrades are making a fight for the right to hold open-air meetings.

Local Luzerne County, Pa., will hold its next regular meeting at hoad-quarters, 16 S. Main street, Wilkes Barre, Tuesday evening, May 5. There are still a large number of Socialists in the county who are not members of the party, many of whom are ex-pected to join at this meeting. Com-rade C. F. Quinn has been elected editor of the "Courier Herald." property and official organ of the Wilkes Barre Central Labor Union. This paper will now publish Socialist news and communications as far as space will permit.

"State Secretary Holman of Minn sota raports two new locals, at Badger and Waterville. At the latter place Carl D. Thompson addressed a large meeting and local Socialists speak on thusiastically of his work. Thompson will spend a couple of weeks in lower and Nebrasks, and then resume the

National Lecturer and Organizer tour on May 6, and after speaking in Marietta, I. T., on May 7, will enter Oklahoma, where he will spend two or three weeks, returning by way of Arkansas and Southern Missouri to Ten-

opened his work in Oregon at Ashland on April 10, speaking to a large meeting at Medford on the 17th and Gold Hill on the 18th. On Saturday, the 19th, at Grant's Pass, the Opera House 19th, at Grant's Pass, the Opera House was packed to hear Wilkins debate with two Republican and Democratic lawyers. Comrade Ingis, candidate for Congress, reports that "Wilkins mopped the earth with both of them, and the concessus of opinion was all together in our favor." Wilkins reports strong sentiment and Socialists eager for the contract of the concessus of the concessus

National Graguiner John M. Ray started his work in the South with large open-sir meeting on the public

SOCIALISM IN CONNECTICUT:

By State Secretary W. E. White.

ists in the state are now united with it. By steady and persistent effort the prejudice against Socialism earned by former mistakes has been overcome, so that now every election shows a gratifying increase in the Socialist vote and at the same time an exten-sion of the party organization into hitherto unorganized parts of the state, as well as a strengthening of ex-

ting organisations.

Perhaps the most gratifying evi-Perhaps the most gratifying evidence of progress, however, is shown in the relations to the trade unions. The unfortunate attitude which the party formerly assumed towards the trade unions and which was repudiated four years ago had resulted in an intensely hostile feeling on the part of the unionists towards the party and toward Socialists in general. When the trade union sements in the Social. toward socialists in general, when the trade union elements in the Social-ist movement assumed control and definitely rejected this mistaken pol-icy it was only by long and persistent efforts that the effects of the former efforts that the effects of the former mistakes were overcome and the un-ionists convinced of our sincerity in support of trade union principles—that Socialists are not merely "friends of unionism," but unionists in principles and practice. Now the hostile and sus-picions (ceiling has entirely disap-peared, so that although there is no attempt at amiliation or co-operation in any way with the Socialist movement, a friendly feeling on the part of the unions for the Socialist Party exists and Socialists are listened to with respect in the councils of the unions. On several occasions, too, in Bridgeport, Hartford, and New Haven, prominent speakers of the Socialist Party have been invited to address important pub-ile meetings held by the unions and have invariably been received with enthusiastic applause.

The organized opposition on the part of the capitalist corporations is partly the cause of this change of attitude on the part of the unionists towards the working-class political movement. In Connecticut, as in other states, a ser-les of injunctions, suits for conspiracy, and anti-union legislation has been aimed at the labor organizations until the fact is becoming evident to the duliest of union men that the govern-ment is an important force in the hands of their opponents. These events caused the trade unions in some localities to turn their attention to independent inher politics. Thus, over a year ago, as a result of an iujunction and conspiracy suit against the unions in Ansonia, the unions at an opportune moment captured the city conventions of both sid parties and conventions of both sid parties and nominated a large proportion of union men on both tickets, and succeeded in electing a complete trade union sity government. This victory undoubledly had a good meral effect gownrule the subsequent settlement of the atrike in that town, although the men elected were incapable of rising beyond the influences of old-party customs and therefore accommissed nothing of me.

there to New Decatur, Ala., where he reports four large open-air meetings, also selling a large stock of literature. He spent three days in New Decatur, where L. W. Allen has been nomi-nated for Mayor. Ray is now in the Birmingham district.

National Lecturer John W. Slayton addressed a successful meeting for the Socialists at McMechen, W. Va., on April 16, spoke twice for the striking carpenters of Wheeling on April 17, wrote an article for the strikers for publication in answer to the bosses. snoke for Wheeling Socialists the next day, made the first Schmillst speech ever delivered in Moundaville on the 19th, and with Comrade H. A. Leeds, of McMeehen, organized a new local, On the 20th Slayton addressed 1,200 people in East Liverpool, Pa., for the Trades Council, and at Waynesburg, Pa., next day had another successful meeting and was requested to re-turn. Comrade Leeds writes that the McMechan and Wheeling comrades are delighted with Biarton's work.

Margaret Haile will lecture on the "Body and Soul of Socialism" at the residence of Mrs. M. J. Scrimshaw, 36 Monday evening, May 4.

call for a state convention of the Socialist Party locals in Alabama, to be beld in Birmingham on Sunday, May 8, for the purpose of forming a state organization. National Organizer Ray will be present.

State Secretary Critchlow, of Ohio, writes: "Several new branches are reported in process of formation in Cleveland, and the comrades there are cialist votes at the late municipal The 20th A. D. reported as

The Ohio state convention will be

state of Ohio is requested to write at ence to State Secretary W. G. Critch-low, 26 Pruden Bidg., Dayton, in or-der that plans may be made for ex-tending organisation and sending speakers into unorganised places.

At Saturday's meeting of the Gen-ral Committee of Local New York

Since the national convention is cose in Assonia, the trade unions made 1901 resulted in a united Socialist. Party in Counsecticut, the party has an all of these mevements were ingrown—slowly, perhaps, but stradily—until practically all the available Socialists. capitalist politicians or middle-class reformers they have all resulted in dis-mal failure and the movement may be said to have about run its course.

Many of the union men who have thus been disappointed in their hope for a union inhor party, and who were led by their experience to a deepar study of social problems are now joining the Socialist Party.

Meanwhile, espitalist organization continues along the lines which Ansonia strike began and the ur may gain more experience in the near future. The suit against the Ansonia union for damages under the common law developed weaknesses in that mode of legal procedure, and as con-tests with labor unions grew greater and more frequent so capitalist unions were organized to oppose them. The National Association of Manufacturers has been formed and a score or more of firms among the largest employers of labor in Connecticut have already become members of it.

A bill to force the incorporation of labor unions was introduced in the state legislature and another placing heavy penalties for boycotting, picket-ing, and other forms of "conspiracy" against employers was afterward sub-stituted for it. This measure, the Tracy Bill, provides disfranchisement of workers as one of the penalti os for Its violation.

In some towns movements have been started by employers to establish joint arbitration boards with the unions on the plan of the Civic Federation. In New Haven this move was started by a firm which is a member of the Na-tional Manufacturers' Association just mentioned. There seems to be some prospect that this move will be succesaful, and if so it will prove an eye opener for the unlone.

A storm of protest from unlone all over the state has been aroused by the Tracy Bill and many delegates have been sent to Hartford to protest to the Legislature against its passage. It is illustrative of the progress made by socialism in the unions that the dele-gate sent by the New Haven Trudes Council, the strongest central body in the state, is a prominent member of the Socialist Party.

Conditions in Connecticut, therefore seem to be very, favorable for our party's growth. It only remains to take advantage of the opportunity. This we are preparing to do. Comrade J. W. Brown has offered his services to the party as organiser and a call for ources of the State Committee an the locals will be issued soon. 'It' is confidently expected that the work of agitation and organization will be taken up early in June and continued for four months or more. A continuous series of open-air meetings will be conducted, and special attention will be given to the wide circulation of literature and our party papers. Con-necticut will be abreast of Massachutherefore accomplished nothing of ma-terial benefit. Encouraged by this suc-any virtue in hard work.

> vious meeting to investigate the conduct of Organizer Wood and Comrades Searing, Wilkins, and Bower man in connection with the "New York Socialist and Trade Union Review" gave its report, recommending that Wilkins be entirely exonerated, that Sarling be exonerated in so fur as that Sarling be exonerated in so fur as his action as attorney was concerned, and that Wood and Bowerman he se-verely censured, and that Wood he summarily dismissed from office. The report was carried, after extended discussion, by a vote of 36 to 6. Fuller account of the meeting is deferred, in order not to encroach on the space of the May Day Number

> Saturday evening and perfected at caturary evening and perfected arrangements for the misse meeting to be held in Machinon Square of Friday. It was reported that Cigar Makers' Union No. 00 had appropriated \$5 toward the expenses and other organizations were requested to contr

Treasurer Haunemann of Local New York acknowledges the receipt of \$3 from the 24th A. D., Br. \$4, and \$5 from the 11th A. D. to apply on party debts.

The class studying political economy with Comrade Fieldman as instructor will meet next Monday at Comrade Bartholomew's, 412 St. Nicholas ave nue. A full attendance is reques

At the last meeting of the Kine County Committee it was decided that outdoor meetings be held weekly at Eifth avenue and Fourteenth street, Nevins street and Atlantic aven Cleveland, and the comrades there are working systematically to build up a large party membership.—Belated election returns from Cauton give 83 Sowill be held also in the Park Plaza. cialist votes at the late numicipal. The 30th A. D. reported as opposed election, which is a large increase.—

Father McGrady will speak at Concentration of the proposed new City Executive, but held that, should nearly for the 16, and at Williamston, Mich., May purpose of calling conventions for the 14.—Frank and Kate O'Hare will tour for fifteen days in the state beginning dag fifty copies of The Worker weekly May 6, and will start from the northeastern corner of the state.—Father the applications for membership to the Hagerty will speak in Ohio during lat-ter part of May. Dayton, Toledo, Cin-cinnati, Canton and Cleveland have already applied for dates.

The Ohio state convention will be held in Columbus on May 80, and will probably last two days. A proposition to place a permanent organiser in the field will be one of the most important districts, and to hold weekly open-air At the last meeting of the 6th and

> The New York Socialist Literary Society opens its new hendquarters at 232 E. Broadway on May 2. The par-lor floor will be used for reading-room and lectures, and the basement for games and conversation. Friends and

At the last meeting of the 14th A. D.

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NEW YORK CITY.

The Agitation Committee reported will be announced next week. All The Agitation Committee reported with the animote that the that quite a number of copies of The Worker are sold on the news-stands in the same invited to join the party organization. Worker are sold on the news-stands in the district, also that The Worker is being sent systematically to registered voters every week. The committee will meet again this week and work will meet again this week and work out a plan to carry on the agitation during the coming campaign. 'A committee elected at the last meeting to make arrangements for an outing this summer reported that an outing will be held in conjunction with the Free German School and the Social Dessocratic Women's Society, Branch 2, half of the proceeds to be devoted to agitation. The date of the esting

tion, whose headquarters are at 238 E Tenth street, and assist in ceneral agitation and propagands work for So cialism. The next meeting will be bek on Thursday evening, May 14.

The Social Democratic Educational Club of the 8th A. D. moves on May I into larger bendquarters at 280 Brooms street. Lectures will be held warning," with good speakers and muMILLS IN NEW YORK.

Walter Thomas Mills wil speak in Cooper Union on Tuesday evening, May 5, under the auspices of the New York Socialist Literary Society. An ad-mission fee of 10 cents will be charged to cover expenses. Comrades who have and tickets to sell are requested to settle for them at the hall; put the money or unsold tickets, with your name, in a sealed envelope, and hand to the committee.

-You can't expect to have honest men under a dishonest system.—Com-ing Nation.

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VOL. XIII.-NO. 6.

NEW YORK, MAY 10, 1903,

SPIES AT WORK IN THE UNIONS.

Remarkable Exposure of Methods Used by Capitalists to Disrupt Labor Organizations.

William Randolph Hourst Has Much to Explain to Journeymen Taliors-Gave Letters of Recommendation to Professional Detective to Ingratiate Him-In Unionists' Confidence-Quondem Labor Editor Is New Promotor of Empley-

induence them in his favor by inviting

them to a fine dinner, which, however, all except one of them-and some officials of the union-declined. Failing

in this, he tried to scare some of them

by seading lawyers' letters to them and putting his men to watch their move-ments. Of this 'shadowing' of our

"We have known two of Stilwell's

agents for some time, one being manned Thompson and the other Thomas Beet. We were not deceived,

torial page of No. 17, Vol. 2, that the paper was to have a new editor, espe-cially when we saw that the new man

was brought round to our headquarters

by Beet, and introduced to some of our members by him. It seems to us that Stilwell was still the power

behind the paper, directing its policy and using the new man as a

convenient scapegoat. He has evi-dently learned his lesson well for be

hangs around our meeting place just

Agent of Employers' Association.

refer to the New York "Times' of

" MERCHANT TAILORS OR

GANIZE.

"The Merchant Tailors' National

Protective Association has been organ-

The Executive Board is compo

of Berkley R. Mervin, president, New York City; John F. Card, first vice-president, Buffalo, N. X.; Jarves S. Jes-

nings, second vice-president, Detroit

Mich.: Harvey A. Paterson, treasurer New York City; CHARLES J. STIL

"The Administrative Council is as

follows: M. McCarthy, Chicago, Ill.; E. H. Snyder, Washington, D. C.; Archibald McMillan, Boston, Mass.; G.

"Now, the C. J. Stilwell of Benson

Hearst's Endorsement.

chant Tailors' Protective Association will be best seen from a circular letter issued by Stilwell, a copy of which is

given herewith. We suppose that non

point out is that if he had not takes

this position he would still, in all like-lihood, be coming into our meetings and

playing us faise. His influence over

thing astoniushing. Backed up by William Randolph Hearst (for what

reason we do not know), he has im-posed upon our officers and leaders all

the time. For example, as showing

how Hearst's backing served his pur-pose, we may mention that Mr. Henry White, General Secretary of the Gar-ment Workers, was carefully warned

agninst Stilwell and was working with

efforts. What Hearst's motive may be we do not know; we are dealing with facts. It may be that for personal polit-

ical reasons he has his private deter

tives to join our unions to corrupt them, and that they played a double game. We repeat, we do not know and

are not primarily concerned with his

motives. The question is what can we think of the loud-mouthed professions of friendship for organized labor of

for any reasons whatsoever, sends de-tectives into our ranks? No, the voice of organised labor should be raised to

"The new editor of the Weekly

Bulletin' is understood to have come here direct from Hearst's 'Chicago American,' and so ciaims. Thus the cloud of suspicion gathers. He claims

for himself that be does not know Stil-well and that he has never even spoken to a hoas tailor, but we cannot be ex-pected to believe readily what he may

tell us. We need time to consider. We

"Meanwhile Stilwell is said to have

resigned his position as commissioner.

If so, well. But, again we say, 'Be careful and watch!' Stilwell has proved himself to be a shrewd and unscrupulous man. We shall probably find out yet that annoyed by the published out yet that annoyed by the published has been the subject of. he

ce such conduct. The game is

this man? Can we trust a man

up. Mr. Hearst!

"The vicious purposes of this Mer-

WELL, secretary and commissi Bensouhurst, Brooklyn, New York

To return to Stilwell. If you will

as Stilwell and Beet did.

following paragraph:

United States and Canada.

Fifth avenue, New York.

J. Haffa, Buffalo, N. Y.

therefore, when we read on the

members there is abundant evidence.

For some considerable time past there has been a grent deal of discussion among the members of the United Journeymen Tailors' Union of Greater New York over the alleged treacherous character of the "Weekly Bulletin," paper ostensibly published 'in the in-terests of the United Journeymer terests of the United Journeymen Tailors' Union of Greater New York, the United Garment Workers, Cutters and Journeymen Tailors of America."

A committee was appointed by the U.

J. T. U. of Greater New York to investigate the whole matter and thefi report which was adopted at last

we have investigated this statement and found it to be wholly untrue. No such remark was ever made at any meeting of the delegate body.

the publisher of the Weekly Bulletin (which was not published till June, 1992) waited upon the secretary of our organization and told him a long and ingenious story, to the effect that a friend of his, in London, England, was about to publish a paper devoted to the Interests of the workers in the tailor ing trades to be called "The Echo." It was not clear why the promoter of the paper had decided to adopt the name of the most popular evening paper in London, por bow such a paper could efficiently serve the interests of our craft organizations in this country. Stilwell wanted the names and addresses of all the members of our union supplied to him in order that he might, as he said, have the paper sont free of charge to every member for Some of us were opposed this being done, but he had me to get our secretary on his side and he advocated Stilwell's case id the organigation with the result that the names and addresses were sent. But three months or so passed away before we heard anything more of the matter. Then Stilwell came to the secretary with a letter stating that he was doubtful whether the paper would be published after all. The 'friend in London' had got ready to start The Echo' when there was a disastrous fire swhich destroyed plant and paper en-tirely. But, never mind, he would get out a paper for the New York tailors mpon his own responsibility. Nor did any advice of our members seem likely to dissuade him in any way.

A Slippory "Friend."

'At about this time there was a dtrike at Everald's shop in this city. and Stilwell, representing that he was on the staff of the New York 'American and Journal', promised the leaders that he was going to help us in our fight by publishing articles in our support in

"At one of one mass meetings he was Introduced, and, on account of his sup-posed and loudly expressed friendship for labor, was given the privilege of sitting in our meetings. Then the pa-per was published, but it contained little more than bluffs, and could not be said to adequately represent us by

'trenting' all comers at the bar of the this, but we saw him going into the be distributed among the men in the ops free of charge. Now, our em and he had had some private business with him. A committee was appointed to inquire into the matter and the em-ployer said that it had been represented to him that the paper needed financial assistance. In view of this, a further committee was appointed to find out what was behind the enterprise.

"Now, it was discovered that there an International Detective

farious system of esplonage under

Circular to Employers. .

The following is a true copy of the circular letter issued to the merchant tailors by Stilwell, referred to in the

"New York, March 13, 1903 "Dear Sira:—I take pleasure in en-closing you herewith some 'facts' and 'arguments' in favor of The Merchant Tailors' National Protective Associaon of America

"I want your belp and co-operation in organizing a local branch in your city, and feel confident that I shall

growing with extraordinary rapidity in every state in the Union, and it is only a matter of time when your employees will force you to take action.

of the labor agitators that make the Journeymen Tailors' Unions a menace to your business, and, therefore, it is a duty that you owe to yourself to or-

"In a speech delivered at a meeting recently held in this city, John B. Len-non, the General Secretary of the Jour-neymen Tailors' Union of America. emphatically declared: The National Union has determined that we must have free lackshops from one end of the country to the other.' This be the country to the other.' This he said would be accomplished, 'whether the bosses wanted it or not.'

"As a matter of fact, many estab-March 11, 1903, you will read on the first column of the second page the lishments have already been coerced into this, and they have been unable to resist the demands of the union be-

"Tils National Union collected about \$100,000 from its members last-year and spent nearly half that amount in the work of organizing. Do ized in this city with local organizaevery important town and city in the

"'its object is to give the merchant tailors of the country the same stand-ing relative to dealing with the labor National Union of Journeymen has or-ganized over three hundred local unious throughout the country, outside of the city of New York. Can you grasp the significance of this, and question, that the Journeymen Tailors' Union gives to the employees. Head-quarters have been established at 241 what it pertends?

"The Journeymen's National Union have organizers out all over the coun-try and they are demanding for the men, and teaching the men to believe that they should have:

that they should have:

"(1) Free backshops, furnished with
the best light, attendance, sewing machines and all necessary 'tools,' every
man being compelled to work therein:

"(2) Half-holiday on Saturdays and not more than eight hours work per

selected by the workmen and the fore-men to designate to whom all work shall be given.

burst, Brooklyn, N. Y., is the same C. "(4) Weekly wages—so much by the J. Stilwell, publisher of the 'labor pa-per' supported by the employers and detective of 34 Park Row!

whatever.

"(7) No apprentices.
"(8) A labor union label sewn in

overy garment made.
"The advantages to be gained by membership in The Merchant Tailors' National Protective Association of America are almost beyond estimate: "Co-operation in all matters pertain-ing to local and national labor ques-

"The adjustment of differences be

"Interchance of information recard-

petency of employees: "Equalization of labor by the dis tribution of journeymen as circum-stances may require; and the "Inauguration of a system of regis-tration and the use of recommenda-

tions and identification cards

you, to the end that you may fee yourself free to run your business it your own way, without the interfer ence of labor agitators. "I shall be pleased to see you when

ever you are in New York; you-are welcome to make our offices at 241 Fifth avenue your headquarters while here, and any mail addressed to you in my care will be held subject to your

"The courtesy of a prompt reply, will be appreciated by, yours very truly, C. J. STILWELL." truly,

IN ANACONDA.

Reported that Republican Officials Refuse to Give Place to Socialists Liveted.

Dispatches to the capitalist press

HELENA, Mont., May 5.-Anaconda has a double set of city officers, and as neither will yield matters will probe bly have to be settled by the courts. At a recent municipal election the Social-ists elected the entire ticket, but as they failed to qualify within ten days thereafter, as required by law, the Re-publican incumbents refused to step out when the Socialists presented themselves at the City Hall last night to

FROM BAY STATE.

How Three Socialists Put the Old-Party Major-

Urgent Reed of Socialist Represen tation in the Upper House-Dobate and Votes on Social sts Bills-Party Work in the State.

BOSTON, Mass., May 2.-The Massa states have finished their business and adjourned. The length of the sessions in this state is a cause of constant worry to the capitalist interests. Each year the press sets up its howl about the waste of time and money caused by the Legislature sitting from January into the month of June. It is annoying to them to feel that an opportunity is given to the people to call for remedial legislation; while only in a few instances is the legislation that they seek accorded. Yet it costs a great deal of money to the cornerate interests to combat such efforts of the people. Each year sees a larger volume of measures brought to the legislative mill and the process of grinding is very slow. The bills are referred to com-mittees, which give public heafings and go through all the pretense of wishing to learn what the people want. The committee makes its report to the Legislature for or against the measure during each stage, as there are three readings of the bill. If it is a measure against capitalist interests, they arrive to kill it at the first reading, and if not successful, at the second reading, and if again not successful, then at the third. If it stands this ordeal it comes for engrossment and is sent to the Sen-ate, where, with almost absolute cartainty, if it is a measure in the interests of the working class, it is killed ests of the working class, it is killed and if in the interest of the capitalists, it goes smoothly through and becomed a law. The Senate is composed of forty members and the House of two hundred and forty. The smaller lody, can and does with impunity kill every measure that comes to it that is opposed by capitalist influence

The Socialists' Work.

Well might we wish it were possible for the comrades who appreciate the work of the three Socialist members of the House to be present during some of thesessions and to see the indefaths able work they do in the interests of the working class, fighting every inch of ground, apparently never tiring with no thought and to care as to what the feelings of the other legislators are to ward them personally. They are light-ing the cause of the workers and (e) responsible to then alone, and they are he only true representatives of the rorking class in either branch of the

Legislature to-day. They have met with some success in the House. For instance, Carey has succeeded in fighting his picket bill through, only to have it defeated in the Senate. Is not the lesson to the work-ers of this state made plain? If our three Socialists in a House of two hundrad and forty-members, by their abil-ity and untiring energy, have forced from that unwilling body legislation that meant something to the follow masses, does it not show that if we had even one or two men in the Senate we would be able to secure the enactment of some of these bills brought by our representatives? We call to the workers in the senutorial districts to get together and see to it that in the next election we at least elect one Senator to care for the interests of the workers in that chamber, as Carey, MacCart-ney, and Ransden de in the House.

They succeeded in passing for enduced in behalf of the railway train-men's organization providing for three-brakemen on freight trains. The committee reported adversely, and it was necessary for one to listen to the next-ments of this committee defending the railway interests of the state and praising the presidents and managers of the railways, to understand what a spletdid job the brakemen have upon the freight trains in Massachusetts. It is reasonable to expect that if the committee reports against a measure, its members will make an effort to have their recommendation carried out. In this instance the Republican and Democratic members, Hayes and Quinn, stood side by side in the House fighting against this measure in a way that called forth the belief that they had made certain promises, and that they were doing their best to deliver the goods.

Putting Politicians on Record.

When a voice vote was taken, the speaker declared Carey's motion to substitute the bill for the adverse report situte the bill for the adverse report lost. Carey raised the point of no quorum. A count was taken and showed 126 members present, which was a quorum. Carey then doubted the vote. A rising vote was taken and it was against the measure. Carey rose again and said he still doubted the vote and asked for a rolling. and asked for a roll-call. He get the thrty necessary for a roll-call and then an opportunity was given to see the Democratic and Republicans—so-called friends of the workers—putting themseives on record when their action would be held up to the public gene. Hen who had twice voted against the proposition during the last few minutes of up and roted in its favor, know ing that their constituencies would now be informed of their action. As a po-suit of having even so small a minority there to force a roll-roll, the measure now goes to the Senate. The bill provides a penalty for failure to carry out its provisions. Guins of Boston, a Democrat alocal from a working measure district, resided about its House frantically then

a vote was being taken, urging EIGHT-HOUR LAW said he was a friend of the working-nien, but he wanted to see the em-playees loyal to the employer. Evi-IS WIPED OUT.

New York Court of Appeals Says It Is Unconstitutional.

Contractors Will Profit Scoutly as in Case of Prevailing Rate of Wages Judges Are a Unit in Annuiling Labor

usual course. Once more the courts have put their veto upon the acts of the legislative authority. Once more the result of years of patient and humble lobbying on the part of the organized working people is reduced to zero by the simple dictum-"unconsti

York, has decided that the penal provision of the Eight-Hour law is in viola-tion of the provisions and principles of the constitution and is therefore null and void. The court is unanim in the decision, which invalidates the vhole law by doing away with the pro-

the eight-hour day provision of the labor law, passed at the same session of 1800, made it a misdemeasur for any person or corporation, contracting with the state or with a municipal cor

County of Orange, and criminal proceedings were instituted in behalf of the people for infringement of the Eight-Hour Law. The defendant tered a demurrer, claiming that me law was unconstitutional. This demurrer was sustained by Judge Best-tie of the Orange County Court, but overruled by the Appellate Division, from whose decision the defendant ap-

Judge Culien, Democrat, gives the opinion of the Court of Appeals, upholding Judge Beattle and overthrowing the law, and the other three Democrats (Judges Parker, Gray, and O'Brien) join with the five Republicans in the court (Judges Haight, Vann. Bartlett, Martin, and Werner) in the

As in the case of the Prevailing Rate of Wages Law, declared unconstitutional by the same court in 1901, the contracters on, public work profit greatly by the decision. The law being on the statute books, contracts have been made on the basis of an eight-bour day. The law now being wiped off, the contractors collect from the state, county, or city the amount agreed upon under these circumstances. agreed upon under these circumstances and mave for themselves the difference between the cost of executing the con-tract under the eight-hour system and the cost of doing it with a nine-hour or ten-hour day. It was estimated that the decision of 1901 put at least \$6,000,000 into the pockets of contractors in New York City alone, over and shove their ordinary profits. The loot in this case will probably not be much less.

Grounds of Decision.

The decision is based upon the claim

whole court concurs, holds that the law is not a proper exercise of the police power of the state, but unduly discriminates between different classe contractors and between the same tractor working for the state and for a private party or for itself. It is con-ceded that the state has a right to pro-tect women and children or adults from unwholesome or dangerous pations. This law, Judge Cullen bolds, does not deal with the character of work, or with age, sex, or condition of employment, nor even with the personality of the employer.

"What possible bearing," he asks, "has the fact that the employer is executing a contract for the construction of a state or municipal work? It might be constructing in the next town a road for a turnpike company or for itself. In the one case there would be no limit of the hours, and the corpora municipal work it is made a criminal offense, despite the fact that the work and the hours might be precisely

Judge Cullen condemns the law in toto. Its vice, he holds, is in its arbitrary distinction between the state and other employers. This denies the es-sential "equal protection" guaranteed by the law to all citizens. "An arbitrary distinction can never be justified rely by calling it 'classification,

MOST GRATIFFING NEWS.

ROSTON, Mass. May 5.-We have North Easton. This place is practically owned by the millionaire Ames family and we had no expectation of polling many votes there. Yet at the election just held in the center district, the Socialist Party cast a vote of 112 to 183 for the united opposition. Small as the incident is, we may count this the most gratifying news we have yet heard.

—When you are going to hold a public meeting, get a supply of the current number of The Worker for sale or free distribution. One hundred

WHY "REFORM" DOESN'T REFORM; WHAT SOCIALISTS WILL DO.

campaign in Cincinnati. It is too good for renders of The Worker to miss. No hope from "reformers," Why?

Capitalists control the making and the selling of things. the price on the market.

This power, in their hands, is a two edged sword that carves incredible profits out of the workers.

Capitalists are few and workers are many, but espitalists know how to

They capture the government, the

executive force of all the people. The workers have the votes that authorize the government; but the capitalists have agents, politicians, who get these votes by fooling the workers.

The government is left in charge of these agents, the politicians. They give the capitalists what they want and are permitted to collect their

own pay. They protect the capitalists in their privilege of carving profits out of the working class, and in return for this service they are allowed opportunities for nower, advancement, sataries, fees,

bribes, and public plunder. You have often wondered why enterprising citizens, heads of corporations, members of 'Change, went calmly about their affairs while the city was being robbed by grafters-by fellows who ancered at the mention of decency -heelers who asked: "How much does it pay?"--and who would shake a handful of bills in your face, saving: "Its the long green that wins!"

Here's the fact: Enterprising citizens, heads of corporations, members of 'Change, are getting what they want-profits out of the working class -colossal profits, in low wages and high prices-more than 80 per cent. of the product-and while these shrewd business men can discount the workers more than 80 per cent, they are not going to deny their good and faithful servants, the politicians, their pickings, great though they be.

After the exploiter comes the spoilsman.

But every once in a while there comes a cry from the people who clearly perceive the pliferings of the politicians, but not so clearly the thousand-fold greater tribute taken by the capitalists.

The cry is for a change. Capitalists pretend sympathy. They re-orbo the cry. And they risk nothing. The "reformers," who press forward, make no pretence of touching the source of corruption, the capitalist system.

This system is wearing out and falling into disrepute. They propose to patch it up and make it look respectable.

They fool you, workingmen. You are asked to warm up over taxes! to protest against gamblers! to shout for cheaper car fares!

All the while you are enduring the slow death of low wages, and live in daily peril of the papic which will make you a jobless tramp. Even free street car rides caunot

save you; still less the lowering of middle class taxes; or the closing of gambling dens or worse joints, even though these be run by city law makers. These so-called issues are made to mistend you by the class that enslaves you. The bunko scheme that skins you-

the sure-thing shell-game you are forced to play-is the capitalistic aystem. The winnings taken from you daily

in low wages and high prices exceed belief. Statistics show them to be, as stated, more than 80 per cent, of your The taxes you need to be rid of are-

The pronts wrung from your labor. The gambling hell you need to close The capitalistic system.

"Reformers" never see this. Even

nothing, for they have little power and no program. "Iteformers" are pie for capitalism

They can't reform. Capitalism, entrenched in forum, school, sanctum and court laughs at them. It pays for public opinion. It buys teachers. orators, judges, and legislators.

A bungry lion will allow a jackal to snatch a bleeding lamb from its jaws sooner than capitalism will permit a reformer to touch its privilege of looting the working class. But, as the Hon, assured of its meal, cares little who polishes of the bones, so capitalism, protected in its profits and its pleasures, leaves to its lackeys the remnants of public spoil.

Cincinnati has been reformed many

Capitalism is especially delighted at se reformers who propose to purchase gas works, street car lines, etc., the secred Brotherhood of Man-

The following is a leaflet written watered stock and all, at ten times by William It. Fox for the recent city | their value, issuing long term bonds at high interest, loading an chormous debt on present and future generations. That's what capitalism wantsprofits-big profits-easy profits-and such reformers offer them for endless

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Socialists want collective ownership,

Perfect knowledge of the situation gives the key.

Capitalism feeds on profits. Deny them, and it starves. Socialists in office, lacking yet power

to abolish capitalism, will attack this merciless for of the working class with every legal weapon at command. The aim will be to take away its

profits.

Men and women workers will be proected in all their attempts to obtain more comforts, higher wages, less ours, and the right to organise.

in the work-house. Traction companies, who force pe ple to ride on roofs, or hang from

strays, packed like sardines within cars, or who in any way neglect proper service, will lose their charters. These, and other, and all holders of

from the public. Exit profit. That's the villain. The ragedy ends when profit disappears.

The franchise grabber goes out of

Vested rights die of quick consump

These properties can then be social-

ized without the imposition of, a bonded debt.

All laws, all power, all collective

The convenience, health, education entertainment and material welfare of the workers alone will be considered. While parks, school-grounds, schoolhouses after school hours, and other public buildings would be thrown open for meeting places, municipal assembly halis, publishing house, baths, gymnasiums, coal-vards, city-built homes and other evidences of increasing brotherhood would begin to appear. All these, not as a cure, but as helps merely, while the Socialists wern

bending every energy to obtain complete control.

Abolition of capitalism:

Establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth! Freedom! Fraternity! Plenty! Hap

The battle is with ballots. It is be-Onward! Oust capitalistic lackeys from office wherever possible. Win the villages, the townships, the cities, the counties, the states, one by

Every vote cast for Socialism is a noble stroke for liberty. Every office gained by Socialists is a rampart won, Every city captured by them in a fortress wrested from the foe. Inch by fuch, and step by step, drive him backward, till the final victory is achieved, and the nation is in your

Having this, all's, won.

Then, O Workingman-The Proclamation of your Emanci-

pation will resound through the world, Your Declaration of independence will be written.

Your Bill of Rights will become the law of the land.

Your Magna Charta will be the con stitution of the Co-operative Common-

No more masters

You will be more than king. Your wife will be more than queen. You to your children.

it. Liberty that oppresses no one, and fears nobody, but is just to all, and endows every human being with his portion in the planet and his place in

The state was 2200

week's meeting of the union and or-dered printed, is as follows: In No. 8, Vol. 2, of the Weekly Bulletin' it was stated that a membe of the delegate body of this union ha urged that trade union papers should not be published because they were detrimental to the organizations. We beg to inform you that as members of the U. J. T. U. of Greater New York

"Late in the year 1001, Mr. Stilwell,

he has been appointed to this position, and we have this direct evidence of his treachery, there will be no further need of saying anything much about Stilwell to convince our fellow trade snimits of the justice of our opposition to him all along. But what we want to be not to the point our in that if he had not taken the Hearst paper. This promise was never fulfilled.

suspicious of this very slick and slip-pery 'friend of organized labor.' He solden where we have our headquar-ters, for no other apparent reason than to lugratiate himself with as many of members as possible. Not only offices of our employers, and at least one of them subscribed for one hun-dred copies of the paper which were to against Stilwell and was working with one of our committeemen, Frank F. Delner, to expose the whole scheme and destroy the detective agency in the unions if possible, but when he re-ceived from W. R. Hearst a strong let-ter of recommendation of Stilwell and his 'Weekly Builetin,' he withdrew his afforts. What Hearst's marker was he scribe for free copies of a bona fide labor paper for us, and the circum-stance added to our growing distrust of Stilwell. When asked about it he said the employer had written to him

Identified as Detective.

Agency, the address of which in New York is 34 Park Row, and the head of which is named Stilwell! It was not long before this detective was posi-tively identified as our quondam friend, the publisher and editor of the 'Weekly Bulletin'! When this was reported to our union we first got him barred from our maion we first got min barred room our meetings (he having admitted that he was a ligenard dejective, but claimed to have 'transferred' his license'), then the question of swhether or not we wanted to have such a paper for our organ was put to a vote and decided in the negative.

The members did not want such a De-The members did not want such a pa-Whatever was said about a trade on paper being detrimental to our

ities on Record.

receive it after you have given this literature careful perusal. "There is no reason why you should be indifferent to the increasing importance of labor unionism, for if it does not affect you at the present mo-ment it certainly will later on. The combined movement against employers in the custom tailoring trade is

"It is better and cheaper for you to organize now than to wait until a serious conflict confronts you. It is the persistent and determined efforts

ganize for self-protection.

cause they were taken unawares and

"(5) Every portion of a garment to require a designated amount of time to (0) No overtime on any pretext

tween employers and employees, when possible and expedient; "Unanimous support and assistance in the event of labor trouble in any

"These are a few of the advantages to be gained by our united action. If you will take this matter up with me in earnest I will be pleased to help

take charge of the city government.

"The Socialists held a meeting in another room and declared the acts of the Republican boldovers invalid. "The Republican Council will elect a mayor from among its members at its next meeting." deutly he was simply carrying out his belief in that philosophy by being loyal to his employers—the corporate inter-ests of the state. Hayes of Lowell, a Republican, spoke against Carey's me tion, and said that it was wrong for tion, and said that it was wrong for the Legislature to enact.a, law cons-pelling the companies to put three brakemen upon a train. When Carey asked him if he was not aware that they had passed a law making comput-sary a certain number of brakemen fo-passenger trains. Hayes replied that he passenger trains. Hayes report that was aware of that, but informed Carey

that the law was not enforced. Then Carey pointed out how easy it was for these great corporate interests to suspend any law that they disapproved. In answer to Quiun's story of the love which the railread managers here for the workers and the unions, he in stanced the case of one representative of the railroad trainmen's organization who was at the State House in support of this measure; he is no longer an em-ployee of the railroad company that his labor has helped to enrich. They love him too much to give him a further chance of cumplorment after be has

dared to speak for his fellow workers.

The Committee on Foderal Relations reported in favor of recommending government ownership and control o the cost mines. The bill was amended to read "government supervision," thereby emasculating the intended mensure of the people. The committee that had been investigating the coal situation had submitted a similar resolution and embodied ownership and control, and both mensures had to be acted upon. The Federal Relations bill came first. The House discussed it during an entire day, and then changed the form of the bill in a manner that made it of no value, and then in less than ten minutes adopted the resolution presented by the investigating committee, which called for owner ship and control. The minds of the cupitalist representatives were so cen-tered upon the defeat of the first measnre that the second one slipped through without their knowledge. Of course it will not get by the Sennte; but the incident abows the caliber of the states

en in the Massachusetts House of

Direct Legislation Bill. The Constitutional Committee re-ported in favor of the initiative and eferendum speasure, one that provide that If 50,000 citizens of the state petition for the referendum on any matter the same shall be submitted at the next election by the Secretary of State, and if it receives a majority vote it shall be submitted at the following election, and then if H. receives a two-thirds vote from the citizens of the state, it shall become a law. Surely this seems to put difficulties enough in the way of the desire of the people to change the constitutional law; yet a minority of the committee bring in a report to stand by the old method of legislation. Senator Remis and Representative Dana join in this minority report on the ground that fifty thouand "irresponsible voters" can force vote, which, they think, constitutes a vote, which, they think, constitutes an insuperable objection: it leaves the people at the mercy of their own follies and passions, "without proper safeguards or restraints." MacCartery nade a splendid plea for the adoption of this measure and pointed out that the Democratic and Republican parties embody the initiative and resembles. In these platforms and referendum in their platforms, and now: they brazenly repudiate their pledges, "You men of this House con-sider us political outcasts," he said. "but the people will soon understand that our philosophy is based upon 'Vox popull, vox del'—'The voice of the peo-ple is the voice of God.' "

/ Party Work. Boston City Committee has br canised for campaign work, and will hold open-air meetings in all the wards mittee is George G. Hall, of : ville street. Dorchester. Comrades within the city limits of Boston should Father McGrady returned to the state in good health and delivered ad-

dremes at Fitchburg on April 28, at Natick en April 28, at the Brockton Carnival on April 30, on May 1 at Chelsen, and on May 3 at Lawrence.

Mayor Coulter of Brockton spoke at Lowell, Stoughton, and Marlboro with-in the past week. In Worcester. County the members held a successful quarterly conference at Marlboro yesterday with a mass meeting in the evenius. Marihoro is a shoe city that has passed through all the trials that attended that industry in the great strike of 1806 that resulted in defeat to the workers and has left its blight apparently upon their ambitions. We have organized a club there with not much life in it yet, but are hopeful that the influences of the conference

there will create renewed activity.

We have held two splendidly attended open-air meetings at Fall River.

Those who know anything about mill towns know that when the curfew rings at nine o'clock, it is the signal for the workers to go home and seek their beds in order that they may get up when the curfew rings to work hard and hold their jobs on the morrow. It is usually heeded, but this time when, at 10:30, we were obliged to conclude in order to catch our train, the audience was still there hanging an every word and unpisudiar aimost towns know that when the curfey the audience was still there hanging on every word and appleuding almost every soutence. This presages a good movement in that city. Another meeting will be been next Friday. The writer will speak the coming week at Ranges on Tuesday and at Webster on Wydnesday, and will work in Providence, R. I., speaking there Sunday afternoon, May 10. D. A. W.

We wish to double the circulation of The Weeker in the next six mostle. Will you help no?

Law - Republican and Democratic One more labor law has gone the

The Court of Appeals, the highest udicial authority in the state of New

vision for enforcement.

The law, which is a complem

poration, to require more than eight hours' work for a day's labor. The defendant corporation was em-gaged in road construction for "the

that the law makes an unjust discrimination between contractors on public work and those on private work and between the public as an employer and private employer.

Judge Cullen's opinion, in which the

copies for 75 cents; 200 for \$1,20; 300

They ax the wages in the shop and years. And how capitalistic agents would enjoy running municipal properties with ward heelers for employees!

but not that way. No boaded debt, no gang rule for them. They see the trap set by capitalism to perpetuate itself, and they refuse to enter where they get the strangling wire beneath their necks.

Child labor will not be tolerated. Those caught employing it will do time

privileges to rob will feel the taxing nower stretched to its limit to recover for public use the tribute extorted

Something happens all along the

Possessors of public utilities drop them-

capital, will be administered by Socialints solely for the benefit of the working class

Complete control of the nation! Removal of the wage system!

That's the goal.

one, or all at once, if you can, It is work for heroes,

hands. Complete control of the nation!

You will be free. Your loved ones will be liberated.

will leave more than titles of nobility You will have liberty and bequeath

PUBLISHED WEERLY " AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Associati P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in Advance.

Address all business communications, and make manny orders, checks and drafts payable to the Worker.

Receipts are never ent to individual subscribers. A chanoledgment is usade by changing the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of mosey. the Editor, should be written insulations about the written and on one side of the paper; and not be shreviated; every left bear the writer action and additional the state of the possible, consistently with clear-manufactions which do not contain a containing the service of t

be disregarded.
Completiate shout the business or editorial
management of the paper should be addressed to the Board of Directors, Socialist
Comparative Publishing Association, 184
William street, New York.

Entered as second class matter at the few York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6,



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM. the state of New York, on account of in provisions of the election iswa, the list Party is officially

above.

The Socialist Party for Social Denocratic Party in New 5 sts) should not be confused with the so-called Socialist Labor Party. The latter is a ring-ruled obganization which the latter is a ring-ruled obganization which have been seen to be a latter in a ring-ruled obganization which is the confused of the latter is a ring-ruled obganization which is the confused of the latter is a result of the latter in the latter is a result of the latter is a result of the latter in the latter is a result of the

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. e Rocialist Party (the Rocial Democratic y of New Yorks has passed through its of general election. Its gravitar power adjusted stid its speedy victory for-oused by the great successe of its Yote bown in these lightes.



MR. HEARST AND HIS SPIRS.

The part played by that rampant and estentations "friend of Labor," Mr. William Randolph Hearst, in the hard for him to explain, and yet one explained.

The simple fact, all minor details naide, is that Mr. Hearst gave a professional spy credentials which sucapply to a millionaire politician like preserving it and handing it on to Hearst who abots him?

Mr. Hearst cannot plead ignorance of Billwell's character and antecedents, 'Aside from great government officials, made and which, in one aspect, illusthere is no man in the world who has trates the very practical value of close better means of promptly and fully informing aimself on any subject he cares to be informed upon than Mr. Hearst. He knew that his recommendaffon of Stilwell would carry great weight with a trade union because of his (Hearst's) loud professions of-love for the unions. He knew that the capitalists are constantly using every means to get their spies into the unions. membel Stilwell as a ma worthy of the confidence of the trade unionists. If he did this without using the means of investigation at his command, he was guilty of aveligence that it would be impossible too strongly to

that Mr. Hearst was ignorant of Stilwell's real profession. Mr. Hearst is not a fool in any ordinary sense of the word, and no one but a fool in his per tion could have been taken in on such matter. It must be supposed that he knew Stilwell to be a detective.

We do not suppose, however, that Mr. Hearst's purpose in sending this spy into the union was directly to belo associated employers. We suppose rather than he had his own ax to grind can make is that Mr. Hearst, in the in-

there's and that in doing this, he has leets to read his party paper or renew found it convenient to use the same disreputable tools who are employed by the Manufacturers' Association.

This is the worst that we suppose of Mr. Hearst. Loss than this it is impossible to believe. More we need not charge. But surely this is enough forever to destroy the faith of the working | task, but rather a wholesome pleasure, class in his professions of friendship, enough to convince the workers that be is a self-seeking business man and capitalist politician from whose leadership they have nothing to hope and everything to fear.

SOME WORDS TO VETERANS.

Members of the Socialist Party habitunity address and speak of each other as "Comrade" and sign letters to each other with the phrase, "Fraternally yours." To outsiders this may seem un affectation and even new members, who have not yet had time to grow into the spirit of the party, may regard it us a mere form, devoid of serious sigtogether in the ranks for years, fought together, worked together, together made merifices and endured mockery and even persecution such as none of us have now to undergo, the long communion of hardship, of effort, and of aspiration have given those words a very real, very solemn and sweet significance, Your typical old Socialist is not a sentimental-looking person. He is a weather-beaten and battle-scarred veteran, often hard and crabbed and callous in appearance and manuer. But this is only outward seeming. Get at his heart and you will find that be knows what commdeship means, that It is the very breath of his life. Do you want a friend? Not do you wish a fair-weather companion, who will say pleasant things to you and help you to posse the time lightly? But do you need and in good falth desire one who will listen to you sympathetically, connect you frankly, help you generously, defend you loyally, to and beroud the extent of your deserving, expecting nothing in return but that you serve the cause? Then this old Socialist is your man. He has known, these long years gone, what it is to need a friend and what it is to find one, fairs of the organization; therefore Neither in any church nor in any benevolent society nor in any other association of mon will you find so much of the true spirit of fraternity as among those who have served their novitlate in the Bocislist movement. Theory and practice, Socialist philosophy and the Socialist ideal, on the one hand, and the experience of united striving for a despised and personally thankless cause, on the other, have

These things have been. But must we speak of them only in the past cense? Must we think of them as constituting a phase of our movement that must pass away with the pussing of the era of neglect and persecution and seemingly fruitless effort and the dawning of our days of triumph? Not willingly would any of us who have once realized the joy of that old comradeship exchange it for the more practical and commonplace relation drama of decelt and treachery reported | that seems to be tending to take its on another page is one that it will be place as the party grows larger, as a larger proportion of its membership that he cannot well afford to leave un- lacks that hard and educative training. and as the softening of the prejudices against Socialism breaks down the barriers that used to set us apart from others and so hold be the closer tocossfully introduced him into the congether. If it must go, it must go. But fidence of a trade union and enabled must it? Can we not be as good comhim to betray their interests to the rades in prosperity as in adversity? It allied employers. If it is infamous for is worth trying for. On those who a man like Stilwell to get his living by know the value of comradeship rests, such business, what epithet shall we for the present, the responsibility of

joined in cultivating this spirit here to

its highest degree.

The immediate occasion of these marks is an observation which we have comradeship. It has been called to our attention that in some of the best districts of New York City, which have taken in many new members within the last six mouths, the greater part of the older members are not person ally acquainted with these new re cruits. They have meet in the district meetings; possibly they greet each other if they happen to pass on the street; that is the extent of their ac quaintance.

This is all wrong. And it is the fault of the older men, not of the younger. You cannot expect this new man to force-hippelf into the circle of comradeship. You cannot expect him to know that there is such a thing, that belonging to the party means anything more than attending district meetings paying his dues, subscribing for a party paper, and doing his share o routine work. If even he knows that much, he is doing well. But all that constitutes a sort of lensiness partie ship that fails far short of Socialis

commideship. seen-especially in the after-election season, when party life grows relative and was not too scrupulous about the ly dull-this and some internal discusmeans of doing it. The most charit- sion and readjustment, whose necessity he cannot yet understand and which very likely seems to him to be mere berest of his newspapers and of his petty quibbling and squabbling-if this political boom, is sending paid agents is all he sees, are you to wonder if, on his own account into the ranks of after two or three months, his enthuthe unions to work there for him and to staum begins to cool, he begins to skip keep him informed of wint happens meetings, neglects to pay does, neg- them,

the subscription, and, at the most votes the ticket when another election comes around? You should not won der at that. You should wonder when it happens otherwise.

It should not be a difficult matter to

avoid this. It should not be an irksome

when a new man joins the party, for two or three older ones to make a point of cultivating his acquaintance. You can call at his house and invite him to yours. See that your families get acquainted, too. Tell him something of old days in the movement, if he care to hear. Suggest to him some of the brooks that helped you, if he cares to read. Talk with him of the present needs and prospects of the party, if he shows an inclination to consider them and try to learn from his as well as to teach him-it is a poor teacher who dies not get more from his papils than they get from him. Take him frankly nthis word as wishing to be a Socialist nificance. But to those who have stood | irrall that the term implies, and treat him as a comrade, that he may grow to be one. In a word, try to show him, by honest example, that ripe and seasoned Socialists are, intellectually and morally, the best set of men and women, the clearest thinkers, the bravest fighters, the most patient workers, the most pleasant compan ions, the firmest friends, the most selfrespecting and respect-worthy and selfreliant and reliable, that the sun shines on in all his rounds-all of which is sober truth, if only you would let it

ON THE PUBLICATION OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Local Toledo, O., in its regular general meeting on May 3, adopted the following resolutions:
"Wherens. We believe that the

greatest danger to the future of the Socialist Party will be from within-from unscrupnions tools of the capi-lalist class, and over-ambitious offi-cials and members; or those seeking to advance personal enterprises, and
Whereas, We believe the only proterion from the above noted dangers a st be found in keeping the greatest ble-number of the runk and file of the party membership interested and fully informed on the internal af-

Resolved. By the Branches of Local Toledo, O., in regular joint session, that we most heartly approve of the policy of the National Secretary in furnishing to the party press copies of all correspondence on controverted subjects, and that we commend the papers that have printed same, such action posting the men and women who pay dues, as well as furnishing practical propaganda to show how our

practical propagation to show now our party is not 'just the same as the others.' be if further

"Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the National Secretary press, and that the National Secretary be requested to prepare and Jurnish to the party press a statement showing the cost of holding the National Completes are sent as the National Committee meeting in ry, with amount paul or allowed to each member of committee.

TIMELY AND CONVINCING.

At this moment, when the trade unionism of the state of New York are stirred to thought by the decision of the Court of Appeals that the Eight-Home Law is unconstitutional, Lee's let Politics and Labor Politics in a very timely pamphlet to circulate it can be had of the Socialist Litera ture Company, 184 William street, at 3 cents a copy, ten copies for 20 cents fifty for 85 cents, or \$1.50 a hundred it is a good plan to follow it up with Spargo's "Where We Stand," which is od popular statement of the Sodistint position.

CAPITALIST PEACE.

WE do they prate of the blessings of care? We have made them a Plekpockets, each hand justing for all that is not its own;

And lust of guin, in the spirit of Cain,

is it better or worse.

Than the heart of the citizen hissing. in war on his own hearths

But these are the days of advance, the works of the men of mind, When who but a fool would have faith tradesman's ware

werd? In it' peace or war? Civil war, as I think, and that of a kind The vilor, as underhand, not openly

Peace sitting under her olive, and slur

bearing the sword.

ring the days gone by.

When the poor are hoveli'd and hustled together, each sex, like swine, When only the ledger lives, and when

only not all men lie. Peace in her vineyard-yes, but a company forges the wine, And the vitrioi poison finnhes up in the

Tui the fifthy by-lane rings to the yell of the trampled wife, While chalk and alum and plaster are sold to the poor for bread,

And the spirit of murder walks in the very means of life. When a Mammonite mother kills her

habe for a burial fee.

And Timour-Mammon grins on a pile
of children's bones,
Is R peace or war? Better war, loud wer by land and sea, ir with a thousand battles, and shaking a hundred thrones. —Alfred Tennyson, in Mand. War

-If you have an extra copy of Th Worker please pass it on to a neighbor or shopmate with the request that he give it a candid reading.

-Every reader of The Worker invited to send in the addresses of such of his acquaintances as may be open to new ideas in order that symple oples of the paper may be sent to

THE TRIBUTE OF ONE SLAVERY TO ANOTHER.

By Horaca Traubal.

tears. You will find every dollar cortain the plants of the rebel. This rheumatism stublornly stiffens my knees when I chance upon any event of millionaire worship.

Carnegte has been disgorating to Tunkegee. Tuskegeo is thankful. Carnegte has been disgorating to Tunkegee. Tuskegeo is thankful. Carnegte has been disgorating to Tunkegee. Tuskegeo is thankful. Carnegte has been disgorating to Tunkegee. Tuskegeo is thankful. Carnegte has been disgorating to Tunkegee. Tuskegeo is thankful. Carnegte has been disgorating to Tunkegee. Tuskegeo is thankful. Carnegte has been disgorating to Tunkegee. Tuskegeo is thankful. Carnegte has been disgorating to Tunkegee. Tuskegeo is the total carnegte has been disgorating to Tunkegee. Tuskegeo is the total carnegte has been disgorating to Tunkegee. Tuskegeo is the total carnegte has been disgorating to Tunkegee.

presence of restitution.

The slavery of Tuskegee receives this tribute from the slavery of the North. Tuskegee does not know. The North does not know. The slave who gives is as blind as the slave who receives. Carnegie is only a gobetween. He performs an act of selzure with one hand and an act of endowment with the other. I do not know whether Carnegie's left hand knows what his right is about or whether the right knows what the left is about." But if you will look for yourself you may know what each is about and save apostacy.
I wish Tuskegre well. I wish it bet-

ter. I wish it best. But I wish for justice more than I wish for Tuskegee. Justice could get along without Tuskegre. But Tuskegee cannot get along without justice. Tuskegee cries for recedom. It deserves freedom. But Tuskegee cannot get freedom by building upon trespass. Tuskegee needs freedom more than it needs money. It needs the sort of freedom that no sort of money can give it. Tuskegee caunot get freedom by aligning itself with the perquisited millionaires. It can only get freedom by casting its lot with the forces North and South which are doing freedom's service in the

conomic conflicts of our democracy. This white hand North reaches that dustrial slavery. Do you not see the blood on this money? Do you not see how this money has got to you? Do you not see that we have widows and orphans. North who are starving, grieving, freezing for this money? This money had to be taken from other men like yourselves, men with both white skins and black skins, who need freedom as much as you do.

Do I say that you should return Car-negle's money? I do not say so. Nor do I say take it. I say that whether you accept or reject it you must rember its origin.

Is it always to be so? That in order that one man's sun may shine another man's sun must go out? Is there not sun enough for ail? When there does not seem to be sun enough for all I find you swearing at the sun. That is an unprovoked assault. The sun is not to be blamed because you do not know what to do with the benefits it confecs. If you permit one man to take so much more sun than he needs that other men cannot get as much sun as they need, then you can biame that man for his greed, or blame yourself for your lack of backbone, but you cannot cry

miser!" up the solar attic. To freedom there is no North or South, black or white. Do you at Tus-kegee imagine that you can set yourwives spart from the major problem of the time? Rooted securely under all your other problems, which are after all minor problems, is the general problem of labor, which means the same thing in essentials North and South

and is no respecter of complexions.

('arnegie has not given you a cent. He has been permitted to give you six undred thousand dollars. No one one could show you how this money. No one could show you how this money has come about. But if you will look into the next enaciated face that you ould tell the story of this me

I was caught off my knees the other day when Carnegie was mentioned and I was asked whether I had rheumatism. I have rheumatism. I the control of the contro

kegre. Tuskegeo is thankful. Carwill spend it right. You will preciously
negle is again a great man. Tuskegeo
has taken a new look at mankind and
You will make that dollar do all it can pronounced mankind good. What has to make another Carnegie impossible.

Tuskegee really got? It has got back. The worst crime you could commit some of the booty of the masters. It | would be to squander money that has has received some of the loot of the come to you so mountainously loaded masters. Tuskegee thinks it is in the with sorrow. You should spend each presence of benefaction. It is in the dollar as dowering an act of worship. You will remember your slave brother North to keep it holy. If Tuskegee forgets the mills and mines of the North it will sacrifice the crowning opportunity of its endowment. It may remember everything else without avail. But this will avail. If a little lift of the energy that is

devoted by philosophers, pedants and prostrates at large to fool praise of the man Carnegie was devoted to a study of the economic Carnegie we would have a little more freedom North and South, black and white, and a little less need for endowments. Everyhody is looking for endowments. But why are you not looking for justice? proportion as you look for personal en-dowments you fail to look for fustice. To some people civilization is all en-dowment and no justice. The negro has got to approach life by the general way. He will not be saved by special providences. As you grow civilized you are less and less grateful for favors. When you are a slave favors come in as a part of the sys-tem—as its necessary apology, as its perennial inbrieant.

perennial lubricant.

But by and by you resent favors.

What is it is the power of one man
that makes it possible for him to hand
you down a few trinkets and makes it possible for you to be placated by such a condescension of arrogated influ-ence? Civilization comes as private endowments disappear. That thing which makes it necessary for Tuskegee to shuffle for endowments made the original slavery of the negro possible. Can the freedom of Tuskegee be founded upon the slavery of Homestead? How much does your special allinent aid you to understand the gen-eral disease? Are you so engrossed in your own demand for freedom that you do not subscribe to the larger neegram of solidarity? Does Carnegie in-tercept your communication with the ideal? What are the bribes he projects before the vision of the endowed? In your remembrance that you are a victim do you forget your essenting benefactors, who are victimized to an economic mastership? The pegro problem has a background all white. The white problem has a background all black. The economic integers outroot all fategers that are simply geographical or recial.

You are a negro. All right. I do not grudge you your dark skin. I do not envy any Caucasian his paleface. beauty. But I call on ron who profit by Tuskegee to scan and search your last gift until you discover how you got it and whose sacrifice it celebrates. see your givers all over this busy North wondering where they are to get their next useal. These are the slave free men to whose estate you aspire. But for these men Tuskegee would whistle in vain for keep. Do I say you shall not name your endowment Carnegie? I do not say that. Name it anything you choose. But make the name mean the truth. Do not make it mean a thing so easily limited; so inuch selfengrossed, so without uni-versal leaven, that it forgets its minor measure in the total plan. When you hear the echo of our battles North you will know they are battles fought for Tuskegee as well as for Lattimer, Soon or late you will have to meet the meet you will see where the money crists yourself with the only wespon has come from. If you will read the tales of lockouts, strikes, underpaid in source the triumph of democracy.

BELGIAN CONGRESS.

Mational Convention of Socialist Party ies against Propos with Liberals for Suffrage Campaign-Independent Propaganda for Complote Emancipation to Se Maintained.

Simultaneously, on April 12, at Brussels, were ducted the federal congress of the co-operative sociefies of Belgium and the national congress of the Labor Party ("Parti ouvrier," as the Belgium division of the international political army of Socialism is called), of which

the co-operative societies are an adjunct or a powerful ally.

Jules Destrée presided over the party congress. Furnement opened the session with an eloquent address recalling to mind the struggle for uni-versal and equal suffrage a year ago and the bloody measures of repression by which it was checked. His declaration that equal suffrage was "still on the order of business" and must be carried was vigorously applauded. The discussion turned, however, on the question of methods to be used for gnining this end, some advocating a condition with the Libersis to overthrow the reactionary Cierical party

ow controlling the government.

Vandervelde spoke against such a sittion. Anti-clericalism, he said. must be included in anti-capitalism, not set above it. Let the Socialists nd the Liberals both fight the reacthousand in their several ways, but each would fight better independently. He warned the comrades against building faise hopes on assistance from the Liberal purty, which is a bourgeois party and could not be expected to de-sire the advance of Socialism, however

much it might oppose the Ciericals.
Treclet. Van Lon, Dewinne, and others advocated the coalition, deciaring that the immediate need of the hour was a union, of all who favored others advocated the coalition, declars that the immediate need of the bout was a union of all who favored nuniversal suffrage; this once won, the fight for the separate alms of the Bocialist Party would be resumed. Vancialist Party would be resumed. Van-

economic question. It was a mistake to suppose that by making an alliance with the Liberals we would make them any the less a capitalist party. The urgent need of the hour was clear Sorialist propaganda.

Anseele also spoke against coalition. The time was ripe, he said, for purely Sobialist propaganda. We must hold fast to Socialist principles and working-class interests. Before all, Socialism, and again Socialism, and always Socialism.

After a number of othern had After a number of others had spoken, by a very heavy majurity the congress adopted resolutions declaring that the party should continue and redouble its efforts for the organization of the workers economically, as well as politically, in order to be prepared to use the general strike effectively as a weapon for winning universal suffrage at the concentrate time and the frage at the opportune time, and that the party continue its independent campaign of Socialist education, and instructing the deputies in parliament to renew their demand for a revision of the suffrage clauses of the constitu

tion.

In the congress of co-operative societies, presided over by Serwy, Bertrand,
and Anseele reports showed that during the year the number of such socicties affiliated had been increased
from 144 to 180 and their aggregate
yearly business from \$154,000 to \$242,000. Among others, a co-operative
silk mill had been added, at a cost of
\$14,000. A proposition to organize a \$14,000. A proposition to organize a bank or savings and loan society under the direction of the federation was re-ferred to the consideration, to be reported on next year.

-1 Send 75 cents to the Socialist

THE RIGHT BASIS FOR SOCIALIST ORGANIZATION.

By A. A. Lowis.

their intellectual proletarian cousins guide and direct the Socialist movement, or shall the working class dominate the movement? This important their own salayation without fear. question must be met by the Socialist. They will not learn this leason as long Party. There can be no mutual concessions by which each element in the of their class, however sincere and britcessions by which each element in the fight party will do its part in the fight against capitalism. Either working.

Class tactics must prevail, or middle-

class tactics will prevail.

Looking at the matter from the working-class standpoint, and, I be lieve, from the standpoint, and, I be lieve, from the standpoint of scientific, revolutionary Socialism, I maintain fereets are so interwoven with those of be entirely in their own hands,

All true Socialists are agreed that the Socialist movement is wholly a working-class movement, that is, a profetarian movement; that men as a class are moved by their immediate material interests; that the working class must smancipate themselves. Now, there are three things the working class must clearly realize before they can comprehend the full significance of the Sochilet movement

That there is a struggle between two classes of men-the working class and the capitalist class-whose material interests are directly opposed the

one to the other, and are irreconcilable.

2. That this class struggle will be ended only by the working class taking over to themselves all the powers of government through the ballot and administering those powers in the interest of their class alone, and they must not be swerved one lots from their pur-pose by the material interests of any other class.

3. That in this struggle to get con-trol of all the powers of government the working class must learn to rely wholly upon their class.

The logic of events is demonstrating

to the working class that the class struggle is on. It is, therefore, not difficult for the Socialist to show them that there is such a thing as the class struggle, because they feel it. But it is quite a difficult matter for the working class, so long kept divided and arrayed against each other by the capi-talist class over false issues, to realize what their class interests really are In fact, this is the key to the solution of the whole matter; for if the working chas could be made to see what loubtedly vote for their class interests. The mission of the Socialist Party is to terests are one, whether they be Catholies, Protestants, Jews, Mohan Buddhists, or agnostics; whether they be white, black, brown or yellow, whether they have good jobs, pa or no jobs; whether they be unfonists or non-unionists.

The working class have been ruled for ages. Bowed down under the iron rule of the master class, either as slaves, feudal serfs or wage slaves, it to look up to and depend upon the class above them. Always used by one or the other of rival classes to fight their nitles for them, and receiving as their share of the spoil only the crumbs of freedom, the working class have never been taught the lesson of self reliance. In the very nature of things they do not trust their own class. They naturally look to another class for the freedom they have so long desired, al-ways to be disappointed. They have seen forced to trust and depend upon their class largely on the economic field, and yet in spite of their bitter experience in strikes, boycotts, blacklists, lockouts, and injunctions, always deceived and betrayed by the capitalist "friends of labor" they put in power by their voice—in spite of all these things they do not wholly trust their labor. class. They are yet influenced by the sentimentalists and humanitarions and the strictly working-class and the strictly working-class the so-called friends of labor outside elements in the party, and gradually their own class, who either ignorantly or designedly divert them from the nin point at imue at a critical time. For example, the coal strike Arbitradervelde was charged with advocating a policy of isolation. Destrice replied, it is not a question of denagogues and time servers and of isolation, but of independence. We cannot afford to conciliate in politica these who are our adversaries on the strike after they had it won. All they nonthillate inve their thoughts fixed gnined was the solidarity of labor.

The working class must come to real-

ise that the Socialist movement is a movement of the working class, by the working class, for the working class, How can they realize this when the leading exponents of the Socialist movement, while evidently in full sympathy with the working class, are really not of the working class. The orking class do not now need the aid of such sympathizers. What they need is to touch clows with their fellow sufferers. How can we expect the working class to realize what their class interests are and come into the Socialist Party in a body unless the movement is entirely in the hands of the working class who FEEL the class struggle, not merely see it? When yer the working class realize that they MUST depend entirely upon their class for economic freedom they will demand If in the name of their class when they me to see their own class interests and not till then. They would undoubtedly accept economic freedom from any class. But as long as any other class. r any considerable number of indivi duals in any other class show a disp sition to free the working class fro wage-slavery, the working class, as a class, will not make any concerted ef-fort to secure their own freedom. This is strictly in accordance with a wellknown law of biology.

One great lesson the working class

must learn before they come to their class interests and get ready to vote for their class interests, is that they must trust their class. I trust my own class, ignorant and selfish and de-graded though it be, because I know that, sooner or later, its class interests will compel it to act along certain lines. in the interests of the class as a whole, But the working class must rid themselves of the idea, impressed upon them through all the ages, that they must be

Shall the middle class Socialists and | led. They must learn that it is not a

that the destiny of the working class ; the proletarian that they are part and parcel of the proletarian class) shall dominate the Socialist Party, the working class will INSTINCTIVELY feel that this is their movement; that it will be what the working class make it, and not what others may make it for thom. Then the great forward class move-ment will begin that is to put an end forever to the historic class struggle. An intelligent hod-earrier or ditchedig-ger will then feel that he can be a factor in the movement. He can confidently hold up his head, even as the nominee of the party for President. To-day the average workingman feels To-day the average workingman feels his inferiority to men of even less brains and learning in the capitalist class; he feels that men outside his class are fifter representatives in governmental matters than a working man because the members of the working class so regard it. How can such a man look up without something to inspire him? There is no sadder spec-tacle in all history than that of the

heroic struggles of the proletarians of Rome for liberty, led by men not of their class, only to be robbed of the fruits of victory after the victory and been won. The proletarians of Ro as of all other countries of which his-tory gives any account, lost their lib-erty after they had wen it because they had not learned what even the brute

creation knows by instinct—that they must herd with their class and perish or survive as a cineu. The Socialist Party mount dismol this relie of feudulism that the workers are not as good as the idlers; that the rutal lord of the castle who lived by pillage and plunder was of different clay from the hard-worked serfs by whose labor be and his retainers were fed. The Socialist Party must at all times impress this idea on the work-"The great only appear great to us Herause we are on our kneed

Then let us rise." Nay, the Socialist Party must go

further. It must get the working classe o realize that as they are to inherit the earth they are BETTER than their dle masters. Not till the working class learn to scorn the master class as relies of feudalism with fourteenth cen-tury ideas and tastes, as real bar-barians covered with a thin vencer of civilization, will they have the moral courage to face the master class and demand for themselves UNCONDI-TIONAL FREEDOM. In the struggle shead of us it is mainly a matter of MORAL courage, not physical courage. The capitalist class have moral courage now because they realize that publie sentiment is on their side. They will lose their proud, arrogant, dieta-torial and lordly airs when the working class think the other way.

To inspire the working class with the highest degree of moral courage so that they will neither fear nor respect the capitalist class, is the imperative duty of the Bocksits Party. This feeling must go along with and become part of class-consciousness. It is the complement of class-consciousness. As the indvenient grows there is dan-ger of its losing some of its revolu-

fidnery character through the cor

becoming a reform movement in fact while revolutionary only in theory. tracted to the Socialist movement be cause the ideal of Socialism appeals to them. The ideal is grand, and appeals to all lovers of humanity. But the mentalists have their thoughts fixed upon the ideal and not upon the means by which we must attain the ideal. They overlook the fact that classes are not moved by high ideals, but by their immediate material interests. There is already too much sentimentalizing, too much philosophizing, too much at-tempt at fine writing, and too much ignoring of the class struggle. Our middle class and intellectual protes-tarian Socialists are shooting over the heads of the people. The more of such who come into the movement and the more prominence given them, the more the class struggle will be ignored. For the good of the movement they should play only a subscillante part within the party until the working class some into the party in such numbers as to preclude the possibility of any but a strictly revolutionary, working-class program. If this is a working-class movement that class must not be hin-dered in its work. Why should those who are not of the working class make parasites of the working class by disting the work which the working class inould do themselves? There is no expected these class of the working class that will, on t sympathy. cellence without labor. The working their own emancipation if they are to enjoy the full blessings of liberty and houseath them to posterity as a perpe tual legacy.

Covington, Ky., April 21, 1903,

CAPITALISM AND THE FAMILY.

That the long hours of labor, not only for mon, but also for women, and the uncertainity of a sufficient wage render the domestic duties and affec-tions imposible to our great industrial centers becomes evident of itself. - Car-

-If you want to see the Socialis election, work for the Socialist daily.

dinal Mauning.

Our > Esteemed Contemporaries ### (and OTHERS)

Los Angelist Socialist,

Los Angelist Socialist,
Why shouldn't the Manufacturers'
Association be filled with alarm? Why
shouldn't those who profit by expluitation be abarmed at the prospect of the

abolition of exploitation?

The expitalists have now publicly tduitted that their outy hope is con tinued political power, and their prin-cipal function seems to be their "abil-ity" to hire the "ability" of capitalist educators and politicians to fool eighty million people into the idea that twenty-one hundred capitalists who vaste the surplus product should-still remain the associated dogs in the

manger.
President Parry has our thanks for proving that the Socialist Party would carry out the interests of organized labor. Then in the face of the statis tice of his own capitalist government that ten per cent. of the population own ninety per cent. of the wealth, he states that, "Socialism is a denial of individual and property rights." For every individual to have an opportun-ity to use the colectively owned means of production and keep the full value of his labor with which to secure property in the conforts of life which he has justly earned would be a tremendous denial of individual rights, wouldn't it? Come again, Mr. Parry. You have outlined the paramount issue for the national election of 1804. and as Roosevelt agys, your associa-tion is so placed that it "cannot avoid that effort which leads either to great failure or great success.

The gauntlet is down and your is success that society has yet experienced. evitable failure will mean the greatest

The Liberator, Portland, Oregon

The leading editorial in the "Oregonian" of April 14 is on Socialism in Holland, criticizing the attitude of the your attention to the working class character of our platform; secondly, to the bourgeois government ownership purity claume in our national platform. Then permit us to inform you that, at the present moment, there is not a Se-cialist form of government in vogue anywhere in the known world. The railway servants of Holland are so more the copartners in a Socialist commonwealth than the poor slaves who shoot Pilipines at \$13 per month, or the United States mail carriers who act as bensts of burden here in Port

The condition that exists in Holland is capitalistic government ownership, something we are fighting not favoring. Socialism means the collective ownership of the means of production, to be used by the collectivity for the production of wealth for use, said wealth to be private property of the producers, but the socially used means of production and distribution to be socially owned.

The Labor Union. Toledo, O.

It is quite true that there are many differences of opinion among trade unions. Every convention makes this fact very clear. But this only proves the life and vigor of the labor movement. None but the ignorant and the

dend are unanimous on all subjects.

Among the more important of these unsettled problems, the following might be mentioned: (1) Compulsory arbitration; (2) High initiation fees; (3) denth benefits; (4) political So-cialism; (5) the relation of unionism

to the militin; (6) sympathetic strikes On all the above subjects there is amething to be said on each side, and the only way to come to a satisfactory conclusion is to let the discussion continue. The more reasoning and the less bitterness there is in the de-bates, the easier it will be to arrive at

a fair verillet. The time will never come, let us ope, when there will be no living Union does not mean unanimity, "New casions teach new duties," and alcars will as long as the hun outinues its struggles for justice and brotherhood.

BISHOP VS. UNIONS-

Mantreal Prolate Jasues Pastoral Letganizations.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 28.-The Most Rev. Paul Bruchesl, Roman Catholic Archibshop of Montreal, has locued a pastorni letter condemning la-bor lenders and organizers, Mgr. Brunchest advises the laboring classes to pay no beed to strike agitators, but to look for arbitration on "just and reasonable demands." In part, the Archhishon says:

those leaders and writers who profit those enters and victors who proof in the the slightest couldet between Letter and Capital to foment discord and rebellion and to inspire hatred toward their employers. They are the most canger us focus of the people whose intoroute they pretend to serve, let not our inhoring classes heed their sug-estions. They have absolutely noth-ing to gain. Deceived by these false friends, and arged on by them to commit the most inmentable acts, they will, on the contrary, forfelt public

sympathy.

Possibly the working people who elect those "labor leaders and organizers" and whose agents they are, who know by experience whose acts it is that cause class-intred, will do s quiet thinking of their own as they quer tunking of their awn as they see this conformide prelate taking the side of the employers and misrepresenting the cause of the workers. The militia has been called out here to break the strike of the longshoremen. It is a case of bayoners and pastural letters on one side against the united will of the useful workers on the other.

You have a Cutholic friend who thinks that to become a Socialist would impedi ble soul's sulvation? Give him a copy of McGrady's "Clerical Capitalist" or "The City of Au-gels," You can get either from the Socialist Liferature Company, 184 William street, New York, for 10 cents.

PARTY NOTES.

Local Alameda, Cal., has adopted ne Socialist speakers in placing their services under the control of capi talist lecture bureaus and charging ex-orbitant prices for their services, de-claring that this local will not aid or employ such speakers and calling upor comrades everywhere "to assist us in correcting this growing evil and so to adjust these matters as to keep our speakers free to render the best ser vice of which they are capable, with-out having their field limited by auti-

The Socialists of Maine obtained the nignatures of nearly six thousand noters on petitions for the enactment of a law to permit municipalities to establish fuel yards. This petition was endorsed by seventy-one laber unions.
It was presented to the Legislature and the bill was passed and is a law.
The Superior Court will probably declare it unconstitutional. This is the first state in the Union to pass this law. Local Portland will in the near future memorialize the city govern ment to establish a fuel yard. In the recent city election the Republicans and Democrats combined to defeat the Socialist ticket, but out of 1.888 votes cast our candidates policd 540 votes, although this was the first city cam-paign of the Socialist Party.

The City Committee of the Socialis Party of Hobokeb, N. J., met at Moel-ler's place, Fourteenth and Washing-ton streets, on April 30., All Hoboken branches were represented, also the Agitation Committees of the different hranches. Plans were devised for a lively agitation during the summer months by means of open-air meetings and literature. Plans were also made for a picalic, to be held on the last Sun-day in June in Schaefer's Park, Home-atead, for the benefit of the campaign or Eurico Ferri of Italy during element of Hoboken seems to present good field for agitation. On May 10, branch 2 will have a meeting in Quartette Club Hall, when Comrude Mills of Kanasa will speak. Admission will

The state referendum vote in Obio. initiated for the purpose of recalling the present National Committeeman. resulted in 110 votes to remove and 575 votes against removing. Thus the decision is that W. G. Critchlow, the present member of the National Committee from Ohio, shall continue in

The National Secretary's report fo April shows total receipts for month, \$1.287.96; balance on band April 1, \$240.04; total expenses, \$1,197.01; balance on hand May 1, \$338.79.

National Secretary Mally acknowl edges further receipts for the special organization fund as follows: T. M. Miller, Colo., \$2; L. D. Mayes, New York, \$1; E. D. Howe, Table Rock. \$1: Thus, Elmer Will, Trenton, \$1: "A Friend," Cincinnati, \$5: M. E. O'Brien, Laurium, Mich. Lecal Washington, D. C., \$2; T. Grady, Bellevne, Ky., \$5; 20th A. D., Br. 2. New York, \$2; Local Portland, Me., \$10; R. H. Swope, Santa Clara, Cal., \$2; E. M. Plumb, St. Joseph, . \$2; Local Covington, Ky., \$10; Local Kalamazoo, Mich., \$1; Joseph Labarge, Pine River, Mich., \$1.50; Local Jacksonville, Fin., \$1.20; Local Joplin. Mo., 85; Local Chattanooga, Tenn., \$7.05; John E. Lehmer, St. Louis, Mo.,
\$1; W. B. Sinsser, Gleveland, O.,
\$1; W. E. Boynton, Ashtabula, O.,
50c.; Local Pinon, Col., \$5; William Thomas and Friend of Pittufield, Mass. \$2: W. York City, \$1: Will Weldenmueller, Jr., New York City, \$1: F. E. Wheeler, Unionville, Conn., \$1; A. F. Way, Anionville, Conn., \$1: total at noon, Raturday, May 2, 1003, \$70.00. Pre-viously reported, \$20.70. Total rewired, 207.70. Geo. tion cards, from Saturday, May 2, to Saturday, May 17, inclusive, to the Special Organizing Fund. The Worker has issued the appeal for the Special Organizing Fund, as part of a neat propaganda pamphiet, which also contains articles by Leonard D.

The financial report of the National Secretary for April shows that dues were paid on 10.475 members during the month: 15.456 of which were in organized states. Massachusetts and New York led with \$100 each, and Ohio next with \$40, although the lat-ter also paid a balance of \$34 on an old account. Comrade Eugene Dictzen donated the \$235 due blue on account of the Chicago N. E. B. And \$181.51 of the old party debts was also paid

the appeal for Special Organizing

Fund read at every meeting, so that

No. 2, Honanza, Ark.; Monndaville, W. Va.: Cove Creek Township, Strickies Ark.; Mobile, Aln.; Lee, Ark.; Chun-chula, Ala.; Avondale, Ain.; Nashville, Tenn., and Hardyville, Ala.

The sleepless activity of the Socialists throughout the year is clearly manifested in the number and charac-ter of the state conventions that are being held, or that will soon he held, in all parts of the country. The In-diana convention, held at Indianapolis on April 25 and 27, was the largest in the history of the party in that state. Twenty-three delegates were present. The offices of secretary and treasurer were combined and means will be pro-

tary-Tressurer, James Oneal and Win-Seld Silver; National Committeeman, spoke in their well known clear and uncompornising manner. A feature of the meeting was the violin soles of little Miss Helena Moore of Pittsburg, which wen reunds of applaum. We will held lectures every other Sunday Martin H. Wefel, S. M. Reynolds, and Matt Hollenberger. A plan similar to the Michigan one was adopted to further organise the state, and local nfternoon from now on and street meetings whenever it is possible to for the work. The New Hampshire convention, held at Concord on April 23, was also the largest in the party's

speakers will volunteer their services

history. Thirty-one delegates were present, representing locals in Concord, Dover, Manchester, Franklin, Claremont, Portamouth, Milford, Kast Hampstead, and Nashua. Resolutions

were adopted endorsing the national

and international platforms of the So-cialist Party, and defining its attitude on state conditions, in a forcible and

fearless manner. Sumuer F. Claffin's

report as National Committeeman, and

the reports of Hecretary Louis Arastein and Treasurer B. T. Whitehouse were received and adopted. The fol-

lowing were nominated to be sub-mitted to a referendum: For selection of a State Executive Committee of five, Louis Arnstein, J. S. Murra, M.

H. O'Neil, J. H. Morgan, O. H. Buker,

Joseph Foley, S. F. Claffin, Geo. A. Little, Scott Somerville, Louis Ara-stein, and B. T. Whitehouse for State

Secretary and Treasurer, respectfully,

M. Tibbetts of Claremont was elected

great enthusiasm prevailed throughout

The referendum vote of the

known locals on the place to hold

a convention to form a state organiza-

tion resulted in the selection of Little Rock, and the National Secretary has

therefore called the convention to mee there on Saturday. May 23, the date

The quarterly report of the State

Committee of Maine, ending April 1, shows that in addition to agitation meetings, which were addressed by prominent speakers, 1.638 pieces of

literature were sent out from state

headquarters, the circulation of party papers was extended, seven new locals were organized; and the state organi-

zation is on a sound financial basis.

there being no debts, but a small bal-

ance in the treasury. A special fund has been started to provide a salary for the maintenance of state headquar-

ters and support of secretary, whose

work of organization preparatory to

charter granted to Travers Creek, with

Secretary Lipscomb of Missouri is

sending reports of each quorum meet-

ing to every local in the state. At the

first meeting, charters were granted to Neosho, Panama, Dexter, and Thayer, Comrades J. A. Slanker and W. C.

Benton are speaking in Southwestern Missourl under the direction of the

All of the Omnha comrades who

are to the contracts who were arrested for speaking on the streets have been discharged, except J. Edward Morgan and P. J. Hyland, who were find \$2 each. Their cases have been appended to the District

lection netting sufficient to defray the

expenses of a special issue of a four-

page paper, called "The May Day Strike." Ten thousand copies were distributed on May I, especially among

the striking teamsters, white cooks, waiters and others who are out for higher wages and shorter hours. The waiters are fighting to have the inw

enforced that provides against women

working seven days a week, and only three restaurants have signed the scale. It is conceiled that the Socialist

ticket will poll a large vote. The pres-

Comrade Morrill of Haverbill calls

lats of that city with but one member

The languet of New Jersey Social-

and word. Gen. H. Goebel acted as

tonstmaster and John Spargo, Mrs. W. H. Gardner, Owen R. Loveloy, G. H. Strobell, H. H. Kenras, H. W. Smith,

and Peter E. Burrowes—the last named taking the place of Wm. T. Brown, who could not be present—re-

Arlington, N. J., Branch held a hall,

rowes. The result was ten applica-

tions for membership is the branch which is to be organized in the Fourth Ward. While the procession, headed by the Socialist Fife and Drum Corps.

was parading, a stone was thrown which struck Comrade Oswald on the back of his head, causing him to bleed freely. Fortunately the stone was not

freely. Fortunately tas some was not larger or the wound would have been more serious. The identity of the craven cur was not established. Justice Victor has issued a warrant of arrest and if the coward can be apprehended an example will be made of him.

State convention of the Socialist

Party of New Jersey will be held in

Party of New Jerney will be held in the city of Paterson, Passaic County, on May 30. Reing a delegate couver-tion, the county secretaries are re-quested to kindly see that the branches in their respective jurisdictions elect delegates thereto on the basis of one delegate for each ten members or major fraction thereof, in good stand-ing, and provide them, individually, with credentials of recess temperoral

form, fully filled out and properly at-

sponded to tonsts.

clined.

The meeting held to protest

good prospects of more coming in.

the campaign of 1904.

the convention.

State Organizer to take the field lum

Walter Thomas Mills will deliver an address in Philadelphia, at the Labor Lycaum, Sixth street, above Brown, on Saturday evening, May 9, his sub-ject being: "Capital and Labor."

The Tenth Ward Branch of Local Hudson County has adopted resolutions of regret at the death of Wim. D. Comrade Shunk was a very Shunk. set and faithful Socialist and the brauch feels that It has lost a valuable member.—This branch will hold a street meeting at Five Corners, Newark and Summit avenues, Wednesday evening, May 13. All readers of The Worker are invited to attend.—The branch donated \$2 to national headquarters.

Frank O'Hare, accompanied by Mrs. Kate O'Hare, will tour in Ohio beginning May 5. Dates already arranged are as follows: Ashtabula, May 5; Canton, May 6; Mansfield, May 7; Lex-ington, May 8; Youngstown, May 9 and 10. Other dates will be announced

Walter Thomas Mills will speak in Dayton, O., on May 13, 14 and 15. Great preparations are being made for this series of meetings and a large attendance is already assured.

Father Kress has been lecturing in Randusky, O., against Socialism. A question box was placed in the vestibule of the church and the Socialist contrades were quick to take advan tage of the opportunity offered and filled it with questions pertaining to our movement. They write that it was indeed a sight to see Father Kress attempt to answer them. They got him so badly rangled that he stopped and scratched his head and then made one of the weakest defenses ever heard. They think that our cause has receive inmetus by his lectures. Father McGrady lectured there in February and Father Kress tried to refute all his arguments. The comrades have soentire time is now taken up by the organization. Members are urged to pay dues promptly and so advance the cured a return engagement for Father McGrady and he will lecture there on May 15, and Father Kress will be in-vited to discuss the Socialist program with him before a Sandusky audience.

Pather Me and will lecture in South Chicago, Ill., May 18 and in Davesport, Iowa, May 19.

Compade Hall of Plymouth Mich. writes that in the local election just held 17 Socialist votes were cast, as against 8 last fall.

The Socialists of Jacksonville, Fla., have gone into the city campaign with c. H. Burnard as candidate for Mayor.

The O'liare meetings in Orange County, N. Y., at Highland Falls and Newburgh were very large and enthi Cornwall, Middletown, and Port Jervis had their first propagands meetings. The weather being pleasant addresses were made in the open air, and promising locals were organized in Middletown and Port Jervis, The Orange County comrades are de-termined to keep up the work and intend to arrange more meetings for other speakers.

Comrade William Edlin has assumed the editorship of the "Cap Makera" Journal," the new monthly organ of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America. The members of this union everywhere observed May I'my as a holiday, a fine being imposed upon any member who worked upon the international holiday of Labor.

ent mayor, who is running for re-elec-tion, has offered to sign a pardou for the Socialists who were arrested and The O'Hares spoke in Johnstown, N. Y., on Wednesday of last week. The heavy giove cutters' strike and the threntened lockout of the light glore cutters has roused interest in the labor fined, but the offer was promptly dequestion and there was a good attendsince. The speakers made a very good junpression. On Thursday Mrs. O'Hare spoke again in K. of L. Hall. our attention to the error inadvertently made last week in crediting the Social-

The "California Socialist" is now ed ited by Comrade D. E. Bohannon, and will change its name to the "California Revolutionist," the following reahats at Newark last Saturday proved a most enjoyable affair. The spirit of comenaleship, says State Secretary Kenrms, was manifested in every act as it must of necessity be less than the real article—as any set of individuals is less than the whole people—the word Socialist seems to in a bit presumptuous as a name."

> Charles Oliver Jones is just starting a unique campaign of education for Sociatism. He has provided himself, with a complete outsit of moving pic-tures of the most modern type. His repertoire of pictures lilustrates most viridly the contrasts in social conditions, so that the pictures not only draw the people to near the message of Socialism, but they make most im-pressive the Socialist lecture which the people are thus induced to bear. This entertainment becomes not an expense but a means of revenue to the locals for further propagands. The receipts for one evening at Aspen, Colo., were \$132. Common Jones is now at work in Colorado. Completing his Colorado work, he will enter Nebraska and Iowa. Then probably he will go far-ther east. His work is under the di-rection of Prederick G. Strickland, Aspen, Colo., to whom all correspondence should be addressed.

Harry McKee will hold meetings in Colorado, Wyoming and California on his way home to San Diego, under the direction, of national headquarters.

Frederick G. Strickland's "Social Justice" has been combined with Mills'
"Socialist Teacher."

Edward P. Clarke, who is a gradu

Marz, Engels, Hyndman, Ferri and

Cameron H. King, Jr., of San Franrisco will lecture on Friday, May 8, under the ansolves of the Twelfth Assembly District, at Great Central Palace Hail, 96 Clinton street. Sub-ject: "The Economic and Political Situation in California." All are in-

At the last meeting of the 14th A. D. the committee elected in conjunction with the Free German School and the he committee elected in conjunction with the Free German School and the Social Lemocratic Women's Society reported that arrangements have been made to hold an outing on Sunday, May 31, at Hudson's Grounds, Youkthirds of the proceeds will go to the agitation fund of the 14th A. D., every comrade abould make it his business to take this pleasant trip. Refresh-ments for lady and gentleman will cost one dollar. The grounds can be reached via Second or Third avenue. vated road to last station, transfer Mt. Verson (Harlem Station) car. then Yankers car direct to grounds. A ommittee will be at the place at D A. welcome all guests. The com-will arrange all sorts of games mittee will arrange all sorts of games for children as well as older people and can assure everyone that they will have a good Sunday outing, at the same time benefiting the district. One anud thrownway cards have been ordered to advertise the affair.

The 24th A. D., Branch 2, meets district has contributed \$2 to the Na-tional Organization Fund and \$3 to Local New York, and has sent one hundred conies of the May Day numthe first open air meeting of the sum-mer campaign in this district will be held at Fifty-ninth street and First avenue on Friday, May 8. Comrades living in the neighborhood should at-

All South Brooklyn comrades should furn out at the party meeting of this division to be held at Comcordia Hall, 335 Prospect avenue, Friday evening, May 15. The order of luminess is as follows: 1. Election of chairman and secretary and reading of minutes of January meeting; 2. Report of Division. Organizer, including amoker and agi-Organizers, covering membership, finances, and agitation and results; 4. Agitation-Comrade France to speak: literature, speakers, candidates, reso. | vicinity; and lutions, etc. The comrades will bear in mind that it is for the benefit of every member to be present at the di-fing publicity to these attacks and have vision meetings. Branches should use in said paper published misleading come prepared to do business in order to make our next campaign a specess. Printed postal cards will be sent out

Worker were bought, Comrades are requested to call at the home of H. Peters, 463 Fifth avenue, to get them for d'stribution. The first open-air recting of the season will be at Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue. Saturday evaning, May 9. Peter E. Burrowes and P. J. Cooney will speak.

The General Committee meets in the

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

At the last meeting of the General ing, the following new delegates were seated: For the 13th A. D., G. Haerdtner and Hugo Pick; 23d. J. H. Lentz; 24th. Br. 2, S. Goldburth; 31st. L. D. Mayes; 35th. Br. 2, J. H. Barton and Fred Martin in place of Thomas Wright, resigned, and to complete

moved that fifty fickets be sent to each district; it was amended that the com-mittee furnish tickets to those dele-Market furnish tickets to those delemittee furnish tickets to those dele-gates present who wished them; the amendment carried.

Committee recommended that he be Committee was afterwards concurred in. Talelke would not resign from the Direct Legislation Leggue, but offered to resign from the party. His resignation to resign from the party. tion was then accepted.

Comrade Schmalzbach for circulating common semantanea for carculating superved accusations against Courado Phillips, the Grievaneo Committee reported that Schmatzhach's accusations had been found groundless, but that he had made a complete apology; recommended that no action be taken,

case, but would report at the next meeting. On account of failure to attend; Courade Bondin's sent on the Grievi ance Committee was declared vacant and Comrade Philips elected in his

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take a collection for the party at the Mills meeting. The recommendation was opposed on the ground that such a collection would not a very angular sum and that the meeting had not been

arranged by the party, and it was lost.
The committee elected to investigate
the assertions in the "New York Socialist and Trade Union Review" and the relations of certain party officers other club rooms are secured. This district has contributed \$2 to the Na-Wood was a prime mover in the enter prise from the very beginning," that "from the very first he was the real editor of the paper, Comrade Bowerman's name being used to shield Com-rade Wood," and that Wood had refused to appear before the committee on the ground that it was unconstitu-tional. The report recommended that Wilkins be exonerated; that Searing be exonerated, insofar as his action as at-torner was concerned; that Wood be summarily dismissed from office; and that the following resolution be adopted:

"Whereas, James N. Wood and H. C. Bowerman, members of Local New York, Social Democratic Party, have lately been engaged in a systematic compaign against the organization of tation meeting; 3. Reports of District, the party in New York, by means of attacks on the personal character of prominent comrades of Local New York, and insults to the intelligence of 5. Coming campaign—Dr. Furnam to speak; 6. Campaign fund—Organizer Atkinson to speak; 7. Consideration of the party in New York and its

"Whereas, They have lately pubevery effort to get members there and statements and direct faisehoods con rerulug the party and its membership.
"Resulved, That we, the General
Committee of Local New York, Social

o every member of South Brooklyn Democratic Party, do hereby condemn inmeasured terms the conductes N. Wood and H. C. Bowers and brand the staements contained it meeting, took in seven new members- the New York Socialist and Trade the result of committees visiting en-rolled voters. This brings the mem-bership up to forty-three. A thousand copies of the May Day Number of The The report closes as follows:

"Finally, we come to the position of Wood and Bowerman as ordinary private members of the party. The character of the paper, its malevolent at-tacks, willful misrepresentation of facts, semsational and misleading reports of important meetings, cannot be passed over in silence. As a committee we are a unit in saying that while we The temperal commutes in the Labor Lyceum, 64 ft. Fourth street. It is easily justified in their decision should they decide to punish the two comrades mentioned in the most severe manner known to our or cantaction. But we venture to warn the comrades in general that they re-serve such heroic measures for other and greater needs. We would not give then the glory of a fancied martyrdom. As it happened, their inhorious in-trigues had comparatively little result. The paper was only after all a 'flash in the pan,' and we should not dignity therefore recommend that a resolution Literary Society in regard to the Mills in some such terms as suggested at the dose of this report, censuring them in the strongest terms be adopted by the Consultant of the strongest terms be adopted by the consultant of the strongest terms be adopted by the consultant of the strongest terms be adopted by the consultant of the strongest terms be adopted by the consultant of the strongest terms be adopted by the consultant of the strongest terms because the

amendment carried.

Among communications was one from James N. Wood, withdrawing his resignation from the office of Organ-live. Spargo and others severely arraigned Twenty-one new members were ad-altted.

Tueston a motion to give Wood the floor was voted down on the ground that be had invulted and ignored the General In case of Paul Thielke, a party Committee by refusing to appear be member acting as an officer of the D_{ref} fore its investigating committee. He rect Legislation League, the Grievanes was later given the floor, in order that there be no appearance of injustice. He given the opportunity to resign, and if did not attempt to refute the direct not that he be expelled. Thicke was charges, but made a inbored attempt to given the foor in his own defense, and the recommendation of the Grievance York favored fusion.

After the report had been concurred in, a motion to reorganize the City Ex-ecutive Committee was laid over un-

FOR THE DAILY.

The regular general meeting of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association will be held in the Labor imperate with rerifficate for imperate with respect to the property of the form of the olders and most resistant of the olders and most resistant over the olders and property of the olders olders of the olders olders of the olders olders of the olders o Lyceum, 64 R. Pourth street, on Mon-day, May 11, at 8 p. m. sharp. On Thursday evening, May 14, the Daily Globe Conference will meet at the Comrade Bowerman, the Grievance Committee reported that through a misorderstanding it was under the impression that these charges had been referred to a special committee and had therefore not investigated the case, but would report at the next meeting.

THE MILLS MEETING.

Cooper Union was nearly filled on Tuesday evening with an audience of were combined and means will be pervised so that the secretary-treasurer can give his whole time to the work.

Local Duquesno, Pa., held a May Day celebration on Sunday, May 2, which was fairly well attended considering the party: For lecalquarters, Terre Haute. Bluffton, and Marion; Secre-

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STRICTLY ENGIT HOURS WORK. IN L. LAUNUNI 770 Sound Ara

ing was addressed by J. W. Brown of Hartford, Conn., after which the crowd was invited to the hall and ad-

firesses were made by Comrades Con

THE WORK IN OHIO.

The report of State Secretary Critch-low of Ohio for the month of April

shows total receipts for April \$384.81 balance on hand April 1, \$17.22; tota

expenditures for April, \$409.84; May I

treasury overdrawn \$1.81.-No nev

locals were organized during the mouth. Several new branches are re-ported organized from Cincinnati and

Cleveland as well as several more in prospect. Several new locals are in course of organization at this time and expected to be in working order in the near future.—A total of 183 new mem-

bership cards were issued during the month as follows: New members, 169; lost cards and re-issued, 4; stamped

full cards and re-issued, 10. According

to these figures Ohio is still growing in new members in all the locals, thus strengthening the organization where most needed.—The business at head-

quarters consisted of outgoing material

as follows: Letters, 1,653; postals, 142; packages by mail, 156; packages by ex-

press, 13. The is a large increase ove

previous mouths and indicates the

growth of the sentiment as measured by demands for information and litera-ture which are daily reaching the Sec-

retary from every part of the state.— Tours for McGrady and Hagerty are being arranged with good success. During the month a tour has been ar-

ranged for the O'Hares which will be

gln May 5 and end May 19. Summer agitation circuits are being arranged

and all secretaries are urged to se

that the decision of their local is sent

in without delay, in order to complete the circuits and start the work as early as possible.—The State Commit-

tee now consists of nineteen members

congressional districts not be elected being the 11th and 19th.

out of a possible twenty-one, the only

new monthly report books are still be-ing delayed and the State Secretary re-

ports that it is quite impossible at this time to say when they will be ready

but promises to hurry them as much

as possible.-The regular call for the

state convention has been issued and sent to all branches and locals. From

the expressions received it appears that there will be a larger attendance

than at any previous convention. All comrades are urged to see that their local elects its quota of delegates so

that they may be properly represented

greatest campaign in Ohio this fall

that we have ever started and with the

Tirm determination to place Ohio at the head of the states in number of the So-cialist votes cast.—The vote on the na-

tional referendum on headquarters has

tional referencion on neadquarters has been ordered left open to May I, and returns must be received by the State Secretary not later than May 5.—During April a special effort was made to get some delinquent locals back in line. From present indications the effort is proving successful and it is boned that in the future all commutes

will see that their local keeps in good

-The comrades of Newark report that they have started a system of solicit

ing new members by dividing them

selves into visiting committee of two and taking certain evenings in each week to go among their friends. Al

comrades are earnestly advised to try

this plan.-Comrades are ... acked: to

buy their party buttons from the state

organization; price, 30 cents per dozen or \$1.75 per hundred.—Every week :

letter of Socialist notes and happenings in the state is issued and for

rarded to the papers for publication

lisher of the local labor paper, if there

is one in their town, and request the publication of this weekly letter. Lo-cals should appoint a committee of one to attend to this and notify the State

Secretary if successful.—Five agree-ments have so far been received for the open-sir agitation circuits, and it

is known that three more are on the

way, bringing the total up to eight

fore urged to report at once.—The fund that is being pushed to pay off the state debts and establish an organ-

izer is progressing. The State Local

Quorum is of the opinion that Ohio is

work before another report is issued.

If so, be must be maintained, and

this fund, which are furnished on con

algoment until sold, at ten cents each

-in conclusion the State Secretary asys: "We are now receiving many reports of those who are going to at

tend the state convention, of those who

are getting ready for the summer's work for Socialism, of those who are holding picnics to raise funds for the

propaganda work and many other pro-

lects that are designed to assist the

rades are taking hold of the work. We

Ohlo are surely going to be heard from in great shape this fall. Comrades

please remember and attend to the fol-lowing points: (i) Get new members: pay your dues promptly; keep your lo-cal in good standing with the state or-

ganisation. (2) Send us your decision about summer agitation tours. (3) Push the tickets to put a state organ-iser at work: (4) See your labor paper

—If you get a bundle of sample copies of The Worker, you will understand that you are requested to distribute them smoog your fellow workers. We need the help of many hands to spread the light.

-We are glad to send sample

editor and write us results."

y comrade is urged to assist in work by selling the tickets for

standing with the state organizat

at this convention. Let all the condess come prepared to arrange for

ter and White.

SOCIALISM IN WASHINGTON.

By J. D. Curtis.

for the May Day Number of The Worker, but unfortunately reached the office just a day too late to be used. It is only fair to say that Comrade Curtis is not to blame for the delay.

together with the limited observation of a single individual, combine to make this brief account of Socialism in the state of Washington more or less inomplete and fragmentary. Only a debe a gap, induced the undersigned to

be a gap, many the undertake the task.

The earliest Socialists in Washington were those staunch old "internationals" whose courage and cleaning the course of the courage and cleaning the course of of vision contributed much to the in aution of the movement and add greatly to its present strength. As far as can be learned they never formed any regular association liere.

any regular association here.
The first regular organization of So-chilists in Washington was formed by the Socialist Labor Party, a section be-ing founded in Seattle about 1807. The ory of that party in this state is like that of other states, one of dis-cord and disruption. At the time of the great split in the S. L. P. a large part of its membership dropped out, me members of the ner of the present Socialist Party. Scornfully rejecting all overtures for ton have fought their way alone ge erally polling an insignificant vote, it highest being 800. At present they have only two or three sections in the

For some time it struggled along with membership from the seceding wing of the S. L. P. it took on new life and energy and in the summer o. 1900 held its first state convention and nomipaign followed and notwithstanding the differences then existing in the na-tional party, it polled about two thou-

sand votes.
In 1991, although there was not state or national election, a state convention was held at which the party principles and tactics were thoroughly discussed, and a movement preparatory to a

ers were nominated. The hard work

be met and overcome before Socialism

can become a dominant factor in our

people into a knowledge of the econo-

our speakers have in getting audiences

the constant tendency of the workers to discuss Socialism in some phase or

that this problem has been successfully

to be a psychological fact that the stim-nius of action, actual voting of the licket, is needed to complete the educa-

tion of the worker who has been drawn

which confronts the New Jersey State Committee at present. Men who have travelled over this state in the inter-

cats of our cause are almost unanimous in deciaring that it is permented with a class of Socialists who might be termed "half-baked"—men who

have been acquainted with our philosophy long enough to believe in it, yet

take no steps to assist the inaugura-

tion of the Co-operative Common-

calth. Perhaps New Jedseyites have

been so by the first to take. However that

may be, it is certainly true that all

Fouthern states are severe, yet not

piore so than those in Bridgeton, Mili-

ville and Minatola, in this state. This too, in spite of the fact that the laws

of New Jersey prohibit boys under twelve and girls under fourteen years

om going to work. Every boy who is employed in the

filled out and aworn to which declares

while he looks them over the smaller

boys who apear under age are hurried out of the shop. When the inspector leaves they return, and on pay-day they find that they have been docked

over twelve years of age, visit of the inspector all

certificates are brought out, and

lower half of the state presents a

ider and believe in the philo-

political action this vast number

other on any and all occasions is pro-

The first, that of educating the

CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

There are two problems which must | are get seven dollars a week, and pref-

PNota,-This article was intended | Several minor officers throughout the suite were elected.

shite were elected.

The general character of the Socialist movement in this state has been quite revolutionary, being of the class-conscious, scientific sort. An examination of the party's state constitution and the various platforms shows a soundness in fundamental Socialist principles and a stern attitude against compromise and fusion of any kind.

There are two so-called Socialist colonies in Washington, located at Equality and Burley, the former being managed on the purely democratic plan. These have both published page have had practically no effect on the movement at large and are mentioned here only as a matter of information. The first Socialist paper in Washing-ton was the "New Light," of Port An-

geles. This paper was somewhat re-ligious in its tone and struggled along The started in 1901 by the Socialist Educational Thion at Seattle. In spite of all sorts of difficulties, including special persecution by the Postmaster General, it has grown to a national circula tion, having at present about seven thousand subscribers. It has done much propaganda work among non-Socialists, as well as being of great educational value to party members. The "New Time" was started in 1902 by the Socialist Publishing Company at Spokane. It already has several increasing their number. There are also a number of country weeklies more or less socialistic in character.

The Socialists of Washington have their differences, which almost inva-riably are those of principle; and when minority as well as the majority go cheerfully to work again. Some condifferences, but let us remember that Socialists are radicals and dissenters and it is perfectly natural that they should disagree upon certain points. If these disagreements are not personal and unduly prominent they in dicate a healthy and vigorous could-tion. Occasional practice with each other does not decrease our efficiency when we must mee' the enemy.

The Socialist movement of Washington is on a firm basis. The outlook is exceedingly encouraging and we shall continue to prosecute the work of pro-

The Socialists of Washington send greetings to their comrades of other states. Let us contend with each other following this convention was rewarded by an increase of the state vote to nearly 6,000; this vote, as well as the one of 1901, being remarkably uniform for the different candidates. Let us be rivals only to see who can do the most for the cause. And let us work together in harmony for the final emancipation of the working class.

erence is always given to men who

One little incident which occurred in

the works of the Cumberland Glass Company lately is an evidence of the complete subjugation of the workers

there. All the inborers had been get-

ling fourteen dollars for two weeks' work. About a month ago, when they received their envelopes, they found

only twelve dollars in them. No notice

whatever had been given of the reduc-tion. Luckily, this special firm hap

pens to be owned almost exclusively

by one man, an old gentleman with

stands, and is a good object lesson of

caped the curse of hard labor in New

Jersey to any large extent. But it is now beginning to grow apace. Upon every telegraph pole in Vineland to-day are notices which promise employ-

ment to women and girls in the grap

juice factories as labellers. Comrades, in this and other towns say that here

very little girls are employed pasting

There are only two ways in which

the workers can be made to act. One is the force of example, as shown by the few fearless fighters for Socialism who live in that district, aided by the

party press which shows the rapid

growth of our cause; the other is by the measures the capitalists are tak

The new glass-blowing machine has

saving device in years. Glass-blowers in the past have been able to be very

men have a record of two hundred dol-

lars in one week. The machine will

do away with all this. Pieces that

to produce can be turned out by the

The Glass Blowers' Union sees the beginning of the ead. Old methods have failed. The question of future ac-

tion is before them. What shall that

action be? The answer comes with the steady march of time. It is borne aloft by the grandest movement which

ever caused a tollers' heart to beat. All who will may read. It is the mes

Not often unsuccessful; power usurped

"Pis pusilianimous and prone to flight;

But slaves that once conceive the glow-

The surest presage of the good they

-William Gewper.

of wrong.

ing thought

machine for half a cent.

for the time of his visit.

There need be no question of the reason for these children working, when it is known that the adult labor-tend to vote together, at the time time together.

labels on the bottles.

ILLINOIS LABOR LAW KNOCKED OUT.

Forbid State Employment Bureaus to Se Used as Seab Agencies.

UHICAGO, May 2.—Another labor law has been 'knocked into a cocked hat" by the interpretation of capitalist afterneys on the bench of this state. In 1800 the Illinois Legislature passes a free employment agency act, estab of the trade unions a clause was in serted providing that no employer whose workmen were on strike or who was engaged in a lockout, should be furnished with workers by the state agencies, or be permitted to inspect th

ilsts of unemployed persons. The Supreme Court of the state has now decided that this amendment in-volves a discrimination in favor of a class, and the law is consequently declared to be unconstituional. Thus an other victory of the "practical" lobby ing policy is turned into defeat and at other argument furnished for the eletion of workingmen nominated by working-class party and pledged to the examplete emancipation of Labor to al egislative, executive, and judicial post

UNIONS MAY BE SUED.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 1.-Th Superior Court, in an opinion by Judge Foster, has decided that a labor union ubly, held responsible for its acts, either as a body or as individuals. A striking employees from doing certain acts. Counsel for the strikers pleaded that, as their union was not incorpor-ated, they could not be enjoined as a body. To this counsel for the plaintiff demurred. The court sustained the de-murrer, holding that "where public snigty is involved" labor unions, even if not incorporated, can be sued either as organizations or as individuals. This decision follows the much-discussed Taff Vale English case. The point, in way, is not new in this state, for hermore persons may be sued in the name of its president or tressurer, and the judgment so obtained binds the property of the society. The direct application of the rule to labor organiza tions is the only new feature.

BOSSES' BRUTALITY.

Capitalist brutality was very well instructed inst Saturday in the leathergoods factory of Deutsch Bros., former y of M. Schmickel & Co., in Spring recognition. They got the answer that the business was sold to the Deutsch ntes, but refused recognition. On Sat arday one of the bosses called the The men who talk unionism, he said, are a lot of loafers, and the lass you people have to do with them, the better. He was going to run his business, in his own way and must be the workers, was told to 'shut up his mouth." and on insisting, he was sum marily discharged with a volley of abuse. After this man had got his pa the boss again began to abuse him an finally offered to choke him; but seeing that the other workers were likely to take a hand, he desisted from his as-

sault and sneaked away. The men were told that the nine-hou demand would be granted, but the unon would not be recognized. They are

On Sunday afternoon, May 23, a mas ers' Union will be held in the Club owse. 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Alexander Jonas and Algernon Lee will

THE BUTLER BOYCOTT.

For the past twenty months the have been fighting for a shorter work day.' All they ask is that stores close at 7 o'clock every night except Satur-days. This very reasonable demand were not for the obstinacy of James Butler. Other merchants cannot be expected to close while Butler's chainsistently refused to negotiate with th munittees appointed by the Central Federated Union; he does not eve condescend to reply to the official con munications of that body. He ha hurled his defiance at organized labor lies to trade at his stores, their wive were too ignorant to respect their wishes." The boycott on the Butler stores is still in force; it has been en dorned by the Retail Clerks' Associa tion, the American Federation of La and the Central Federated Unio

BROWN CARPENTERS'

The Bronx Borough District Council of the Brotherhood of Carpenters has no far been very successful in urging the acceptance of its new wage scale of \$4 a day in the Bronx and \$3.76 is Mount Vernon, Bronxville, Tuckahoe, and the vicinity. Up to May 4, ninety-one employers had signed the new schedule, including most of the large building firms doing work in this ter ritory. It is said that the opposition to the new scale comes largely from small builders who, failing to get con tracts, are doing their best in the en ployers' association to prevent an amicable settlement.

special election is being held b to fill a vacancy in the office of Seventh Vice-President. Among the Haven, who is known for long and honorable service both in the union of his craft and in the Socialist move-

description of the manner in which the cialist books into the public library and then used this as a basis for a SKANDINAVIA.

Boolalist Party Invahes Municipal Conngress of the Mesoment in Sorway The Socialists of Stockholm have

registered their first municipal victory by the elemtion of Comrade Blomberg, President of the Machinista Union of Sweden, to the City Council, by a vote of 19,380 against 15,769 for a banker

named Wallemberg.

Along with this news the "Revue Socialiste" of Paris presents an interesting account of the Socialist movement in Norway and Denmark.

As Norway is the least developed in dvatrady of the three Skandinavian countries, Socialism is naturally there the weakest. The influence of the revolutionary mavement of 1848-50 was felt in Norway and, under the leadership of Marc Thrane, a power-ful but short-lived agitation took place. Nearly three hundred workingmen's societies were formed, aggre gating 50,000 members, with several well edited papers. This movement was suppressed in 1851, the societies being dissolved and Thrans imprisoned party, which has dominated Nor wegian politics through most of the half-century since and has carried into effect a great series of reforms in edu-cation, in law and administration, and in the extension of political rights— culminating, in 1901, in universal manhood suffrage, with partial woman suffrage in local elections.

The Radical party, however, is esentially bourgeois, it has not dared to face the new economic problems, and having fulfilled its historic mission, it has gielded to the corrupting influences of capitalism. While, as already re-marked, Norway is still not a great industrial country (having only two large cities—Christiania with 230,000 people and Bergen with 100,000), yet ndustry is developing and with it develops the class antagonism between

ipitalists and proletariat.

These changing economic condition ave given birth to the Socialist Party. definitely organized at a congress held in Arendal in 1887. Its progress has been slow but stendy and manual workers have co-operated with a num-ber of liberal-minded teachers, physi-

claus, and lawyers, in 1891 the party first nominated candidates and, under the restricted suffrage then in vogue, polied 537 votes. In the municipal elections of 1802 this figure was increased to 780 and in the parliamentary election of 1897 to about a thousand. In the city elections of 1899, under more liberal reffrage laws, the vote was largely inrrespect and some fifty Socialists elected to office in fifteen cities. The general elections of 1000 gave the party about 7,000 votes, but none of its parliamentary candidates were elected. In 1901 the party elected 147 of its candidates in twenty-two muni-cipalities. There is little doubt that this year several Socialists will be sent

to the Storthing or national parlia-The party has now about 12,000 members enrolled in 211 local organizations, and has liveded the most remote parts of the country. It has three daily papers, with an aggregate circulation of 11,000, in Christiania. Bergen, and Trondhjem, besides a tri-weekly at Tramso in the extreme north, a weekly at Stavenger, and a

nonthly review at the capital.

Attention has been called to the irength of Socialism in Denmark by the recent visit of the German Kalses Copenhagen, where he was under master (roughly corresponding Mayor in American cities); perhans

The Social Democratic Party of Denmark has just celebrated its twen traffth anniversary. In 1871 there existed a Danish section of the International, but this was dissolved two years later. In 1878 was founded the Social Democratic Taion, later differentiated into the present political party and the federation of trade

In 1880 and 1882 the Social Demo house of the national parliament) memorinis in favor of legislation for the relief of the working class such as early as possible in May and locals de-laws providing for oid-age pensions, state insurance against sickness, stat assistance for the out-of-work funds of

the unions, and an eight-bour law. Of course none of these were accepted. In 7582 the party went to the polis for the first time, making but an in significant showing. But two years later two of its candidates, Holm and Hoerdum, were elected to the Folithing from Copenhagen districts. It successive elections during the sevensucceeding years the number of Socialist representatives has gradually been increased to fifteen.

First entering the municipal contests in Copenhagen in 1896, the Social Democrats elected two members of the City Council, Jeasen and Klausen, in 1865. The Socialist group in this body now numbers nineteen, besides two members of the executive commission. Beginning in 1883, the party, which had till then been confined to the capi-tal, has spread to the lesser cities and towns and then to the rural districts and has now about two hundred se tions. It is supported by twenty-two

CENTRAL MASSACHUSETTS.

NORTHBORO, Mass., May 4.—A conference of Socialists of Central Massachusetts was held at Mariboro. Massachusetts was held at Mariboro May 3, and delegates were presen from four cities and eight towns. Mari boro is located in the extreme eastern and of the district and this may acand of the entirict and the may ac-count for the rather poor attendance. But despite this, reports of excellent progress were heard from all quarters. The next conference will probably be divided into a meeting at Webster early in July and one in Fitchburg late in

Comrades Hitchcock of Warren and Comraces Hiltencore of Warren and Dixon of Northboro respectively were chairman and secretary. Addresses were made by Mayor Coulier of Brock-ton and State Secretary Dan A. White. Comrade Dixon rend a paper on lit-crature, the Seature of which New 6 STATE COMMITTEE.

At the last meeting of the State Committee of the S. D. P. of New York, Slobodin, Furman, Phillips, Nep-

lively bit of propaganda.

Some important steps were taken to strengthen organisation all over the central part of the state.

In the evening a short sudder meet-A committee from Long Island City was beard, asking for a charter as a local separate from Queens. State Secretary Slobodin reported that the state convention and the books of the State Committee recognized Long Island City as such. It was decided to take a referendum vote of Queeus County on the question, and the State Secretary was also instructed to ask hold a borough meeting for the pur-pose of discussing the matter before

the vote.

Comrade Sprenger, the accountant who is examining the books, made a preliminary report, and was instructed

to proceed to transcribe the books. from Locals Kings, Newburgh, Syracuse, Buffalo and Schenectady; vote on nectady, Buffalo, Ft. Edward, Highland Falis and Catskill; other communications from National Secretary: Kings County; Catskill, \$2.50 for dues stamps; Luther S. Kaufman of Philadelphis, offering his services as speaker; O. W. Tonnes, \$3; Ruskin College; Thomas Beresford; Schenec-tady; Comrade Donaby, Glen Falls, delphia. asking for speaker; Syracuse, stating that staufps for which \$5 had been

their plan to maintain an organizer in the western part of the state in co-operation with all the locals west of and including Utica. This was agree able to the State Committee.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

At the last meeting of the State Committee communications were re-ceived from Locals Hazelton, Mattch Chunk, Duquesne, Royersford, and Utahville; requests for information how to organize and for speakers from Hyndman, Bennet, and Marietta.

Hyndman, Hennet, and Marietta.

Reports were received from Organizer Collins. He spoke at well and tended meetings at Hazelton and Mauch Chunk. At Hazelton the Mayor. of the city, one Reinhardt, who courts the favor of the Parders, the Coxes and the Markles, does not want the Socialists to speak on the streets. He tried to stop our speakers last fall and his failure to scare off Morrison I. Swift was one of the laughable incldents of the Socialist campaign in the coal regions. He tried to do the same with Collins and found he was up against the real thing again. In a letter telling of his work in the coal fields Comrade Collins says:

"Our old friend the Mayor of Hazelton had me arrested for speaking on the street. I had just started when they agreeted me, so I forced my trial, as I wanted to get back to continue my story to the crowd. His Hanse was very kind to me. He told me be sympathized with me. He is not op-posed to Bocialism if it is kept out of politics. He told me be would let me off if I would promise to go home. I told him that as soon as I got out I was going back to continue my talk. The mayor then wanted to compromise with me. I told him that that is a word we have eliminated from the vocabulary of Socialism. He looked-wise, I think he thought vocabulary was a new kind of dynamite. The you be satisfied? I said: 'Yes, if you let me pick the place.' They did not want to agree to this, but finally they said I could go free if I would move my stand a few hundred feet so the crowd would not block the cars. I did not want to block the cars. They are not good subjects to talk to. I was turned loose, and I had a crowd to listen to the gospel of the working cinsu's salvation."

At an adjourned meeting of the ing. April 24. Comrade Fred W. Long resigned as Secretary of the Commit-tee, owing to lil health and lack of time, and Franklin H. Slick was

elected to fill the office. The result of the referendument the place of holding the state convention has resulted in the choice of Reading by a substantial vote. The time of holding the convention is Memorial Day, Saturday, May 30. Locals at entitled, and make this a convention that the party may look back upon in coming years as a milestone in Social-ist progress. The basis of representa-tion is as follows according to Article X, Section 2, of the state constitution: "Each local shall be entitled to one delegate, and one additional delegate for each fifty members or major fraction thereof in good standing for three months prior to date of convention

keeping in touch with the organization by sending in a report of progress at least once a month. Let the State least once a month. Let the St Committee know what you are dol When you hold a meeting report it. the State Committee does not get this information it may often lose an opportunity of aiding you when other wise great good might be accom-

HOW TO OPPANIZE LOCALS.

1. Five or more persons may organ of the Socialist Party, and sever their relations with all other political par

(a) A Chairman at each meeting.

(b) Recording Secretary.(c) Financial Secretary.

(a) Heading of the minutes.
(b) Admission of new members.
(c) Communications and bilis.

(d) Benort of Organiser. mmittees.

(g) New business.

(e) Literature Agent.

pies of The Werker gratis to all who quest them. If you know some per as who ought to be acquainted with 4. Where a state is unorganised and local is formed, a monthly payment imputed on a basis of ten center for the member, for the maintenance of

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

of Social Democratic Party. The party embiem in New York is the Arm and Torch.]

The Socialist Party of America is antional convention assembled, realitime its adherence is the principles of international Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class and those in grappathy with it, into a political party of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the menus of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were aimple and owned by the individual worker. To day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, its owned by the capitalists and not by the production, its owned by the capitalists and about the content of the confidence of the content of the confidence of th

feriority, political subscritters and virtues-abaver.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our earlier social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly acrificed for profit, ware are funerated be-tween nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is annetlated in order that the capi-talists may extent their commercial domin-ion shroad and enhance their supremacy, at home.

ign silvand and enhance their supremary. at home.

But the same economic causes which developed espitalism are leading to Suchatian, which will should hot the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent of actual condicts, are alike internated in the upholding of, the system of private owner, and the classes, despite their apparent of the properties which do not stand for the bestgroots public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system distinction, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class. The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective-powers of capitalism. By constituting them selves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the properties classes.

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

'L. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all in districts controlled by monopolites, trusts, and constitutes. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of faces on public wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

Z. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

Z. Rate or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, selected as a state of the worker in the product of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the cantrol of the working classe.

The hanguration of a spaken of public todostries, public credit to be weed for that purpose is order that the working hand in order that the working is order that the working to other that the working is order that the working to other that the working is order that the working is order that the working that the working is order that the working is one that the working is one that the working is one that the control of the production of the productio

the transcent of a space of public transcent provided the provided transcent of a space of public transcent of the space of the public credit to be used for that the public of the space o

cusal and roy books, riothing, and food.

Equal civil and political rights for
men and women.

The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall
of representatives by their constituents.

Item in advorating there are assures as a mocatablishment of the Co-sperative Commonwealth, we warm the working class against

RELATIONS OF RARTY AND UNIONS.

lvity, we are size mindful of the fact that of the two movements has its own

Whereas, The history of the labor movement of the world has conclusively demonstrated that a Recialist Party is the only political organization also continuously demonstrated that a Recialist Party is the only political organization able to antequately and of the working class, and Whereas, All "matical and reform" parties, including the so called "Union Labor Parties," have, after a brief existence, uniformly successible to the influence of the old political parties and have proven the astrona. In this or the solid parties is dangerous to the political parties and have proven the sate of the labor Whereas, Any siliance, direct or indirect, with such parties is dangerous to the political integrity and the very existence of the Socialist Party and the Bocialist movement, issue

well afford to eulogize the mah, be

the national organization, shall be paid | willing to concede to keep his physical to the National Secretary.

Where state organizations exist, this payment of ten cents should be made to the State Secretary with a formal application for charter. These funds can be raised by levying dues on the membership or otherwise, as the local may we fit.

5. A full report of the meeting in 5. A full report of the meeting in which organization was decided on, the names of persons participating, to gether with the ten cents for each member, should be sent with applica-tion for charter; after receipt of which. mon approval of the National or State

Committee, charter will be granted.

6. Each local branch should hold a meeting at least once a week, for the francaction of business or the discusion of political and economic ques-

7. Where no local exists, any person desiring to become a member of the party may apply to the State Secretary in organized states or to the National Secretary in unorganized states, and will be applied to the National

CLASS-CORSCIOUS CAPITALISM

"American Industries," a journal whilshed in the interests of the manu facturers of the United States, con-tains the following compliment to organized labor:
"In a very few years a man will be

ashanied to announce that he is a member of a trades union, because it will make all the difference between a ware and a free man.

"Trades union meetings are generally a mixture of beer and anarchy.
"Organized labor makes a specialty of veiling 'scab,' but as a 'scab' for ething which grows upon a healthy ganized labor is a 'scab' which has shown upon the healthy body of free

imerican workingmen."
This organ of capitalism, which is supported by the exploiters of labor, is "class-coincious." The editor whose convictions have been moulded by the convictions have been moduled by the salray which his owners see fit to pay him, recognizes the fact that there can be no harmony or co-operation between the capitalist and the laboring man. The manufacturers have organized and ampport an official journal to propagate their ideas for the influence that they may have over the people in delaying the day of reckuning. The manufacturers delegate to themselves the right to organize, to render themselves more powerful in the field of commercialism. They have realized that "in union there is strength." but frown with dis-pleasure upon the wage-slave whose intelligence has awakened to the neces-sity of sheltering bilmself beneath the hanner of organized labor to protect his individual interests in life. man who earns his living through a job supplicated from an employer, knows that as an individual be can demand no remuneration from a mas-ter sare that which the exploiter is

cause this degenerate product of our industrial system becomes an auxiliary in the bands of the employer to weaken the strength of organized inbor. The scab is the ally of capitalism, and the laboring man who receives the wage schedule which organized labor has obtained for him and refuses to enter the union and contribute to the support of an organization that is battling for a larger share in the products of labor is no better than the "hero" of Eliot infany. The attempt of the "American Industries" to demonstrate that the scale or the man outside the realms of unlouism, is a tree man, contains shout as much truth and as much logic as there would be in the assertion that the convict is the garb of a felon is enjoying "life, liberty and happiness." No man who tolls for another, whether he is a scal-or a member of organized labor, can be owned by another, makes the depend ent on that job a slave. Some may say that he has the freedom to quit when ever conditions become unsatisfactory That is true, but if he needs the folnever be free until the title to hand and all the nuclinery of production and distribution shall be vested in the whole people to be used for the use whole people to be used and benefit of humanity. ery of production and distribution be-ing in the hands of the few has put into the hands of capitalism a weapon which is rapidly destroying the political liberty of the people. Private own rship of the means of life intimidates the honest political convictions of the intering classes and forces, through fear, the wage-slave to cast his ballot in the interest of the combination which grants him a license to work. Not only is the laboring man a slave, but according to Seuntor Morgan the members of Congress are paralyzed before the collowal power of amalgan ated wealth. Men will never be free until industrial liberty opens the doors of equal opportunity to every man, woman and child that inherits the earth. Organized labor has been figh ing on the industrial field to maintain a wage compensation that enables the human family to obtain some of the necessaries of life, but organized labor is acousing from the hymotic spell of fake leaders and moving towards the political battlefield where capitalism will be assassinated for once and for-ever.—The Miners' Magazine. For infermation about the Social

Democratic Party (Socialist Party) in New York address the State Secretary, Henry L. Slobodiu, 00 Second avenue, New York city.

Hosp an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and incillints work at the office.

Whose freedom is by sufferance and at | Is weakness when opposed; conscious

Exposed to manacles, deserves them

bravely sought Descries at least applause for her at-And pity for hear less will that's a

Who lives, and is not weary of a life

The state that strives for liberty, though foiled

And forced to abandon what she

Of freedom, in that hope itself po All that the contest calls for-spirit, The scorn of danger, and united

mpaid subscriptions seat in by thom.

Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XIII.-NO. 7.

NEW YORK, MAY 17, 1903.

The Worker.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

ploitation, The robbed must seise

every opportunity to better their com-

dition, to reduce their sufferings, or at

least to resist new aggressions. The

robbers grow haughty and tyrannical.

resentful and rebellious. That is

natural and good. Those who are con-

tent to be ruled and robbed hardly de-

But you are not content. You will

not, cannot be content. The strike is

a terrible thing. But you have to

strike. You would like to have peace

and comfort. But neither peace no

comfort is possible for you under capi-

talism. You know that you have to

fight or else to sink into ever worse

Is there, then, no hope of peace?

The way to get peace is to remov-

The way to get freedom is to strike

The way to get victory is to cut off

vour engines' base of supplies and to

strike their weapons from their hands.

is their private ownership of the means

of production that your joint labor has

created, that your joint labor operates

for them, that you need in order to

work and live. You must own those

things-not individually, but jointly,

collectively, as public property-in or-

That system of private ownership

hich dooms you to toll in poverty and

enables them to live in idle luxury is

the cause of incessant strife. While it

And how can you remove that cause

of war? How can you take that power

of oppression from their hands?

Easily, peacefully-by just the lawful

and constitutional methods which they

now use to maintain it. 'By using your

Now you take your masters' advice

when you go to vote. You vote for

men of their class or men acceptable to

their class, pledged to the maintenance

of their class privileges, to make and

judge and execute your laws. You let

them do your political thinking for

As soon as you begin to think fear-

essiy and independently for your-

selves, to look at conditions as they

are and draw political lessons from

them for yourselves, you will be irre-

sistibly drawn to Socialism. You will

see that there are but two possible

endings for the present struggle-

either absolute Slavery to Capital or

the Socialist Commonwealth. You will

enroll yourselves in the Socialist Party

-called in New York the Social Demo

cratic Party. You will help guide its

policy, help nominate its candidates,

help conduct its campaigns, help carry

You will do this, if for no other rea-

on, because you will see that it is

the very thing the lockout masters, the

blacklist bosses, the injunction-wield-

it to victory-the Victory and Eman-

cipation of the Working Class.

lasts, peace will be but a dream.

The source of your masters' power

at the very source of the masters

ibjection and exploitation

There is but one hope.

the cause of war.

der to be free.

ballata aright.

serve a better lot.

PRISON BETTER THAN FREEDOM.

An act has been passed by the Legis- | of work who are in the habit of worklature of New Jersey providing that tramps and vagrants while performing labor in prison shall have a ball and chain fastened to the leg. The reason for this attempt to make prison life particularly uncomfortable to this class of prisoners is naively set forth in the following preamble to the act:

Whereas, Many communities in this state are over-run and infested with disorderly wayfarers, idle vagabonds and homeless vagrants, commonly known as tramps, and crimes and outrages perpetrated by them have become frequent; and

"Whereas, Punishment by imprison ment merely is not a sufficient deterrent to such persons, who, on the contrary, OFTEN COMMIT OFFENCES POR THE VERY PURPOSE OF BE-ING IMPRISONED AND THEREBY BETTERING THEIR CONDITION: "For remedy whereof, he it enacted,"

Here is a nice official picture of Prosperity and Civilization,

The declaration of the New Jersey legislators shows how much freedom is worth when a few own the earth the means of life, and the fruits

For the homeless yagrant, outside the jail there is either no work and no pay or very small pay and excessive labor; outside there is hunger and cold and wind and rain to be met in scanty clothing and without shelter, for the tramp bath not where to lay his head. Inside the jail is work and warmth

and shelter and three square meals a To the homeless there's no place like

And consequently so many try to break into jail that the tax-payers are annoved and the legislature must pass an act to prevent the voluntary over population of jalls.

Why are there tramps? Nome of them are men who wan work and cannot find it.

Some of them, finding themselves in a world where labor is despised and defrauded and cunning gets all the prizes, think it easier to beg or steni for a living than to work themselves to death for capitalists who do not work at all.

Some of them are merely brokendown wrecks, without energy and without hope, drifting simlessly, derelicts on the river of life.

Of these some were born of mothers who had to labor so hard for a living who had to work so ceaselessly while pregnant, that they had no energy to give to their offspring-born with devitalized thanes, born lasy and "good for pothing"; yes, actually born with "that tired feeling," because born of an over-worked wage-slave mother. Some were wrecked and forever robbed of all energy by premature toil that poverty forced upon them in their pod-when the little child is worked twelve hours a day before it has had a chance to grow, the man will be lazy and good for nothing because the human mechanism is worn sapped away. Some of them looked for work at one time, could not find it, lost self-respect, learned to live in other ways, and now would not work to they could—the insecurity of presoutcasts. Some were driven to drink the strain of over-labor.

All of them are products of industrial conditions.

they wanted it, and a great many of them do.

Government statistics show that

ing and are not tramps-not always the same million, but always a million out of work during the year, some out of a job for three months, some for six months and some denied the right to work for a full year. Everyone knows that the number of workers ex ceeds the number of jobs which the capitalists who "give employment" have to offer. Look at the "want' columns of the Sunday papers and see how many more "situations wanted" there are than "help wanted" and remember also that many who want situations have not the money to insert an "ad." Look at the long line of men or women or children anxiously waiting to make application wherever a single job is to be had. But if you are a worker you will not need this evidence-you will know what it is to

look for a job. The tramp is the natural product of these conditions. On every side men are being displaced by machinery and by women and children-they cannot get work because the capitalist does not need them in his profit-making business. The conitalist is the man who owns the machine and the factory and the land and the railroad. Private ownership of the means of producing wealth-this is the cause of poverty and unemployment and all the discouraging and hopeless conditions which make men tramps and out-

This system of private ownership of the means of production which the workers have created and must use has made this world, for many human beings, worse than a jail.

For many, freedom under capitalism is worse than imprisonment—the New Jersey Legislature says so. And these "homeless vagrants" who try to break into jail are not trying to avoid work, because they are put to work

And the gentlemen sitting in solemn session at Trenton propose to remedy such conditions-by a using a ball and chain to make life miserable for the outcast who is lucky enough to get into prison. The gentlemen at Trenton cannot consider any real solution because it would interfere with "business interests"; and "business interests" put them in the Legislature.

If a Socialist Legislature sat at Trenton it would have quite a different iden. Public works would be established upon which the unemployed could get work t easy-hours and good wages, If the number of vagrants was not thus reduced the constant increase in their number would at least be stopped.

For men take the line of least resistance-if it is easier to make a living by begging and stealing and tramping than by working, many will tramp; if it is easier to make a living by working under decent conditions and with good remuneration men will prefer to work rather than suffer the hardships of homeless vagrancy.

But no solution short of the ultimate aim of Socialism-the complete abolition of capitalism and the common ownership of all the means of production with the return to the workers of the full value of their labor-will permanently do away with such conditions. When the people own the factories and mills and mines and railent conditions gradually let them slip | roads and all other means of produc down into the social abyss among the | t'on, no one will be without work, no one will have to work too hard, all by the cheerlessness of poverty and will be able to make a good living easily, machinery will shorten the hours of labor instead of displacing men, the tramp and the outcast will disappear with the poverty and unemployment and evil environment which produced bim, and all will be free and happy fellow-workers in a Co-opera

BLACKLISTED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Saverament Reard Revokes License of Marino Engineers because They

ST. LOUIS. Mo., May 6 .- A curious incident in the marine engineers strike here illustrates how easily laws ostensibly intended for the protection of the workers can be turned to the use of the employers against them. A marine engineer has to have a license in order to work, under the law. Now the local Board of Steamboat Inspectors has revoked the licenses of thirty the strikers and gives notice that it will revoke the licenses of all en-gineers, pilots, or other licensed work-men who go on strike. The Board makes the argument, consistent enough from the capitalist standpoint, that a license to work, granted by the government, can be revoked by the working-class government.

READ THIS AND PASS IT ON.

each year there are a million men out | tive Commonwealth. ARRUAL PICKIC OF THE

WEST SIDE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS. The tenth annual picule of the West Side assembly districts of the Social Democratic Party of New York will be held on Sunday afternoon, May 24, at Meierdierk's Rock Cellar Park, Guttenberg, N. J. Cars for this point can be reached by any New Jersey ferry. All trade unionists. Socialists, sym-pathizers and friends are cordially invited to attend. Music, dancing, princ bowling and abooting, and other at-tractions will help to make the day enjoyable. Admission will be ten cents at the gate.

TORACCO TRUST STILL GAIRS.

The British-American Tobacco Com pany, the corporation resulting from the merger of the Imperial (the Eng-lish trust) and a subsidiary company of the American trust, has acquired the T. C. Williams Company of Richmond, Va., one of the largest manufacturers of tobacco for export from America.

—Supply your union with copies of The Worker of May 24, next week, containing an article on "Bocialiam and National Prosperity," One hun-dred copies for 75 cents.

OMAHA ELECTION.

Strike Experience Shows Results at the Polls:

Socialist Party Makes Good Showing in First City Compaign-The Fight for Right to Hold Street Meetings-The Strike Situation and Capitalist Activity.

(From National Headquarters.)

OMAHA, Neb., May 7.—in the Omaha municipal election on May 5 the Socialist Party candidate for Mayor, Wm. H. Moore, poiled 1.436 votes. As this was the first time a municipal ticket was in the field the local courses are greatly pleased at ocal comrades are greatly pleased at the showing made. This vote was ex-ceptionally good, considering that three capitalist candidates were up, all professing to be "friends of labor" and put forward purposely to divert at-tention from the real labor issue. That the Socialists should poil such a vote under the prevailing conditions has created something of a sensation and there is more talk about this feature of the election than over the successful candidate.

There were some interesting developments during the last two weeks of the campaign, all of them tending to favor the Socialists. The arrests of our street speakers had aroused some indignation and had it not been that stormy weather prevented any sort of outdoor meeting being held except on election eve (when our spankers were not molested) the policy pursued by the city authorities would have caused

ore Indignation still.

The cases of Comrades Hyland, Mc Caffrey, and Morgan will be held before the District Court, their refusal to

be partioned by the Mayor making heir trial inevisable. But if they were not able to use the streets, the Socialists carried on their campaign in other ways and plenty of literature was circulated. On Satur-day evening before the election, a meeting had been called for in one of the large balls for the ostensible purpose of giving workingmen a chance to express their choice of the mayor-ality candidates. The Republican machine was engineering the movement but workingmen belonging to all par-ties were invited. Of course, the So-cialists attended. The hall was jammed, and the meeting opening rather noisily, as all the "pluggers" for the three capitalist candidates were on hand to capture the meeting. The Socialists kept quiet, and very soon the confusion and uproar between the contestants for possession grew so intense that the promoters of the meet-ing dismissed it and the crowd started for the street. Then the Socialists took a hand, called the crowd back, had Comrade Morgan elected chair-man, and a symposium, consisting of speeches by representatives of all the randidates and parties followed, which lasted for three hours. The Socialists were represented by Comrade McCaffrey and Morgan, and when the meeting closed a motion to endorse the hod-carrier candidate, W. H. Moore, non-writer cannate, w. H. More, went through with a whoop. A vote of thanks was also given the Socialists for the firmness in which they conducted the meeting. Thay had done what the lawyers and professional politicians had failed to do.

On May 1, the white waiters and teamsters struck, but the city authorities took no action until an hour before the polis closed on Election Day. Then what the Socialists predicted would happen as soon as the working-Then what the socialists predicted would happen as soon as the working-men had voted against themselves again, did happen. The Mayor, in reagain, did happen. The Mayor, in re-sponse to a demand from the Business Men's Association, called the strike leaders together, warned them to "preclosed and a double detail of police to intimidate the strikers. On Wednes-day the transfer companies demanded Union from the Federal Court, Judge Munger presiding. They got one of the most sweeping injunctions ever is-sued, with the result that to-day one would not think a serious strike was

on in Omala. The day before election the Social-ists, by the merest accident, obtained possession of a card which was being sent out to all the business houses by the Millard Riffes, the local crack company of the national guards, request-ing these firms to pledge themselves to pay full wages to any of their employees who might be called away om work as members of the national guard. It was expressly stated that this was in order to continue the labor mions in their opposition to membership in the militia and "to encourage enlistment in the national guard."
That such a card was being secretly issued proved that the capitalists were aiready planning to have the troops called out if necessary in order to break the strikes, and that only the pending election caused them not show their hands openly. The Soc lats had an exact reproduction of this card printed and posted over the city on election eve and next morning, although the supporters of the capitalist candidates - promptly destroyed the cards whenever they got a chance.

"Artitration."

"Artitration."

It is not surprising therefore that since Election Day the business men, the Mayor, the Chief of Police, the Sheriff, and the State Adjutant General have had conferences with the Governor upon the advisability of having the treops called out, incidentally also discussing "arbitration." The arbitration resulting from such a conference would probably be of the real compulsory kind, which would leave the workers no alternative but to accept. Only Mark Hanna and Samuel Gompers of the Civic Federation are needed to give these proceedings for

"arbitration" proper dignity and dis-

iction. It may be stated here gise that the building trades are upon a strike, and that Comrade Moore, the Socialist candidate for Mayor, as president of the Hod-Carriers' Union, is the leafer against any and all the fake arbitration moves that have been presented by the bosses and their agents. He says: "L shall fight any proposition short of direct recognition of the working class and the right of the working

class to organize in hostility to the capitalist class.".

One reason for the white waiters' strike arose from an attempt to have the state law requiring that woman shall work bix days a week enforced. In it any won_er the law is not en-forced when the workingmen vote to keep the executive power in the hands of the capitalist class? But there were lst Party organization will be strength ened to ensure a greater and greate

FOR THE DAILY.

Growth of Fund for Estab lishing the Daily Globe.

Workingmon's Co-operative Publishing Association at General Meeting Ascopts Resignation of Secretary Win. Butscher-Organizations Holding Festivals for Benefit of the June Requested to Cinsult Board of Man

At the general meeting of the Work ingmen's Co-operative Publishing As sociation on Monday, Comrade Slobo-din presiding, after the transaction of various routing business, a resolution was adopted requesting that organism tions in Greater New York desiring to arrange festivals for the benefit of the Daily Globe Fund do not fail first to consult and make arrangements with the Board of Managers of this Associa-

Comrade Butscher, who has acted as secretary and business agent of the in his resignation in the following

le mention herein. I have concluded to resign from the office of secretary and as agent of the Association the sociation have been satisfactorily audited and my financial report secepted and sent to all organisations in terested in the Daily Globe. "I heartly thank the comrades for their generous and self-merificing as

sistance during the past year and I hope to be able as a member of the Association to render all the assistance I can in furthering the cause of the Daily Globe."

The resignation was accepted: Following is an account of moseys received for the fund since the last report in The Worker;

Paid on Piedges.

C. McCullough, Summit, N.J.,
8. Lissaner, city
N. Friedman, city
Theo. Birk, city
31st A. D., N. Y
Paul Juergens, Haledon, N. J.
Rudin, Paterson, N. J
A. Petzold; Paterson, N. J
Zuberer, Paterson, N. J
Peter Grund, Paterson, N. J.
Robt. Bireller, Paterson, N. J.
Irwin Weyse, Passaic, N. J.,
Teofil Tordurgiel, Passaic.N.J.
Jos. Rudka, Passaic, N. J
Dr. 'W. 'C. Hager, B'klyn
In D. Abbot, city
Sam. Miller, city
Baumgartner, Brooklyn
Svensen, Brooklyn
Haspell, Brooklyn
Hugo Peters, Brooklyn
J. A. Goldstein, city
H. Schumacher, city.
Previously acknowledged 3,6
m 3
Total on pledens #31

72.65 Cash Constions. J. E. Dickert, Williamsbridge Punch Cards 165-167, St. Paul J. Bernsieln, Punch Cards, Brockton W. Williams, Guatemala, Cen-

J. C. D., Brooklyn..... Punch Card 16, Brooklyn.... Geo. Schmidt city. Previously acknowledged 1,680.15

Total donations \$1.710.50 On pledgra as above 3,108.10 Total cash receipts \$4.818.60

The total amount pledged to date in of his successor communications in re-gard to the movement for the daily, in-cluding remittances for the fund, should still be addressed to Wm. Butwher Secretary, 64 East Fourth at

PICNIC OF BROOKLYN YOUNG PEOPLE'S CLUB

New York.

The last meeting of the Young Peo-ple's Social Democratic Club of Brook-lyn was one of the best attended for ye was one of the business great come time. The club is making great in membership. progress, the increase in memb progress, the increase in membership and the enthusiasm with which the meetings are carried on promising well for the future. The picase this Sun-day in Liberty Park will be the first affair held by the club and the ar-rangements are so far astafactory in every respect. The picase will be held rain or shine, and all Brooklyn con-rades should consider it a measurable ration of saline, and all process, rades should consider it x pleas duty to be present. Those so that have not yet accounted for are requested to kindly do so earliest possible date.

Capitalists Senators Trying to Dodge Bribery Charges.

In Bebatas on Bills to Ponsion Disabled Workmen and to Pension Judges Setting \$7,000 a Year-Secialist Agitation in the State,

of an advertisement by a busine

the job for \$200.

horror at the accusation and sum-

Senate wouls give a public bearing and declaring that if the Senator in

finally resolve itself into a question of veracity between the business man and the politician and that it will be hushed up in some way. The very fact that this is to be expected, that frank and open investigation is not to be looked for, makes the whole dirty affair a telling example of the crooked-

Two Sorts of Pansion Bills.

Capitalist class-consciousness was well illustrated in the House this week, in the debate on a bill to pension aged probate judges. An attempt was made to rush the bill through

Those who listened to the discussion could not but recall the different tone of recent debates on two special bilis—one to pension an aged doorkeeper of the State House, the other to penaion a workingman in the employ of the Metropolitan Water Commission who had been permanently disabled by an accident in the performance of

they had scant pity; it is a common

Probate judges get \$7,000 a year and have a life tonure of office. The workingman who has to live a month on an much easier and cheaper way to get rid of its common workmen when they are used up and worn out. The bous drives them from the shop, then the landlerd soon drives them from the tenement, and them—after, perhaps, a few years of humiliation at the hands of the charity-mongers—them there is the Potter's Field.

MASSACHUSETTS. . joined the Republicans in support-

Canitalist Class Consciousouss Show

BOSTON, Mass., May 11.-The legislative atmosphere has been charged with rumors of corruption and bribery of late, which came to a crisis with the publication in the Sunday papers Raymond. making direct

charges and challenging investigation.

This Raymond is typical of one phase of capitalism. He is a Boston storekeeper who for years has fol-lowed the plan of going from place to place and bidding in the stock of mer-chants who had been forced to the wall in the competitive struggle and compelled to go into bankruptcy. The announcement that another house has "sold out to Raymond" is a familiar

Raymond was interested in a certain ensure which was before the Legislature last year and again this year.
He openly charged that a certain Senator-whom he did not name—had asked him for \$1,000 as the price of his support for the bill, had come down to \$500 when the thousand was refused, and had finally offered to do

The Senate held up its hands in holy moned Raymond to appear before a committee and give more definite in-formation.—He came and put the Senators in a worse hole by saying that he would give the corrupt Sena-

The committee then thought over the matter some more, decided that, as the alleged bribery offer had been made last year, the present Senate had no jurisdiction and ought to drop the matter. The Senate accepted the report and heaved a deep sigh of relief. Raymond, bowever, did not join in dropping the matter. He came out with his advertisement in the Sunday

ness and rottenness of the capitalist system and the sort of politics it

deep sympathy with the superan-nasted doorkeeper, and thought lie ought to be cared for in his old days. For the laborer crushed in the trench enough thing, one of the normal risks of the laborer's trade, and why should gentlemen be troubled about one more or less laborer maimed and left to pauperism? Carey favored both pen-sions, believing that both men were entitled to such provision. But he foreibly decared that his sympathy went out far more to the man who had been injured in the course of hard and ill-paid labor than to the one who had grown old in a sinecure position.

amount equal to two days' salary of amount equal to two days' salary of one of these judges might think they were able to make provision for their old age out of their salaries and retire without a pension. Not so the capital-ist politicians. Representatives who had opposed the granting of a pension to the laborer waxed sloquent in favor of the judges. These men of brilliant replus. they said, who devote their genius, they said, who devote theli heat talents to the service of the state were entitled to the grateful considera-tion of the public. Besides, if pen-sions are not assured, these judges, having a life tenure, may hold on after they are incapacitated by age, and so the public welfare will suffer, Imagine how these advocates would laugh if one argued that aged workingmen should be pensioned on the ground that otherwise they might hold onto their jobs when they were too old to do their work well. He would quickly be told that capitalism has a

The Socialist members opposed the bill to pension \$7,000-a-year judges, but the Democratic "friends of Labor"

Our open-air meetings are being well attended. State Secretary White spoke te good meetings at Saugus, Webster, and Pail River during the last week. John W. Brown of Hartford addresses the striking textile workers of Lowel on Tuesday. Sundáy afternoon meet-ings on Boston Common are very suc-cessful and everything points to con-tinued progress for Socialism here and throughout the state.

The Boston City Committee will hold a grand picnic on July 4 at Apollo

The comrades of Massachusett have decided to enter the newspape field by the publication of a weekly paper with Franklin H. Wentworth as editor-in-chief. It is to be launched when a fund of \$10,000 has been raised. It will be a New England pa per and the hope is to issue it prior to the fail campaign. D. A. W.

MORE ABOUT SPY SYSTEM

Letter of Detective Service "Operating Under Three Flags."

Makes a Specialty of Disrupting Unions anb Breaking Strikes-Puts Mor into the Unions as Members to Betray Plans-Supplies Armed Thugs and "Delivers" Scabs—Prepared Also to Obtain or Fabricate Evidence to Prosecute Strikers.

A New York business man who is at the same time a Socialist and a mem ber of the Social Democratic Party allows The Worker to lay before its renders an interesting letter received by him which throws more light on the system of espionage employed by the capitalist class against the labor movement, of which some account has al-

ready been given.

The letter in question is from the Thici Detective Service Company, with New York offices in the Maiden Lane Building on Broadway and other office in Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, St Paul, Donver, San Francisco, Portinud, Scattle, Spokane, the City of Maxico, and Montreal. "Operating under three flage" is the motto on the letter-heads, over a shield bearing the name of the President, G. H. Thiel, surmounted by the fings of the United States, Engine

and Germany.

The letter is in the following terms:

"New York, N. Y., May 5th, 1903,

"City.
"Denr Sir:—As an employer of labor, you will be interested in the considera-tion of the most effective methods for keeping thoroughly posted concerning any tendency on the part of the em ployees toward organization or agits

Of Paramount Importance.

"At the present time, when strikes are of so frequent occurrence and the spirit of unrest and dissatisfaction eems to be generally prevalent among the laboring classes, the subject is one

made a specialty of detective work for corporations, and has frequently been called upon by such clients to investi gate differences with employees, and to handle strikes, and our operatives are therefore thoroughly experienced in and familiar with this class of work.

"We have found that the best, and, in fact, the only safe, way of obtaining ploying company and of any prospective action on their part toward organisation or the pressing of demands upon the management, was by placing one of more detectives among them as empleyees, whose duty it was to investigate thoroughly as to the existing con-ditions and report in detail therson. This not only keeps the management fully posted as to any dissatisfaction or agitation, but also enables it in many cases to successfully anticipate demands or other action on the part of the capitalists advance information

the employees. "We carry a large force of detectives skilled and experienced in this class of work, carefully selected from the various nationalities, professions and trades, and we are thus enabled to give prompt and thorough attention to mat ters of this kind.

"In the event of an actual strike, this company is prepared to promptly furnish guards, as well as to recruit and workmen of the various trade pneratives to obtain evidence in con nection with the perpetration of any acts of violence on the part of the strikers or their sympathiners for the purpose of criminally prosecuting such

"Should you at any time require de tective work in these or any other mat-ters, we should be pleased to hear from you; and, if you should so desire, we could send you at any time a repre-sentative for the purpose of conferring with you concerning prospective ser of strikes or other disturbances."

As the comrade says, this "serves to illustrate the current intensification

THE THIEL DETECTIVE SERVICE COMPANY, "P. EDW. WISCH, Manager." Those Are Hearst's Friends.

This is the sort of service that Mr. William Randolph Hearst sees fit to employ to advance his interests within the labor movement-for the Interna tional Detective Agency of 34 Park Row, to whose agents in the unions Mr. Hearst has given personal letters of

THE END OF LABOR WARS.

You tens of thousands of working- | is ever greedy for richer spoils, ever men and working women who are on fearful of losing his privilege of exstrike or locked out, think over your experience in former struggles, think over your experience of these last few weeks, consider the attitude which your employers have assumed and in which all the spokesmen and organs | That is natural. The robbed grow of so-called respectable public opinion are supporting them-think of these things and say whether you think the labor question can be settled by arbitration, whether you think the inter ests of Labor and Capital can be bar monised, whether you think this problem can be solved and such conflicts brought to an end by anything short o. Socialism. Have you any reason to trust the capitalists' professions of interest in your welfare or of desire to

maintain industrial peace? They denounce strikes and especially sympathetic strikes. Yet here in New fork and elsewhere they have not besitated to institute a sympathetic lockout for no other purpose than to

prevent workingmen from organizing. They believe in arbitration-whenever they think the decision is sure to be in their favor or that they dare not refuse. In Omaha they pretended to want arbitration, but skilfully put all possible obstacles in its way to delay it till after the city election. Then, the capitalist politicians still holding con trol, the employers threw off the mask, refused arbitration, and called for

In Gloversville and Johnstown yo have a similar situation. Part of the men struck against impositions. The comes declared a sympathetic lockout against the rest. Now the bosses say they are willing to arbitrate-on anything except the actual question at

The Pennsylvania coal miners forced the "operators" to accept arbitration. Hardly was the award announced before the mine owners began to violate its provisions and locked out thousands of miners for refusing to work nine hours when the commission had decided fo' eight.

To-day in New York the organized employers have openly declared war on the unions and threaten such a lockout as the world has never seen.

There must be a reason for this continuous war. What is it? Are you striking for fun? No. Are the capitalists locking you out for fun? No. Are you mad or foolish? Or are the employers? Nelther. Both sides have ood reason for acting as they do.

The reason is just this, no more not less: That you, who do the useful work of the world, do not own the things with which you work; that because you do not own these means of production you cannot work, and therefore cannot live, without permis sion from those who do own them that they are therefore able to keep from you a part, and ever a larger and larger part, of the value your labor creates, as a condition of allowing you to work at all; that they live and live well by lawfully robbing you.

Between robbers and robbed, even though the robbery be lawful, there can be no lasting peace. The robbar

recommendation, and the Thiel Detec-

tive Service Company of the Maiden Lane Building are birds of a feather.

"The unly safe way" for the ope

enemies or the false friends of the la-

bor movement to obtain definite in-formation about the feeling and the

plans of the workingmen is "by plac-

ployees." And in the event of a strike or other trouble arising, these spy

agencies are prepared, not only to give

about it, but to send detachments of a

private standing army to terrorise the

strikers and to "recruit and deliver

workmen"-like so many mules or hors.

at so much per head, f. o. b.—to break the strike, and, incidentally, to obtain

or invent evidence for the purpose of

inally prosecuting the strikers and

"Eternal vigilance is the price of

Yet Another Exhibit.

Another comrade whose employment gives him a view of the inside

ends us the card of the Interstate De

tective Agency, with offices in New York and Chicago. The card describes the business of the agency thus:

"Legitimate detective business of all kinds promptly attended to. Has

special facilities and gives particular

mention to work of railroads and

watch service and guard duty in cases

-"Socialism and National Pros

perity." In The Worker for next week, May 24. Order early for dis-tribution. One hundred copies, 75 cents; two hundred, \$1.20; three hun-

BUY UNION MADE GOODS.

more, 50 cents a hundred.

Men furnished

workings of business

organizations.

of the class struggle."

liberty.

ing detectives among them as

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ito Organizas S

INVADE RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. L. May 11 .- Dan A. White, State Secretary of the So-ciallet Party of Massachusetts spoke to a good meeting here yesterday and organised a local with nineteen members to start with. Next week he will visit Woonsocket and Pawtucket and will probably succeed in forming locals in both places. After that it will not be long till we get a state organiza-tion of the Socialist Party and begin steady work. This is the only state where, since 1809, the S. L. P. has held the field alone. The reduction of its vote shows that it has no right to the field, that the policy dictated from its national headquarters is a disastrous one for the cause of Socialism, and that it is high time for the Socialist Party to get to work here.

DENVER EMPLOYERS

ARE ORGANIZING.

DENVER. COL., May 4.-A powerful employers' association is being formed here to resist the demands of the labor organizations and mobilize the forces of capitalism against them. It is claimed that seventeen hundred business firms have joined the organi zation, whose workings are conducted with great secrecy. Of course it is loudly proclaimed that the employers are not opposed to trade unionism-only to wicked, foolish, destructive, Socialistic trade unionism. That the growth of this obnexious sort has forced such a move of capitalist organisation is certainly gratifying.

-If you have an extra copy of The Worker please pass it on to a neighbor or aliopmate with the request that he give it a candid reading.

The Worker. AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Xnows in New York State as the Social

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association. P. O. BOX 1512. Telephone Gall: 302 John-

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be disregarded.
Complaints shout the business or editorial management of the paper should be addressed to the Board of Directors. Rocksitst Co-operative Publishing Association, 194 William street, New York.

Entered an second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1601.



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM. the mate of New York, on account of alm provisions of the election laws, the alist l'arty is officially recognised under name of Social Democratic Party, and sublem is the Arm and Torch, as shown

Nocialist Party for Social Democratic 7 in New York) should not be continued the mechined Socialist Labor Early, the medical Socialist Continues of the two all Its energies to two parposes, to disrupt the Nocialist who carry on the rights rapidalism; second, to making THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Secialist Party (the Social Democratic Party of New Yorks has passed through its nectual general election. Its growing power is indicated and its speedy victory for-shadowed by the great increase of its vote as shown in these figures:



The Worker will be an article on "Sogualism and National Prosperity," inrended especially to meet the stock urgument of the National Economic League which, backed by the great Rapitalists, is circulating vast quantilies of literature against Socialism. L'he paper will contain much other Paluable matter and it should be lvidely distributed.

SUPPORT THE NATIONAL HEAD BUARTERS.

nother week we shall know the Deskit of the general vote of the party upon the question of the location of national headquarters. Although this question has been discussed with an expressions sometimes verging upon berlmony, we are confident that the detsion of the rank and file, whicheve Asy it may go, will be accepted with a good grace by those who find themselves in the minority. For us, the anestion whether the headquarters should be at Chicago or at Omaha has seemed important, indeed, but far less important than the question whether the decision should be made by the rank and file or over their heads. The determination of this larger question In favor of the more democratic metheds appears to us to be a real cause or congratulation.

As this vote closes and before its rewit is announced seems an opportune moment for urging, not only cheerful acquiescence in the decision of the majority, but energetic support of the national organization in whichever city its offices may be. National Secretare Mailly has, during the three months of his incumbency, shown most praiseworthy vigor and good judgment. The monthly reports show a steady and considerable improvement in the financial status of the party; good progress has been made toward paving off the old debts, a safe balance has been carried from month to month, and at the same time an excellent start has been made in the year's systematic work of propagands and party organization in Massachusetts and in other capaci ties and by the work he has so far done at national headquarters. Comrade Mailly deserves hearty support in the performance of his duties. And he -not only moral support, but

Hammella I. The time calls for larger efforts than

we have ever before made. Not to speak of the opportunities offering themselves to us, but only of the obstacles which we have to overcome: The Republican National Committee, the National Economic League, the National Association of Manufacturers. and other capitalist agencies are not sparing funds in their campaign of miseducation against Socialism; on the other hand, Hearst and other Democratic demagagues less dangerous than he only because they are less influential are spending money very liberally and using every means at their disposal to sidetrack all socialistic tendencies away from their true goal and into the service of personal ambition and capitalist class interest. Hearst is especially bending every effort to capture the growing radical sentiment in the trade-union movement and harness it to his triumphal car and to do the same with the progressive forces now arising in the South as the result of

the development of capitalist industry

We cannot afford to let these attacks go unchallenged. The hostile propa punds of the Republican party and the other capitalist agencies mentioned will only aid our cause, if we do our work well, if we send out enough speakers and circulate enough literature to expose their sophistries and present Socialism in its true light; if we fail of our duty, the work of misepresentation will proportionately succred and harm our movement. The trade-uplouists are now willing and enger to give us a hearing, if we will come to them; if we neglect it, the cry of "Labor, Democracy's Natural Ally" will find ready listeners. Comrade Cham's tour in the South and the progress which our party has made there in recent months show what that field has to offer; for us to do less than the most we can do in working it world be positively criminal. Much of this work can best be done

some of it can only be done, by the na tional organization. In most of the arge states of the North and West the tate organizations of the Socialist Party are now fairly strong and active in the South the organization is still numerically weak, the locals are widely semirated, the "sinews of war" are not very abundant, and there is a nck of comrades experienced enough in Socialist propaganda and organization work to meet the emergency. Socialism of some sort is bound to grow there. It devolves fargely upon the comrades of the North and West to my whether those already enrolled in the ranks in the new field shall be enabled to make it from the start an intelligent and uncompromising movement or whether they shall be left to fight alone the powerful forces of confusion and corruption. Surely there can be but one choice on that question.

The plans which the National Secretary has outlined and part of which he has begun to put into effect provide for strengthening the weakest points in our party organization and for sending to the aid of the most inexperienced divisions of the movement able champions and exponents of Socialism who have proven their fidelity and won valuable experience in the long fight. To carry out these plans will require money. Money, therefore, the national

organization must have. Because The Worker has taken a neetty decided position on the headquarters question it is appropriate that we should urge especially upon those comrades who have taken the same position, who have decidedly favored Chicago, not to wait for the result of the general vote, but now, this week, to send to National Secretary Mailly at Onsels their contributions to the Succial Organizing Pund. As Individuals contribute as liberally as possible; but response be prompt and general, so that, from Omaha or from Chicago, the National Secretary may be enabled to direct ever a stronger attack all along the line of the outposts of capitalism.

Some of the Democratic papers are saying that it won't do to nominate Cloveland in 1904, became he is too reactionary to suit the rank and file, but that it would be a good idea to nominate Olney with a recognition of Cleveland as party leader. That is good Democratic politics for you—only that such things should not be talked of so openly.

BOTTHORDIS DECENCY.

What an ineffable humbug is bour geois virtue and respectabilityi Controller Grout and District Attorney Jerome, between them, have made a beautiful exhibition of it. The District Attorney employs detectives to get evidence against law-breakersagainst such law-breakers, that is, as be cares to prosecute. Besides their wages they are reimbursed from the city treasury for expenses occurred in the performance of their duties. The Controller objected to the payment of some of their expense bills and was only compelled to pay them by an order from the Supreme Court, "In order to create a public sentiment which shall eventually prohible the running down of vice by this method," as he says, Controller Grout has offered to give the itemised bills to the newspapers, provided they will pledge themselves to print the matter

in full. The highly virtuous news papers have refused to take the matter on the ground that it would outrage public deceacy to print it in fullwhich is exactly the Controller's point The District Attorney is quite indignant over his colleague's action and says: "As long as the publication of such matter can serve no useful purpose it seems to me to be little short of an insuit to force such stuff on the vast majority of readers in this city that prefer a newspaper they can onfely take home with them."

That the city (under a "reform" ad ministration, too) should pay men to do things so vile that to publish those would defile the homes into which the newspapers go-this is not at all sur prising to one who realizes the true inwardness of capitalist morality; but ft should suggest some serious thoughts to such as still accept capitalist ideals at face value. Here we have salaried employees of the city supplied with money and instructed to diaguise themselves and use that money to tempt men to sell liquor in violation of the law, to tempt men to gamble, to tempt women to prostitute themselves, and then to beirny the poor devils whom they have tempted and have them thrown into jail for doing the unlawful things which the city's authorized agents have bired them to do. The harlot is a contemptible enough being. What shall we say of the man who makes a trade of play ing traitor to the barlot? What words yet stronger can we find for the men high in authority who make public policy of biring such traitors and cou cealing their acts under the cloak of "public decency"? But no; we shall do better not to condemn any-to treat reformers, detectives, and prostitutes, all of them as contemptible, indeed but as products all of one infamous system, a system inevitably productive of harlotry, of treason, of hypocrisy. all growing out of outworn and false economic relations among men

In the Senttle "Socialist" of May 3 begins what promises to be a most lateresting discussion between Comrade Untermann, and the editor (Comrade Titus) upon "The American Farmer and the Socialist Party." The discus sion cannot but be instructive as well as interesting. Although, as it seems to us, the question has been given a somewhat factitious importance in connection with the events of the last year in internal party history, yet it is a real and live question and seems it a fair way to be discussed both frankly and calmiy in the columns of our bright Western contemporary. If it appears practicable, as the discussion proceeds. The Worker will present a summary of the arguments presented by both sides. But we would heartily ndvise our readers to subscribe for the "Socialist." Every number is well worth rending. The way in which it combines the liveliest of propagands matter with serious discussion of scientific theory and with clear and fearless treatment of questions of party organization and policy must ommand the admiration of all thoughtful comrades.

To those who are familiar with Comrade Hillquit's party record or even to those who, though not informed on this, have impartially read the proceedings of the National Committee at St. Louis and the discussion in the party press immediately before and since that meeting, the attempt of Comrade Mills to represent Hillquit as a secret advocate of fusion must appear supremely ridiculous—or worse. Comrade Dobbs' letter, printed elsewhere in this paper, makes this im pression still stronger. As he shows, the wording of the anti-fusion resultsor as organized in locals or branches, tion (drawn by Hillquit) was discussed in full committee and Hillquit there xpressly stated, as the res wording used, the desire to eliminate the question of the excusability of fusion with labor parties in the past and to make a clear and definite statement against fusion now and in the future. Mills was present during this discussion, but he now says that he "did not notice" the force of the clause whose meaning had been explained in his presence. After the lapse of two months he discovers the possibility of putting upon the words a construction different from that which had been expressly insisted on and had been generally accepted and in this new interpretation of his own he finds the evidence of a deep and dark conspiracy to sell the party to Hearst. If the National Committeeman from Kansas keeps on finding mare's nests he will lay himself open to the old charge of "intolerance" and "suspiciousness" to which we have become so used. We should regret that.

YIMELY AND CONTINCING

At this moment, when the trade-unionisis of the country are stirred to thought by strikes, lockouts, injunctions, adverse legislation, and court decisions declaring labor laws unconstitutional, Lee's "Socialist Politics and Labor Politics" is a very timely pamphlet to circulate. It can be pamphlet to circulate. It can be had of the Socialist Literature Com-pany, 184 William street, at 3 cents a copy, ben copies for 30 cents, fifty for 85 cents, or \$1.50 a hundred. It is a good plan to follow it up with Spanyo's "Where We Stand," which is

HEAD THU AND PAIR IT OR.

LOCAL DWAHA AND

COMRADE MILLS. OMAHA, Reb., May 8.—The Worker is requested by Local Omaha to publish the following official resolutions and correspondence:

L.—Copy of resolutions adopted by Local Orange in the contract of the contract o

Local Omaha, in mass meeting assem-bled, to disapprove of the actions of Walter Thomas Mills in violating local and state autonomy by persisting in cuming to speak for a counter move-ment against the known wishes of

"Wherean, A so-called Socialist Propaganda Club has Booff organized by a small group of individuals, headed by the former State Secretary and Trens-urer of Nebraska, Gos. E. Baird, and F. H. Alexander, both having been removed from their offices for treachery to the movement, the first being proven a paid hireling of the Republican partr. the latter for organizing a literature ciub for the ontenable pur breaking up the local organiza which he was still a member;

Whatem, There two officials, being deposed by a unanimous vote of the comrades of the state, instead of getting down and out, made a beid move to continue the manual out, made a beid move to continue the state. to capture the party name, which was defeated by a counter more of the State Committee; outgoneraled, they carried the case to the courts, whose decision in our favor placed the party in the hands of the members, where it

elonged; "Whereas, Comrade Walter Thomas Milis, National Committeeman for the state of Kansas, having entered an agreement with this so-called Borialist Propagands Club' to give a course of lectures under its suspices, and being notified who these people are and asked to caucel his engagement, not only refused to do so, but turned a copy of the letter, an official communiention sent him by J. Alfred LaBille, Secretary of Local Omaha, over to a body of non-members of the party; therefore be it

"Resolved. That we the members of Local Omaha, in mass inviting assembled, do hereby brand Courade Milis as a violator of the duties of a comrade as well as an official of the party: further be it

"Resolved, That we ask the state of Kamas to remove Comrade Mills from the National Committee; and further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the National Com-mittee, to the State Committees of Kansas and Nebraska, also to the Soclalist press of the country, and to Walter Thomas Mills. "Committee on Resolutions:

· "B. McCAFFERY. "W. H. MOORE,
"P. J. HYLAND."

II.-Copy of correspondence between Local Omaha and Walter Thomas

1. Local Omaha to Milias "Waiter Thomas Mills, Kausas City,

Mo. "Dear Sir and Comrade:-We have been informed that you have made ar rangements to give a series of lectures here under the auspices of the so-called Bocialist Propaganda Club. The City Central Committee of this local, thinking you might not know the character of the men with whom you have made arrangements, taken this opportunity to say that these men have proved themselves unfaithful to the Socialist Party. They do not affiliate with this local in any way, and we believe it would be well for you to cancel all engagements you have thus far made with them. This local is well organised and is capable of attending to all propagands work, without a counter-movement being started by its ene-

"Written by instructions of the City Central Committee.

"J. ALFRED LaBILLE.

"Omaha, Keh., April 24, 1903." Kansas City, Mo., April 25, 1903.

2. Mills' reply: "Dear Commides:—The letter, signed by your secretary, J. Alfred LaBille, is a great surprise to me. Of course I am anxious to do nothing to in any am anxious to do nothing to in any way embarrass the work in Onusha. I could not speak any better words for Omaha than I have spoken in my gen-cral statement on the headquarters subject. I cannot render any better service for Onusha than I have been trying to render. In engaging to speak in Omaha, I had not the slightest intimation that I was not being invited by comrades who were active in the local work, and particularly so as names which were familiar to me were used in the correspondence. I have looked over the correspondence again and discover nothing intended to mis lead me in the matter. There is every indication to me that the invitation was made in good faith, and it has cortainly been accepted in good faith. You may be sure that the addresses which I will deliver in Omaha will, in every organization and its regular work which I am endeavoring in every way to promote, here and everywhere, and awaiting your further favors and the assurance that I may count on your co-operation, while in your city, I am, "Yours traily

"WALTER THOMAS MILLS.
"P. 8.—I have sent a copy of your secretary's letter and of this reply to Comrade Alexander, so that there need be no misunderstanding as to the nature of thy historiage nor any expectation that I shall do any other thing them to talk for Socialism and the Socialism Party, without which Socialism can never count, and kinch copy of letter to Alexander.

"Kansas City, Mo., April 26."

2. fillis letter to Alexander.

8. Rillish letter to Alexander: T. H. Alexander, 627 S. 17th Aven

Omana, recurrence of the control of a latter from Omana, a copy of which I attach herewith and to which I have made the answer also attached. I greatly regret that there

ould be any division among...the mrades in Omaha. This is satirely by to me. I had been boasting about the unity and enthusiasm of Omain's sond work. I urge you to push your meetings in such a way that all So-cialists will feel interested in my com-ing. I sincerely hope that I will not be made a party in any way to any local difficulties of any port. I take it for difficulties of any sort. I take it for granted that in inviting me to speak for you that you intended me to follow

the lines which I here outline, and have also outlined in the communica-tion to Secretary LaBille. "Awaiting the assurance that my position is satisfactory and that the m ings will be pushed to the utmost for the widest possible hearing, I am,

"Yours truly,
"WALTER THOMAS MILLS." "Kansas City, Mo., April 25,"

DOBBS REPLIES TO MILLS.

National Committeeman Dobbs of Kentucky writes as follows in the "American Labor Union Journal" of April 30, under date Louisville, April 20, 1903:

on into:

"Permit me to call attention through
your columns to a most unfortunate
plantatement in the lengthy discustion, by Committeeman Mills of Kaupan, of the work of the National Committee at St. Louis, in the course of
the attention of William Mills out of the National Conhis attack on Hillquit, Mills says:

"On the floor of the Committee meeting Hillquit argued, not against fusion, but that the occasion for fusion had not arisen; and not only so, but in the recent meeting of the National Committee, reported and recommended by Hiliquit's sub-committee, the last "wherens" next preceding the resolu-tion reads as follows:

***At the present stage of develop-ment of the Socialist movement of this country there is neither necessity nor excure for such alliance.

"If this means anything at all it at least means that with the further development of the Socialist movement the "necessity or excuse for such al-liance" may arise."

"Allow me to enter my indignant protest against this and aclose attempt to represent Comrade Hilliquit as an advocate of fusion. Comrade Milis is most unladed in his triumphant 'if this means anything at all,' etc., etc. Hillardt did not targue that the occusion for fusion had not arison.' He Why should the right be put off? argued, and quite emphatically, that the occasion for fusion was past and that such occasion, under no circumstances, could arise in the future.

"If the member from Knusas will refer to the minutes of the afternoon session of January 3t he will sind that Rever moved the adoption of the antifusion resolution when Barnes moved to strike out the word "hereafter"— motion carried." However, before the word 'hereafter' was stricken from the resolution there was considerable de-bate. The chause following the where-as' which Courade Mills quotes so tri-

nuphantly originally read as follows: 'Resolved. That bereafter no state or local organization, or member of the party, shall under any circumstances fuse,' etc., etc.

"When Barnes moved to strike out the word 'bereafter,' he made the point that it left the impression that we had been favoring fusion in the recent past. but had changed our minds. Hillimit responded, defending the use of the word 'hereafter,' explaining that there had been times in the past when fusion was not inexempble, and claiming that the use of the word 'herenfter' em-phasized the fact that 'at the present stage of development of the Socialist movement' and in the future there can, be 'neither necessity nor excuse' for Tusion. The Committeeman from New York made this quite plain, and the member from Kansas surely cannot shave forgotten the debate. With the word hereafter restored to its original place in the anti-fusion resolution it is plain how baseless are the charges of the member from Kansas against the

ember from New York.
"In view of these facts, which are perfectly familiar to all the members of the National Committee who were present at the St. Louis meeting, the plous disapproval by Comrade Mills of, those who are 'provoking quarrels among the Socialists' appears like a boomerang missile which he will have

boomering missele which he will have difficulty in dodging."
The reason for Dobbs' addressing this letter to the "American Labor Union Journal" is that, in its issue of April 0, that paper published an ex-tended "statement of position" by Mills in which a labored attempt was made to represent Hillquit as a secret

SPECIAL NATIONAL ORGANIZING FUND.

National Secretary Mailly acknowledges the receipt of the following con-Inay be save that the addresses which I will deliver in Omaha will, in every possible way endeavor to strengthen the regular party work, to persuade everybody to identify themselves with it and to work for the one party representing the one cause of Socialism.

I beg the comrades of Omaha not to lumpive me in any ways in any local.

Outh Christoph Buffelo, N. V. 21. A. Otto Christoph Buffelo, N. V. 21. A. involve me in any way in any local Otto Christoph, Buffalo, N. Y., \$1; A. controversy. I urge you to support the meetings, which I am to address, with your presence, and whatever local minunderstandings there may be among the control of the cont with the meetings which I am to hold.

Assuring you again that these meetings will speak in no uncertain way tor the Socialist Party, for its regular organization and its regular work which I am endeavoring in example 1. following from Local Santa Maria, 1Cal.; J. W. Starkfand, 50c.; R. Weber, 50e.; Al Davis, 25c.; Fred Standt, 50c.; birg, Ky., 50c.; and Local Alameda, Cal., \$10; previously reported, \$07.70; total received to noon Saturday, May ,9, \$145.40.

William English Wailing has given twenty-five shares of stock in the Charles H. Kerr & Co. co-operative publishing company of Chicago to be sold for the benefit of the Organizing Fund. Any Socialist local or individual may obtain one of these shares, by sending \$10 to the office of Charles H. Karr & Co. at once, sixting that it H. Kerr & Co. at once, stating that it is for this purpose, and the full amount of the remittance will be turned ever in the name of the remitter to the National Secretary. The holder of each share of stock so bought will have the privilege of buying Marature at cost the same as it the share had been subsectified for in the ordinary way.

NOT UNION MADE GOODS.

PARRY.

By Horace Traubel.

Parry. Lots of you fellows do not like Parry. But Parry satisfies me, Parry hates the trade unions. The trade

Parry has a union of his own. speaks for the union of the bosses. The bosses had something to say. They said it through Parry. Parry was the tongue of the bosses. Parry was an honest voice. Why should

you kick against Parry? I ask for nothing better than Parry. All I ask is that Parry may keep right on talking. The more Parry talks the less we need to talk. Parry fights our light for us. Parry is an eyeopener. We can just sit back and enjoy our-selves white Parry works. Parry may

think he is our worst enemy. But l'arry is our best friend. Why do you get red in the face swearing at Parry? You call bim names. You try to prove that sor how evolution could get along without him. Let me tell you that without Parry the scheme would not be compiete. Judas is a very much matigned man. If you cannot account for Parry you cannot account for anything. Not only that. You have got to account for Parry on the same basis as that upon which you account for Jesus or Debs. The a b c of the economic alphabet spells Parry as easily as it spells Marx or Promitton.

spells Marx or Proudbon.

Parry is honest. He is a small flaine. But he burns with refreshing intensity. Nobody needs to be in the dark about Parry. Parry is not danctured by the party is not denoted by the party in the party in the party is not denoted by the party in the party in the party is not denoted by the party in the pa ing on any houndary line defying you to tell whether he belones right or left. He makes his confession in public. He is so proud of his prerognitive that he advertises it in the market place. If you do not know what Parry means then you do not know what anybody means. Parry is a very simple proposition. He clears the air. He shows us not only what we have got to fight but how little we ...ave to fight. Parry has no cards up his sleeve. He throws his cards at you before you ask for them. Enery is not a postponer. He says: Let us have the fight to-day. He is not an apologist. He says: "Why should I apologize for what is right?" Why should be apologize? Parry is no sheffler. He does nothing to confuse the issue. Parry is a whole plan of battle in himself. He shows you just where to put your men. The quibblers have growled at Parry for talking out. That is the best proof that Parry is our best friend. These fellows know that Parry has unmasked their guns. I can see why they should get mad at Parry. But I cannot see why you should get mad. Parry is a play right into your camp. All you need to do is to take what Parry gives. When the times comes for you to return on Par-ry's move Parry will find that your

trump will cover his best hand. There is everything gained when we effect an honest lineap. We want to get men where they belong. We are . We want to clong. We are not finttered when we meet an army of, recremaries. I want to think the best things of the man I must on And I want that man to think things of me. We want to feel sort of mutual respect which dignifies controversy. Parry nonestly believes that the trade union is a mornee to liberty. He honestly believes that one rem or one caste should be probated in the orthodox claim to an economi mustership. He bonestly believes that men are machines, to be bought and sold, to be bargained for and thrown away, on any expediential basis which

may seem convincing to the pirate conscionsness of the market. All right, Parry. That is what we wished to have you say. We knew you believed it. But we wished it put down in ministrakable words. We have come up against so many of your fellow diplomats, who have nimbly evaded all attempts we have made to nail them to a statement, that you have come along like a reviving breeze on a sultry day. And so we understand you, Parry. We accept your challenge. On the basis of that chal-lenge we are going to declare war. We are going to upset all your minor tyrannies by making a root start and refuging the inre of all digressions. Parry, you are doomed. Your very candor hastens your finish. With the shufflers we can say: We will some day get our blow in on you and when you will ask for terms. But with you, the so caudid Parry, we simply say: Thanks, Parry, we will draw up your discharge next week. Parry, you enmiled us to fix a date. We have always been telling our friends that there was something round somewhere that we must hit. And then they have asked: "What is it?" We have an swered: "We don't just know. But it is something. As soon as it defines itself to us we will bit it." Parry. you have defined it. Watch us and see us hit. Steady yourself and feel us hit.

I am happiest in opposition. I like to find myself tried by the inst expedient of reaction. It is only in that way that I can discover my strength. If I lived in a world in which everyor said yes I would not know whether I was strong or weak. If my idea survives the tempter and the bater it will survive me. And until my like proves that it can survive me it has not re-ceived the proper certificate of char-acter. So I am grateful to the man who thinks he is my enemy. He is not really my enemy. He may not know, but I do know, that he is not my enemy. Anyway, I am grateful to him. He fights me front, he flanks me, he ambushes my expeditions, he starves my stomach, he dresses me down to rags. But I am grateful. For I have got to make even starvation and rags sacred by the tenacity of my faith. Thanks to the Parrys I begin to feel strong. I strain and I stretch and nothing in hurt. Thanks to the Parrys I see better what I believe and I know better what I can do. Parry adds something to my stature every time he talks. And if he keeps on

time he talks. And if he keeps on talking just a little more he will have completed me.

So let us recall all the cursers and swearers. Let us bring in all the useless vituperators and denouseers. Let us take out the tengues of the liars. Let us seal the lips of the arguers. Let us close our lak wells. Let us discharge all the linotypers. Why should we you and sweat and werry.

We will simply let Parry talk. Let us give all our adverbe and adjectives a rest while Parry talks. Let us take rest while Parry talks. Let us take a vacation while Parry talks. If I'arry is allowed to talk evolution will hasten its pace. I used to lie awake nights wondering if it was safe for the universe to let me sleep. But now I know that if God is caught sapping Parry will still talk thinks along to sulvition. I can sleep in pace. For ulvation. I can sleep in peace. For I may be confident that while I sleep Parry will talk and while Parry talks no effort of social equity to balance itelf will shake the throne.

Parry.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

By Folix Holt.

[A college oration by a member of of Colgate the class of nineteen-four University, Hamilton, N. Y.]

That there is a class struggle is a fact too obvious to call for demonstra tion. That it is a serious struggle, and one becoming continually more serious, no one, in the light of recent events. can deny. A struggle that has developed into such an industrial war as was waged in the coal fields some months ago, is not one to be ignored, nor to be permanently remedled by any superficial treatment. It calls imperatively for a thorough investigation of causes, and the adoption of measures for their correction. The American people are face to face with a great problem. It must be met and

settled.

But what is the nature of this strife? What classes are arrayed against each other? What are they contending for? In spite of all we hear about "the community of interests" between capital and labor, the fact remains that those who labor and those who own capital are quarreling over the division of what is produced. Lines of class cleavage are determined by the splitt of the times. Ours is a commercial age; instead of class distinctions of race, or birth, we have those founded on an economic basis. In place of lord and vassal, we have rich and poor; instead of arishorat and peas-ant, we have plutocrat and projetarian. This is the most deplorable fact of our nation's marvelous unterial prosperity—that a people, who long ago learned to score nobility and to deny the divine right of kings, are now bringing their gifts and their homage to the temple of material success, and crying in their frenzy, "Great is Moloch of the Americans!" But the madness of commercialism

is upon us; and in the race for wealth, the gap between rich and poor is ever widering. The fact that the richest ten per cent, of our population owns about eighty per cent, of the nation's wealth is as true as it is startling; and the most menacing feature of the sit-uation is that this movement toward concentration is constantly accelerat-ing. Statistics show that labor's share in the products of industry has steadtly decreased, until now the tolling millions of America receive but a small per cent, of the wealth in the production of which they take such a vital part. During the past four years, wages have increased but ten to twen-iy per cent., while the cost of the no-cessaries of life has increased over thirty-five per cent. A particular case will serve to illustrate the general fact of capitalist exploitation. From 1800 to 1900 there was an increase in the manufacturer's profit on pig-iron of four dollars and thirty-eight cents a ton, a pairry two cents of which was sufficient to cover the total raise. In wages made during the same period. Is it any wonder that strikes are so common, that murmurs of discontent are heard on every side? Can we, with these facts in mind, have the ef-frontery to remind the laboring class of their countiess blessings? What satisfaction is it for them to reflect that they are better off than their grandfathers, when by the alchemy of present industrial methods, every drop of their sweat is turned into gold for their capitalist employers, when stronger and stronger grows the power, and ever tighter the grasp of plutocracy's iron hand. The laboring man complains not that he is worse off than his fathers, but because from all the benefits of mechanical inventions and improvements, from all the advantages of modern industrial methods, from all that the past generation has accomplished in unitiplying the productive power of labor, he has not received his share. Into this material progress he has put his best brain and muscle, but the benefits and blessings are in the main depled him. Chattel slavery is not the only servitude. The man who is satisfied with less than his rightful share, who raises no voice of protest against the wrongs he suffers whether in bonds or not, is a slave.

But, aside from its mere ecor injustice, inequitable distribution the products of industry has the most erious consequences in the social "Ill fares the land to bastening fils a

prey.
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

The wise man of old voiced no pass ing truth when he uttered the prayer: "Give me neither poverty nor riches; feed me with food convenient for me Lest I be full and deny thee, and say, who is the Lord? or lest I be poor and steat, and take the name of my God in vain."

Present economic conditions tend

toward the weakening of our whole, social system. Passing over the evil effects upon the plutocratic ciass, let us notice for a mo-ment the conditions of the poor, as typically exemplified in the great con-ters of population. We find them crowded into ill-constructed tenements where pure air and sunlight for the health of the body is dealed, where family privacy is impossible, where home, instead of being a refuge from the moral poisons and spiritual blight that pervade the atmosphere, is little more than a place to stay. As well expect to find the rose blooming in the death vault, as to expect either personal or public virtues to thrive in such environment. But it is the best they can afford. The men who build our cities, who pile stone on stone for the mansions of the sick, who sales the

steel framed structures wherein the business of the world is transacted, are not thought to deserve the safety and sanctity of even an humble home

Again, we find in the present low wage the logical cause of child labor. The time has passed when the ordinary laborer can support a family in any respectable manner. He is frequently obliged to put his children to work at a tender age, and thus they grow up under abnormal conditions to lead an abnormal career and often to perpetuate an abnormal race. number of children at work in the factories of Chicago, under the age of sixteen, is about nineteen thousand, and about seven thousand of these are

under fourteen.

The people think! and as they think of these facts they are lead to wonder what the word prosperity means. Judging from appearances, prosperity is a condition of great industrial ac-tivity from which capital reaps large returns, and labor a bare sustenance. If this be prosperity, we have it. Yes, for the few, prosperity! We hear it on all sides. Voices, voices of press, voices of platform, voices of the mighty minority join harmoniously in the glorious anthem. How inspiring! With what hope do we look into the future! Surely the times of contentment, of peace and planty, have come at last to stay. Join, then, with heart and volces in the grand chorus. Shout aloud! But bark! Listen! Bend your ears to the ground and listen. It is alarming! Portentous! What means this low rumble that mingles so dis-cordantly with Prosperity's mighty song? Is it a caged heast? A subterranean murmur foretelling the earthquake? Stop your ears. O, ye fortun ate ones, sing pet more loudy! Louder, louder! Drown out the harsh sound. In vain, we hear it still! Yes, and that discord will be heard, for it is a voice more persistent than the wall of a caged beast, more surely prophetic than the rumble of the earthquake-i> is the voice of the neonle, the manus the lower classes; and it calls not for mercy, nor charity, not for what it must have, a bare sustenance, but for what it should have-justice.

Current # # # Literature

All books and namphlets mentioned in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

An article on "The Socialism of Sidney Lanler," by Frank Stuhlman, is one of the special features of the "Comrade" for May The writer has done a service in calling the attention of Socialists to a great poet all too little known and in calling general attention to a phase of that poet's work commonly neglected by the few who recognize his greatness, "A Point of View," py George D. Herron, is a series of forcibly expressed proposi tions leading, step by step, from the indictment of capitalism: "The system can stand only through the debauchery of the citizens," to the conclusion: "Can the Socialist ideal be realized? Nothing else can, in the end. ° ° The moment that an ideal comes into the vision of the common life, then is the moment to realize it, and without a moment's delay." William Thurston Brown contributes to the "He came a Socialist Series." Ti came a socialist Series. The cellor writes with frankness and vigor on the religious aspect of Socialism or the re-lations of Socialism and religion, pro-testing against a too common tendency to try to evade issues that must utilmately be met. Among the illustra-tions that add to the value of this number are "The Seamstress." from the famous painting by Watis; a penand-ink drawing of Marx by F. Dahme, the original of which many Walter Crane; portraits of Mary Wollstonecraft, the great ploneer in the movement for the emancipation of we man, of Sidney Lanier, and of Com rade Brown; as well as a number of cartoons by Ryan Walker,

In the May number of "Wilshire" Magazine" the editor writes, in his entertaining style, an interview he had with John D. Rockefeller at a Califor ula resort last month. There is a bril-liant arraignment of "The Great Fam-illes of England" from the pen of the English economist and writer, H. M. Hyndman. "Shall We Be Free?" in the title of an elequent and stirring appeal to the higher human sen.". ments, by Wm. Thurston Brown There is the usual interesting Will treats of the policy of the able Russian Minister of Finance, looking towards the aggrandizement of the Bu

NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETING EXPENSES.

National Secretary Mailly submiss, under date May 7, the following state ment of the cost of holding the National Committee meeting at St. Louis January 29 to February 1, 1963; Eg-penses of members—N. A. Richardson, Cal., \$124; Geo. A. Sweetland, Conn., \$46.75; Wm. R. Herdey, Fla., \$83.10; 34k.6; Win. R. Henfey, Fla., 883.10; Wm. Mahoney, Ind., 82230; B. Berlyn, Hilnols, \$25; J. M. Work, Iowa, 831.70; W. T. Mills, Kansas, 831.75; Charles Dobbs, Ky., \$20.32; James F. Carey, Mass., \$78; *Geo. F. Lockwood, Minn., \$30; Geo. H. Turner, Mo., \$22; *Clarence Smit.a, Mont., \$117; C. Christenson, Neb., \$12; S. F. Claffin, N. H., \$77; Geo. H. Goebel, N. J., N. H., \$77; Geo. H. Goebel, N. J., \$84.50; M. Hillquit, N. Y., \$18; R. C. Massey, N. D., \$98; W. G. Critchlow, O., \$31; J. M. Barnes, Pa., \$72.50; Sam-uel Lovett, S. D., \$70.00; Geo. E. Boomer, Wash., \$128; V. L. Berger, Wis., \$38.50; allowed to members of Local Quorum—E, Val Putnam, M. Beilard Dunn, Wm. Brandt, \$7 each; total, \$1,314.62.

The Kentucky State Committee donated the amount of the expenses of Committeeman Dobbs, Committeeman Claffin donated \$10 toward coveri

his expenses.
At date, \$540.55 is yet due on accounts of Massey, Richardson, Hesley, Mahoney, Lovett, Smith, Carey, Barnes, and Hillouit. The star prefixed to manes above in-dicates that these comrades were

..... Local Ban Francisco has adopted resolutions heartily endorsing the stand of Local Stameda, as reported in this column last week, refusing to countenance or employ such Bocialist speakers as put their services under the management of capitalistic lecture bureaus and can be had only at exorbitant prices beyond the reach of any but the locals in large cities.

No more copies of the May Day Number of The Worker can be sup-plied. Although about three times the usual number were printed, the supply was moon exhausted and and severa large orders, coming late, could not be

The national hendquarters receive May Day greetings from Secretary Serwy of the International Socialist Bureau at Brussels, with the request that they be transmitted to the Sociallate of America as an expression the international solidarity of Labor movement to abolish capitalism

A. M. Simons notifies the national office that Enrico Ferri of Italy has informed him that having been elected to the editorship of "Avanti," the lead-ing Italian Socialist publication, the American tour contemplated by Ferri will have to be postponed for a year.

Local Maiden, Mass., on May 1 sent May Day greetings to the nation office as follows: "Dear Comrades On this glorious day we greet you with

The State Committee of Maine has haned a call for funds to carry on active agintion throughout the sum-nier. Arrangements are already made to have Dan A. White, State Secretary nul Prganizer of Massachusetts, Representative James F. Carey, and John C. Chase tour Maine in June, July, and August, respectively. The state elec-August to the control of the countries and the countries there wish to show a good example for the country to follow by polling a largely increased vote for So-

National Lecturer Slayton's dates in Pennsylvania for the rest of the May 12. Mondville; May 13. New Hrighton: May 16, Pittsburg: May 14, Issoora: May 20, Sunbury: May 21, Plymouth: May 22, East Mauch Chunk: May 23, Lehighton: May 23, Puttstown. At Hast Mauch Chunk he speaks for the Socialist Party local, at penters. On May 27 he begins his tour of Ohio. All his much All his meetings have been mecesuful.

Socialists of Nashville, Tenn., nomi nated a municipal ticket on May 5, with C. H. Stockell as candidate for Mayor, I. J. McDill, Board of Public Works: W. P. Stone, Tax Assessor, and W. J. Gower, Comptroller. The declaration of principles and platform adopted are clear and ringing exposi-tions of the Socialist Party's position and should command the respect of the working cines voters. Comrade Stockell is one of the veterans of the

The Illinois State Committee is rais ing a fund to put a permanent organ-izer in the field. The state will be di-vided into a number of divisions with an industrial center in each and the organizer will be routed in each divi-tion through a committee.

State Secretary Holman of Minne nota reports that new locals have re been organized at Heron Lake Lake Ida, and Shelly. Carl Thompso will resume his tour in the northwest ern part of the state on May 13. Nor-lan County is booking up as the ban-ner section for Socialism; a county or-ganization has been formed with M. A. Bruttland as organizer.

Charters were granted during the week to locals at Montgomery, Rogers, Ark., and Jerome, Ariz.

National Organizer John M. Ray re a last week, afte helping to form the new state organi-tation of Alabama. Ray has given much satisfaction in Alabama and the ades there speak enthusinstically of his work. Secretary Influe of Bes-semer writes that "Comrade Ray is a arroug combination of fire and logic and will make a power for the came wherever he goes," National Committeeman Healey of Florida, who is traveling for the "Appeal to Reason," also writes; "Courade Ray is O. K. in my judgment. He is the best I have heard, and I have heard Chane. have heard, and I have heard Chase Mills, and quite a few others."

Father Thos. J. Hagerty has been on a lecturing tour of Arisona. On May 4 he writes from Prescott and says that he has so far organized six new joenle of the Socialist Party. He thinks that Socialism is making rapid thinks that essential is busing laples arrives in that part of the country and mays that the whole territory is thoroughly woke up as never before. After taking a rest at Van Buren be will start on a tour which will include Iown, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Southern Michigan. His first dates are as follows: Dubuque, May 25; Freeport, Ill., May 24; Peoria, May 27; Hilbharo, May 23. He will then come to Evansville, Ind., Belevue, Ky., and several Ohlo towns and come home by

Frank P. and Kate Bickards O'Han are still touring Ohio. They have all ready spoken at Ashinbuin, Canton Manstield, Lexington, Youngstown Warren, Springfield, Xenia, and Day ton. They will be at Hamilton May 15, and Toledo May 16 and 17, and other dates to follow. Comrades re-

Hitefper's Hait, \$8; J. Rausch, Brook-lyn, 50 cents; coll. by R. Streiler, Pater-son, N. J., \$31.25; Christoph Walling, \$2: Christ, Bishler, C'ty, 26 cents; Allner, O. Fricke, G. Guggenhauser, and Ghr. Steffens, 50 cents each; coll. by Cari Weber, Bevier, Mo., St.25; H. Rieth, Patchogue, L. I., \$1; Arbeiter Massnerchoe, New Haven, surplus of concert, \$90; total, \$298.51.

Local Newark, Ohio, has voted to attend the state convention at Columbus, May 30 and 31, in a body as visitors. Many other comrades will be in at-tendance in addition to the regular accredited delegates who will aumber at least seventy-five.

Comrades in Ironton. Ohio, are of ganizing a local and expect to be in good working order within the next few weeks.

A new labor paper will shortly be launched at Youngstown. Ohio, that will have a Socialist as editor and it will be distinctly Socialist in its policy and editorials.

The office of The Worker has re-ceived \$1 each from H. Rieth of Pat-chogue and "A. L." for the fund to aprily on old debts of the national party organisation; _previously ac-knowledged, \$15; total, \$17.

The Women's Socialist Chib of Box ton will hold a strawberry festival at the Washington street on Saturday evening, May 28. Tickers, including refreshments, cost 25 cents. Proceeds go toward furnishing the party head-

Comrade Evans of Hazieton, Pn. writes that "things are moving fast" in that region. Arbitration, cancilla-tion, and other espitalist schemes, be says, are doing more to open the eyes of the workers than Socialist aswakers d do. The Socialist Party local now twenty-two good members and he growing well.

Comrade Levis of McMechen, W. Va., writes most enthusiastically of J. W. Slayton's work and says the local comrades want to get him to seeud another week speaking in the vicinity as soon as possible.

At the last meeting of the County Committee of Luzerne County, Pa., which was well attended, reports showed that the local has paid all its debts and has a balance of \$14. Steps were taken to reach unuffiliated So-cialists and get them into the party, to purchase literature, and to raise funds. J. G. Roth was elected delegate to the ente convention.

John Spargo of New York has been oughged by Local Reading, Pa., for the last week of May. He will speak two or three times to the comrades and two or three times in public and be present the state convention.

labor paper of Canaha, gave in a recent number excellent replies to a numbled circulated by the National Economic Langue and to the New Orleans speech of that extraordinary ranter, David M.

Organizer Smith of Local Onelda. J. D. P., writes of the visit of the O'Hares, who spoke at the May Day peeting in Maccaboe Hall. He say Frank "poured hot shot into the audience with telling effect," Mrs. O'Hare spoke especially on the lot of women and children under capitalism and their interest in the Socialist move-ment. The comrades were much pleased with her address. On Saturday a good open-air meeting was held with Frank O'liare as the apeaker.

Comrade Mills held a good street meeting at Port Jervis, N. Y., on Wedneaday of last week.

Conrade Strobell writes to against what he claims to be the grave injustice of the action of the General Committee of Local New York in regard to Paul Thielke, who was given the option of resigning or being expelled on account of his membership in the Direct Logislation League, Com-Strubell, speaking as a member League, declares that it is no political, but strictly an educational body and holds that there is no reason why members of the party should not belong to it.

The Tenth Ward Branch of the S. P. of Jerney City will hold a street meeting. Newark and Summit avenues, on Wednesday evening, May 20.

New York City.

H. Gaylord Wilnire will debate with John S. Croshy on "The Single Tax or Socialism?" at the Manhattan Liberal Club. 220 East Fifteenth street, on Friday evening, May 15.

A special meeting of the General Committee of Local New York will be held at the Labor Lyceum on Satur-day evening. May 18, when the report ranjuation will be heard.

The William Morris Educational Scclety has been organized in Brownsville, Brooklyn, for the purpose of studying and propagating the prin-ciples of Socialism. Its immediate plan of work is to raise a fund and procure an ample circulating liberary of Socialist literature.

The Socialist Literary Society, which recently removed from 211 East Broadway, urges all comrades who have tickets for the Mills meeting not yet accounted for to turn in money or tickets at its new headquarters at 232 East Broadway.

The West Side Socialist Club, which has discontinued lectures for the sum-mer, will now devote its regular Friother dates to follow. Comrades report successful meetings and increased interest over last year.

The following sums have been received at the office of The Worker for the campaign fund of the German Social Democracy; W. S. & D. B. F., Br. 92, Newark \$25; Cigarmakers' Parliamentary Election Fund, New Haven. Conn., \$100; cell. in Preining-rick 11:91 \$6.25; Otto Seegert, City, \$3; Geo. Becker, City, \$2; cell. ba Jac.

fifth street and Eighth avenue. Every to be present.

The Young People's flecial Demo-cratic Club of Yorkville held a fairly well attended meeting last week. The program consisted of the reading of one of Bax' ceasys by Comrade Jacoby and a talk on "Bending and Self-Edu-cation" by Comrade Lee. At the meet-ing of May 14 Mbs Dahme will recite and on May 21 there will be a debate between Comrades Sprotte and Will-vonsoder, the latter taking the side against Socialism. This club meets on Thursday evenings in the W. E. & Clubhouse, 206 East Eighty-sixth street. All young people in aympathy with or interested in the Socialist movement are invited to vibit the meetings and become members. Dues are 10 cents a month.

At the meeting of the Kings County nittee held on May 9, the 10th 17th, and 18th Assembly Districts re-ported that they will hold a picuic at Atlantic Park on June 21. Branch 1 of the 21st donated \$10 to the State committee. After a lengthy discussion on the application for member-ship from a member of the regular army laid over from last meeting, the Secretary was instructed to inform the applicant that we cannot entertain his application while he remains a member of the army, but that this ought not to deter him from working for the cause of Socialism. In view of the act that there is no body from which a call for a city convention can emanate for the purpose of nominating candidates for the municipal election the Secretary was instructed to com-municate with the other secretaries of Greater New York for the purpose of calling a city convention, requesting them to state what date would be mos the date most suitable to Kings county. As very few of the branches are paying their quota for the calendar in the "Volkazeitung," it was decided to request them to decide whether they

The 30th A. D. at its meeting this week took up the report of the special committee on local organization. An interesting and profitable discussion was had.—On Sunday last there was a 'May walk" of district members, to Bronx Park and Williamsbridge. which was much enjoyed by those present. Such informal outings was probably be held regularly at intervals of about a mouth for the purpose of cultivating closer acquaintance and comrade-like feeling among the mem

desire to continue this outlay or not.

PARTY MEETING

IN YORKVILLE.

In accordance with the decision of the general meeting of Jan. 17 another meeting of the assembly districts of the Social Democratic Party and other workingmen's organizations of York-ville will be held in the W. E. A. Club-house, 208 East Eighty-sixth street, on Saturday evening, May 16. All party members in the Yorkville districts and delegates from all labor organizations in sympathy are requested to be pres ent promptly at 8 p. m. The order of on Committee, is as follows: 1, elitation Cou tion; 3. The party press.

BROOKLYR OPER-AIR MEETINGS.

Open-air meetings are to be held un-der the auspices of the Kings County Committee, S. D. P., as follows: Friday evening, May 15, at Atlantic

me and Nevins street and at Grand Saturday evening, May 16, in front of the Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Wil-

loughly avenue.

IN ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 11.— Rochester celebrated International Labor Day by having a monster labor demonstration in Fitzhugh Hall on May 1. The speakers were Mother s and Jas. F. Carey, member of the Great and General Court of Mas

Hoth speakers were very effective and brought out very plainly the necesdity of workingmen becoming educated along the lines of their own class in-

Comrade Carey traced the develop ment of industry from the time of slavery to and including capitalism, and Mother Jones spoke of the many phases and different conditions of working people under capitalism as

Both speakers held the audience spell-bound and many converts were made at the meeting. Some of the unions of the city joined with us and also donated a portion of the expense. Frank P. and Kate O'Hare spoke here last Sunday, at the Lubor Ly-

ceum, in the City Hall building.

Mrs. O'Hare created a profound impression by her simple yet eloquent appeal to the workers to bring about Socialism. She told of her own Rescue Mission work and how it was impossible to better the condition of the re-claimed fallen women under the pres-ent system. No one would employ them, none would work next to them, and so on so that it was only natural that they fell back into their old ways of vice and degradation. She told of having worked alongside various nationalities in New York and how the conditions were. In some places they could not live over five or six years at best. Her sincerity and personal mag-netism seemed to attract to her even those who were not Socialists. They "Coming Nation" after the meeting, upon the strength of Mrs. O'Hare editing the woman's page of that paper. G. W. M.

NEW JERSEY.

Sinie Secretary Kearns of New Jer-sey asks us to make the following cor-rection in the statement of the basis of representation in the state convention to be held in Helvetia Hall, Pater-

son, on May 30: Each branch will be entitled to one delegate and to one additional for each ten members or fraction thereof, so

ten members or fraction thereof, so that a branch having from elevan to nineteen members will be entitled to three delegates.

At the last meeting of the State Committee, Comrade Firth's resigna-tion from the Organization Committee was accepted. No accessor was

DERERAL COMMITTEE

Comrades Wolf and Roswer at last Saturday's meeting of the Gen-eral Committee of Local New York. Morris Hillquit was seated as delegate from the blst A. D., vice John Wilkina resigned. Eleven applications for membership in the party were granted. The resignation of John Wilkins from

in the Bowerman case that although notified of its meeting he had failed to attend: it was decided to hold another meeting to give him a further chance

to appear. Recomendations of the Finance Committee, to use the articles left over from the party booth at the Globs Fair for the picule of July 19, and to continue to June 1 the raising of the

auxiliary fund, were concurred in.

The Anditing Committee reported that the books of former Organizer Wood were found in order, but that ther showed him to have overdrawn the amount of about \$50, headen \$36.64 which he had not turned over to the Treasurer. Some comrades believed, that the apparent deficiency could be cleared up by a further examination of all the accounts; Comrades Mayes and. Solomon were accordingly added to the Auditing Committee and it was instructed to make a more detailed re-

The recommendation of the Execu tive that the local demand representa-tion in the Board of Managers of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publish-ing Association was not concurred in. It being pointed out that the interests of the party were thoroughly guarded by the provision that only party mem-bers could belong to the Association.

The recommendation of the Executive that only citizens be qualified to act as delegates to the General Committee was defeated, after discussion

by a vote of 23 to 10. It was voted that only party me hers (including members of the Social-ist Party from foreign countries) be engaged as party speakers.

engaged as party speakers.

The question of reorganization of
the City Executive Committee being
taken up, it was decided, on motion
of Comrade Hiliquit, to elect a special committee to propere a plan and report it to a special meeting of the neral Committee to be held on May The following comrades were chosen to constitute such special committee: Obrist, Hillmuit, Bock, Martin, Boudin, Lemon, Schlueter, Mayes, Lichtschein, and Kanely.

MAILLY'S APRIL REPORT.

National Secretary Mailly's financial report for April shows continued im-provement in national organization The totals are as follows: Receipts for April. 1.287.06

Expenditures 1,197.91 Rainnee, May 1 \$338.70

Items of income were: Dues from state committees—California, \$34.50; Colorado, \$25; Connecticut, \$15; Flor-ida, \$10; Idaho, \$20.10; Illinois, \$70; indinna, 200; Ibwa, \$15.80; Kansas. \$10.50; Maine, \$10; Massachusetts, \$100; Michlann, \$5; Minnesota, \$20; Missouri, \$50; Montana, \$15; Nebruska, \$18; New York, \$100; Ohlo, \$20; Oklahomm, \$8.45; Oregon, \$0.00; Ponusyl vania, \$25; South Dakota, \$7; Washington, \$33.55; from locals in unorgan-ized states—Alabama, \$20.10; Arkan-nas, \$19.80; Arizona, \$10.05; Georgia, 90 cents; Louisians, \$2.35; Maryland, \$6.00; Rhode Island, \$10; Tennessee, \$14.40; Vermont, 55 cents; Virginia, \$6.40; West Virginia, \$4.20; Wyoming, \$2.40; Washington, D. C., \$3; from members-at-large, 00 cents; supplies, \$45.10; Special Organizing Pand, \$84.45; Eugene Dietzgen, donation, \$225; to balance Ohio, old account, \$34;

J. W. Stayton, proceeds of lectures Items of expense were: Saluries— Wm. Mailly, \$83; W. E. Clark, \$60; expenses of National Committee meet ing, \$151.90; on old debte of Chicago N. E. R.—Theo. Pubs, \$40; A. S. Ed-wards, \$40; Eugene Dietzgen, \$225; on old debts of Springfield N. E. C .- Geo J. Sperer, 840; Chas. H. Vail, 840; J. Mahlon Barnes, \$21.51; for organizing —M. W. Wilkins, \$50; John M. Ray. \$25; printing, \$190.50; office rent, \$15 help, \$81; postage, stationery, nms, express, exchange, etc...

The amount received for dues is \$118.70 greater than in March and in-dicates a paying membership of nearly 16,500—the highest point yet reached.

MICHIGAN AGITATION.

DRYDEN, Mich., May 10 .- One hun ired and fity stations have been established, at each of which one or more comrades have volunteered to attend to the local end of meetings— that is, to feed, shelter, and welcome speakers and pay car fares. These are arranged into circuits corresponding to lines of travel and will afford constant work for six speakers and organizars. George E. Bigelow opens the cam-paign at Pentwater on May 20 and will spend thirty days in Michigan, closing at Benton Harbor or St. Joseph on June 21. From Indiana Frank P. and Kate Richards O'Hare will reach their first Michigan appoint. ment on June 1 and will work in Mich ignà all of June and July. P. J. Cooney of Montana, now in Brooklyn, will be in Detroit on June 21 and 22 and may spend several days in that vicinity if local comrades make the summer on Michigan circuits, begin ning at Benton Harbor about June 1. Dr. W. H. Smith will put in two weeks "on the scap-box" beginning about June 8. Robt. S. Clark, "the Blacksmith Socialist," and James H. McFar lan, both of Flint, will spend one we is expected to reach Michigan soon to

on all-summer and fail campaign.
On several circuits the average distance between stations is ten miles or less, reducing faras one way to about 30 cents between places of meeting. On other circuits the fares between

On other circuits the fares between stations will be 30 or 30 cents, and in some cases, more. The outlook is bright for an active campaign in Michigan sill summer and full.

The comrades of any town winhing place on them circuits should correspond with the Organizer, C. J.

Dryden, Mich.

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GREETING OR MUSIC, WHICH?

A New Year's Greeting of The Worker, or the Song entitled "The Torch of Socialism," words and music

by Peter E. Burrowes, will be sent to

any person who sends us a new subscriber for The Worker within two weeks. Address THE WORKER, 181

BOWERS, WILLIAM.

IN SUPPLIES, WILLIAM.

In Surrounce of an order of Hon. T. Flingerald, a Surrounce of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to alpersons having claims against William survers, late of the County of New York developed, to present the same with worked the result of the County of New York of the subacriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 345 Broadway Derrough of Mankattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of Juneau.

Dated New York, the 3d day of December.

Executor.

I. D. MAYES,

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BOOKS FOR STUDENTS.

If you wish to study Socialism, so as to gain a real understanding of its economic and philosophical principles and its historical relations, you will find the list of books given below of

The Economies of Socialism. By H. M. Hyndman. Probably the est analysis of Marx' sconomic teachnest analysis of Harx' economic teach-ings yet published in English. Cloth,

the utmost value.

Translated from the French Gabriel Daville by Robert Rives La Au abrid monte. An abridgment and popt sation of "Capital." Cloth, \$1.50 per, 75 cents.

Principles of Scientific Socialism. By Charles H. Vail. A popular systematic treatment of the main outlines of Socialist theory. Cloth, \$1; paper

Gelientivites

By Emile Vanderveide. Translated by Charles H. Kerr. An argument for the Socialist movement based on an analysis of present capitalist tenden-cies. Cloth, 50 cents; paper, 25 cents. The Social Revolution.

By Karl Kautsky. A recent book, just translated into English by A. M. and May Wood Simons. Should be read by everyone who wishes to keep up with the times. Cloth, 50 cents.

Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, By Frederick Engels. No student o Socialism can afford to omit reading and re-reading this and the "Com-munist Manifesto." The introduction is as important as the work itself.

Cloth, 50 cents; paper, 25 cents. Without introduction, paper, 5 cents. The Communist Manifests. By Karl Marx and Frederick Engels. Written at the beginning of the modern Socialist movement, it has stood the test of sixty years and remains a

great living classic. Paper, 10 cents.

Socialism and Anarchism.

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Although the matter has already total humber of wage-workers, as been treated in The Worker, the number of inquiries addressed to us, espe-cially by new readers, makes it fitting again to present in summary the show-ing of the Twelfth Census (1900) as to production, division of product beproduction, division or product se-tween capitallists and wage-workers, etc. We take up here the totals for the manifacturing industries of the United States, as shown in Ceasus Bulletin No. 150. Considering that the force of competition among workers-and, to a limited extent, among em-ployers, also-tends constantly to equalize the earnings of wage-workers in various industries and of those who, though not actually wage-workers, are in a similar position of economic de-pendence, we may fairly take those figures as typical and assume that the division of the value produced between producers and those controlling the means of production in agriculture. mining, commerce, and other inun-tries will be in approximately the same ratio and that approximately the same merce, and other indus tendencies are at work in all.

Le-The bulletin referred to shows that the gross value of the product in the 640,194 manufacturing establishments covered, for the year 1000, was \$13,082,883,700.

This, be it observed, is the gross, find the net value, the value produced In the process of manufacture in these establishments, we have to deduct the value of materials used—a value produced by other labor, as that of farm duced by other labor, as that of farm-cra, miners, etc., and incorporated with the new value produced by the labor of manufacture into the value of the fla-shifted product. We may also, to avoid confusion and to make our estimate conservative, deduct what is reported as "miscellineous expenses." Part of this is legitimate cost of production such as insurance, repairs, replace-ments, etc.; part of it is actually dis-guised profit—part of the "expense" of production in the business senne, but not part of the cost in the economic case. However, as said, we may valve this point and concede it all to be legitimate cost of production, to be treated in the same way as value of some astablishments being the ma terials of others—this does not at all effect the final results. What is la credited as gross product in another so that the totals bear the same rein

cost of materials, fuel, freight, etc., to be \$7.364,951,954. Adding to this \$1,-030,283,385 reported as "miscellaneous expenses," we get a total of \$8,395,-breams. 285 339, which represents that portion of the gross value of manufactured product which was not produced by the labor employed in the manufac-uring establishments. This value, produced essewhere, was incorporated vith the new value created by the abor of the manufacturing wage-vorkers, to make up the gross value

II .- Making this deduction, then, manufacturing industries, the new raise created by the labor of the works in these industries. Out of this net product, created for

them by their employees, the capitalats of the manufacturing industries "aid the wages of those employees, the "emainder constituting their profit or "surplus value"—whether in the form of dividends, of interest on bonds of corporations, or in other forms—commer to them in virtue of their owner—shin of the means of production,

IV.—The bulletin shows the aggre-

mate wages of the employees in these indestries to have been \$2,324,453,003. gate wages from total netips a remainder of \$2,343,194,437. which, again as a most conservative figure, is the profit accruing to the manufacturing capitalists as such

produced is thus seen to be a little greater than the 'Wage-workers' abare little more than half of the whole ralue created by the labor of the work To put it in more concrete form, out of every dollar of value produces in the hands of the capitalist or capitalists as profit—to reward them for their "thrift" or "enterprise," to pay them for "giving employment" to the exercise of their "business ability." acring as the capitalist econon find it convenient variously to justify profit at different times—actually as tribute paid them by the workers for the privilege of making a living by operating the means of production pre-viously created by the workers and owned by the capitalists.

VL-The bulletin puts the averag number of wage-workers employed through the year at 5.373,106. Divid ing by this the aggregate wages given above we find that the average yearly wages of the workers, assuming steady employment, amounted to \$438.

year, since the actual number of differ ent persons employed was undoubtedly full time and many of them having en ployment but for a small part of the

further to compare them with those of the Eleventh Census; so as to show the changes taking place in the ten years tendencies of capitalist develop

VIL-From the total net product and

In 1800 we find that 4,251,013 wageworkers created a net product of \$3.579,108,172—an average of \$841

Thus the ten years brought a considerable increase in the productive power of labor. The average product in 1900 was \$37 greater than that of VIII -- As stated above, the average

wages in 1900 amounted to \$433, or about \$1.40 a day. In 1890, the 4,251.613 employees had

received an aggregate of \$1,801,228,321—an average yearly wage of \$445, or about \$1.43 a day.

That is, the net result of ten years'

progress, from the workingmen's adde, is that the average worker created \$37 more and got \$12 less; from the other side, that the capitalists got \$49 more profits out of the average wage-worker

ne. IX.—In 1800 there were reported among the wage-workers in manufac turing industries 803.080 women and 120.885 children—that is, persons under sixteen years of age—that is, out of every thousand wage-workers, 189 were

komen and 28 were children. In 1900 there were reported 1,031,009 women and 108,583 children—that is, out of every thousand wage-workers, uen and 82 were children number of women and children working for wages, but a larger proportion of the women and children of the working class had been forced into competition with their husbands and

children advanced slightly during the ten years, while the wages of men fell off; but in 1900 the average wages of women were still but \$273 a year or 90 cents a day and those of children only \$152 a year or 50 cents a day.

considerably to increase the productive power of labor, but to give to the capitalists all of the increment and more besides; and to make the condition of the workers positively worse, both in respect of the absolute redu tion of money wages and of the in-crease of child and female labor. In yet another respect, not shown by these statistics, the condition of the workers has become worse-namely, by the increase of the cost of living. the same amount of money wages in 1900 providing less food, clothing, shelter, etc., than in 1800,

Besides again calling attention to the fact that in this analysis, wherever a doubtful question arose, the benefit of the doubt has been given to the de-fenders of capitalism, so that the figures given as representing the rate of capitalist exploitation are undoubtedly far too moderate, three further ob-servations may be made:

X.-It has been said that, in 1900, he workers received in wages a fraction less man fifty cents out of every dollar of value they created, and left in the hands of the capitalists a frac-tion more than fifty cents. This is the immediate division. Ultimately—that is, by the time the workers, have used their wages in providing their living— their actual share of their product is much less. Out of those wages they have to pay back to the capitalists a very large proportion in rent for their homes; and of this far the greater part is clear surplus to the capitalists and clear exploitation of the workers; in buying food, ciothing, and other com-modities at retail they have to pay also a large and increasing monopoly profit, which still further swells the capitalists' share at the expense of the tween the few non-producing capitalists and the many productive workers is not even a half-and-half division; we have no means of ascertaining it with any definiteness; but we can safely may that at the end of the game the capitalists get at least twice and very probably three or four times as much as the workers,

XI.-Even this, reat which the capitalists now extract profit from the workers, does not fully represent the material advantage which the workers will gain from Se capitalism, are legitimate and neces sary elements of the cost of produc tion are, nevertheless, socially waste-ful. We may cite advertising in its thousand forms, duplication of plants, occasional overproduction of perisha-ble goods, and the cost of maintaining capitalism, which, with both compet tion and class-antagonism eliminated, will be aimost if not entirely done away with. Whatever is thus saved will be so much added to the product or so much taken off from the labore

XIL-It may be asked: But what do the greater part of it again at the service of society by spending it in re-placing the means of production as they are worn out and in improving and extending those means of produc-tion? This is the claim of the capition? This is the claim of the capitalist apologists. It is parily true and mostly false. Although, even if whelly true, it would not do hway with the inequity and social injustice of the capitalist system of "dividing up," it is worth while, since we have here the means of doing so, to show approximately how much truth there is in the claim.

The capitalists do not out of their chinery, for instance, just as well as the cost of materials used and of labor-power used, has already been included

000,000 of profits shown in 1000, the \$1,680,000,000 of profits shown in 1890, are what remained to the capitalists. In these years after replacing their capi-tal to the extent to which it had been worn out. The proverb, "You canot eat your cake and keep it, too" does not apply to capital. Capital is such

a magic sort of cake as constantly grows as fast as it is eaten. While the replacement of capital used up has already been deducted, however, the extension of capital has not. Part of the capitalists' profits are, indeed, reinvested, transformed into additional capital, instead of being consumed. The proportion of profits so used to auximent the means of produc-tion can be roughly but fairly esti-mated from the figures before us.

In 1800, the total capital was \$0,525, 150,480. In 1900, it was \$9,835,086,900. One of their profits of ten years the expitalists had put back about \$3.310, 000,000 lute new and additional mean

of production.
In 1890, the capitalists were getting profits at the rate of about \$1.080,000. 000 a year. In 1900, they were getting profits at the rate of about \$2.200,000,fairly put the total profits of ten years at something over \$20,000,000,000.

Just about one-sixth of their profits, then, they reinvested, transferred into additional capital, used to increase the

What did they do with the other five-sixths, the other seventeen billions appropriated from the workers during those ten years?

nose ten yenra?
Hith Avenue, Newport, Saratoga.
country villus and baronisi estates,
gnue preserves and racing studs, Mariborough House and Skibo Castle and the Delhi durbar, more than regal automobiles, an enermous and ever growing army of valets and butiers and grooms and maids and footmen, horse shows, monkey dinners, cat wedthings necessary to the existence of ladies and gentlemen, down to barrels of Scotch whiskey for Grover Cleve-land and wine at \$23 a bottle for Bishop Potter (to belp them arbitrate labor disputes impartially) with here and there a million invested in de-humanized charity or judicious miseducation-these go far to account for

it. They who have so big a magic cake may venture to bite into it right lustliy. "For the bonor of our country" our lords and ladies of industry have not spared to gratify their wiki-est dreams—may, to task the ingenuity of hosts of inckeys to devise them new eccentricities of extravagance and new ostentations of benevolence. If they have outdone Alexander in ambition and Timour in devastation of cheap human life, so have they surnamed Xerxes in pride, excelled Cleopatra in luxury, and distanced the Bourbons in suicidal folly.

And children toll and grow up in ig norance of all but evil to keep the wolf of hunger from the door. And lables smother in the polsoned sir of profit-able tenements, or, die for lack of mother-care, while the mothers grov old before their time in the aweatshop.
And girls sell themselves to gain a few
years of life and then end their-misery in the river. And men heg for work in days of prosperity and wonder if the inevitably coming hard times can be worse. And they think, and think, and think.

And because they must think and be maddening minery is at hand. Come it must and that in the not distant future. That it come as quickly and as easily and as rightly as may be that is the responsibility of the Socialist, of the Toiler who Knows,

POSTOFFICE ABUSES.

Street Railway Employers Charge that Union Mail is Held Up and Shown

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 9.-In pur suance of a resolution adopted last night in the closing session of the contelegram was sent to President Roose velt, asking him to intervene to prevent the unlawful use of the United States postal system to hurt this

Orievances were brought up by dele gates because of the manner in which the United States mails were used in San Francisco and New Orleans during the time that the street car men were having trouble with their em-ployers on account of organizing divi-sions of the union.

It was asserted that in San Francisco the letters of the street car men were beld up, that some letters we opened and photographs were taken of the contents, and in many cases these photographs were posted by the employers at the various car barns. This was done, it is alleged, in order to de-ter employees from joining the unions. In New Orleans similar methods were

It was also pointed out that in many cases during strikes the street railway companies were allowed to put United States mail signs on their cars, although those cars carried no mail, for no other purpose than to invoke the power of the federal courts against the strikers on charges of obstructing the postoffice service.

The holding up and opening of unlos mail by the postoffice authorities in San Francisco during the street-car strike seems to be well attested. The same thing was done in Pennsylvania during the miners' strike last summer, as exposed in The Worker at the time.

most sacred and fundamental rights of free government. There is probably not a constitutional monarchy in the world—to say nothing of other repub-lics—where it would be tolerated so lice—where it would be tolerated so tamely. But Americans are getting the reputation of being "easy"—except the wicked Socialists, who protest and agitate in spits of all sweet phrases about harmony and prosperity.

--- When you are going to hold a public meeting, get a supply of the introd number of The Wester in the or free distribution. One hundred copies for 75 cents; 200 for 81.20; 300 or more at 50 cents a hundred.

BUY UNION MADE GOODS.

TROUBLE FOR -

COTTON WORKERS

ting Down of Mills is Threatened. This week's dispatches from New England forecast trouble for the cot

ably lott wages or an interruption of

Soneral Reduction of Worse or Shut-

their siready uncertain employment.
Prosperity is here. Haw cotton is going up. The manufacturers say they cantibl difford to pay the "high wages" -an average of sec-over \$6 a week for adults-now prevailing in the mills of New England. Some of the managers, it is Yeported, favor a reduction of wages. Others say it would be cheaper off a part of the employees or by en-tirely aburding flown the mills for a time—thus enabling them to get a higher price for the stock they have on hand. To the workers who create the been pocketing this year and for many

sand textile workers have been on strike for two months, demanding a 10 per cent, increase in wages, equal Massachusetts last year. The great majority of the strikers are women, and a large proportion are foreigners— French Canadians, Greeks, Armenians, and others—imported by the patriotic bosses in past years to the hope that they would continue submissive to tyranny and content with the lowest mbalsfence wages, These workers have learned, however, and are stand-

The history of this strike has been marked by the most shameloss lying on the part of the eminent gentlemen who own the mills. For the first time the workers had a chance to see the real "great men." the Boston capital-England and the South, when they attended a hearing of the State Board of representations of fact in regard to actual conditions and in regard to

promises made by the busics last year.
The arbitrators, however, came to
the rescue of the capitalists, as in so many other cases. They examined—or pretended to examine—the books of the companies. No representatives of the employees were allowed to be present at the examination, on the strength of which the board reported that if found the companies could not afford to keep its promise to raise wages. It may be noted that one of these companies—the Lawrence Manufacturing Company—had, in the course of the room declared profits of \$500,000 on a capitalization of \$1,000,000.

Not only do the workers of Lowell and other cotton mil towns suffer from the prevalence of female labor, which destroys home life and keeps down wages, but those who are in a position to know say that, in spite of the better laws of Massachusetts, child labor is almost as great a curse these as in Georgia. The laws are fairly laws is in the hands of capitalist tooks and many of the workers are so poor that they cannot or dare not refuse to end their children into the mills under

the workers-the substitution of "ring spinning" for "mule spinning," the in-troduction of machinery which dis-penses with a large part of the skilled abor and so tends still further to intensify competition for employment and to reduce wages. The Lowell strikers have listened

eagerly to addresses by Socialist speak-ers, among them Mayor Coulter and Alderman Studiey of Brockton, Father McGrady, and State Secretary White. A large quantity of Socialist literature has been distributed, also, and the workers are talking and thinking of this better system under which im-proved machinery, would lighten their burdens, instead of increasing them.

WILKINS IN DREGON. (From National Headquarters.) OMAHA, Neb., May 9.—National Ot

ganizer M., Wilkins, reports on his work in Oregon during April as fol-

campaign upecial election to be held in June) at Ashland, April 15. Accomford, Gold Hill, Grant's Pass, Myrtic Creek, Roseburg (two), Drain, Cottage Grove, Eugene (two), Albany, Turner Salem (two), Woodburn, and Oregor City (two). At seven of these place locals were already organised and I organised others at Drain, Cottage tended and close attention and eager interest has been everywhere man fested. There is every reason to be-lieve that the June election will show a substantial increase in the Socialist

"The Socialist Party in Oregon i composed largely of former Populists and while they have not been as wel grounded in the doctrines of our move nent as in the older organised com munities, a more earnest and honest crowd or any more desirous to get right cannot be found... "At Grant's Pass, I debated with

to think that Socialism won out. Al my meeting in Salem on April 28 the opposition found that a debate would special attention to organization work. Comrade R. R. Ryan, the District Chairman, is pushing the compaign

Distribute pext week's issue of The Worker among your shopmates. The article on "Bocialism and National crosperity"—will be good for tham. One hundred copies for 75 cents. Or-

ALABAMA ORGANIZED.

Brings Up the Humber of Our Organized

States and Territories to Thirty-two -Prespects Are Bright.

(From National Headquarters.)

OMAHA, Nob., May 10.—The state convention called to organise the So-cialist Party of Alabama, bold in Birminghain on May 8, was attended by seventeen delegates from ten locals. National Organiser John M. Ray called temporary chairman and C. H. Spen cer of Besseiner temporary secretary.

A. W. Davis, C. P. Baldwin and H. Upton were elected credential committee, and afterwards reported the following delegates entitled to seats in A. W. Cost: New Decatur, Fred A. A. W. Cost; New Becatur, Free A. Genaty, R. Vick, A. E. Isaac; Bhrmingham, F. X. Waldhorst, G. V. Lockwood, B. Andrus, C. P. Baldwia, and C. W. Love; Patton, L. C. McDuff, Avondale, E. J. Eckert; Montgomery, in which way they ase W. P. Tennant; Hardyville, A. W. Cost.

Comrade Allbright was elected permanent chairman and A. E. Isaac secretary of the convention. The application for a state charter was then signed by the delegates and the fol lowing committees elected: By-laws-Waldhorst, Davis, and Andrus: Reso lutions—Genaty, Kikel, and Lockwood; Ways and Means—McDuff, Tennant, and Baldwin.

Pending committee reports. National Organizer Ray addressed, the conven-tion on organization and party incites. The committees reported and the cou stitution, resolutions, and ways and nicans reports were adopted after dis-cussion. The State Committee was then elected as follows, subject to referendum: Z. T. Alibright, Frank Butcher, Freil A. Genaty, H. M. Griffin, J. C. Maxwell, R. A. Dobbs, and W. S. Baldwin of Fairhope. P. X. Waldhorst was unanimously elected State Secretary, and Comrades Eckert. Spencer, Kikel, Andrus, and Love were

selected to act as the Local Quorum. The subject of a state party paper was discussed, but deferred until the party could be better organized. A vote of thanks was given the national headquarters for sending Ray to assist in forming the state organization, and also to Comrades Hay and Healey for assistance rendered. Collections were taken up to belp defray Ray's exrenses, and to assist Healey while act ling as organizer of the "Appeal to Reason" in Alabama. Other business of minor importance

was transacted, and the convention adstandard and die, after a most enthu-stastic and fruitful assion, which promises much for the future of the Socialist Party in Alabama.

IN PENNSYLVANIA:

Reports Show Activity Throughout the State-Properations for Conver Reading on May 30.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11,-- At to night's meeting of the Pennsylvania State Committee, Comrade Ribl presiding, a charter was granted to a nev local at Goodwill Hill, Warren County Financial reports were received from Allegheny, Pottsville, Lehighton, Brownsville, York, and West Newton.

A report was received from Organ-John Collins, who is now doing good work in and about Pottsville. Meetings were arranged in Middleport Mineraville, 'New Philadelphia; and Collins spoke to a large meeting in Minersville. The object of these meetings is to get the local or

ganizations in shape to make actions for county and state tickets.

General activity is shown all through the state. Local Reading is making arrangements for the busy making arrangements for the state convention to be held on May 30. The comrades in Allegheny and Schuyikill counties request that county committees be formed. Local Pitts-burg has organised ward branches and ned a city central committee. The Routh Side Branch has started a sub-scription to help the State Committee

pay off its indebtedness.

The comrades in Charlerol will be

ings get warm enough. Haselton reports that things are looking bright in that neighborhood. The Bocialists in the convention of District No. 7, U. M. W. of A., succeeded in getting the direct vote and referendum made a part of the new-district constitution, stopped the lobbying at Harrisburg, and won the right to dis-cuss Socialism in the local unions.

Many people have had their eyes pened by the coal strike and the opened by the coal strike and the events that have followed it. Things are said to be lara worse condition in the coal fields now than before the strike and great gains are expected in ranks after the Concilia tion Board gets through with the miners' grievances.

A Polish branch was organized in Wilmerding, Allegheny County. This organization resolved at its first meeting to join the Socialist Party and declined to join the Federation of Folish Socialists supporting the B. I. P. Walter Thomas Mills addresses

large meeting in Philadelphia last Sat-urday evening under the auspices of one of the clearest that has been heard in this city. Howard H. Caldwell Will make a

speaking tour of Pennsylvanie on his way to Ohio. Locals wishing to get should write at once to State Arch street, Philadelphia.

All locals in the state should do their best to have delegates at the state con-vention, as many things of great in-terest to the party will be discussed and acted upon. Better information as to the needs of each locality, methas to the needs of each iscallty, methods of routing spaakers, means of strengthening the organisation is every county and, in general, closer acquaintance ""With" "Borizhist throughout the state will more than repay the expenditure. Some of our best speakers and organizers will be there and the information each delegate will take back to his local will not use in a nontition to meet the erran-

put us in a position to meet the organ-ised forces of capitalism with an or-

CHASE IN TEXAS.

Rational Organizer Reports on His Work There-Jesialist Mesament Has Exceptional Difficulties to Encounter in the Lone Star State.

(From National Headquarters.) OMAHA, Neb., May 4 .- National Lecturer and Organiser John C. Chase, under date of April 27, reports on his work in Texas during April as

"Began at Bonham, on April 7, small meeting, people being scattered through crop failure and having to go elsewhere for livelihood. Big meeting at Dennison next day and found movement in good hands. Addressed good meeting, composed of students and citizens, in college at Commerce, April 9. Next day had small meeting at Greenville, owing to bad weather, but organized a local afterwards. Went to Houston, April 12, but meet-

"Spoke twice at Galveston, April 14

Filled deferred engagement at Lake Charles, La., on April 16 for Socialists, who are enthusiastic and have good movement. At Beaumont on April 17 I spoke for the Trades Assembly to a good meeting. One year ago Socialist was jailed and later taken me, however, and there are many 80cialists to be found there now." April 19, at 8an Antonio, I had the best meeting of the trip, speaking out-doors. The best movement in the state On April 20 I had a fair Rio, next day. These two places are farming towns and Socialism is somewhat backward, although there are some good Socialists doing all they

"On April 23 and 24 I spoke in Fort two very good meetings and after the second one organized a local with thirty-one members, with the most active union workers curofied. Fort Worth is an excellent field for Social-ism. On April 25, at Henricita, auother farming community, the meeting was held in the court house in the afternoon with a fair audience, and in the evening spoke again from a box on "Texas has had crop failures for two

aged and poor. Many of our people have been compelled to leave for other pire in itself and the distances between points are so great that it is almost impossible for the Socialists to keep in touch with each other or to do any work of organization. Texas ought to have a half-dozen organizers. I was nomewhat disappointed in the people of Texas. I thought them more like the Westerners than they are. They are very conservative and slow, accepting things as they come along without much 'kicking.' Many thousands of voters are completely disgusted with politics and do not bother

to vote at all "This state had something like 100. 000 Populist votes at one time, but they have either crawled late their holes, politically, or have gone back to the Democratic fold. The Legislature has done two things, however, that are causing the people to do some think ing. It has passed an anti-trust law which affects, and was intended to af fect, no one but labor organizations. There has been much speech-making and passing of resolutions by the labor organisations to get it repealed, but it is still there. After a few of the trade-unionists are put in jail they will see where they belong politically. The other law is a poll tax, which has disfranchised thousands of workingmen, who are considerably agitated about it, and it will eventually result in good for our cause.

The task of converting the Texam It is growing fast, bowever, and with organization she will fail in line. The rient numbers to make any impression, belp must be had from other states. It is nearly as far across the state of Texas as Chicago is from Boston. When we think of this we can realize what a task the local Socialists have

THE ART OF SPEAKING.

[A few suggestions by a junior mem

One of the principal elements of success in the art of speaking is confidence on the part of the speaker in his ability to address an audience. You must impress the andience by every word. deed and action that you CAN address them and that you understand your usiness. Go about your work in a plain business-like way; throw energy and life into what you say; and avoid all arguments that would excite the religious prejudices of the audience If you intend to be successful in the art of speaking you must have abso-lute confidence in yourself, and the subject you are talking about. By this

I do not mean that you must be egotiscalm, cool and self-possessed and of unlimited confidence. A salesman is never successful in selling goods in which he has no confidence; he mus have faith; he must believe that he can sell: he must be able to talk about his goods as if his beart and soul were cer tered upon what he is explaining. is simost identically the same with the agitator for Socialism whose duty it is to make Socialist followers and voters, in order to conquer the political power, and so to establish the Co-operative

You cannot be successful if you talk You cannot be successful if you talk mechanically: there is no force in what you say. It matters not how deficient you may be, if you follow this advice and keep at work—probably acting as chairman at an open-air meeting and having a little to say here and there before latroducing the next speaker; you will under easy circumstance fall in will under easy circumstances fall in line with the others and time will bring its sure reward, and you will become a

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

of Becial Democratic Party. The party emblem in New York is the Arm and Turch.]

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of international Because to the principles of international Because to the principles of international Because the principles of international Because the second of the working class and those in sympatry with it, into a political party, with the object of concuering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership the entire people.

Powerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. Toolay the machine, which is but an improved the product of preduction, and move developed tool of preduction, and move developed tool of preduction, and move developed tool of preduction. This ownership enables the capitalists to central the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile class, and the working class. The pomession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalist the centrel of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the achools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to-a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, publical subservince and virtual.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the class dominate our entire social system; the

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

while we declare that the development of recommend conditions reads to the everthrow of the rapitallut system, we recognise that the time and manner of the transition to Sorialism also depend upon the stage of development reached upon the stage of the timest importance for the Socialist Party to support all arrive efforts of the working class to better its condition and all collect the attainment of this rull.

As such means we advocate:

I. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolicies, trust, and considers. No part of the revenue of such stages of the second of the controlled by monopolicies, trust, and considers. No part of the revenue of such stages of the second of the controlled by monopolicies, trust, and to their public utilities as papiled to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wares and shortening of the board means to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the board

ment of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hoges of ishor and the increase of wages to order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

2. State or national insurance of working people in case of services, lack of employment, states as an away of the finds for this purpose to be collected from the greatest of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the twenty class.

SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONISM.

dational Convenues as a series of independ The trade-union movement and independ The trade-union movement and independ to independ the chief emancing a series of the chief emancing the

ont political action are the chief emancinat-ing factors of the wage-working class. The frade-union provement is the actural result of capitalist production, and represents the economic side of the working-class move-ment. We consider it the duly of for-tailain its ioin the unions of their respectations of the consideration of the consideration of the trades and allow organizations. The con-

RELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS.

The National Committee of the Socialist Party in annual seesses assembled, bresby readinast the attitude of the party toward the trade-union movement as expressed in the resolution on the subject adopted by the Indianapulis convention of 1901. We consider the trade-union snowment and the Socialist movement as inseparable parts of the general labor movement, given the subject and the Socialist movement as inseparable parts of the general labor movement, given the subject of sectivity.

But we are also mindful of the fact that

support to the other in its special sphere of activity.

Hut we are also mindful of the fact that each of the two movements has its own special inflation to perform in the struggle for the cannel pation of labor, that it devotes a pan the trade unions to collect the content of the collect that it devotes on the Socialist party to fight the political hattles of the working class, and that the interests of labor as a whole will be best conserved by allowing each of the movements to manage the affairs within its own sphere of activity without active interference by the other.

The Socialist Party will continue to give a support of the affairs of the movements to manage the cruspeles of organized labor regardless of the affiliation of the trade unions engaged in the struggle, and with take no sides in any dissensions or atrifes within the trade-union movement. The party will also con-

ANTI-PUSION RESOLUTIONS.

morement, and Whereas, Any alliance, direct or indirect, with such partice is dangerous to the polli-cal integrity and the very existence of the Recialist l'arty and the Socialist movement,

PICNIC AND PRIZE BOWLING OF THE Young People's Social Democratic Club, Brooklyn

(19th and 20th Assembly Districts.)

TO BE HELD AT LIBERTY PARK, COOPER AVE., EVERGREEN, ON SUNDAY, MAY 17, 1903.

Commence at 2 P. M. Music by the Liberty Orchestra. (Half of the net receeds for the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum.) ADMISSION TO PARK, 10 cts. HOW TO REACH THE PARK .- From all Ferries or Bridge take Troiley to Ridgewood, transfer to Cypress Avenue car, get off at Cooper Ave.

34th Street Ferry, L. I. Bailroad to Cypress Ave. Station.—Fare only 5c.

speaker of an excellence of which you ATTEMO THE PICKIC OF THE everything. You know in gathering money it is the general opinion of the ablest financiers that the first few hundred or few thousand dollars is the most difficult to accumulate; after that it is easier. The same is true with the art of spenking. After you once get started you will get along very much

Be sure that you thoroughly under dress the audience. If you stop and hesitate and wonder what to say next you will never be able to retnin the au-dience. A feeble whining way of speaking will never accomplish anything Be a person of some force of character. Speak positively, distinctly and direct-

ly to the audience. To be a good speaker, you me positive, you must persevere. Persevere and you will learn how to be positive, hence the only essential conditions are perseverance and a desire to learn. A man who gives up simply because he does not succeed upon the first trial will never be successful at anythingrespecially not as an agitator of Social

specking to a considerable extent, but they are so injudicious in their speech and actions that they destroy the good

Do not try to imitate any of our great speakers and don't discourage yourself because you can't talk like them. Bay to yourself: I will not be bashfut. It will not

ence. I will live up to the letter of the law of the Social Democratic (Socialist) Party, and never think to gain by com-promising. I shall never get discouraged. I am determined to succeed in the deliverance of Socialism. I know

Party, the only political party which

nims to emancipate the workers. -Send 75 cents to the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York, for a hundred copies of that new pamphlet contain-ing "The Socialist View of the Waterbury Strike." "Real Base Suicide," and "The Incentive."

West Side Social Democratic Party, SUNDAY, MAY 24, 1903, MEIERDIERK'S ROCK CELLAR. Browery Park, Herrman Av., Guttenberg, N. J.

Prize Shooting. Games for Ladies and Children.

Park. ADMISSION, 100. AT THE GATE.

MCGRADY AT LAWRENCE.

All Cars Transfer to the

Comrades in Lawrence, Mass., re ort that Father McGrady made a deep impression there. He spoke to a crowded house in the City Hall on May 3 and the local politicians with the assistance of the local clergy have been trying hard to undo his work and stop the thoughts that his address started in many a workingman's mind, The parish paper of St. Mary's is chiefly devoted, nowadays, to fabilied quotations from Rocialist writers, garbled reports of Rocialist speeches, and platitudes about the sacred rights of property. As the workers have begun to know Socialism at first band, have beard Socialist aneakons and read

-If you get a bundle of samule copies of The Worker, you will understand that you are requested to distribute them among your fellow workers. We need the help of many hands to spread the light.

-We are glad to send sample copies of The Worker gratts to all who request them. If you know some per-sons who ought to be acquainted with the paper, wend in their names and ades for sample copies.

your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the multing of the paper and facilitate work at the other.

Agents are personally charged and held responsible for

spald subscriptions sent in by them. Only duly elected and approved agents asknowledged.

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NEW YORK, MAY 24, 1903.

The Worker.

SOCIALISM AND OUR NATIONAL PROSPERITY.

The Employers' Argument-How Far It Is True-What Prosperity is Worth to the Worker-The Way Out.

when they will, singly or unitedly.

But the Socialist does not admit the rightness or necessity of profit at all.

On that ground, and on that ground

only, the capitalist argument can be

What is Prosperity Worth?

rorth to the workingman?

First, let us ask. What is prosperity

We are now living in a period of andoubted prosperity. As has been repeatedly shown in The Worker by

the citation of figures from govern

ment reports and from capitalist sta-tisticians, the following facts char-

tisticians, the following, facts char-acterize this period, FROM THE WORKINGMEN'S SIDE, as compared

nen are killed or disabled at their

work now than ever before.

4. Workingmen have to toll harder and are worn out at an earlier age now than ever before.

now than ever before.

5. A larger proportion of women and children are working for wages (destroying home life and lowering the future standard of health and intelligence of the control before the control of the con

That is prosperity from the work-

that are studying Socialism, you an

The Capitalist Dilemma.

of competition and always tending to

the bare cost of living;
Or "hard times"—and you know
what that terrible phrase means.
The capitalist expects you forever

o choose between these alternatives

But is it necessary for you to con-tinue choosing between these two? We

Socialists say it is not. We suggest a

Capital and Capitalist.

We admit that the workingmen are

dependent upon the capitalists for per-nission to work-but not rightly nor

necessarily nor eternally so—only until they learn to remove the cause of their dependence.

The capitalist says: "Without me it would be impossible to carry on it..."

would be impossible to carry on indus-try and the workers would starve." He means: "Without the machinery

and other means of production that I own it would be impossible to carry on industry and the workers would

Note that difference. It is the essential point of the Socialist reply to the capitalist argument. Miners can-

not work without a mine, nor train

men without a railroad, nor steel work

ers without steel milis. But miner could dig coal and iron and railroad

men could transport it and steel work-ers manufacture it even if Baer and

an and Carnerie were flead

The capitalist does not enable you to work. He merely permits you to work, when it is profitable for him-

that is, refrains from exercising his

privilege of forbidding you to work.

Capital—using that word here to
mean all the instruments of produc-

tion—is necessary. Capitalists are un-necessary and pernicious.

It is because we have capitalists-

because we allow certain persons the legal ownership and control of the things with which we work—that we

have to make that hard choice—either

stand idle and hungry," of work too

The Socialist Position.

Let us, then, get rid of the capital

ist. The workers have collectively created the means of production. They collectively operate them. They col-lectively need them. Let them collec-tively own and control what they have

nade and use and need. Then they

will work at their own will and not at another's command nor by another's consent. Then they will own all that

they produce. Can you imagine such

a thing as hard times under that sys-tem? Can you imagine such a thing as life-long poverty for industrious people under such a system? Do you think you would work yourselves to death and yet die poor under such a system? Do you think children would be sent into the factory under such a system? Do you think you would

system? Do you think you would

vork with dangerous machinery or in

disease breeding aweathops under such a system? No. And all these things and more you do suffer under

capitalist prosperity.

And even capitalist prosperity is not

permanent, remember. No matter what you as workingmen may do— though you refrain from striking or voting the Socialist ticket or even

thinking for yourselves, though you

ng as hard times under that sys-

hard and yet live in poverty.

starve."

swer. No.

rence) now than ever before.

The one argument against Socialism | lng an equal right to suspend business worthy of serious consideration at the present day is that which the National

VOL. XIII.-NO. 8.

present day is that which the National Economic League is spending so much effort to put before the workers—namely. That the Socialist movement threatens our national prosperity.

The argument is worthy of attention, not because it is a valid one, but because, to the mind trained to look at all questions from the capitalist standpoint it is likely to seem so.

Noting first that the National Economic League and the National Economic League and the National Association of Manufacturers are quite right in urging this argument against the Bocialist and the trade-union movements alike, since it is equally strong

Rocialist and the trade in the ments allier, since it is equally strong or equally weak against both, let us begin by stating the argument as a really candid capitalist would, in as plain words as we can:

The Employers' Argument.

The Employers' Argument.

This, then, is what the capitalist lays to the workingman to dissunde him from supporting the Socialist movement or the trade unions:

"You and I, as wage-worker and capitalist are mutually dependent.

"In the present stage of social development it is impracticable to carry on any industry without the use of modern means of production—massive, complex, and costly machinery, involving division of labor and the employment of large numbers of workers un-

ing division of labor and the employ-ment of large numbers of workers un-der common supervision.

"I own these means of production.
But I am not able to operate them my-pelf. I need your labor-power. There-fore I am dependent upon you.

"You cannot use your labor-power, on the other hand, without having ac-

on the other name, without having to come to these means of production which I own. Therefore you are de-

which I own. Incretore you are de-pendent upon me.
"I allow you to work with these means of production in order that I may sell the goods you make at a profit to myrelf. Unless I can get a profit, there is no reason why I should let you

Now I, the American capitalist, in selling the goods which you make for use in the world market, must compute with the goods which British, German, Japanese and other workingmen make for British, German, Japanese or other capitalists to sell at a profit.

apitalists to sell at a pront. "If I can sell cheaper than those ther capitalists and yet make a profit, I will get orders and will let you work and pay your wages. If the others can sell cheaper, I get no orders and will close my works and you will get no

Magnet.
"In order to be allowed to work, therefore, it is your interest to work at such terms as will, after allowing me what I consider a satisfactory profit, enable me to sell my goods cheaper

thun other capitalists can.

"The trade unions, by their strikes and boycotts and label agitation, seek to compel me to pay you higher wages. and reduce your hours of labor. The Bocialists advocate legislation which would campel me to employ men in-stead of women and little children, to spend more money in making work-shops healthful and guarding danger-ous machinery, and in other ways to reduce my share and increase your share of your product.

"Even though you do not succeed in this or even before you succeed, your agitation frightens me. It destroys my confidence. It threatens my dits. It hampers me in my busines And in proportion as you do succeed, you increase the cost of production and so compel me, in order to get my satisfactory profit, to raise my selling price,
"But if I raise my selling price, the
British and Germans and Japanese are
likely to undersell me—and there is an

end of our national prosperity. 'National prosperity, you pends on my selling cheap. My selling cheap depends upon your working hard, long hours, for low wages, your wives and children doing such work as they can for still lower wages, and my being enabled to save expense by neg-lecting sanitation and running danger-ous machinery at high speed. When you resist these things, your action menaces and may destroy that national prosperity which you and I have been

How Far it is Sound.

This is the employer's argument. Or whole, it is unanswerable, IF YOU ACCEPT THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM AS RIGHT AND NECESSARY that is, if you agree with him in think-ing that the means of production must be held as private property and oper-ated by one class for wages to produce profits for the other class.

It cannot be denied that an increase of real wayes—whether through the raising of wage-rates, the reduction of hours, the moderation of speed, the elimination of child and female labor, er in whatever way gained—an in-crease of real wages increases the cost of production and so must involve either an increase of prices or a reduc-

If the capitalist has a right to profit at all, then he has a right to judge for himself what rate of profit is sufficient to justify him in employing the work-If he has a right to profit at all, then he certainly has a right to and must be expected to shut down his works when he cannot get a satisfac-

tory profit. trade-unionist uses to justify strikes is that the workingmen have a right to cease working when they will, singly or unitedly. The capitalists can turn work as hard and fast as you can for the lowest living wage—nay, all the sooner if you work and live so, by the inexorable law of capitalism itself,

inexorable law of capitalism itself, prosperity runs its course and plunges us again into hard times.

It is not trade unionism that menaces prosperity. It is not Socialism that menaces prosperity. Capitalist prosperity always destroys itself—just as it is doing at this moment in the cotton industry, where workers are being laft of because they have spun and woven too much cotton goods and and woven too much cotton goods and

capitalism lasts you must suffer after nately the miseries of hard times and the different but equal miseries of prosperity. The sooner you overthrow prosperity. The sooner you overthrow capitalism, the sooner you will put an end to needless misery.

CAPITALISM IN GLENS FALLS.

A Typical Example of Capitalist Methods.

with that of comparative depression which preceded it:

1. Average money wages are slightly lower now than formerly.

2. The cost of the workingmen's liv-ing is considerably higher now than Woman Strike Against Reductions of Wages to Pay the Expenses of Eurepean Trips and \$700 Pet Dogs-Fleidman's Effective Work Spreading

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., May 20.-81x hundred members of the International Shirt and Laundry Workers' Union are on strike here against the Wiel-Haskeli Company, whose history and methods are an excellent example of modern

When this company located here in 1800 it received as an inducement from the municipality a grant of land and a Profits are enormously larger than ever before—that is the capitalists' side. It is very reasonable that the capitalist should be interested in mainbouns large enough to pay the expenses of erecting a factory, as well as ex-emption from water and other taxes for ten years. As a return for these things the company "furnishes employment" to several handred workers. ingman, do you really think it is such a precious thing that you should substly women, at an average wage \$1 per day; some receive as high as \$10 mit to all exactions rather than "menace" it? By the way you are striking and by the number of you per week, but a great many are not able to carn more than \$3 per week.

Capitalist "Thrift".

Several years ago Mr. Haskell pur-chased a pet dog at the price of \$700, and the day following this purchase be reduced the wages of his employees ten per cent. Mr. Haskell next decided mma between which the capitalist bids you choose:
Either prosperity—which for you means excessive toll, dangerous toll, destruction of home life, and all for a remuneration kept down by the force to take a trip to Europe, and raised the expense involved by a further reduction in the wages of his employees. In 1880 Mossrs, Wiel and Huskell neame tax-paying members of this community, and immediately inaugurated a new system in their factory. They compelled their employees to pay a rental of 25 cents per week for the use of the sewing machines used by them in their work; and to buy the cotton and expects that you will choose the former, which means ever more and more profit and power for him. thread, for which an extortionate price was charged. The employees were also compelled to pay for all attachments neded for the accomplishment of re-quired results on certain stylos of work, and for all needles broken. In this way the company ground out of their already underpaid, un terfed, and verworked wage slaves more than rnough to pay the taxes that were coming due.

The workers put up with these methods for over three years, but at last gained courage enough to rebel against the long practised outrages of capital-istic robbery. And now the firm whose members enjoy European trips and \$700 pet dogs have the effcontery to openly declare that the rent-paying system is "time-honored" and "that to cupply their employees with thread, atachments and needles would cultivate extravagance on the part of the work-ers and would be detrimental to their business interests."

Finishmen's Agitation. The strike was declared about five weeks ago, and the girls were about osing hope when Comrade Sol Fleid-New York. He has been making three to five speeches a day and has not only worked up the strikers wonderfully, but has aroused a public sentiment in the entire vicinty. The ministers are preaching against him, and the newspapers writing editorials against them; and thus the workers are learning that in every strike they must expect to have the whole power of the capitalistruled press, church, and government against them and that in their light for their own class, both in the strike and at the ballot-box.

On the street corners, in the shope and everywhere the one subject of discussion is the message of the Socialist. and the Giens Falls comrades are try-ing hard to make arrangements to keep Fieldman with them longer. The strikers and their sympathizers are fast pecoming Socialists, and should the workers of Glens Falls awake and take the municipal government away from the forces of capitalism and put it in ing the ticket of the Social Democratic Party at the next election, the Wicla and Haskells and their class will be given something to think about more important than \$700 pet dogs. Let the workingmen of Glens Falls not only support their striking sisters, but rise at the ballot-box and put Socialist workingmen in office to deal with the capitalists who live in luxuri ness on the profits of legalized robbery.

BOTICE TO MACHINISTS

Folder Lodge No. 467, L A. of M., asks us to state that there is a strike at the works of the Dexter Folder Company of Peerl River, N. Y., and to request machinists to stay away till it is settled.

READ THIS AND PASS IT ON. for help.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Story of Typical Old-Party Politics.

The Brookton High-School Grab Which clatists Are Fighting -- Other Legislative and Party Hows - Mac-Cartney Dangerously Siek.

BOSTON, Mess., May 18.—The sessions of the House have been en-livened this week by at least one debate in which the Socialist members took an active part. The bill under discussion, although not a Socialist measure, is of especial interestito us as showing the extremes to which the an anowing the extremes to wheat the capitalist foliticians will go to hum-per and try to defeat the Socialist movement an it gains strength. In this respect it is second only to the at-fempt of the Republicans to countient Mayor Flanders of Haverbill last

Breekten High-School Fight. The measure in question is known as the Brockton High-School 1921, Since 1806 a need-has been felt for a new high school at Brockton, but the city was erecting a new city hall, the original plans calling for the hall to be built for \$90,000; it proved a great graft for the dominant politicians, for before it was completed it cost over \$300,000. Jealousies were awakened on the part of those who did not share in the plums and the high-school prob-lelm was pressing for solution when Comrado Coulter was elected Mayor in the fall of 1800. He urged in his inaugural the immediate building of the school. He again urged it in his inaugural in 1901. The political forces in the School Committee and the Public Property Committee, however, clashed over who should supervise the rrection of such a school, and no ad-rance was made during Coulter's first two ferms—both branches of the Council being controlled by the old parties with the Socialists in an insignificant ninority, so that our Mayor was al-most poweriess. The old-party poli-ticious were unwilling to take any action whus Coulter was in office, lest e should be able to prevent their get-ting their "perquisites" out of the job, so for two years they prevented any

In the election of December, 1901, Coulter was defeated by a narrow margin. The Republican party was once more in full power. But from the inception of that year's govern ment until the day after election last fall, the grafters pulled and hawled, wrangled and fought as to which body of the city government would pick the plums that would grow upon the fitzh-

Brafters Driven to Extremes. Last December the voters again de-clared for Coulter for Mayor and gave the Socialist Party three Aldermen-eight Councilmen, and two School-Committeeman, putting the Repub-licans in a minority unless they should get Democratic support. The Demo-crats who were elected in some wards, however, had won only by declaring. however, had won only by declaring that they would support the Socialista. The city was in a state of political revolt and the complete annihilation of the Democrats was prevented only by this promise, not made to Socialists but to Democratic voters who were and are still gradually being weaned away from the Democratic party. It now became evident that if the

plums were to be picked prompt measured trees must be taken. Only a month re-mained between the election and the installation of the new officials. If the matter were left as it then stood, none could doubt that the Socialists would force action, directly the ne administration came in, and the oppo tunity for plunder would be gone, for the Socialist Party was pledged against contract work and for short

The old-party politicians spent the month in fighting over details and only an hour before Coulter was inaugurated on January 5 did finally carry their plans through. First, they decided to issue bonds beyond the debt-limit—a violation of

aw. Further, they decided to bind the hands of succeeding administrations, extending-the-period of bond issue over three years—another violation of law.

monize their own jarring interests and secure their plunder, they decided to put the work outside the control of any branch of the city government by creating a special commission, with full power, responsible to no one on earth, to supervise the erection of the

Schome Chasked by Coulter. An hour after this job had been completed by the election of the less Commissioner, Comrade Coulter was inaugurated. He read his address and a deadlock followed in the election of Clerk of the Common Council. The Boriafist members voted for Comrade Clerk of the Common Council. The Socialist members voted for Common Serodeur, feeling that it was important that this official should be in support, with the administration. The Republicans, with Democratic support, voted for the outgoing deek, Fullerton. After several ballots the Socialist members resolved to sacrifice the point in order to end the deadlock and get down to business. lock and get down to business, and joined in electing Fullerton—Brodeur heartily acceding to the action. Mayor Coulter then immediately

presented a special message on the gality of the action taken by the old administration, and ordered the Treas-urer not to issue the bonds. Thus he nullified, for the time being, the extraordinary job concocted during the pra-ceding month, and the eminent citi-zens who put private profits above public education had to look elsewhere

To the Republican Legislature then these lovers of law and order, these entiemen who stand for liberty as gainst the "tyranny of Socialism" ap plied for a law to overrule the ex-pressed will of the voters of their city. One of the Republican members for Brockton, brother to a member of the proposed irresponsible commission has had charge of the bill. Mayor Coulter retained counsel to appear a the committee bearings against the bill. The counsel supporting it made no attempt to deny the illegality of the proceedings. Political considerations were all they had to rely on.

Debate in the House. When the bill came up in the House Comrade Ransden, our new member from Brockton, opened for our side and traced the history of the act showed the infamous character of the egislation asked for and pleaded for justice and the law. Then Dowd of Holyoke, a Democrat, advocating the bill for the petitioners, had a glass of water brought to his desk and read from manuscript a beautiful essay on he need of a high school at Brockton and said that a lot of political sharks were trying to prevent its erection. In closing he said: "I pray that the petitioners may be granted the legislation that they ask."

that they ask."

Carey arose and said: "Mr. Speaker,
I congratulate the member from Holyoke upon his good judgment in selecting a writer for his speech," Breed, a
Republican, hissed. Cool as ice, Carey turned to him and with finger pointed said: "There are two things in this world that make that sound-a snake and a goose. I repeat, Mr. Speaker, that I congratulate the gentleman on his good judgment in selecting a writer for his speech. He talks of political sharks, and when he uttered those words, he must have been so situated that something cast back his own reflection." Alluding to a break in Dowd's reading of his closing sentence, Carey said: "Did you not notice him stumble when he came to the word pray 'pray,' and found it written p-r-a-y when it should have been writ en p-r-e-y? Calling the attention of the House to the fact that this Democratic petician from Holyoke had lined himself with the political sharks against the wishes of his own party in the City of Brockton, he said: "Th Socialists are not now in the majority of the city government at Brockton. But enact this measure, and they will

be in the next election."

MacCariner followed, declaring that the enactment of the measure would set the seal of approval upon a series of lawless acts that amounted to a

conspiracy.

The measure persent to a third reading and will no doubt become a law, but Coultir will fight every fach of ground and will not yield, whatever

While Dowd had the floor, members f the House were moving abou of the House were moving about laughing and chatting. When Carey rose, the dropping of a pin could have been heard. The change was impres-sive, but it is not a new thing. Hating him for his principles, they cannot help admiring his ability, his integrity, and his brilliant audacity. It is a pity that every comrade in the land car have the opportunity to see Carey of the floor of the House.

Referendum Bill Defeated.

The Referendum Bill, providing that my act of the Legislature must b submitted to popular vote on the peti-tion of fifty thousand citizens, which the Socialist members supported, was slaughtered by the old-party majority, who would not like to have their acts equired to run the gaustlet in such

The Senate, as expected, defeated the Brakemen's Bill, which Carey in-troduced and our three men forced through the House. Partly to redeem itself it defeated also the bill to allow romen and children to work overtim mills and factories.

Baymond, the merchant of whom wrote last week, named the Senator who asked him for boodle. The Senate rommittee on investigation has abso lutely refused to permit him counsel and from the opening of the hearing acted as though they desired to make Raymond the culprit instead of their colleague.

Our good friend, Comrade Mailly, is in Massachusetts. He was called to the bedside of his mother who is lying dangerously ill in Haverhill. At his Howell, which was to have taken place later in the year, was performed last Friday, Representative MacCart-ney, as a Unitarian minister, offciating.

ManGartney Dangerously Sick.

As I write a telegram is received an nouncing that MacCartney is down with pneumonia and that the chances are against his recovery. The news has subdued the comrades profoundly, for our member for Rockland is warmly loved and respected.

MacCartney's dates for this week at Charleston, East Bridgewater, and Northboro will be filled by State Secretary White, who speaks also at Brockton, Handelph, and Fail River. Carey spoke fast week at South Boston, Hightandville, Leominster, and Roslindale, and during the coming reek will be at Waltham, at South losion again, and at East Dedham John W. Brown spoke at Fall River a few days ago and comrades write in the strongest terms of the success of the meeting.

Comrade Hayman, who has been elected Assistant Secretary and Organizer, has been confined to his home in Haverbill by sickness, but expectto be able to-attend to-his duties

picule on July 4 are going in good shape, and a large crewd is assured. Open-air meetings everywhere are be-ing well attended and the movement in in a good state of progress. D. & W.

SCABS BRED BY COLLEGES.

The Products of Capitalist " Culture."

Yalo Students Serve az Striko-Broakers "for a Lark" .-- President Hadley Refuses to Rebuke Thom-Other Instances.

"NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 14 .-About thirty Yale undergraduates to-day joined the strike breakers em-ployed by the local trucking companies to take the places of the teamsters who went on strike Tuesday. This is the first time that competent help has been found by the trucking companies, and the undergraduates are deriving a good deal of fun out of driving the beavy trucks about the city. "Yale men to-day have been loading

and unloading freight at the railroad yards for the wholesale companies and will continue in greater numbers tomorrow. The students are doing this for a lark, but the trucking companies say they make most satisfactory driv-ers. The manager of the Smedley Company, all of whose regular drivers are on strike, say that Yale strike breakers do more loading and unloading than twice as many regular truck

Since the above dispatch appeared in the capitalistic newspapers, President Hadley of Yale University has replied to a request of the local Trades Council by refusing to make a public appeal to the students not to act as strikebreakers, stating that the university rould maintain "its normal attitude of

Capitalist "Culture." This incident, not the first of its tind, is a fine illustration of the sort of character and culture that is pro-duced by the great universities maintained by the gifts and endowments of the capitalists who pose as philan-thropists with the millions wrung from labor. These contemptible products of capitalist mis-education who are being fed and clothed and housed by the workers of the world while they learn to conjugate Greek verbs and play football, think it a great "lark" to aid the capitalist in crushing the workers, to take bread from the mouths of werk-ing-class wives and children and hope from the hearts of the oppressed. In these universities the sons of the capi-talists acquire the "culture" that despines labor and sneers at the woes and wrongs of the world.

Other Instances.

And the result of this capitalist en vironment and capitalist education is that our great universities are coming to rival the detective bureaus as strike breaking agencies. Two years ago stu-dents from Beth Low's Columbia Unidents from Seth Low's Columbia University took the places of strikers in the machine shops of New Jersey. Later, students from the same institu tion replaced striking ushers in Nev York theatres. And only a few weeks ago students from Rockefellar's Chicago Universty performed the same dastardly mission, in reference to which the "Toller," of Terre Haute, makes the following comment:

"An example of the shameless and number products turned out by the verage university was afforded in the ave students of the Standard Oil Uni versity who took the places of striking firemen on the great lakes. These pampered dudes showed their cowardice by returning to Chicago after makng one trip to Buffalo,
"There is a striking contrast between

the college graduate of this country and those of the "effete monarchies of Europe," where the students side with the workers in their struggles agains the political and military powers,"

ARRUAL FIGHIS OF THE WEST SIDE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS

The tenth annual picnic of the West Democratic Party of New York will be held on Sunday afternoon, May 24, at Mejerdierk's Rock Cellar Park, Gut. tenberg, N. J. Cars for this point can be reached by any New Jersey ferry, All trade unionists, Socialists, sym-pathizers and friends are cordially invited to attend. Music, dancing, prise bowling and shooting, and other at-tractions will belp to make the day enjoyable. Admission will be ten cents at the gate.

ANOTHER GLASS WORKERS' LOCAL. Comrade G. Theimer of Richmond Borough has just organized the glass embossers and engravers in this city This new organization will be known as Location. 3 of the Amalgamated Glass Workers' International Association. They have elected their officers, who were duly installed by the Advis ory Board of the Glass Workers, con sisting of Locals 28, 25, 30, 32, 34, 38 and 43, and meet on the first Tuesday in the mouth at the headquarters, 157 Bleecker street, opposite Mills' Hotal

WHILE

Bay; who gives you the right to The boss

Who fixes your hours? Who fixes your pay? The boss

Who markets your product and ockets the profits?

Who grants or denies you a holiday?

The term.

Now just take a good look at yourself and ask how much freedom you
have, anyway. Take also a good look at Socialism and see if there is not a

KISHINEFF-ONE ACT IN A WORLD-DRAMA OF CRIME.

Kishines has been so clearly placed, the identity and the motives of the real criminals so plainly revealed, that none who care and dare to think need fail to understand.

The men whose hands were actually reddened at Kishineff hated the Jews. They were inspired by racial prejudice and religious fanaticism. But they are not the real criminals. They were mere blind and dumb tools in the hands of others.

Plehve and Pobledonosteff and Nicholas and the landlords and manufacturers and merchants and bankers who stand back of them do not hate the Jews as Jews. They will not refuse to dine with a Rothschild nor will the Rothschilds refuse them a loan to-morrow if they guarantee a antisfactory per cent.

It is the Revolution that they hate and fear-the Revolution, which means thought in the brains of the toilers, which means the end of antagonisms among the oppressed, which means the beginning of the end of oppression and class division in every form.

The working and thinking Jews of Russia are a menace to the government and to the sanctified wrongs of tithes and rents and interest and profit for whose perpetuation the goverument exists. If they would work without thinking, the strong arm of the law and the military would protect them in their right to exist in misery. But this they will not and cannot do. Ostracized and isolated as Jews, as exploited toilers they have learned or are rapidly learning sympathy with their fellow sufferers of every race and every faith and teaching it in turn to those about them. That is why the government gave the signal for the

Kishineff is a new St. Bartholo mew's day, a dastardly blow aimed by the powers of reaction at the life of the future.

But it was not only designed directly to intimidate the Jews who form so important an element in the revolutionary movement in Russia and elsewhere. It is part of a larger policy, a consistent policy of the international ruling class.

The Christian peasants and artisons who, at Plehve's hint, went out and murdered their neighbors are no less exploited and oppressed than the Jews. They are only more ignorant and therefore more easily ruled.

They suffer. They live on the verge of starvation all the year, for the profit of the propertied class. Their sufferings must breed discontent and resentment. It is the policy of the rulers to keep them in ignorance, to cultivate their prejudices, so that, when their resentment must burst out it can be directed against their fellow sufferers and away from their op-

That is not a peculiarly Russian policy. Anti-Semitism in Austria or | rule!

The responsibility for the horrors of | France is the same in origin and in purpose. Nor is the Jew the only object against whom such blind prejudice is turned. Even in our own bosstfully enlightened country, we can see the powers of propertied society. though the press and other agencies, always busily fomenting prejudices and antipathles among the workerssetting white against black, native against foreigners, now cultivating

PRICE 2 CENTS.

hatred of the Jew, now of the Catholic, now of the Chinese, now of the negro, now of the Spaniard, now of the Italian. In the ridiculous daggerand-dynamite somances that our New York dailies have been giving us under the name of news in the last few weeks, the same malign purpose of capitalism is to be traced.

It would be idle for us to spend words in denunciation of the Kishinest murders or in condolence with the victims. Enough words have been given to that, when no words are adequate.

Nothing is cheaper than denunciation and condolence. All official and propertied Christendom condemns the crime and expresses sympathy with the sufferers. That does not bring the dead to life nor does it disturb the Czar's peace of mind. He knows where are the real sympathies of the rulers and owners of the world. He has been their partner—the partner of American as well as European respectability-less than three years ago, in committing still bloodier outrages in China for no less infamous ends. If ne should send Grand Duke Boris over again next week, he knows the distinguished guest would again be entertained at the White House and on Fifth Avenue and the ghosts of Kishlpeff would not mar the feast.

There is but one power that Nicholas and partners in this guilt fear. It is the same power that the Kaiser fears, that the Bothschilds fear, that the Morgans and Rockefellers fear. It is the foe at whom their blow was struck-and vainly struck, for it will recoil against the appressors in the

That foe is the revolutionary movement. It alone can sincerely protest, for it alone has clean hands, not stained with the blood of Chinese, of Filipinos, or of Borrs. It alone will be able to put an end to massacres and to the legalized massacre called war, for it knows no divisions of nation or of church, knows only the outraged right and the growing might of the world's workers.

Not as Americans to Jews, but as workingmen to workingmen, we say: Remember Kishineff! Remember all the crimes of the rulers! And by your sincere and unwavering and fearless international solidarity render such crimes forevermore impossible!

Against the reactionary cry of, Down with the Poreigner! we raise the cry of revolution: Workingmen of all countries unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain. Down with all class

FOR THE DAILY.

Special Meetings of Publishing Association and Conference.

udited Report of Globe Fair to Se Presented Boxt Week-Account of Pledges and Contributions.

The Daily Globe Conference will hold a special meeting at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth atreet, on Friday evening, May 22, at 8 o'clock sharp, to receive the report of the Auditing Committee upon the ac-counts of the Fair. All delegates should be present.

The Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association will hold a special meeting at the Labor Lyceum on Monday, May 25, at 8 o'clock sharp, to hear the report of the Auditing Committee, the special committee elected to devise ways and means for raising more money for the Glob-Fund, and to elect a successor to Sec retary Butscher, resigned, member is requested to attend.

All members in arrears for dues shares are hereby notified to pay up at or before this meeting.

Comrades who have made pledges are requested to forward money on ac count by mail or bring it personally to the office. The fund so far has about \$12,000 in cash and it behooves all comrades to belp raise the amoun required for a daily paper as quickly as it possibly can be done.

There are still a few district organi-sations of the party which have as yet not made complete returns for yet not made complete returns for dekets of the Daily Globe Fair; such organizations are organizations are urged to make prompt settlements for balances due, so that the books of the Fair can be

closed completely. Strict compliance to these requests will be appreciated by the Secretary. A pledge of \$5 has been received

from John Rausch, bringing the total pedged to \$7,080.50.

PAID ON PLEDGES.

Total\$3,116.60 Plus error in addition found by Auditing Committee ...

CASH CONTRIBUTIONS

Corrected total\$1,721.00 Cash on pledges, as above.... 8,116.90

Total cash receipts......\$4,837.90 CHINESE STRIKE

IN CHICAGO. CHICAGO, May 19.-Chinese laundrymen struck to-day. Ten Chinamen employed in a South Side laundry demanded more pay, and when it was refused followed the example of their white brethren and walked out. Sev. eral of the strikers picketed the place, while a committee of their number later in the day attempted to carry on peace negotiations, but the proprietor. Willie Moy, locked himself inside his establishment and refused to

with them. If the Chinese show that they are willing to organise and join in the uni versal struggle of their class, the American worker will soon learn that a Chinese workingman is better than

an American capitalist any day. BUY UNION MADE GOODS.

The Worker. N ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY en in New York State as 'the Gootal Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ST 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub-

P. O. BOX 1512. Telephone Call: 302 John-

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. invariably in Advance. on or more, per hundred.

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Entered as second-class matter at the



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM. In the state of New York, on account of retain provisions of the election laws, the octalist Party is officially recognized under em is the Arm and Torch, as shown Socialist Party (or Social Democratic in New York) should not be confused with the so-called Socialist Labor Party. The latter in a ring ruled organization which develops all its energies to two parposes. First, to disrupt the Ancialist movement said ninder the Socialists who carry on the lattic against capitalism; second, to malign and injure the trade-union succession.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party (the Social Democratic Party of New Yorks has passed through its executed general descion. Its grawing power is indicated and its speedy victory for-shadowed by the great increase of its valo as shown in these figures:



"ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE! ORGAN-IZE!"

This is the headline under which the New York "Commercial Advertiser" prints a genuine "propaganda editorial" addressed to the employers of the city-and of the nation. The words but strike the keynote of the time. The must do it. They cannot help themselves. Rampout individualists though they may be, the buttle is on and organization is imperative.

They have organized openly now for the lockout and the blacklist. The day is past for fine phrases about the right to work or the right to run one's own iness in one's own way. The em soyers frankly declare that they propose to deny some obnoxiously indelpendent-minded mechanics and labor ers the right to work. In organizing for this purpose they have signed way to their s attenable" individual rights to run their own tandonsees in their own individual ways.

There is every reason for workingmen to privice in this. Every man who thinks at all has long known, though not all dared to say it, that war was already on between the capitalists must be fought out. We shall fight the better for having no hypocritical pretenses of peace on either side. An enemy in the open is easier to whip than an enemy in ambush.

That the employers have had to orgamise is an cridence of what the workingmen have accomplished by organtzation. That the employers have to make propaganda against Socialisa and trade unionism is evidence hor far the education of the working class has gone 'forward on those lines and how much they have extued in strength by it. Every employers' anpast progress and a halp to the future progress of the militant organises

Organize! Organize to think togethe and to fight together for common defense and for united advance. Fight against reductions and fight for gains Fight at the same time always for final and complete emancipation. The
two battles—that of the unious for immediate gain and that of the Socialist
movement for the absolution of wageclavery—do not conflict but supplement each other. Fight to win, and
to win all; doing that, whether this or
that skirmish be a victory or a defeat, final and complete emancipation. The

the line of battle will move ever for ward and the assured triumph will soon be in eight.

The Bussian government, in the pre-

amble to the document in which it announces the virtual ameration of the Chinese province of Manchuria, states that Russia and China have been friendly neighbors for over two centuries and have a common frontler of three thousand miles; that interference of strangers in these mutually friendly would be sure to disturb them, and that therefore Russia thinks it her duty to guard against alien interfence especially as affecting Manchuria, where she has sacrificed thoucands of lives and millions of mener so pacify the country and restore the Chinese lawful authority. Illiauwkills the Chinese, who have supplied most of the lives and money marrificed, are howling for semeone to come and extricate them from the embraces of the too affectionate Bear. How familiar it all sounds! Just so the good capitalists have always maintained the most friendly relations with their employees so long as the latter remained doctie under exploitation and therefore consider it their sacred duty to guard against any interference in these idyllic relations by the wicked agitators. Between the Bear of Petersburg and the Base of Reading how strong an

When our capitalist "reformers" to the North talk about the horrors of child labor in the South it is well to remember that Mayor Seth Low, who may be taken as an excellent type of their species, is a stockholder in the company which owns the Massanchusetts cutton mills of Georgia, in which the latter of mere babes is coined into profit for him and the Northern and Southern capitalists associated with him.

uraine likeness. How they love us!

And how they hug the life out of us

MORE "SOAP-BOX" AGITATION.

The plan of agitation and prenaganda which is being put into effect in Michigan under the direction of State Organizer Lamb cannot be too warmly recommended. It is worthy of imitation in every state, and if it can be carried out so effectively as it seems to be in Michigan, certainly in many other states, with smaller area and more numerous cities and towns, it could be done with far greater case.

Briefly, what is being done in Michican is this: Every city, town, or viilage in which, even though there is as yet no local of the party, a few or even one or two willing workers for the cause are to be found, is counted as a "station" for the "soap-box campaign." About a hundred and fifty such stations have been listed. These have been divided into six circuits, geographically arranged in accordance with railroad or trolley lines or other means of travel. The comrades at each station agree, whenever a speaker is sent them, to make the preliminary arrangements for his meeting and to bear the expense of his railway fare from the preceding station and of his entertainment during the period of his stay. The large number of stations makes the intervals short, reducing the expense for the comrades at each point and enabling the speaker to cover five or six statious each week instead of losing time between meeting places. One speaker is sent over each circuit and when the first round is completed

each speaker can be shifted to another route. The wages of the speakers, aside from the expenses which are borns by the local comrades, are paid from the funds of the state organiza tion, the older and stronger locals rightly contributing to build up the party in new fields. The speakers employed are such as are willing and able to work for moderate pay and to "rough it," going into strange towns experienced local workers can rander. arranging street meetings for them-

nelves.

In considering the advantages o such a plan of work, the small expense in proportion to the number of meetings held and the amount of literature distributed is not the only thing to be taken into account. To our way of thinking, the quality of the speaker who are likely to be sent out for such work and the education that they will get in the doing of it is a most important point. We Socialists, as well as other people, are prope to over estimate the relative importance of our great men-or, to speak more strictly. in appreciating the work of the great men, the well known orators and lecturers, to disregard the work of the common soldiers. We need both. But n we had to choose between them, it is the common soldiers and not the famous leaders that would be found indispensable. The trained and eloquent speaker, able and accustomed to address great audiences on important ec casions, does work that the sear-has agitator cannot do, undoubledly. But the very fact that he is a professional

speaker and must, in order to de his

sort of work well, be samewhat with-

drawn from the ordinary experiences

of proleturian life disqualifies him for

them for the more finished argumes and more impressive elequence of the make fatal sam; his mistaires do Striherm and his work does incalculable

It is unfortunate that the soap-box man is never decently paid and never half appreciated. That is a part of the great sadness of life. The splendid thing is that he is willing to work without adequate pay and withou recognition, just for the sake of the work. Most good work, of whatever sort, is done on that basis.

So let us have more of the soap-box men. There is plenty of material fit and willing to be used, plenty of mer who know why they are Socialists and can tell why in a way that will command aftention. Give them the chance to work. And try not to starve them or work them to death. But if we mus starve them and work them to death, let them at least have the satisfaction of knowing that the process is so we organized that the cause is getting the fullest possible bonefit from their sac rifice.

An Ohio comrade criticises our article on "Steel Trust Prosperity" as foloes:

"You write: 'Left over, \$133,000,000 in the hands of the masters, as tribute for the privilege of working with means of production which they (the means or production which they the workers) had themselves created and hept in repair.' My criticism is that the materials, supplies, etc., were as usual undoubtedly produced by workers other than the ones using such in crect-ing and for repairs, and not in the em-ther of the Steel Trust. The noint that ploy of the Steel Trust. The point that I wish to make is to pretest against the prevalent fashion of crediting all surplus values to the men in the immediate employ of the firm, whereas it in justice belongs to all the tollers who have directly or insirectly con tributed to it."

What this comrade thinks we have done is just what we have not done. The analysis of the Steel Trust report was made in exactly the same way as the analysis of the census statistics of manufactures in last week's issue. By naing the fallacious method to which he refers we could have made much more startling figures.

The \$133,000,000 is the surplus value actually produced for the Steel Trust by its employees. The surplus value created for other capitalists or for the same canitalists under other corporate names by workers engaged in producing materials afterwards purchased by the Steel Trust and used by its em ployees-this is an entirely asparate matter. So far from exaggerating the extent of the exploitation of the steel workers, we have kept very much within the limits of truth.

CHILD LABOR.

Special Agent Wandby of the Depart most of Labor Says Its Extent For Surpasses All Official Figures.

Seventeen hundred and fifty thou send—one million and three-quarters— boys and girls between tan and fifteen years of age are at work in the mines and factories of the United States, as cording to the startling story of child labor written by Special Agent Wil-liam S. Waudhy of the United States Department of Labor for "Lesile's Monthly."

Wandby's authoritative statemen of facts evokes this editorial commen as an introduction to the article:
"These true figures form as serious a
menace to our political future as any
which exists. The following article is certainly reliable and quite as dispas-sionate as it is well to be in the face of conditions which may properly be called appailing."

From this article, which is plant fully illustrated with photographs, se cured despite the systematic opposi-tion of employers of child labor, we quote, in part: "Child labor of the past and child labor of the present are two very different problems. In the first instance the child was not considered ance the child was not con as a 'emge earner,' but was sent intthe milis, the mi es or the factorie for the purpose of learning a trade. Nowadays the child is sent into these hives of industry to become an integral part of a machine and as such is looked upon with no personal regard whatever. The employer has no inter-est in the youngster's welfare beyond what his productive capacity will bring forth."

Referring to personal observation in the mining industry Mr. Wandby

"Truly breaker in a well chosen arily granter is a well chosen name; those boys are well broken."
And yet their employers have the hardbood to chaim that 'these boys are happy and well pald,' drawing 5 cents per hear for their daily wage! Surely they would be far happier at echool, with their fathers despite. Surely they would be far bappier at achool, with their fathers drawing a fair day's pay for a filir day's work. According to the report of the super-intendent of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Mines for 1900, there were employed in and at the anthracite coal mines boy workers as follows: Slate pickers, 20,-498; drivers and runners, 10,177; door

boys and helpers, 3,128, an aggregate of 34,008 in this industry alone."

Buggesting legislative limitations as a partial remedy for the child labor evil Mr. Waudby says:

"The labor organizations generally favor a limitation of the factory age to sixteen years, with education strictions. Tinkering with this prob-jem cannot be carried on forever. The social conditions require a therough overhauling. The insufficiency of the reward of labor is absolutely one of

WHEN THE ENJOINER IS ENJOINED.

By Horace Traubel.

the court keeps on enjoining. You find an injunction under your pillow. You and an injunction by your plate at

breakfast. The great newspapers are healined with intenctions. Injunc-

tiens eclipse the sun. We do not pray.

We enjoin. He enjoins best wise enjoins last.

junction is laughed in the face? The

people are setting quarrenome. They are taughing at your Niagara. They tareaten to hari your waters back over the crest of the cliff again. The en-

joiner may enjoin. But the enjoined may not stay enjoined.

Let the courts have a little fun, "Let them enjoy their sundown preregatives. Soon the day will be gone. Why

should capital not -ave a few delights with which to conclude the epic of its significal husbandry? The injunction in its last game. It is the last throw

of a dying marginot. It is the last throw of a dying marginot. It is the final fileter of an expiring fame. Why iguidge capital the awout delay of the injunction? Stand andda. Give it air to breathe. Its doom is appointed. The injunction is the breath of its departing life. Be generous. Let it die in its own way. Let it fix the terms of its forweil.

of its farewell.

of its fareweil.

For now the enjoiner is to be enjoined. The people have risses. The courts are adjourned to the court. The court is the people. The people dutifully reported to the courts. But then the courts had as dutifully to report to the court. The court is the people. Ten theusand injunctions are disposed of by one injunction. You have gone on supposing there was nothing above.

on supposing there was nothing above the courts. The courts were of final resort. But the people loomed above

the courts. We alone are final, said the people. The injunction seems so logical as long as the people sleep. But when the people awake the injun-tion sinks to chaos. Nothing is logical

but the people. The courts have as-aumed that they could get along with-out the people. The people have proved that the people can get along

joined ten or a thousand times more than shough. The people were satis-fied to stand a little trifling of that

sort. The people are slow. They try all expedients before they try the last expedient. But the injunction is en-joined. What are the best of your

courts? The worst of the people are

potentially better than the best of your

courts. The courts botray the people. They place themselves as a break wall

between the people and justice. The people will discredit, destroy, the

like the political statif, most rife, ; it is

proving itself unable to fulfill the

mandate. The courts injunct democracy. But the people injunct the

courts. The enjoiner is enjoined. The

rts. The courts are in the road, by must go. The political court.

Injunction en-

without the courts.

racy.

LABOR'S CRITICS.

"I believe in labor unions," said the College President,
"But I think I could improve upon their raies.

If with what the masters chose to give, the members were content;

And patted him, like brothers, where his back bone ought to be.
And said. Fray take our job for what you'll get.
For our rights are non-conflicting in this country of the free—
We're just as free to starve as you to sweet?

Till the mesters is starm cut down the rate;

I they welcomed in apprentices to so work on the cheap—
Why, then I think trades unions would be great!

If they strained their every nerve to turn out place-work by the hear,

se few and slight restrictions, which are well and winely meant.

They should strike in white kid gloves and patent-leather dancing shoes,

If they handed the non-unionist their toots,

I approve of labor unions!" said the College President

For that is such a naughty thing to do

And not like endpary Sesh-and-blood.

That go he may be always in the right.

THERAHOUT IS TAIR PLAY.

The second strike of engineers in the Chlenge stockyards brings out an

the Chicago stockyards brings out an interesting story. When the men struck, they wanned the union scale of 57% cents an hour and eight-hour shifts. They agreed to allow three preachers—the Bev. Dr. W. M. Lawrenca, Bev. Myron, W. Haynes, and Bev. Father E. A. Kelly—to sit is indigment of their claims. The minipartal matternature and an interest to the contract of the contract of

verial gentlemen sat and sat until they were eatisfied that they had fixed vhings. The men were awarded 30 cents an hour and 12 hours work per

The arbitrators asked \$1,000 apiece

for their work of sitting four hours a day for twelve days—an average of ever \$20 an hour, or \$20 per sit, half of which was to be paid by the em-

ployees and the other half by the em-ploying nackers...
At a meeting of the stockyards men

At a meeting of the strokyards seen a motion was adopted to disregard the bill sent in by the arbitratous and to award each of them the wagen they had fixed for the engineers. The total of \$14.40 was ordered paid to each arbiter, the unions to pay half—\$7.20. To make seen the indicate would be much the decision, resolutions were ordered drafted, engrossed and forwarded to each of the arbitra—Giovaland Citi-seen.

"I believe in labor unions," said the Bishop to his flock,

"Travided that they do not go too far:
For the violence that, beyouts and does injury to stock:
Is only fair in military war.
Let nation threaten mation (if the fast's smaller size)?

Let them righteously marned and merder too! But uniquiets should moves let their angry passions rise,

And take little mincing steps to min their ends, f they'll behave like sentionen, of course I'll not refuse. To be among the stanchest of th ir friends.

I approve of labor unions," said the Bishop to his flock

"We believe in labor unions," my the Editors of test

If there's nothing in their actions that our Christian nerves will "

Although his sick wife freeze, he must be atlent as a clam-

For that is hardly ladylike, you know! he-mint show an equanimity such as you see in us, As chosefully we bear our neighbor's wee!

the workingman's an sage; like an angel he must act." """

Strong words, of course, would never be polite: le-most bear the worst injustice with the meckness of a lamb,

If they never make mistakes, and will always take a hist, We approve of labor unions," say the Editors in print, —Annie C. Muirhead, in Chicago Socialist.

widow's mile be grabbed from her, she must not make a free

THE DISTURBERS.

Acts 17:8.

They have surned earth upside down,

Says the foe;
They have come to bring our town

To this never-ending cry Boldly here we make reply: Yea and no.

Wreck and wor.

Many a year;

Have no fear.

We to turn it back again

Editor of The Worker.

Hobsken, N. J., May 15. The article referred to twis of Covington, Ep.

Vill ye, alli ye, we will do;

-Stephen T. Byinghan

FROM A VETERAN.

BUT UNION MADE GOODS.

It W God to souges. It is Injune | turb the court's best laid plans. But

The air is full of injunction. It is injuurties elmple, injuunties guaples. It is injunction monosyllabic and in-junction polysyllabic. If you want to

without punishing men for murder and robbery. But we could not get along without enjoining men from the pur-suit of liberty. The courts save us from without ourselves. Left to ourselves we might get justice too fast. So we submit our get justice too fast. So we submit our souls to the courts. The ceurts say: Go alow, very slow. The courts say: Don't ge at all. For liberty does not seem impossibly far shaed. And we seem dangerous near its protectorate. Liberty' would be very perilous for somebody. The semebody with something that does not belong to him. So we must not be believed to say within we must not be allowed to get within halling distance of liberty. So we cry to the courts: Save as from ourselves. And the courts save us. The courts

enjoin. I saw a men who loved himself. I told him he should not love himself. And so he stopped himself in time. I anw a man who loved his wife. Yes who loved his wife and children. Tes, his family and many families. Yes, many families and all families. This man was surely a madman. Love was capable of making any man mad. The truer his love the madder the man. And madness is a menace to dollars. aspecially dollars that are stolen. This is not a world for love. It is a world for dollars. So the court restrains. My madman is enjoined. He is admonished against love. Love will do for gods, angels, children and the in-cane. But nothing but dollars will do for the man. Dollars indeed prove the man. So the court's effect is published. Love alinks shamefacedly back to the nursery. The court is happy. It has

nursery. The court is happy. It has saved the race again. Yet the race is never saved but it gets lost again. No sooner have the saviors stopped their business of sal-vation before the disintegrating devils have resumed their work. After the courts have patched up a legal peace a lawloss bether bulge rebursts the faulty than. The courts are never able to complete their case, They tinker away at it. They get it about where it seems to them to belong. Then the roof falls in or the foundations cave. Then a cyclone breaks across the cometry. Than some polsoned meat is delivered at the door. Something, anything, appears to dis-

A MAN OF SORROWS AND ACQUAINTED WITH GRIEF.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

and cake parties, by Americans. Capi-What can you do if injunctions will not enjoin? If the injuncted will not be enjoined? What can you do if incussed with strawberries. Let the American, who has the reputation of accomplishing his pleasures as serious-ly as any mass on earth, give a little of his unmortgaged mind to this most verious question on earth, the istor position, as it is now determined for se by the capitalist.

The native American has not been accustemed to link himself consciously with this laker question, except when as master he was at the master's end of the chain and a negro was at the other. When white slavery was dispossessing black alavery the Ameri-can was linked with this labor question again, is a manner that may be called New Yorkly, as the keeper of a big combination weekshop and bdard-ing house for immigrants to come and awent in for the benefit of the natives. In the present capitalistic stage of the labor quastion we are all get-ting linked with it; just as the negro was linked fifty years ago at the lower end, with considerably more chain coming, and more odds generally in

wealth production by which a small and diminishing number of persons have the power of constraining free contract people to continue at work a certain number of surplus hours every day, creating surplus values.

Proft-mongering is the comparative-iy harmless twin of commercialism. But proft-mongering is not a creative vice; it is only the vice of transferring things aiready created from one pos-sessor to another, seither adding to nor diminishing the sum of social wealth. But capitalism is the procrea-

tive power for commerce.

The capitalist takes the dollar, half; which is the profit of a commodity sale of yesterday and puts it into a place where it will call for more than the late sale consisted of as commodity by half a dollar; that is, it will set the mills agoing for a dollar's worth of commodity; and the to-morrow after; for 150 cents worth.

world to exchange, that is social labor. Of course, people do not make a practice of exchanging or laboring for these labor crystals or commodities as mere dilletanti; but because these ommodities embody the experience. the organization and the wants of men, in the labor of men, they are use and necessity, they are wealth and exchange; they are power and credit. They are part of us as we are of them in society. Society not only makes them, but has given birth to the individual's want for them. When they materialize as measures for exchange with other exchangeables the thing they measure is the amount of socially inspired and socially directed labor that the exchangeables contain. How nocially acquired, organized habit there is in them, how, social intellect and fitness of erve, muscle, and brain power of the nen who made them.

Anywhere, along this live line of

value production there is rosm for some sort of a parasite; but upon the primitive labor force, the spine of it all, the capitalist is the arch parasite. He fastens himself upon his victim as if he spoke thus

to Laborer: My friend. By a great revolution which it is unnecessary, and also onite difficult for me to explain to you, you find your-self living in an age wherein buying and selling are about the only rela-tions subsisting between men. Now what do you want to buy? What have

Laborer: I have nothing to sell. Capitalba: Well, then, you must die ecause I own all the estables and I shall nart with nothing but for sale or exchange. But, hold; let me see, My poor America. I loved you once. I'll tell you what I'll do with you! Tell

Laborer (falling on his kneed): Hiesa

you, my father, I am thine. Now, what shall I make for you? Cupitalist: I want a lot of curiery, ornaments and watches and

wheels, doors and things for houses and all sorts of clothes. You must make them very cheap, as I do not want them for myself. I only want to sell them. I will give you the equivalent of your labor, with a proper return rapital. laborer joins a thousand and

goes to work for his bose parasite who ofts in an octagon office having as many pay and delivery windows as there are nides to an octagon. After working for a year the inhorar fine historic full wanting the history disbimself still wanting the things, the want of which first sent him to work want of which first sent him to work is the factory. Somehow or other he found that, though occasionally his wage was lacrossed at the pay window, it always happened that combining else increased at one of the buy windows. And somehow or other it had been revealed to him that year that the things he first set forth to his capitalist friend to be his own wants were the ware thought. wants were the very things that as was making for that espitalist friend, who rightly declared that he did not want them for binnelf, but to did not want them for himself, but to nell them. And strunger yet, he found, on observing the buy windows that the customers always turning up there were his own follows of the factory. It was a tremendous bastle. America was never mightier. The laborer was desailed at the greatness and glocy of it. But come to look at that over which and out of which all the bustle and glerifeation came; it was only his

To the author for writing met to the editor for publishing the fine article, "The Right Busis of Socialist Organization," in The Worter of May 10, aincese thanks and compliments from "F. A. SORGE.

The agitation against the modern I things, the commodities that a fool had wage master is one that cannot long been making to sell to himself. Come be sustained in the spirit of ice cream to look at it, he notes by certain peculinrities of visage that what he thought talism is too great an outrage upon fair play and the "int" who runs it, in the octagon is only one and the same large or small accious, is too great a man turning ground eight times—the menace to any democracy to be dis- | capitalist. This wonderful man who set labor to work for labor's wants price of the triple luxury, is one solid man with a face for every day of the

week and one ever.

Labor is dazzled with the wealth sprung up around him since he began to make things for the man who did not want to use them, but only to sell them; since he began to labor for things because he wanted to use them amself and did not want to sell them: since he brought his labor force into the market to sail it in exchange for money wherewith to buy for his perpetually maintained wants only. Labor is dazzled and gazzled to find out the difference between this and slavery. Let us see. Slavery is that same sort of relationship between men and men

or relationship between men and men-which formerly subsisted between any-ages and nature. The savage brought an imperative need to nature. If na-ture had wherewith to supply that need the savage was satisfied and went free for a senson. The class of men who are the surplus value makers brings an imperative need to the surplus value monger. But the value monger, have monger. But the value monger, havmonger. But the value monger, hav-ing accurate a governmental immunity for this crime, refuses to satisfy them more than just a little, which be takes out of the resources made by the vic-tim, and so compels labor to come every day with that same imperative want; and every day to create new surrolus values in return for just so. surplus values in return for just so much satisfaction of want as will not leave any freedom to stay away from slavery to-morrow.
Such old terms as "Roing in business

human race which capitalism has in-augurated. It is not for margine, it is simply for surplus production that the capitalist is in the field. He is in the commodity: and the to-marrow after profession of the to-marrow after the contains the one thing valuable in the contains the one thing valuable in the will keep hound at his feet, though every government and democracy on

carth were destroyed for it.

The victim in the foremon feeds and clothes and houses himself according to the standard of living permitted to labor, according to the average poverty of the world; he also by that fore-noon's work feeds and clothes his wife and provides for the wants of the and provides for the wants of the children—the children who shall cheapen himself to his master later on. It is not commercial or bank phrases the capitalist is in the hattle for. He is in it for this man, to get him and hold him, the producer of surplus values, the surplus producer of values—the victim of the century.

This workingman alone in this see.

This workingman alone, in this age of highly evolved socialization, is thrust backward to be alain by the literalization of individualism. None but the laborer is suffered to work for himsubstance there is embodied in the primitive basic of them—that is the narrowest natural limit of soil, the animal and nerve, muscle, and brain power of the men who made them. now dominate economics and gove ments, to go sutside the gates of the ments, to go entside the gaves or medity's organization, there to be smitten alone by that civilization which has left individualism a century behind, outside the prison cell and the inhorer's life. None of our friends but this one life. None of our friends but this one man is ever permitted to taste and hister blessings of competition without that making sure of his beating the competitor. This is the only man in whose miscrable lot is embodied the defeat which all those who are making competition a sure thing by concealed weapons escape. This is the man who stands always behind the last man driven back, the man receiving the last blow, the man impelled and impulling blow, the man impelled and impelling ever back. Upon this man's breshed heart and scarred humanity the whoels of capitalism and rest for the axes on poor America. I loved you once. I'll tell you what I'll do with you! Tell me now, what things do you mostly stand in need of?

Laborer: Well, I want houses, elothes of all sorts, cuttery, wheels, watches, ornaments. I want everything. I have nothing at all. watches, ornaments. I want strepthing at all. It is the world iniquity of us at!." He capitalist: For the sake of our common history, and the parriotic days we spent together in school, you shall come into my factories and work for making some into my factories and work for making some to have a day making some to the mails with the vices of governments who had been tried in the balances and found wasting, upon him, his home, inid the social iniquity of us all." He | ing thereon. found wasting, upon him, his home, his field, his little children, came the desolation; upon him was laid the iniquity of all. He bore our size. And if it were that rulers had to fight their way back through the evils they had done, and cut down, an the battle field, evils they had sown, and thus through blood win back the nations

> chastisement of our peace has ever been upon him." "A man of sorrows and acquainted "A man of sorrows and acquainted with grief." In the just he was the accident armed for death or glory in battle as far as the definite call of the war god went forth. But capitaliam tie of sure defeat for one man and this is be. All the cast off weapons of retreating isdividualism are onst upon the laborer; he sinks under the curse of a dead philosophy and a cruel prac-tice; and is bearing new, for a little longer, the whole burden of our failing civilization.

lest peace and presperity; this man was armed to do the fighting-"the

As a producer the worker of to-day is stripped naked. There is nothing in the way of implement in the modern system of large production small enough to be bought, owned, or used by one man.

As a working brain he is blighted: specialized to a bair's point; automatic, monotonous, incessant, intensified; his thoughts are frayed as in a revolving storm to loose shreds.

As a consumer, there is no much more cant up by the mutiplied powers of labor, he farse better than of old; it is true the very dags cannot be kept out of their abare of such an increase

of wealth as the past century has pre-As a buyer his power ends a little

beyond the point where he because a producer of the surplus. Capitalism is not in business to mere-

Capitalism is not in business to mare-ly exchange equivalent morey with laber fer what in produces. It is in business to draw into the bonds of sur-plus production as many persons as it can hold there with a market. Obviously therefore capitalism is not a stay-at-home issue. Its own population at home cannot be its sufficient field of exploitation. A world market is the salient demand, a foreign policy the first wire pulled by capitalism. But there are capitalism abroad, as well as at home, and it is a great feeling game most of the time, where to market our products. The wisdom of statecraft which

means generally to keep everybody and everything waiting as long as you can, is maddening to the capitalist whose wheels must go round. Though he can sweat labor, he is seldom a man of affairs; he cannot match the old world crooked statesman. And so be finds from many causes that the world market will not buy as fast as wheels go round. Therefore, as of old time, all the blundering and incompetency of the capitalist, all that he lost by not gaining, all that he thinks he lost be-cause he wanted it and knew not how to get it, must be balanced by reducing what he offers as the equivalent to laber. His slave produces more and is paid less; the foreigners are not buy-ing, banks are going under, bankers defaulting, and legislatures and politi cians demand more bribing; the com-modifies are lying on the shelves and the wheels go round. The apots on the sun then produce a crisis. And this laborar who has filled the world with goods, which no sufficient number of foreign marketers or home marketers will buy; and which he though he be in rage, cannot buy himself; and, though he be a man starving or dying, must not take, for the property he has created is a more sucred thing than his mortal extremity; this laborer muspay for every default, even for the spots on the sun. And when capitalism must pass through an economic for a reasonable return on the investment," or "lavesting my money in industrials where it will yield something
more than the bank rates of interest."

do not fit the fierce warfare man at the man of sorrows and some appropriate to an over stupidity, the liborer has to
pay for all this in his own body. He
is a man of sorrows and

The foreign market which, when it works, brings glory and riches to his muster, brings Jana, Chinamen and other modest eating people to compete with him for lower wages. In every step of his success as an employee he takes a step down in the scale of present manhood and of hope for future; and for every step his master falls back, he falls back three. In it not, therefore, true that the

labor question cannot be discussed in the spirit of an ice cream and cake

America collectively considered-"A man of sorrows and acquainted with

THE SOUTH AFRICAN LABOR SITUATION.

British Capitalists "Rather Welcome" the Distress of the White Workers of the Rand Because It Will Facilitate introduction of Chinese.

The London dispatches on the South African labor situation throw a brilliant light on the workings of capital-Ism. A disputch of May 16, for F stauce, says:

"The importation of Chinese labs-into South Africa was decided upon is principle some time ago, but no definite plans have yet been formed regarding the number to be imported, nor the con-ditions to govern the importation. Colonial Secretary Chamberlain and the big firms of the Rand are in agreement that no other solution of the labor difficulty is possible. At present half the stamps at the mines are idle, because only 50,000 Kaffirs are procurable when 150,000 men are required. As a consequence, the conditions at Johan-nosburg are daily growing worse, and business is slack. flocked there at the close of the war but they were mable to find satisfac-tory employment, and discontent is rife. This suits the Rand magnates, who are loath to accept the sole responsibility for introducing yellow labor, and hope that the prevailing paralysis of trade will soon lead to a popular demand for the importation of even the 'hated Chinese,' so that the mines may be set working at their full capacity,

A special to the "Evening Poet" of

the same date mays in part:
"Superficially, the situation of the
South African mine enterprises is extremely unfavorable-in some regards, the worst in years. It should be said, however, that the commercial distress at Johannesburg, which is the chief source of misgivings, in rather wel-comed in financial quarters here" int London, that in "because it is believed that, when the Transvani community really feels the distress which is entailed upon it by the semi-closing of the mines, its opposition to Agintic labor, which has hitherto prowented relter through that recourse, will be abandoned."

The point to be observed is that the ugh that rec-

trouble in South Africa dees not arise from a lack of workingmen. There are thousands of white workers mem-ployed and in want. But the capitalets are unwilling to pay for common labor such wages as white men can live on. Industry must therefore main at a standard and these theu-mands of white workers must be kept in unwilling idleness until they are starred into submission to the importa tion of cheap Asiatic labor, which, in turn, by the force of intensified com-petition in the labor market, will make it difficult or impossible for them to re sist the gradual reduction of their wages and their standard of living in the years to come. It is no new thing that the distress

of the working people should be "rather welcomed" by the capitalists, who can afford to walt without profits some times in order that hunger may tighten the chains of their wage-slaves and render their future profits more secure.

-From the number of strikes now taking place, it is evident that the working men don't know prosperity when they see it.-Brie People

PARTY NOTES.

The following contributions have been made to the fipecial National Or-ganizing J'und since last reports IL C. Parks, Lyons, Kan., 50c.; Local Albuerque, New Mexico, \$2; Local Lee Ark, 20c.; Algerson Lee, New York Oity, \$1; Local Chico, Mont., \$1.25; L. B. Hanna, Aiba, Ia., \$1; Dr. P. B. Geld, Palewtine, Tex., 50c.; E. J. Oook, Tuxas, \$1; Josephine DeBerry, Highland, Cal., \$2; Local Orlando, Fis., \$10; Local Humboldt, Neb., \$10; Local Morrison, Colo., \$2.50; Jos. B. Renie, Reyno, Ark., 25c.; H. Redstone, Daunt, Cal., \$1; Ed. Elder, Porterville, Cal., \$2.10; Henry Buith, Fairbury, Neb., \$1; Br. 2, Local Cleveland, O., \$10; Local Brownsvilla, Pa., \$1; Joe A. Thomas, Medford, Ora., 25c.; Local North Adams, Mass., \$2; Local Maiden, Muss., \$3: 22d Assembly Local Maiden, Mass., 83: 22d Assembly District, New York, \$2; Tem Fitsmau-rice, Cleveland, Ohio, \$1; G. W. Slo-necker and J. H. Prawer, Gardiner, Ors., each 50c.; Ohi Ward Socialist Club, Boston, \$14.80; P. K. Swope, Santa Clara, Cal., \$2.50; Local Barre, Vt., \$1; Oto Kunath, Evansville, Ind., \$5; Local Onkined, Cal., Tic. Total to n. May 10th, \$82.16; previously reported, \$145.40; total, \$227.56.

Local Chico, Mont, is a regular con Fibitor to the Special Organising Fund. Secretary Mable writes: "Organization is the keynote now. Local Chico was organized Oct. 1, 1896, with five members, and until January last had only seven members. Have held our meeting regularly, paid our dues in advance and kept the literature cir-culating, and last fall we got 28 out of 38 votes on the legislative ticket. So uch for organisation. Eleven mem-

edges receipt of the following con tributions, through the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association, New York City, to apply on the old party debt (contracted prior to the Unity con vention: Local Toledo, per Chas. R. Martin, \$10; Branch. 1, Cleveland, O., per R. Bamilow, \$5; A. L., \$1; H. Bieth, Patchogue, L. L., N. Y., \$1; total,\$17.

Charters have been granted to new tocals, as follows: Tulsa, Indian Ter-ritory; Phoenis, Arisona; Providence, R. I.

Socialists lacked only four votes of electing an alderman in New Decatur Comrade Fred A. Genaty writer that the white laborer who voted to disfranchise the negroes "find that the whites are affected very nearly as bad. I guess they will have to be squeezed a little more before they come to their

The following report from the Chi-cago "American" shows what Comrade Johnson, the newly elected alderman, is doing: "Alderman Johnson, of the Thirty-third Ward, the only "Socialistic alderman in the City Council, had his maiden experience in the Council last night. Mr. Johnson introduced an ordinance providing that no franchise should be granted to any traction comfor an eight-hour day, and that no en ployees of such a corporation abould be compelled to work more than six days a week. He asked a suspension of rules for its passage, and when the Mayor put the question to a viva voce vote it was hopolessiy lost."

our is arranging for a tour for John C. Chase among the locals of his state

Haven will be held at Aurora Hall, 135 Union street, Friday evening, May 22. All members should be present, as matters of vital importance will be neted upon.

ally of the progress of Socialism in Oklahoma. In which territory he is now at work under the direction of the Na-

Geo. H. Goebel will speak under the street (near the Court House), Newark, on Sunday, May 24, at 2 p. m. All

Committee Milis and Caldwell ad-. N. J., on Twesday of last week. As the comrades had only four hours notice of their coming it was not possible to get up a very large meeta good start was made and be done in the future.

Comrade Cooper of Youngstown, O., "We have just had two of the O'Hares. They took us by storm, for noble work in which they are engaged. The literature they brought with them sold like hot cakes."

Thum & Coates, the publishers "Colorado Chronicle." the isbor paper of Deaver, announce the immediate publication of a Socialist weekly, the "Colorado Socialist." to be edited by R. A. Maynard. The "Colorado will be continued as a trade-union paper. At present it is giv-ing a good deal of favorable notice to the local United Labor Party ticket.

fhe Lithuanian Socialists of Amer ien are planning to send a delegate to the International Congress at Amster-dam next year.

The Tenth Ward Branch of Jerney City will hold a street meeting at Five Corners, Newark and Summit avenues,

Mechen, W. Va., May 28; Zanosville W Walder Brandered

Father Hagarty writes from Phoe-nix, Arisons, under date of May 8, and says that they organised a local at that town the evening previous with twen-ty-two charter members. Father McGrady will speak at New Oriesms on May 34, 25, and 36, and the comrades there are making great transcrations for these meetings. They

will be held in the Grand Op-George Kirkpatrick will be the first speaker over the Ohio open-air cir-cuits and he will start at Daylon on June 0.

Father Hagerty will speak as follows: Dubuque, Iowa, May 25; Free-port, Ill, May 26; Hillsboro, Ill., May 27; Canton, Ohio, May 21; Sandusky, Ohio, June 1: Toleda, Ohio McMechan, W. Va., June 8. Obio. June 2

Walter Thomas Mila spoke in Day ton, Ohio, on May 13, 14, and 15,

ous will be the largest convention eve held in the state, notwithstanding tha the representation is but one delegate for each local and one additional for each twenty-five members or major fraction thereof. Many comrades are coming from all points as visitors and the Columbus comrades are arranging for a parade on Saturday evening. May 30. The convention will convent at 10 n. m., May 30, in Fraternity Hail 111% S. High street, and will last two days. Reduced rates at the hotel and on railroads.

On Tuesday, May 26, will be held the Socialist Party convention of Bergen County, N. J., to nominate a county ticket for the fall election. The onvention will meet at John Motzer's Dramatic Hall, corner of First and Brond streets, Carlstadt, and at 8 p. m. Every comrade in the county should be present. The party now has legal standing in Bergen County.

How York State.

Joseph Zach of Woodhaven, L. I. crites to protest against the action of ognizing the Long Island City branch of Local Queens County as a separate lucal.

Local Rochester took two thousand The Worker. Half of them were given out at the meeting where Mother Jones and Comrade Carey spoke, and eight of the comrades distributed the other thousand among workingmen of the Ther take another five hundred

Local Buffalo will have an excursion down the Niagara River, on Sun-day. June 14. The heat starts from the Ferry street landing.

John C. Havemeyer seems to have been a little rash in challenging the trade unions of Yonkers to present their side of the questions: Shall em-ployers be permitted to conduct a lawful business in a lawful way without the dictation of walking delegates from irresponsible and lawless unlons? and Shall employees who refuse to join a labor union be permitted to earn sup port for themselves and families by but he has all sorts of excuses for not secting them-didn't intend to debate but only to let the uniquists talk if nion, but only all combined, and so forth. All of which is wise in John C., because, however he may phrase the question, the discussion would be bound to get down to the real point at -Capitalium verms Socialismand he is on the wrong side.

How York City.

The South Brooklyn Division, com prising the 7th, 9th, and 12th Assem bly Districts, held a well-attended meeting in Concordia Hail, 385 Pros-pect avenue, on May 15. Comrado Peters, the Division Organizer, rep dered a report of the work done in the division since the last meeting held in January. The report showed that the action taken at that meeting had been carried out only in part on account of the inactivity in some of the branches. South Brooklyn however, is now much stronger, having a membership of 125, an increase during the five months of Comrade Fraser spoke on the severa methods of agitation. After his remarks a motion was made recomm ing to the branches that they lay pur ticular stress during the coming cam-paign upon house to house agitation, making a systematic canvass of each assembly district, and apportioning to each member a portion of territory to be covered, and to be reported upon.
Comrade Peters spoke on the coming campaign, and suggested that the campaign be finished with a large half meeting. No action was taken, as it is too carly to judge how we will stand financially before the close of the cam-paign. Courade Cavanaugh, in speaking of methods of raising money, said It is the most difficult and most object tionable problem with which we has tionable problem with which we have to deal, and yet it, cannot be ignored if we are to do say effective work. By increasing the membership there will be a corresponding increase in the in-come from dues, campaign lists, picuics and entertainments. The delegates to the Kings County Committee were in-structed to move that balf of the amounts collected on the campaign lists. amounts collected on the campaign lists

The Kings County Committee bolds its regular meeting on Saturday evening, May 23.

Brooklya Social Democrata will hold a street meeting on Friday, May 22, at Atlantic avenue and Nevins street, and on Saturday, May 22, in front of the Labor Lyceum, 969 Willoughly

come of the affair and are in the me

The Boys' Club, of 161 Avenue whose the and drum corse played frequently at the Daily Globe Fair, will hold their annual outing and games on Decoration Day, May 80, at Feldon Decoration Day, way so, at Fed-man's Queens County Park, Maspeth, L. I. North Beach care from Thirty-fourth or Nisety-second streets pass the park. Admission, for gentleman and lady, will be 25 cents.

At the last Westing of the 14th A. D. the comrades rose in their seats in re-membrance of our deceased comrade and faithful worker for the cause. Otto Berger, who passed away on May 9 at the home of his son in New Rochelle. The Entertainment Committee for the outing to be held on Sunday, May 31, at Hudson's Grounds, Yoskers avanue, Yonkers, N. Y., in conjunction with the Free German School and the Bocial Democratic Women's Society reported progress and judging from present in-dications the affair will be a great success, a good sum realised, and a good time had. Comrade Taenser of the 6th and 10th A. D. was granted the floor in reference to organizing a Young People's Club in the down-town dis-tricts, and Comrades J. Stalder and E. Moyer were elected as committee to perate with the 6th-10th A. D. ft this matter. It was reported that Comrade Jacobsen is still in a very seriou condition and arrangements have been made with Cigarmakers' Union No. 90 and the Socialist Liedertafel to co-operate with the district in adding him. The Agitation Committee was instructed to make suggestions at the next meeting of the district as to ar-ranging agitation meetings and de-bates and discussions so as to draw friends of the members to the meetings. It was suggested that the rou-tine work of each meeting be settled first and a discussion held at 9 o'clock.

All members of the 12th A. D. are urged to attend a meeting of the dis-trict on Friday, May 22, at the Great Central Pulace Hall, 90-98 Clinton street. Very important business is to

The 23d A. D. will discuss the preent strikes and lockouts at the meet ing of Friday evening, May 22, in Michel's Hall, corner of 142d street and Eighth avenue. All readers of The Worker are invited. The district will hold a picuic and summer night's festival on Decoration Day at Cosmopolis Park, 167th street and Amsterdam avenue. The Curl Sahm Club will furnish the music.

Daulet R. Young will lecture on Cold, Hard Facts and Figures" at the Socialist Cinb, Fulton street and Italph avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Mar 24.

urgently requested to attend the meet ing of this district on Thursday, May 21, at 8-10 Avenue D, Lafayette Hall, as important business will be trans-

There will be a challeage debate be tween the Socialist Propaganda Ciul and the Young Propie's Prohibition Union maxt Wednesday evening, May 27, at the Greenwood Baptist Church

Edward Meyer of the 14th A. D. writes of Otto Berger, who recently died, that he was one of that admir-able but little appreciated sort of com-rades that Ben Hanford pictured in his article "The Jimmie Higginses" in the May Day Number of The Worker For twenty-five years he worked faith fully for Bocinism, not seeking promi nence nor looking for praise or reward only concerned that the work should

On Wednesday of this week the 35th A. D., Br. 2, began the open-sir cam-paign. The second meeting is to be held on Saturday evening. May 23, at held on Saturday evening. May 23, Third and Wendover avenues. members should be present and bring friends along.

STATE COMMITTEE,

Comrade Cavanaugh of Brooklyn presided at the last meeting of the State Committee. Wm. R. Chappell presented credentials from West-chaster County and G. J. Lindbor from Orange, and both were seated,

Orange, and both were seated.

The Secretary reported the vote of the state of New York on headquarters was forwarded to the National Secretary. He reported further that the Socialist handbook for the state of New York is now in the hands of the printer, six thousand copies to be issued. It will be a sixteen-page pamphiet with red cover, containing the phiet with red cover, containing the mational platform, resolutions on fusion and trade unions, the party con-stitution for this state, How to Organ-ize. Why Workingmen Should Join the Social Democratic Party, the S. D. P. vote of the state by counties, of the country by states, and of the world by countries, etc. The price will be 75 cents a hundred or \$6 a thousand. Locals should order from the State Com-

It was reported that Sol Fieldman had gone to Glens Falls on an agitation trip.

Greater interest in Socialist propa ganda makes itself noticeable through the state and there are many demands for literature and speakers. The Sec-retary has asked printers for estimates on several pumphiets for the state of New York and has under consideration a plan for sebding out an organ

izer through the state.

The Organizer of Local Long Island City was present and demanded stamps for his local. It was ordered

stamps for his local. It was ordered that they be supplied.

The accountant cuanged to examine the accounts made his report. Financial Secretary Wood being present it was ordered that he go over the books with the accomment and that a writ ten statement be presented at the nex-

meeting.

Comrades Lindbor and Dennis of convers. Newark and Summit avenues.

a street mosting on Friday, May 27.

at Atlantic avenue and Novins street.

It from to range Gounty, stating that the orange Gounty, stating that the prospects for Social Denocrate Cities of the Young People's Social Denocrate Cities of Theorems.

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A charter was granted to Local

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

At the special meeting of the General Committee of Local New York, B. D. P., held-on Saturday, May 15. Comrades Kanely and Abrahams pre-siding, Comrade Cantor was seated as a delegate from the 18th A. D., in place of Wissner, resigned.

of Wisaner, resigned.

The sergeant-at-arms reporting neveral delegates present without cards, it was decided that they be sented at this meeting but that hereafter the rule requiring all delegates to show cards in good standing be strictly adhered to. cards in good standing be strict hered to.

The report of the special con-

on local re-organisation was made a special order of basiness and embraced the following recommendations:

"That an enganizer be elected for Local New York from the membership per week; and that negotiations opened with the State Committee have the Organizer of Local New York also act as State Organizer, in which case the sainty, shall be \$18 per week and he shall have an assistant to at tend to the routine work of the office.
"That the office of Financial Secre-tary, distinct from that of Organizer,

"That the Finance Committee be abolished

"That the officer of all the officer and members of the Executive Committee be declared vacant and a new election be hald farthwith

"That the Executive Committee of Local New York have full charge of all matters pertaining to organization, agitation and finance of the local, subject only to approval or rejection by the General Committee.

"That the financial secretary, record-

ing secretary and treasurer be full members of the Executive Commit-"That the Executive Committee take

steps looking toward, the ultimate re-moval of headquarters to a more con-"That the Executive Denumittee

meet at least once a week. "That a committee of three he plected to report at the next regular meeting of the General Committee two or more names of comrades competent to fill the office of organizer, and that

this committee be authorized to cor-respond with comrades out of town. "That the General Committee adopt he following order of business: Election of chairmen; reading of minutes; report, of Credentials Committee; adnission of new members; communica tions; agitation; organization; report of Executive Committee; repor standing committees; reports of spe-cial committees; roll-call; unfinished

'That hereafter the meetings of the General Committee be held in the club-house of the Workingmen's Educa-tional Association at 206 East Eightys'xth street. "That the regular meetings of the

miness; new business.

General Committee be held once a month.

"That the delegates of Local News

York to the coming city convention be instructed to move for the election of a City Campaign Committee with sepaj-rate funda." The recommendations were taken up seriatim and concurred in, with the ex-ception of the last which was laid over

until the next meeting; it was ther moved and curried that the report be received and adopted as a whole.

As these recommendations necessitate changes in the by-laws of Local
New York which can only be effected

by referendum vote, they were adopted as recommendations by the General Committee to the sub-divisions and delegates were requested to move the necessary constitutional amendments in their district meetings. The following comrades were nomi-nated for the office of Organizer: Field-

man, Gerber, Butscher, Frank P. O'Hare of Kansas City, Hanford, Spargo, Chas. R. Martin of Toledo, Fred Schafer of Brooklyn, Bock, Kanely, John Collins of Chicago, Gei ger of Cleveland, Theodors Debs, Boudin, Hannemann. Several of these comrades who were present declined verbally but were informed that they would be notified and must reply by

Comrades Hillquit, Mayes and Kane ty were elected a committee to cor-respond with comrades nominated for the office of Organizer and to suggest the names of and correspond with other comrades whom they may think suitable for the office. The committee was instructed to inform all candidates for the office of the fibancial condition of the local. Nominations for offices declared

vacant were made as follows: For the vacant were made as follows: For the Executive Committee—Schlueter, Editin, Obrist, Phillips, Abrahams, Solomon, Ehret, Mayes, Rubinow, Cohen, Paulitach; for recording secretary—Cassidy; for treasurer—Ortisal and Ramm; for controller—Obrist and Springes; for seegeant-at-arms—Bock, In each case a large number of other In each case a large number of other comrades declined and many of the nominations still mandling are of comrades who were not present and therefore could not be asked whether they

were willing to accept.

The next regular meeting of the Ganeral Committee will be held Saturday, May 23, in the Labor Lycoum, 64 East Fourth street.

YORKVILLE AGITATION.

A general meeting of the comrades of the Torkville districts with dele-gates from sympathetic organizations was held in the W. E. A. Clubbouse inst Snturday: Wm. Ehret presided and John I. Cohn acted as secretary. Besides the 25th, 28th, 30th, 32d, and 33d A. D., Wift's were represented the Young People's Cipb: Social Dam Young People's Cinb; Social Damocra-tic Society; Fengt, Bestatumas Verein. Br. 2; Brotherhood of Carpente's, Lo-cain 308 and 518; Cigarmakers No. 141; Arbeiter, Marnacether; W. S. & D. B. F., Br. 34 and 158. Full discussion was laid on means of incressing the party membership, extending-the association of the party-ments, and on preparations for the party-

press, and so preparations for the campaign. Committee Coim. Reichert, and Orland introducing the three subjects respectively. The following resolution

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call upon all workingmen to close up the ranks and help to make as perfect

as possible the political machine of the workers, so that it shall be able to withstand the attacks of organized

capital. In order to put into practice

the sense of this resolution, we hereby instrucet the Vorkville Agitation Com-

mittee to call a mass meeting, not later than June 15, of all the S. D. P.

with several good speakers to explain in detail the urgent necessity of join-ing the S. D. P."

ing the 8, D. P."

Comrade Orland spoirs on the coming campaign, pointing out the difference between the deceptive "reforms" offered by the old parties and the pro-

gram of the Social Democratic Party.

fromded upon the distinct interests of the working class. The members as-sembled piedged themselves to assist in a systematic distribution of litera-

ture and the arrangement of propa-ganda meetings and to secure earlier

and larger contributions for the can

paign fund.

Comrade Reichert spoke forcibly on the use of the Socialist press and the meeting resolved that more energetic work should be done to thing the

"Volkszeitung" and The Worker to the attention of all working people and, eventually, to establish our English

daily paper.
The delegates of the Social Demo-cratic Women's Society presented a resolution, which was adopted, re-questing the National Committee to

advise the Socialist members of stat

and local legislative bodies to intro-duce and vigorously advocate meas-ures providing for the extension of the

suffrage to women, on equal term

It was reported that at the naturali-

at was reported that at the Baturali-mation bureau opened in the Clubbonse on March 1 over two hundred applica-tions had been received and instruction given and more are expected. The work will be continued till July 1.

OMAHA, Neb., May 16.—The State Local Quorum of the Socialist Party of Nebraska at its meeting of May 14

adopted the following resolutions:
"Whereas, Comrade Walter Thomas
Mills, in cutering into an agreement

with a so-called Propaganda Club, has infringed upon Section 4, of Article 6,

gives a state with ten organised lo-

cals sole jurisdiction over the wor

of reganisation and propaganda in said state; and

"Whereas, Comrade Mills being duly notified of his position by Local Omaha and asked to cancel his en-

gagement, refused to do so; and
"Whereas, Local" Omaha passed

resolution condemning Comrade Militan a violator of the duties of a com

rade as well as an official of the party;

"Resolved, That we, the State Com-mittee of the Socialist Party of Ne-

branks, endorse the resolution passes

"Resolved, That copies of these resolutions, as well as resolutions passed by Local Omeha, with com-

munications, be sent to locals of the state to be acted upon and sent back to us; and be it further "Besolved, 'That 'a' copy' of these

resolutions be sent to Comrade Milia

the National Committee, the Socialist press, and the State Committee of Kansas."

The following communication was

"Dear Comrade: — Whereas the action of the State Committee of the state of Ohio in attaching a local mat-

ter to a national referendum, which serves as a comment thereon, is in violation of Section 2, Article E, of the national constitution; therefore be it "Resolved, That, we, the Local Quo-

rum of the State Committee of Ne

brasks, berely protest against the counting of the Obio vote."

BELATED PROTESTS.

Somewhat tardily resolutions are transmitted to us, adopted early in April—one set by Locut somerville,

Massa, emphatically disapproxing the removal of the national landquar-ers pending generall vote on this athleet, which art the bent remaining to the land under the land under the land under the land.

to force endorsement from the mem-burship"; the cities robustions Aring-ton, Wash, represent the National Committee for having bestated as to

Omaba, Neb.

ordered sent to the National Sec

Mailly, National Secretary,

by Local Oumba; and be R further

the national constitution, which

STATE COMMITTEE.

FROM NEBRASKA

dally paper.

within the Yorkville districts.

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LOCAL 478, MACHINE WODD WORKERS AND TURNERS. United Brotherhood of Carpenture and Joiners of America. Meeta every Turners at Hohemian Hall, 322 K. Tid street, New York. Pinneral Secre-tary, J. T. Reilly, 2 Marshal street, Mer-poultan, L. L. Seconding Secretary, Jos. Noelter, 174 R. 150th street.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION). Meets grat and third Tuesday of the month, 10 a. m., at Clubbouse, 20 East 86th street. Secretary, H. Frey,

NTERNATIONAL JUWELRY WORKERS' ENION OF AMERICA, Local No. 1. Meets every 2d and 4th Thursday in 67—40 St. Marks Place. Excessive meeting every lat and 3d Thursday.

THE RCANDINATIAN SOCIAL DEMO-CHATIC SMILETY OF NEW YORK meets first Sunday of every month, 16:30 a, m., in Link's Hall, 291 E. Sith wired. New York. All Semulianylans are wel-come. C. J. Miller, Secretary, 302 Kwischerbocker avvane, Brosslyn.

BRANCH GLENDALE, LOCAL QUEENS, 8. D. P., meets on the first Wednesday of the mosth at the Hoffman House. Cooper avenue, near Myrtle avenue, Glendale.

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tere is no accession saber on a tomy a bel), and you can get a man to read omid turn up his nose at anything in cialist. Extra clots binding, hands inted in large type— Fifty Cents, Pestpaid CHARLES M. KRRR & COMPANY, Publisher 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

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WHO WILL DO YOUR LAUNDRY WORK!

I. X. L. LAUNDRY TOTAL LEIST.

By John Bemer Crosby.

In economics the term "classes" means groups of the population which are distinguished from one another by the amounts of money they possess or control. The "apper" classes comprise those persons who have the mosno matter whose money if in sorting out your classes. The "middle" classes, who are described by the cheap patriots of election-time as the "bone and sinew of the countries the "bone a try," (presumably because those means possess no independent intelli-gence), comprise that bulky mess of well-meaning insulty whose members get their political "beliefs" (as they rously call them), from old-party demagogues; their religious "bellefs" from their ancestors; and their ideas of social usages, relationships and at tire from designing manufacturers, sifted first through hired writers on fashions and etiquette. This elegant and celebrated "mid-

class constitutes that shadowy group known to benighted renders of capitalist press as "the public." which is implied a neutral, d tacked, almost allen, army of nobodys in-particular,-neither' "capital"

is no such thing as an element of so-clety at the same time identified with other elements as "consumers," separate from them as "pro-rs," Their identity may be more obvious in the one aspect than in the other, but it is not more real nor more

This "middle" class is the ignorant duested class; educated as the stee In the stockyards is educated—to fol-low a leader (selected by their ma-ters) into the chute, there to be hit on forehead with a large hammer "leader" slips aside at the could of the chute, and, after renewal or his bribe of good foed and good treatment, renews his infidelity to others of his fellow-creatures who would rather believe in an enemy than in a friend any time—for why, heaven only knows! These middle-class peo-ble are great for "culture"—which they buy teady-made in the forms of awk buy ready-made in the forms of awa-ward furniture, fashlonably "hand-made" (by the ton—sleepy literature in slenzy hooks—shoddy copies of good pictures and good copies of had hee; they are "educated" enough to know that it is not good manners to drink their soup, but when it comes to matters o, any importance, questions matters o. any importance, question of large public concern, they are the ittlest of the little. They don't know what the "balance of trade" means,—believing that we, as a nation, are most prosperous when we send abroad more in value than we get back—the "balance of trade in our favor"; they don't know what "tariff" means, be-'leving that when other countries ship goods bere, which we tax upon arrival 'the foreigner pays the tax' instead of adding it to the price he charges us: these ignorant-educated people don't know anything about economics.—believing, as little children might, that "the interests of the employer and the mployee are identical," when they are o more the same than the interests o the cut and the mouse, no more similar than the opposing aides of a hom trade; they believe that a "fair wage" means just enough to live on in toler able comfort, when in truth there can not, in the nature of the case, be any

respectable institution, the church "so commonly alluded to as the "lower" clust; the people who do the vitally recessary things of the world—without

wich thing as a "fair" wage, because

wages must be less than the value of the employee or he would not be hired -while, on the other hand, if he re-

elves less than his value how can I

e "fair?" They know nothing at all thont Socialism.—plenty of them (with lictionaries in easy reach) even now

'elleving that in some way or other it dguifes some sort of antipathy,—not thowing that it comes from the Latin word meaning "companionship," that is, brotherhood. Does that idea, in a

Unnee to the fundamental doctrine of fema Christ? It might almost seem

quickly into starvation. These are the people who weave fine carments for other people to wear; who cultivate and manufacture fine food-stuffs for other people to get the out from; who erect and decorate fine palaces, for other people to lie awake nights in devising new ways of steal ing various public and private proper ty,-the "working class" even elects deliberate law-perverters to the judi-ciary, whence they may apply the accurge of dishonest application of the ish tolerance they exist pulso so fur some crisis of industrial dispute over the simplest of natural rights.

Now, in which of these three classes do you think there is, at this moment. you think there is, at this moment, most class-consciousness—the most inlie feeling of class-distinction, and the least desire to eradicate it?

THERE is the class-consciousnes

is mushy and decayed with THERE is the class-complacency

that knows no sense of emulation, be-cause it regards itself as already

crystallized that it shows itself in akirts and coat-tails held aloof from contact with poverty, and intelligence, nobility and Christianity of spiritalike; a class-consciousness that denies the finger-clasp of sympathy and help class-consciousness that looks at the rest of the world with the drooping

fant insolence with the curling lip of ignorant scorn of its betters.

THERE is a class-consciousn

ready-to-hand-beside other nort is vague and debatable.

The class-consciousness of the rich, and the cheap imitation of it among the cheap imitators of the rich is, we earnestly regret to say, about the oul class-consciousness thus far develope class-consciousness thus far developed in this country. It appears that in this respect, as in several others related to ethical economics, we are far behind the old world.

The people who affect the most poignant horror of "class-consciousness," and utter the loudest and most resonant caterwauls against it, are the very people who have the best devel oped case of it-and almost the only ones who have it at all.

Let them stop their nonsense. But they won't. If ever the "middle" class wakes up

to its ridiculous insignificance in every respect save as a breeding farm for formless beings whose incurable thoughtlessness is an affront to their God,-and if ever the working classes learn that their interests are diametrically opposed to the selfish interests of their employers, and will be until they become their own employers, under a really Christian state like come out, class-consciousness, the bug-a-boo of the "cultured" nursery, and the hope of the industrial reformer, who labors in God's most tangled vine-yard,—then will class-consciousness no longer be,—having cured itself by cultivating itself up to the point of extinction by natural process

principle.

But it seems, at this juncture, to be Fate's expedient.

1 Note.-The above is an extract from a powerful leaflet published by the Christian Socialist League of America, Room 22, 155 Washington street, Chientitled "Class-Consciou The Only Grave-Digger for Class-Op-pression" in which the writer points out that the class-consciousness of the working class "will ultimately knock hundred or \$3 per thousand, As our "Christian Socialist" comrade

seems to see that an economic system in which brotherhood will be possible can only be attained by the class-conscious action of the working class we do not see any reason why he should confuse his Christianity with his Re-cialism, as these are two separate things. In passing it may also be well to point out that the thing that determines to which class an individual belongs is not so much the amount of wealth be possesses as the source of his income—whether it is from the sale of his labor-power or the ownership of capital. This distinction is important for the reason that many of the middle class have very little money, but their immediate interests are nevertheles opposed to those of the working class because their small incomes are de rived from petty exploitation of labor—Editor of The Worker.]

WESTERN NEW YORK.

Local Rochaster Taking the Lead i Putting an Organizer in the Field for Five Months at Least.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 17.-Local Rochester is making prepara-tions to put an organizer in the field in Western New York. Thus far quite little money has been collected for thi purpose, and it is expected that many comrades who have the move ment at heart will also contribute. We ask for two hundred comrades or sympathisers to donate \$2 each and this will be sufficient to pay the or ganiser's expenses and salary for fiv

Rochester has taken the liberty of do ing the work itself. The organizer will work in the cities of Utics, Syracuse, Watertown, Elmira, Corning, Auturn, Batavia, and Buffalo, doing skill and general fidelity all named cities. In this connection all comrades in the above named cities Organizer of Local Rochester, George W. Misché, 93 Adams street, at their carliest convenience, saying just how much they will be able to raise to-wards the necessary amount. Many of the Rochester comrades are dozat-ing \$5 each. If all the comrades will ing as each. If an the comrades will do their slare, we can keep an organ-izer in the field even longer than five months. It is the confident expecta-tion of Local Rochester eventually to keep an organizer in the field the year round. For the present it is the in tention to have the new organizer spend an entire week in each of the above named places and then repeat

until the five months are up.
On June 21 Rochester will hold its annual picule at Staudemeler's Riffe Range, north of Seneca Park; take North St. Paul street line to pavilion. There will be speaking by Comrader Bach, Lippeit, and Sleverman, and probably others. It is hoped that all comrades and their friends will attend as the proceeds will be used for cam pulgn purposes. G. W. M.

ABOTHER PAPER CRISUZZALE.

local organ, and knowing that none of local organ, and knowing that none of the daily newspapers have the courage to present these ideas, hereby offers apace to the Socialists for the discus-sion of their cuit. If there is any-thing good in their belief, the cause of eternal truth will be benefited by its presentation. If there is that that is bad, free thought and candid discus-sion will show it up and truth need sion will show it up and truth need not fear.—Trades Record, Columbus

—It is usually the people who don't work themselves who are most alarmed about other people not working under Socialism.—Eric People.

IN CONNECTICUT.

Comrades and Sympathizers Galled to Action.

Engnemia and Palitical Canditions Are New Most Favorable for Socialist Propagands-A Strong Effort to Be Mede to Organize the State Thoroughly for the Campaign of 1904.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 17.— Plans are prepared and being carried into effect for a more thorough propa-gands of Socialist principles in this state than has ever been undertaken before. The time is certainly ripe for auch work. Connecticut workingment have had their fill of strikes and lockouts, boycotts and blacklists, clubs and bayonets, injunctions and bostile legis-lation and court decisions, at the same time that great franchise companies have been getting every favor or privi-lege they cared to signify their desire for. There has been no interruption of these instructive experiences for the last three years; on the contrary, the fight grows sharper and fiercer.

Conditions Most Favorable.

workers at the hands of the capitalists and their hirelings is having its effect slowly, surely. This is shown by the increase of the vote of the Socialist Party in the state election last fall and in the city elections of New Haven and Hartford this spring and by the ready attention which is given to our speakers and our literature. The local "union labor parties" which aprung up within the last two or three years in several cities have fulfilled their mission of accustoming the workers to the idea of independent political thought and action, while the attitude of the Socialist Party, which, while carefully refraining from abusive or unreasonable antagonism, yet made no compromises with the nev parties, but kept right on with its own work, has given it the respect of their sincere adherents, who are grad ually coming to recognize that local movements founded on temporary ex-pediency must give way to the national and international party of the working class, whose policy is guided by consistent and fundamental prin-

Decision of State Committee.

The State Committee met on May 10 with Comrades Mahoney, Klausner Toomey, and White of New Haven Delmei and Anderson of Meriden O'Connor of Bridgeport, and Morse of Hartford present, the last named pre-

siding.
Correspondence was received from the National Secretary, Locals Staf ford, Naugatuck, Derby, and Hartford, Comrades Clarke of New York, Critch-low, Bersford, Wheeler, and J. W. Brown. The Secretary's report showed receipts since April 26 of \$18.30; stamps issued, 159; on hand, 274. The Treasurer reported balance, April 20, \$25.12; received, \$18.50; expenditures, \$11.37; balance, \$32.25.

\$11.37; balance, \$32.25.

Reports of delegates showed all in favor of engaging a State Organiser during the summer and confident of raising sufficient funds. It was voted to engage J. W. Brown, beginning June 1. The Secretary was instructed to issue a call for contributions to the organizing fund, addressed to locals and members of the party and to or-ganizations and individuals in sympathy with the party. It was voted to request the locals to contribute one-half of their local receipts for dues; and to call on the National Committee

for assistance also.

The referendum on National Head-quarters was canvassed and report or-dered transmitted to the National Secretary. Fifteen dollars was appro-printed for national dues for May. The Secretary was instructed to send a cir-cular letter to Derby members.

A Call to Action.

In pursuance of the instruction given, the State Secretary has issue the following appeal, which, it is hoped, will meet with a hearty re-

"To the Locals and Members of the Socialist Party of Connecticut. "Comrades:--We all must realize how necessary it is to organize and prepare for the national election of growth of the Socialist Party in other states, has aroused a wide-spread in-

the unattached Socialists and to direct this Socialist sentiment to the support of our party. If we do not, they will certainly fall victims to Hearst and

the 'radical' Democracy.

"This can only be done by employing an organizer who can devote his whole time to the work. Comrade John W. Brown has volunteered to do this and the State Committee has en-

gaged him, to begin, if possible, on June 1.

"The total expense will be about \$100 a month, of which the income of the State Committee provides only \$15 a month. We voted therefore to rea month. quest the locals to donate one-half of their local dues and also to issue subscription lists and a call for contribu tions from members and friends of

"If the request for dues is compiled with we expect to be able to send the

Organiser without charge to towns where there are no locals.
"We must raise by subscription about \$70 a month. Comrades, let us go to work. New locals will soon make the work easier and we shall lay sould be considered for the metonal." a solid foundation for the national campaign. Circulate the subscription lists at once and take action on this question at your next meeting.
"Fraternally submitted,

"WM. R. WHITE, "State Secretary."
229 Exchange street, New Haven. To Vie With Massachusetts.

Connecticut Socialists may look just across the northern state line to se what we have to win by energetic action now. Connecticut has lagged far behind Massachusetta. But we are now moving forward. Let a stronger impetus be given during the next few months, to get the now scat-tered forces organized and the in-coherent elements brought into order. Then we shall see the Socialist move-

ment of Connecticut advancing with accelerating speed and momentum and shall soon take our rightful place beside our ... sister... .commonwealth, where Socialism is no longer regarded as a vision, a fad, or a passing crass, but recognised by the oppressors of Labor, as their releatiless and unconquerable foe and by the workers as their sure and spiendid hope.

PROM HEADQUARTERS.

I have communicated with the Utah

[Extracts from National Secretary Mailip's fourth report to the National Committee, dated Omaha, Neb., May

for \$106.70 worth of stamps, forwarded from this office last July, the proceeds of which, when wold to the locals, were by agreement with the National mittee, to cover the expenses of National Committeeman Edler, who com-plained, he you know, that he had not been paid what was due him. On the other hand, the books in this office show that nothing has been recieved here in payment for the stamps for warded: This brings the matter of non-payment of Comrade Edler, within the jurisdiction of this office, and the National Committee has therefore the right to demand either that Commide Edler be paid what is due him or that the National Committee be remuner ated for the snamps forwarded. In reply to my communications upon the subject as outlined above, the Utah State Secretary admits that Comrade Edler haw not been paid, and that \$61 should yet be paid him, although Comrade Edler, in his fetter to the Na-tional Committee, acknowledged re-

celving only \$20. In addition to this, the Utah State Secretary notifies this office that Mur-ray E. King was elected National unitteening from that state at the recent convention, a. full report of which I have not yet received, while Comrade Tawney insists that the convention was illegal and that he considers himself National Committeeman. As the correspondence on both these matters is rather lengthy, I have notified the Utah State Secretary that I shall bring the whole matter before the Quorum at its next meeting.

SUPPLIES. I have had to suspend the printing of the new edition of "How to Organize" until the quention of location of headquarters is definitely settled. The new edition of "Why Socialists Pay Dues" is going rapidly and received a wide circulation. . The demand for due cards and, applications continue brisk. I have deferred printing of new reports until I can 'confer' with the Local Quorum at its meeting. The printing of secretaries' books for locals has also been deferred for the same reason.

REFERENDUM. I enclose herewith copy of corre-pondence between State Secretary Critchlow and hypetf, also with actio of Quorum, concerning the method of submitting the national referendum on headquarters to the party membership in Ohio. The sample ballot, as drawn up by the Ohio State Quorum, closed the vote on April 24 and contained also the state referndum upon the question, "Shrift W."O. Critchiow be recalled an a member of the National Committee, for Ohio, for fullure to carry out th: principles and practices of Socialism?"

The notification from the North 100- 1 logdecided not to submit the national referendum, as sent out from this office, to the locale in Hat state on the ground that Resolution No. 1 was tine-in-t tutional, was duly referred to your com-

MINCELLIANIZOUS The Eocal Quorum had decided to meet on May 17, but, no. I have aircody, notified you, my trip to Massachusetts necessitated a fostponement until a later date, when I can be present.

The following National Committee-men have not reported their rotes upon Comrade hills' motion relative to the anti-fushion resolutions sent out on April 14: . Lakamp: . Healey: Miller: Fox of Maine; Rachel; Fox of Mos

tana; Massey; Halbrooks; Berger. THE OHIO AFFAIR.

retary Critchiam of Oblo, referred to under the head "Referendum" above, is too long to be printed in full. We sum

Omaha, April & Mailly, noting that the Ohio State Quorum has fixed April 24 as the day for closing the vote on headquarters 'In' Ohio locals, remar by the National Committee. Noting further that a state referendum on the question of reculling Critchlow is sul nitted on the same blank, he says: "I would also impress upon you the ne ressity of keplus the natio involving any question concerning the party in the state of Ohlo alone. The referendum on national headquarters should be voted upon by the locals exactly as issued from this office and the introduction of any other matter into the vote upon the national headquar-ters is liable to cause confusion and: involve a violation of that part of the national constitution which provides that 'All propositions or other matter submitted for the referendum of the party shalf be presented without comment. You will understand that my sole motive in calling attention to thes details is to avoid possible complica-tion and to permit of a full and impar-tial expression of the party's will sponthe national referendum, while observing the mandates of the national con stitution and the National Committee. Dayton, April 12.—Critchiow, enclose

ing sample of Ohio ballo i, declares, that "the vote will close on April 24 as stated, in conformity with the state constitution." He deales that the National Committee voted to close the referendum on May'l or had authority to do so or that it did or had authority to say that a member must have been in good standing on April 1 in order to vote. He says: "We may attach as many state referendums to the nations: referendum as we choose, so long as the national referendum is kept intact and without comment. You may rest assured that we understand the methods of submitting referendums and ingmen whose labor made them millionaires.—Erie People. obtain the expression of the memberahip on any question presented in PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTIZERS.

proper manner for their considers

Omaha, April 14:--Mailty states that sonsulting the Quorum, and adds: "I can only remind you at this time that as a member of the National Committee you voted for May 1 as the date should close. The National Committee acted directly upon this point. It did not do so upon the question of a member being in good standing on April 1 Yet no objections have been made by any member of the Committee to Apri being set as the date. However, made no reference to this point in my previous letter, but only to the date for closing the vote and the method of submitting the national referendum."

Dayton, April 18.-Critchlow sent sample ballots for Quorum members, as requested, and said: "Sending these as you request, I do so because we have nothing that we desire to concret from yourself or the Quorum. But at the same time I desire it understood that by so doing I am not admitting of the right of the Secretary or Quorum to interfere in any manner with our action. While i do deny that right, yet I feel that the best interests of the party will be better conserved by more publicity and I should judge that you agree with me on this point. The National Committee has the right to close the vote on May 1,... They exercised this right and 1, as a member of that body, voted to so do. However, they cannot assume the right to deny any state the right to close their vote-earlier if they so desire. Ohio has a constitutional provision on the point in ques-tion, which is not in violation of any part of the national constitution or platform. The point I raised about membership is a vital and valid one. The national constitution does not define what constitutes a good standing of such a provision the states have that right and especially so under the autonomy clause. We sllow any member to vote on a referendum who is in good standing irrespective of time of initation. The blanks sent you were confusing with our laws on this point and I, for one, desire to eliminate this confusion business as much as possi-ble. You will readily understand that this is simply a question or discussion of a technical point and you need not be alarmed of any animosity arisin on our part whatever."

Omaha, April 20.-Mailly submitted the foregoing matters to the Quorum. He argued that "a National Committeeman has no right to vote to estab-lish a rule upon a national proposition that cannot be applied to his own state as well as all others," and that the decision of the National Committee in regard to the manner of submitting na tional referendums and time of closing vote must hold in all states alike and that provisions of the several state con stitutious or decisions of stat tees can govern only state affairs. He said: "It is clear that it was the express purpose and implied will of the onvention that adopted the national onstitution that nothing whatever referendung that would take the form of comment or inject into the quest to be voted upon anything that, would be calculated to influence or confuse the calculated to influence of his bal be voted upon anything that would iop. It was for this resi

on 'ttel from the referendum the mines of the locals deman ling it. As the Ohio ballst shows, a subject direc.ly concerning the party member-ship in Obio alone has been autualited to them and printed upon the many sheet containing the propositions in-tolved in the national referendum. In my opinion • • • M. L. the Ohlo State Committee desired to supply ballots for the national referendum to each mem-bur, then the bullots should not have contained any matter, o, her than that referring to this referendum." He asked the Quordin To vote on two

"First. Has the Objo State Committee the authority to close the vote upon the national referendum before the date set by National Committee?

"Second. Has the national referen-dum on location of headquarters been submitted in proper form to the members of the Socialist Party in Ohio?"

Work of Iowa and Rossof Nebraska replied in the negative on both propo sitions; Turner of Missouri in the firmative on both; Lorett of South Da tota that the first seemed unimportant, but in the negative on the second; Un-terman of Kansas that the National Committee had no authority whatever

in either matter. Omaha, April 26.-Mailly telegraphed for thirty sample ballots to be sub-mitted to the full National Committee Dayton, April 28,-Critchlow seplied that the State Quorum had adopted

this resc "Resolved, That in order to harmon-ize the party morement and prevent any controversy over trivial matters we hereby instruct the State Secretary to at once notify all locals to keep the vote on the national referendum open until May 1, and to divide the state and national referendums into two separate referendums by cutting the ballot in two parts." :

He stated that the state organization did not concede the right of the Na tional Secretary's contentions, how-ever; that they, ware-"summed" and took the actionstated in order to "satis-fy" the National Secretary; and inaisted "that we as a state have the right to prescribe the qualifications for membership and voting on referen-

Omaha, April 80.—Mailly replied, stating that he mass sure the action taken would satisfy the Quorum and pointing out that personally he had no pointing out that personally he had no choice to act differently than as he had ne, being but an executive officer of the National Committee, charged to carry out its instructions—in this case, to carry out instructions voted for by the National Committeemes from

[If necessary, the two closing letters may be printed in a later issue of The Worker.]

--- It may be quite true that many millionaires started in life without a cent, but so did the thousands of work-ingmen whose labor made them mil-lionaires.—Erie People.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Conduct of State Government and of Mine Owners is Still Helping the Socialist Party - Organization Progressing and Good Convention Ex-

PHILADELPHIA, May 19 .- At last night's meeting of the State Committee of the Socialist Party, W. W. Ribl preiding, a charter was granted to a new local at Milivale, Allegheny County. A request for information how to organ-lise was received from Contesville, Chester County, and answered. Communications were received from Read-ing, Utahville, Spring Forge, Lehigh-ton, Pottsville, Cokeville, Milivale, Williamsport, Royersford, Shamokin, Shenandoah, and Wilkes Barre.

The vetoing of the three bills advo-cated by the United Mine Workers and the unsettled conditions in the coal fields, where active union men are be ing blacklisted, are confirming the faith of the mine workers in Socialfaith of the mine workers in Social-ism as the only true solution of the question which arrays the coal operators on the one side and the workers in and around the mines on the other. The testimony that was brought before the Strike Commission will basten the march of the masses toward the goal of industrial liberty. A few more verdicts from arbitration commissions will bring about a political strike that will

chain of wage slavery.

Reports show increased Socialist activity throughout the state. Schuyikili County will hold a convention on May 24, opening at 10 a. m., in Boyian Hall, Mahonoy Plane. Organizer John Col-lins will be there. The comrades should sider it their duty to see that each local in the county is represented.

A report was received from Organ izer Collins. Meetings have been arranged in New Castle, Yorkville, Coal Castle, Mahanoy City, Lost Creek, Girardville, Ashlund, Ceutralia, Mt. Carmel, Shamokin, Shenandoah, Ma-hanoy Plane, Gilberton, New Phila-delphia and Reading. Howard H. Caldwell is making a

tour of the western part of the state. He spoke in Royersford last Saturday evening. Locals desiring dates for Comrade Caldwell should at once address the State Secretary, Franklin M. Sifek, at 1305 Arch stret, Philadelphia. J. C. Frost gave an illustrated lec-

ture at the Labor Lyceum, in this city on Sunday, which was well attended. John Taylor will lecture on May 24 on "The Freedom of the Press." Our ridiculous Governor Pennypacker might be interested in the discussion.
The following communication has been sent out by the State Secretary:

To the Locals of the Socialist Party "To the Locals of the Socialist Party of Pennsylvania—Greeting.
"Dear Comrades:—As previously announced, the state convention of the Socialist Party will be held on Saturday, May 30 (Decoration Day), in the city of Reading. The convention will be called to order at 10 a. m. in Maennescher Hell N. Sixth street.

perchor Hall, N. Sixth street. "The local reception committee will meet and direct to hotels all delegates cho communicate with A. P. Bower, 811 N. Fifth street, Reading, stating the time of their arrival; or delegates may report at local headquarters, 519

"This being the first convention of the Socialist Party as an official party in Pennsylvania—having poiled 21,010 votes in the last state election—and thereby gaining official standing-we hope to see this convention in every way representative of the Socialist movement and one worthy of the ris-

ing political organization of this state."

There will be a parade of the local Socialist members and visiting delegates on the evening of Memorial Day, to be followed by addresses at the principal corners along Penu street by speakers prominent in the Socialist movement.

F. H. S.

TIMELY AND CONVINCING.

At this moment, when the trade unionists of the country are stirred to thought by strikes, lockouts, 'injunc-tions, adverse legislation, and court decisions declaring labor laws unconstitutional, Lee's "Socialist Politics and Labor Politics" is a very timely pamphlet to circulate. It can be had of the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, at 3 cents a copy, ten copies for 20 cents, fifty for 85 cents, or \$1.50 a hundred, it is a good plan to follow it up with Spargo's "Where We Stand," which is good popular statement of the So cialist position.

Be yourself.

How many people are you! Hundreds. At the first fork are my parents, at the next my grandparents and then they multiply indefinitely. I

Preliminary Notice.

All Comrades and Organizations are hereby informed that an

Industrial Labor Exposition and Food Show

for the Benefit of the Labor Press THE WORKER

and the New Yorker Volkszeitung

is being arranged and will take place April 23rd to

. to May 8th, 1904, at the Grand Central Palace,

Lexington Ave., 43rd & 44th St., REW YORK Organizations are requested to

consider arranging Festivals accordingly.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

[Note.—In New York and Wisconsin this party is officially recognized under the name of Social Democratic Party. The party em-blem in New York is the Arm and Torch.]

blem in New York is the Arm and Twrch.]

The Socialist Party of America in actional convention assembled, rentires its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class and those in synpathy with it, into a political party, with the object of consusering the powers of government and using them for the perpetual of the property of transforming the present system of government and using them for the perpetual party of the property of the

stavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the

ion shread and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will sholish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual condition, are alike interrested in the upholding of the system of private ownership with instruments of westin produce house of the capitalist control of the capitalist covered to the parties which do not stand for the capitalist water of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class. The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers for capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the proported classes.

and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied clauses

IMMEDIATE DEMANDR.

While we declare that the development of reconcile conditions reads to the overthrow of the company of the conditions of the condition of the transition to Sectalism into depend upon the stage of development reached by the projectariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working claus to relate its condition and to elect Socialists and activities of the stage of the socialist of the working claus to relate its condition and to relate its condition and to select a such means we advocate:

As such means we advocate:
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As such means we advocate to a linear of interesting the such as a controlled by meanspoils. It rosts, and combined. No part of the revenue of mean industries to be causered and meaning the hours of labor and the services and diminishing the meanspoil of the service and diminishing the control of labor and the increase of warers in roder of labor and the increase of warers in roder.

ment of the service and diminishing the rates to the concussers.

2. The progressive reduction of the bours of faincr and the increase of wages in order of faincr and the increase of wages in order the service of the worker in the product of labor.

3. Trate or national insurance of working people in case of artifonia, lack of employment, siehness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be celected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to working class.

e administration of a system of public district, public credit to be used for that the under the second control of the control

A. He mangeration of a system of paties industries, public credit to be used for that claustries, public events to secured the full product of their labor to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.

8. Equal civil and political rights formen and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proper-thosal representatives by their constituents. But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Cooperative Communication, wa warm the working class against the control of the communication.

SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONISM

The two following resolutions were unant-mousty adopted by the National Committee at its annual meeting at St. Louis, January, tout:

RELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS

t we are also mindful of the fact that of the two movements has its non-

ANTI-PURION RESOLUTIONS.

ANTI-FURION RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The history of the inhor movement of the world has conclusively demonstrated by the second of the world has conclusively demonstrated to the colypolitical organization shie to adequately and counstrately conduct the political struggles of the working class, and Whereas, All "radical and reform" parties, including the so-called "Union Laiest Parties," have, after a brief saisence, uniformly succumized to the Industries of the old political structures and arts press and political structures and arts press novement, and Whereas, any alliance, direct or indirect, with such parties in dangerous to the political integrity and the very existence of the Macialist Tarry and the Bocalist movement, and

only so much attention as is necessary

to prevent misunderstanding, confu-

sion, and disappointment among new Socialists; the E. L. P. fights us, and

treats the propaganda of Socialism as

a secondary matter.

2. We support the trade unions, without seeking to interfere in their special work or allowing them to dic-

tate to us in ours; the S. L. P. seeks

and works for the destruction of the

A WARNING TO NEW READERS.

The party which The Worker sup- | time, giving to the rival organization orts is known in the nation as the Socialist Party. In New York, on account of certain provisions of the elecion laws, it is obliged to call itself the Social Democratic Party; its emblem in New York is the Arm and Torch.

The Socialist Labor Party is an entirely separate and hostile organiza-tion, led-and controlled by Daniel De Leon. It is important that the distinction be made clear, as a study of the election returns shows that the S. L. P. gets many votes not intended for it, on account of the similarity of names. The present Socialist Party was formed three years ago by the union of the old Social Democratic Party, organized in 1897, with the majority Inction of the old Socialist Labor

of 1829.

This Socialist Party or Social Democratic Party polici about 97,000 votes in 1900, with Eugene V. Debs and Job Harriman as its national candidates; in 1902 it increased its vote to about 230,000. The Socialist Labor Party 230,000. The Socialist Labor Party

bout 50,000 in 1902.

Party, which had split in the summer

The leading question of party policy at issue in the split of 1889 was that of the attitude of the party toward the trade unions. The opponents of De Leonism held that the party, as the political organization of the working class, and the unions, as its economic reanization, should work fraternally, though independently, in their sepa-rate fields. The Do Leonites main-tained that it was necessary to "smash" all existing unions.

"smash" all existing unions.
Since the spilit, while the Socialist
Party or Social Democratic Party has
vigorously attacked capitalism and
taught Socialist principles, the Socialist Labor Party, disgracing its once honorable name, has devoted its ef-forts almost exclusively to two ob-jects: First, to hamper the growth of the Socialist Party; second, to attack, undermine, or disrupt the trade unions. The difference between our party and the Socialist Labor Party may be

trade unions with a vigor second only to that with which it attacks us; not content with denunciation, it has even gone into the economic field to form rival unions and scab upon the exist-

by democratic methods, believing that only so can the organization be kept

230,000. The Socialist Labor Party ment and appeals to their intelligent polled less than 35,000 in 1900 and Interest as wage-workers and to their feelings of honor or humanity; the 8, L. P. depends upon abusive epithets, lies, and "binff." This article is intended as a warning to those who are new to the moven

and who naturally suppose from its name that the Socialist Labor Party is a bona fide Socialist organization, or who do not even observe the distinction between it and the Socialist Party. If any of our readers doubt the fairness of our statements we suggest that they investigate for themselvesattend the meetings and read the unpers and namphiets of both parties and thoughtfully compare them. If any-one caudidly prefers the methods of the S. L. P. he does not belong with us and we do not want him. All we desire is that the distinction between the parties should be recognized as it actually exists, and that men who approve of the methods of the Socialist The difference between our party and the Socialist Labor Party may be summed up under four heads:

1. We fight against capitalism all the

WE SHALL SEE.

"There is quite as much concern here over the possible future of an independent Socialist Party," says the Springfield "Republican," "as Mr. Mor-ley and other Liberals display in Eng-land. Yet in both countries this extreme radical movement is very young, and no one can predict with real assurance how it will weather the vicinal-tudes of coming years. Suffice it to say that at the present hour, the puli-ticians of the old parties are constrained to watch narrowly the course of contemporaneous feeling and thought among the wage-carning portion of the population. Certain facts, such as the

lumber struggle for existence and the much greater development in 'munici-pal ownership' programs-in England, incline the observer to the conclusion that the socialistic strength will grow in that country, in the immediate-future, at a more rapid rate than in America, and that there will be a welf-organized and avoived Socialist groupin the House of Commons long before there will be one in the United States

NEW YORK, MAY 31, 1903.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittances must state distinctly how long they are to run. Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

Only duly elected and approved agents asknowledged.

VOL. XIII.-NO. 9.

THE CAPITALISTS POINT THE WAY.

It would be utterly futile for a weekly paper such as The Worker, if for not other reason then the limitations of its space, to attempt to give even an approximately complete summary of the news of labor troubles at such a time as this, so numerous are the strikes and lockouts and the incidents attending them all over the country. The most we can pretend to do is to call attention to the most important general features of this conflict and some of its more striking illustrative details.

That which makes the present state of affairs in the labor movement remarkable is not the rapid and continuous increase in the membership of the labor organizations, although this is very significant. It is not the organization of bodies of men who have never been organized before, although this is worthy of note-especially the deponstrations of solidarity made by an entland unskilled inborers and the growing tendency on the part of the by the consent of this body." rank and file of the better paid work ers to give these less fortunate brothers encouragement and support. Nor is it the increasing aggressiveness of the workers, making more radical demands and making them with a franker and bolder spirit than ever before-rapidly approaching an open avowal of the Socialist position that workers alone should control the industries that they operate-aithough this is very impressive.

Important as are these developments, the most instructive sign of the times undoubtedly is the niarm of the enpitalist class, as made manifest, not in speeches and newspaper editorials nlone, but by a sudden and widespread movement of counter-organization.

In the city of New York this move ment has taken startling proportious. At the meeting held in the rooms of the Building Trades Association a few days ago to form a league of employers of the building trades, no less than .782 such employers were present in person and firms and corporations were represented having an aggregate empital of from \$500,000,000 to \$700,-(80),000. The following organizations were represented: United Building Trades Association, Marlite Industry Employers' Association, Master Carpenters' Association, Master League of Cement Workers, Electrical Contractors' Association, Tile, Grate and Mantel Association, New York Electrient Appuiance Association, Mechanies' and Traders' Exchange, Iron Langue, Employing Plasterers' Association, Holsting Association, Society of Architectural Iron Manufacturers, Employers' Association of Roofers and Sheet Metal Workers, Association of Interior Decorators and Cabinet Makers, Manufacturing Wood Workers' Association, Lighting Fixture Makers' Association, Mason Builders' Associa tion, Master Painters' and Decorators'

Already before this new federation was formed, these employers had been locking out thousands of teamsters, tron workers, and other employees, to prevent them from forming unious

Similar news comes from all parts of the country. This week, for in stance-it is but one instance out of many-we take this item in the very words used by the "Evening Post," one of the most distinctly capits papers of the city:

Smith & Wesson closed their arms factory in Springfield, Mass., last even ing 'for purposes of reorganization,' which is interpreted to mean antagon-Deinval Separator Works in Pough keepsle, employing 700 men, has also closed. The announced reason is 're-pairs,' but it is generally understood that the real-reason is to forestall a de-mand by their employees for fewer

In every state from the Atlantic to the Pacific-nay, at the same time in Europe and in Australia-the owners of the means of production are acting on men who suddenly awake to a realization that the very foundations of their power and privilege are threatened and preparing for one declaive blow to crush the organizations

What is it that these federated em-

players do or propose to do? They profess, indeed, not to be on posed to labor organization in itself, but only to its "excesses" and "tyrorganizations if these were conducted sires and for the advancement of their anything for the benefit of the workers | every point." an against the exploiters they are and

their own business in their own way." But in organizing they severally give for a Hearst or a Cleveland in the up the power of control to their class name of the Jefferson whose memory federation, and so contradict their they disgrace, when they ask us to

boycott as infringements on the per ional liberty of such workmen as remain outside the unions. But in practime they use the lockout and the blacklist-they have long used them secretly and unsystematically, but now they begin to do it openly on a gigantic

They say to the workers: "Your only legitimate interest in our business i in the contract by which you individually sell your only property, your labor-power, to us for wages, and this reases with the termination of your employment. You have no claim upon your jobs and you have no right as a body to interfere in the individual relations between employer and employee," But by their own acts they destroy the basis of this contention for the body of organized capitalists now says to the individual employers "You shall not employ such and such men, shall not buy their labor-power shall not allow them to work, excep

This change of base of the capital ists is not accidental. Accidents do not happen on such a large scale.

Nor is it altogether voluntary on their part. The organization of employers is no more the work of agitators or conspirators on their side than is the growth of labor organizations on ours. Both are necessary results of the absolute opposition of interests between employer and employee.

The workers have been compelled to organize and to fight. Now the capitalists are compelled to organize and to tight back. And they will be compelled to go on fighting till one party vanquishes the other-till the capitalists utterly destroy the organization of the workers and reduce them to such abject dependence as will destroy all the germs of hope and manly selfrespect from which organization might again spring up, or till the workers triumph over the capitalists, not only establishing their own right to organize, but abolishing the whole system of class division and class rule out of which this conflict arises.

We know on which side victory will be. We know that the complete triuniph of the capitalists would be the destruction of civilization itself; and civilization is not going to be destroyed. The complete triumph of the workers means the promotion of all .hat is good in our civilization, the extension of its blessings, now monopolized by a small class, to every memher of society, the opening of hitherto undreamed-of avenues of progress for the human race.

We know that the victory of Labor is assured. We know that it will be won only by fighting out, fearlessly and to the end, the antagonism between capitalists and wage-warkers. We know that Socialism is the way to working-class victory and universal

Let us, then, welcome every event that draws the class lines more clearly. Let us not apologize or equivocate or compromise. Let us demand all and resolve to win, because it is a question of winning all or of losing all.

Let us do all in our power to prevent the enemy from dividing our forces on sion means a posiponement of our victory, a continuance of our sufferings,

When the capitalists demand-on they are now demanding in New York City-that the skilled mechanics 'slough off" the organizations of unskilled laborers and operatives, let every one of these more favored workers reply: "These laborers and operatives are my brothers and comrades. They have rights equal to mine. They suffer wrongs greater than mine. If I turn against them I will deserve that they curse me as a traitor to my class. I will fight as vigorously for the bettering of their condition as for my own demands. Together-skilled and unskilled, high-paid and low-paid-we fight for the working class,"

When capitalist spokesmen seek by insidious methods to divide us on national or racial or religious lines, to set Irishmen against Italians, or Christions against Jews, or whites against blacks, or native Americans against foreigners, let us reply with one voice: "We may be Americans or Irishmen or Italians or Jews or Negroes, but anny." But by this they mean that first of all we are workingmen, oppressed and exploited, and as such we will forget all the quarrels and prejuin accordance with the employers' de- dices that so long put us at your To organisations that do help each other to fight capitalism on

would divide us on lasues that are They profess to desire only to "run | either long dead or that have no meaning for us, when they ask us to vot

scorped them, when they ask us to vote for armies and navies to cemen their prosperity with our blood and the blood of our brother workers of Europe or of Asia, let the answer come ever stronger and clearer: "There te but one teams for us on the political field-the issue of Labor against Capital, the insue of Industrial Freedon against Industrial Despotism, the Issue of Manhood against Profit, the ques tion whether they who do the useful

The capitalists, by their class-con scious organization, are pointing us the way.' Let us not hesitate to take

work of the world shall serve or rule,

the issue of Socialism as against Capi;

talism under any of its many dis-

TRACY BILL IS DROPPED.

up their challenge.

The Connecticut Legislature Evidently Got a Scare.

Proposed Measure 4: Pessilze Picketing and Boycotting and Fut Union Funds at Mercy of Capitalist Courts is Quietly Defeated.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 22 .- The Tracy Bill to incorporate trade unions and, incidentally, to make picketing and boycotting pensi offenses and put the funds and records of unions absointely at the mercy of the courts was quietly defeated in the Senate yester-day. The Committee on Labor re-ported adversely, Senator Bradstreet explaining that the measure was no deemed expedient; Senator Tracy, the author of the bill, expressed his dis-appointment, and then, without fur-ther discussion, the bill was unaniusly rejected.

The Worker has, in previous issues, given a full account of the provisions of this drastic reactionary must and it cannot be doubted that to the and it cannot be doubted that to the Socialists of Concenticut, who have spared no effort in calling attention to its provisions, is due the chief credit for its defeat. It is generally admitted that the bill would have been "rail-rended" through if such a protest had not been raised and the old-party lead-ers frightened out of their original in-tentions.

For the present this measure is dead and the capitalists will depend upon the silent perversion of the law by courts and state's attorneys rather than upon open amendment of the law to carry on their fight against labor organizations. But the time is not far off when we shall be putting Socialist workingmen on the bench as well as sending them to make the laws.

STRIKE-BREAKERS

BECOME STRIKERS.

Pinkertons Organizing and Demanding a Higher Scale of Pay for Their Dirty Work.

The men who for years have been used by the trusts to break strikes have decided to form a union of their own. Unless their demands for higher pay are conceiled by their employees twenty-five beats which form the down-town territory of the Pinkerton patrolmen will be left unguarded to-

This afternoon fifty of these patrolmen will meet at 161 Washington street to perfect an organization and formulate the demands which they will embody in an ultimatum to the

men complain that they work seven days a week at a rate of \$1.57 a day and put in daily seven hours of work and six hours reserve duty-thir-

teen hours in all. They demand \$2 a day, with at least one holiday every other week, and re-lief from at least six hours reserve duty during each week.

Fearing discovery by the detectives employed by the agency the men effected the preliminary organization after midnight to-day, and at 2 o'clock this morning declared that they had onverted every Pinkerton patrolman

The men say the agency will be ob liged to listen to their demands, as it takes at least two days to teach nex w to do the work .- Chicago American.

At first glance this bit of news seem only amusing; on second thought it appears profoundly significant. It illustrates the inevitableness of the ten-dency to organization on the part of the wage-workers (for Pinkertons are wage-workers, though employed in treason to their class) and shows how the very measures which the capital lats take to defeat the labor movement work out to the ultimate advantage of that movement. We have seen work-ingmen imported from Europe to force learning to fight shoulder to shoulder with the American for an improve ment of their common lot; we have seen "non-union unions" organised by the bosses developing into bona fidlabor organizations and fighting the hosses; now to see the capitalists' private detectives organizing and threat-ening to strike only adds one more as-surance that the revolt of the workers is irrepressible and is bound to suc-

-American politeness is aptly flederation, and so contradict their they disgrace, when they ask us to the for a Roosevett or a Hanna in the name of a Lincoln who would have buse. The Detroit News-Tri-

BIG FIGHT ON IN MONTANA.

Copper Trust Systematically Attacking Smeltermen's Union.

Political Trick by Which Elected Sesislists in Anaconda Were Kept from Taking Office but a Part of a Little Plan-A Wide-Spread Strike Hot Im

As indicated by the following lefter from a trusted correspondent in tana, the capitalists of that state seem to be bent on forcing an immediate and decisive struggle with the organized workingmen. Of the political outcome of such an event there can be little doubt. The Republican and Democratic organizations have no-where more clearly shown their subserviency to great capitalist interests than in that state. The day of fake "inbor parties," such as Mine Owner Heinze engineered last year, is past. If, as now seems probable, a strike is precipitated by the systematic whole-sale discharge of union men, it will not be confined to Anaconda, but will almost inevitably apread through the state because the whole state now lies at the meroy of the Copper Trust. And whatever the immediate outcome of such a strike, whether through the inspiration of victory or the experience of temporary defeat, the most im-portant result will be to awaken the workers to a consciousness of their political interest and power. There ma not a few ready to predict that if such a strike is forced, Moutana will go for Socialism in 1904.

ANACONDA, Mont., May 18. Shortly after election certain minor officials of the Amalgamated Copper Company began to spread the intelligence" that something of a serie nature was in store in connection with the company. What its nature was no one knew. As this information invariably came from the lips of these officials at only such times as the election was under discussion or the "cat-hop" which followed. It became plainly evident that the success of the Sociation primarily served as a bitter pill for the company politiciano to

The community did not have long to wait, however, Almost simul-taneously with the springing of the "cat-hop" the heads of both Smellermen's Union men and Socialists promi-ment in the respective movements be-gan to fall.

At first only a man here and there was affected, but each day the number grow, until on Monday last about forty men were "released." This was the cause of a general consternation spreading throughout the ranks of the Smeltermen's Union and a special Liceting was decided upon for Tuesday

Up to that time about one hundred men had been summarily discharged-in each case, with but few exceptions, the men being given no other reason for their dismissal than "for cause."

At first the impression prevailed that only those who had been active in the spring election on behalf of the Socialist ticket were being made examples of. Even if this had been so, it was difficult to see how some men had been chosen by the company for discipline. a number having been released who had positively declined taking any active part in the election because of their knowledge of the company's atti-

tude toward the Socialists. As the days went by, bowever, and other heads began to fail of men who had not been in sympathy with the So-cialists, but rather who had stoutly opposed that party, a new solution pany's desire to destroy the unions, root and branch.

It was pointed out that the company figured that If the Smeltermen's Union could be sufficiently weakened by the policy, of, wholesale discharges then the annihilation of the other thirty odd unions' could be accomplished more ensily piecement.

Among those to lose their positions were Dan Leary, ex-president of the Smeltermen's Union, who retired a couple of months ago, and the present mbent, President Joseph Bracken latter's dismissal did not come until Tuesday, the day upon which th notices of the special meeting of the union were printed in the daily papers punishment for having participated h

When the true import dawned upon the members of organised labor in the city, almost to a man the determination was expressed to make the fight, in whatever shape it came, the most desperate labor struggle that Montana has: perhaps, ever witnessed.

-Anaconda alone would not be af ecied in the successful cuimination a the company's policy, victory here only meaning an entering wedge in the effect to annihilate organized labor in every portion of the state. In fact, it would be difficult to imagine how the struggle could be confined to this city, the men employed at the various smelters of the company in Butte and Great Falls belonging to the same ganization as the local men.

The motive for the campany's action is not far to seek. For the past four years every device known to a powerful corporation of the Standard Wil type and its army of paid politicians has been used to capture the executive,

judicial, and legislative branches of

Recent Political History.

Former United States Schafor Carter, the leader of the Republican party of the state, during the campaign of 1900, took that party bodily over to the Amaigamated Company, while the Daily wing of the Democratic party went automatically to the company with the transfer of the late Marcus Daily's holdings of the Amacouda Mining Company to the larger holding company. In that year, United States Senator William A. Clark joined his Democratic forces with F. Augustus Renator William A. Clark joined his Democratic forces with F. Augustus Heinze's multi-headed political organi-zation composed of a "labor" party, the Populists and "independent" Re-publicans, and "Clark vindication" and an eight-hour law triumphed over the Amalgamated politicians.

All of the leading Republican dailes of the state had been absorbed by the Amaignmated and their string of newspapers was extended to every available country publication that apuld be able country publication that could be "induced" or whipped into line.

Then came Clark's absolute sur render to the Amalgamated Heinze stood alone in the fight of c talist against capitalist in the state

politics. The campaign of 1902 was, perhaps the bitterest political fight ever waged in Montana, and almost unique in any American commonwealth since the birth of the nation. The result was indecisive as between the capitalist elements, although nominally the Amalgamated held the balance of power in the Legislature and it was only Heinze's fig' ting qualities prevented him from being legislated

The Rise of Socialism,

During that campaign, however, there developed a new and unexpected political force in the shape of the Socialist movement: In Peer Lodge County, of which Anaconda is the capital, the movement temporarily took the form of an independent labor ticket, and was most encouragingly

In Butte, the Socialists placed s ticket in the field and polled about 1,000 votes. Elsewhere in the state the movement was given its baptism in "first Socialist tickets." Heinze had speceded sufficiently in holding his "labor party" and waning Populist or-ganizations together in Butte to make a abow of stiffight sid Eliver Bow County, is which the big mining camp

is located, polled its vote in his favor. Encouraged by the showing of the Incipient Socialist success in Anaconda and Butte at that election, the Socialists organized for a more determi fight this spring. The specess that folred has already been recorded.

This brought the two opposing capitailst factions fact to face with a new and unexpected contingency from wholly new quarters. Where in the past they had succeeded in befooling the laboring vote and whipping it around the stump at their will, depend-ing upon their respective political ma-chinery for success one over the other, they instantly realized that the immene vote polled by the workingmen of the state was slipping from their grasp and instead of being left alone to fight it out to the last ditch for it dustrial and political control, the workingmen of the state were taking mat-ters in their own hands and would speedily place them both in a state of

abject impotency politically. No sooner was this recognized than both, as if by common consent, began the usual capitalistic tactics of trying aunibiliate the movement by a wholesale discharge of their

In fact, so methodical a channel did their respective factics pursue that the impression, connected with more or less well founded runners to that ef-fect, gained credence that an "understanding" had been reached between Heinze and the Amaignmated, a show of opposition merely being preserved to deceive the public and to keep it o vided. Color to given this impression by two additional facts, namely, that Mullins, the newly elected Mayor of Butte on the Heinze ticket, has gone outside of the Heinze ranks in a nun ber of cases in making his appointments, the men named in these connections being avowed Amalgamated or Clark men; also, that unless an arrangement had been reached between the two capitalistic elements, shrewd politicians declare, neither one would dare to take so tyrannical a course in discharging men, fearing the results o this course at the elections next year throughout the state.

The attitude of the company in Anaconda toward its men proves beyond all doubt that the "cat-hop" in the municipal administration affair was the work of the Amalgamated Company directly and that the actors in the matter are only acting under the company whip.

Mon Imported in Broves.

Men have been flocking into the city in droves in the past ten days who nationality proves conclusively the truth of a recent article in The Wroker regarding the general movement of capitalists throughout the country to break up unionism. These men are en break up unionism.

itrely new to Montana, never having before worked in any of the various and the contact that the contact is the contact that the contact camps or smelting towns, while their general appearance indicates that they have not lived long in any portion of the United States. A majority of them still carry their foreign-made metal values and all have an air of having penevolently assimilated but a small portion of our ways and manners.

The smeltermen are unusually well organized, numbering between 1,400 and 1,500 men at least, leaving but an *By the phrase "cat-hop" our correspondent refers to the political trick by which the capitalists of Anaconda have prevented the elected fleelalist city officials from qualifying for their duties.—Ed.

MacCARTNEY DEAD

Brave Champion of Workers' Cause Passed Away Tuesday Morning.

Bronchial Pneumonia the Cause of life Death after Brief Illness-Massachusett's Comrados Mourn a Loved and Henored Friend--- Current News of the Movement for Which He Lived. BOSTON, Mass., May 26,-Our loved

and honored comrade, Frederick O. MacCartney, Representative of the Rockland district in the Legislature of this state, died at his home early this morning after a brief iliness from bonchial pneumonia. The comrades pourn him most profoundly, for his arnesiness and devotion to the great cause had been proven by his daily life and his character won our affec-tion as his abilities commanded our D. A. W. admiration.

HAVERHILL Mass., May 26.-Representative MacCartney died at Rock-land last night after an illness of land last hight after an inness of eleven days. The actual cause of his death was overwork, his constant speaking and other work for the So-cialist Party in addition to the faith-ful performance of his legislative duties having hastened a breakdown.

MacCartney was serving his fourth term in the Legislature, having been lected in the Backland district in November, 1889, and re-elected by in-creasing majorities each succeeding year. His powers both as a legislative der and as a lecturer and campaign speaker had steadily developed until he had become recognized by the capitalist press and political leaders as a taken press and popularity among his comrades increased with time and no man in Massachusetts was more deeply beloved or more highly respected by his co-workers

MacCartner was but thirty-nine years of age at the time of his death. He had been pastor of the Unitarian Church in Rockiand up to 1800, when he left the pulpit in order to devote his whole time to the Socialist movement, though he remained a member of the Unitarian ministry.

Unitation ministry.

His death leaves a place vacant in
the Socialist Party of Massachusetts
almost impossible to fill. His sincerity,
his love of justice, his devotion to the cause of Socialism, his faith in the working-class movement and in the future of the Socialist Party grew stronger with the years. He gave his life to the cause and those who love the ideal he died for should remember his devotion and revere his memory forewer. forever.

in the Legislature.

BOSTON, Masa., May 25.-There ha ren a ruthless slaughtering of the people's hopes in the Legislature dur-ing the past week. The bill for a con-stitutional amendment to enable cities and towns to establish public fuel yards was one which attracted much attention and whose defeat will come as a surprise to many, though our ex-perience hardly justified us in expecting anything else. To become effective this hill would have had to pass the present Legislature and that of next year by a two-thirds vote and then to be submitted to general vote of the people. At the best, the chances were evidently against it, but many thought that, in view of the recent coal-famine experience, the old-party majorities this Legislature would hardly dare to tote it down. The capitalist interests that would have been affected, how-ever, were seriously alarmed and used every influence to compass its present defeat, no doubt feeling that, should it be allowed to allp through the first time it would be certain to pass next year (for they know Socialism is going

sult of the succeeding popular vôte would be absolutely certain. As readers of The Worker will remember, this proposed measure has been made an excellent means of proneganda throughout the state. Petitions were circulated and signed by forty thousand citizens. Trade unions aggregating fifty thousand members endorsed it. In many town meetings, on the motion of Socialists, the Selectmen were instructed to inform the Legislature that its adoption was demanded by the people's interests.

In the face of such pressure, the Republicans and Democrats in the Legislature have been very timid about on posing it. But when it came to a test, the capitalists gave the signal, their party bosses cracked the whip, and the deed was done. When the bill came up on Thursday on third reading, it lacked the two-thirds vote, and that was the end—till next session, when there will be more Socialist votes.

Carey Delies the Speaker. Carey made nomething of a sensa

tion by charging on the floor of the House that the Speaker had used the power of his position to influence members against the bill. The majority sat amazed at his audacity, for the Speaker has great power under the rules and none but a member of the fearless and irreconcilable Socialist minority would have dared use such words. The Speaker, however, knew that Carey had facts to support his charge, and when pressed for a statement at last brazenly admitted its truth and in a spirit of bravado gioried in what he had done. He said be had at first been surprised and displeased to see how many Republicans were into see now many reputitions were in-clined to support the measure and went to them to learn the reason. He found that they had good ground for fear that if they voted against the bill their constituencies would sent Sociallets in their places next year. He could not blame them for their atti-

such circumstances, to use all his in-fluence to raily the majority in opposi-

On Friday an attempt was made to get a reconsideration, but failed, no less than sixty of the old-party mem-bers, who did not dare go on record against the hill, absenting themselves from the House to prevent its passage

This bill was introduced by Mac-Cartney, who, when the vote was taken, was known to be hovering be-tween life and death at his home in Bockland, Garst of Worchester, Republican, was paired with him, but inadvertently failed to announce the pair. After the roll-call he asked unanimous consent to record his pair and some of the old-party members took the opportunity for a cowardly blow at MacCartney by refusing con-sent. Garst, however, honorably refused to join in such a dirty trick and refrained from voting.

The capitalist politicians think they have won a virtory. Like the Bour-bors, they neither learn nor forget. We know that such a victory for them now means victories for us next fall.

Senate Defeats Labor Bill.

Through some confusion I was made to say, in my last week's letter, that the Senate had defeated the overtime bill for women and minors in the mills. What they did do was to kill the bill which the Textile Workers' Union had ndeavored to have passed, preventing women and minors from working over-time. The absence of such a law has practically negatived the Flfty-eight Hour Law in this state, and for some years the trade unions have been en-deavoring to prevent what was really compulsory overwork in violation of the spirit of the existing law. This rould have been against the interest of the mill owners and consequently it was defeated.

The Anti-Trust Bill.

The Committee on Coal Investiga-ion have reported a bill making combinations unlawful, with the express purpose of striking at the Coal Club, which is a combine of all the coal deal-ers of the state, and in order to escape the possibility of unconstitutionality they framed a general bill covering all forms of trade combinations. It has run the gauntlet of the Senate, has had two readings in the House, and will come up for enactment during the week. It is eafe to say, though, that it will be killed in the final reading. The Boston "Herald" of yesterday has a two-column article on what it terms "radical legislation," saying that the House is driven to this by the Socialists and calling upon the business in-terests to raily for the defeat of the Socialist members. In all probability the point of order will be raised that the scope of the bill reported is broader than the purpose of the investigation and consequently not prop-erly before the Legislature. It it has advanced too far in stages to do this it will be killed anyway.

The Gas-Combine Job.

The time for the proroguing of the Legislature is drawing near and one important measure from the capitalist standpoint is yet to be acted upon—a bill for the consolidation of the gas interests of the state. This bill was de bated in its first stage during the week and Carey spoke upon it. He showed the manner in which the people were going to be skinned and declared that behind this was the great Standard Oil Company, pointing out that the cost of production of oil was 2 cents a gallon and that it was sold for 16 rents. Hayes of Lowell, one of the range of lower, one the found moted sharp-tongued wits of the House, who never misses an opportunity to indulge in sarcasm at the expense of young and quiet members, but has hitherto studiously avoided meeting Carey, was incautious enough to interrupt with a trivial question in-tended to be facetious. Carey replied: "Your question implies one of two things-either my ability to explain, or your inability to understand." nettied Hayes, and he came back with an answer that showed his annoyance, to which Carey quickly and calmly responded: "I thought it might be the first, but now I know that it is the first, but now I know that it is the latter." The House enjoyed seeing Haves get some of his own medicine Hayes got mad, but Carey's eyes sparkled with good humor and he casily parried every thrust till Hayes at last, baffled by the laughter of the House, exclaimed: "Well, of course, ole don't know as much as you "for if the people knew what I know about you, you wouldn't be a member of this House." Even the speaker had o join in the laugh which brought the

tilt to a close. MacCartney's Illness.

This has been a sad week for th comrades because of MacCartney's illness. During Friday night, all hope for his recovery was gone. The doc-tors gave him up, but he rallied and during Saturday there was a glimmer of hone. Sunday morning he spent a good forenoon, but in the afternoon rapidly grew worse, and hourly whave been looking for news of hi death. He lived through the night. however, and at the moment of well constant since Friday, the Socialis cause has been his ope theme. still have hopes that this great chan plon of the people's cause will live long to battle for the workers.

During the week, the State Secre-tary organized clubs at Randolph and

As predicted last week, David Goldstain has withdrawn from the party. He recants his belief in Socialism and says that he is about to publish a book. Let me add that this interesting work will probably reach the public through the National Economic League. These people may exploit others who take them seriously, but those who know them are not disturbed by anything that they may do.

MANHATTAN ELEVATED.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Over Half Its Gross Income Is Clear Profit.

Under Social Democratic Administration Wages Could Be Raised, Working Ferce increased, and Yet Fares

Redwood to Three Cents.

A few weeks ago, it will be remembered, the employees of the Manhattan Elevated Railway asked for a slight advance of wages, in consideration of the steadily increasing intensity of their labor and the increased cost of living. The company fiatly refused at first, haggled and blustered for a long time, and finally conceded a part of the demands only in view of the rapid organization of the men and the threat of a strike, the result of which, the company feared, might be to arouse even that mass of doclle stupidity

known as "the travelling public." The plea of the Manhattan officials was to the effect that the demands of the employees were extertionate, that the company positively could not afford to pay higher wages, that it would be little short of highway rob-bery of the stockholders, that, in fact, at present rates, the company was making a great sacrifice for the benefit of the dear public in running its lines at all.

A few days ago the company filed with the State Railroad Commission ers, as required by law, a statement of its business for the three months ending March 31. It is only fair to give all due publicity to figures so powerfully llimstrating the public spirit and disinterested generosity of the gentlemen who "operate" the elevated lines.

The gross receipts (including a rela-tively insignificant amount from sources other than fares) for the first tively quarter of this calendar year were \$3,340,163

The expenses of operating the roads and keeping them in repair, including wages of labor of all sorts, cost of fuel and other materials, etc., was \$1,464,-

Out of the belance of \$1,876,033, the sum of \$1816,000 was paid over to the stockholders—a lot of gentlemen who had nothing to do with the operation of the road either as motormen, gunrds, ticket sellers, gate beepers, machiniata, laborers, or in any other useful capacity—simply gentlemen who had the legal right to say whether or not the motormen, guards, and other workingmen enumerated should be

allowed to run the trains Another sum of \$743.572 is charged to "interest and taxes." How much of it came to the community under the latter head we are not able to say, but certainly much more than half went to the bondholders—another set of gentlemen just as useful as the stockhoklers already mentioned, the only difference being in the technical form of their legal right to get some-thing for nothing. The other \$105,461

was held over as surplus. During the nine months from July , 1902, to March 31, 1903, the stock-olders received a total of \$2,718,000 for allowing other people to work and the bondbolders got another million oz

nore. Still more instructive is it to con pare the figures for this period that of the corresponding period, July 1, 1901, to March 31, 1902, showing the progressive tendency in the divi-sion of the gross income between non-producing owners and non-possessing

rorkers In the 1901-2 period the gross in-come was \$8,323,174; in the 1902-8 period it was \$9,103,221—an increase of 10 per cent, in receipts.

In the former period the operating expense was \$4.117.470; in the latter it was \$4.158.704-nn increase of 1 per

In the former period the profit remaining to the company in all forms was \$4,205.605; in the latter period it was \$5,034.517—an increase of 20 per In the former period 157,560,607 pee

sengers were carried at an average cost of 2.6 cents; in the latter, 180,-481,586, at an average cost of 2.3 cents, ANI. SNI, at an average cost of 2.3 cents.

Let the voters of New York City remember, when they go to the polls in
November, what this means: That
under the Social Democratic program
of public ownership for public service. without profit, wages could be raised 10 per cent., the force of employees increased 10 per cent, in order to reduce working hours, and fares cut down to cents, and yet leave a surplus for improvements in the equipment. Is not that worth voting for?

MANILA UNION RAIDED.

United States' Authorities Seize Re cords and Accounts of Filipine. Work-

ingmen's Association. A special dispatch to the New York Sun" dated as Manila, May 21, announces that Attorney-General Wil-fley has seized the records and ac-counts of the Workingmen's Union for con-compliance with the provisions of the act requiring all societies and asse

ciations to submit annual statements
to the insular Treasurer.

The pretense is made that the motive of the authorities is to protect the members of the union from alleged misconduct of its officials, but further explanations show that the real pur pose was to check the political agitaing on against the oppression of Fili-plao workingmen by the capitalists and the coloulal government.

And American workingmen are ex-And American worstoned a propertied to welcome laws for the incorporation of trade unions which would make similar sciences of union prop-D. A. W. | erty lawful in this country.

The Worker. EN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York State on the Social Democratic Parts.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association. P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Gall: 302 John-

. TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.
luvariably in Advance.
(Pac Year
Bingle copies
Bundle Bates:
Less than 100 copies, per copy
100 copies
300 copies of mare, per nemures.
Workly Bublies:
per week, one year
10 per week, one year.
25 per week, one year.

Address at business communications, and make samely ortices, checks and drafts payitle to The Worker.

Receipts are never sent to individual subseribers. Arknowledgment is maile by the subseribers are never sent to individual subseribers are never sent to individual subseribers. Arknowledgment is maile by
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words as possible consistently with clear-words as possible, consistently with clear-ress. Communications which do not com-ply with those requirements are likely to be diargamied to the bestsess or officerial management of the paper should be ad-management to Routel of Directura. Socialist Comperative Pullishing Association, 184 William street, New York.

Entered as account-class matter at the ew York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6,



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

In the state of New York, on account of Train provisions of the election laws, the sciulist l'arry is officially recognized under to name of facts; in Persocratic Party, and a emblem is the Arm and Torch, as shown

shove.

The Secialist Party (or Sorial Democratic Party in New York) abould not be confused with the so-called Lober Party. The latter is a ring-ruled organization which dereates all Me susceptes to two purposes:
First, to district the Socialist amovement and shall be suscepted to two purposes;
and injury the trade-union movement, to shalling and injury the trade-union movement. THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Socialist Party (the Social Democratic Party of New York) has peased through its second general election. Its growing power is indicated and its speedy victory for-shadowed by the great increase of its vote as shown in these figures:

DEAD ON THE FIELD OF

It is not the comrades of Massach setts alone who mourn at the untimely death of Frederick O. MacCartney. If they loved him better, it was only be cause they knew him more intimately. He belonged to all of us. We were ull proud of him-nay, we are all proud of him and that well justified pride at once deepens and relieves our sorrow

Comrade MacCartney has gone to west in the very height of his powers and his giad usefulness. Since he be eams acquainted with the Socialist philosophy and ideal he had stendily gained in strength as an exponent of the workers' needs and aspirations. To the moment when his fatal sickall his efforts were unhesitatingly and unreservedly placed at the service of the party. The amount of work that be did and the effectiveness with which he did it was a matter of admiration to his friends and his enemies alike-for he had enemies of The battle for the emancipation of the workers was the breath of his life. In his last hours, unconscious of what passed at his bedside, it was of So-

cinlism that he thought and spoke All words seem vain. "Not all the preaching since Adam has made death ther than death." Tet to whom could death have less of terror than to him whose life is given to an object influitely greater than self, to one who has joined "in the only battle wherein no man can fail, where whose falleth and dieth, yet his deed shall still prevail," whose every day of life has helped to incorporate the best of him self in the eternal good of his race? We must all die. We can choose to die as deedless and fearful pobodies or to meet death bravely in the midst of nerviceable life. It is a good choice that this our comrade has made and the one adequate honor that we can do him now is to follow his example as

TALK SOCIALISM.

The New York city campaign will soon begin-for us, at least, though the old parties will put off its opening as long as possible-and some words of suggestion to the street speakers and others who will represent the Social cratic Party will not be out of place. What we have nutricularly to out of empiralism into Mecialism as a

say may very likely be found applionble in many places besides New York City.

There is one great danger that besets our speakers, especially in campaign time and in municipal campaigns more than in larger contests-the danger of giving too much attention to the negative, critical, or destructive side of our work, at the cost of neglecting the positive, synthetic, or constructive phase. Because it is an insidious danger growing very naturally out of the economic conditions we have to deal with and out of our political position as a minority party, a party of opposition, it is well that we should be clearly conscious of it, that

we may guard against it. It is, of course, absolutely necessary that we do this critical and destructive work. In order to win a hearing for our positive propositions for social change, we have to point out the evils of the existing system. In order to lay the basis for an appeal for votes for our comparatively unknown party, we have to show that neither of the better recognized parties deserves the confidence of those whom we address. In order to induce people to consider whether the principles and methods of the Social Democratic Party are not good, we must prove to them that the theory and practice of the Republican and Democratic parties are bad, recite their faults and failures, their sins of omission and of commission. In order to command attention for our exposition of the advantages of Socialism, we are compelled to explain the evils of capitalism, not in general terms only, but in detail, with reference to particular events fresh in the public mind and appealing to the interests and the emotions of the public that we address.

This is necessary at all times and above all during a campaign, when the people are least inclined to listen to discussions of abstract theory and demand something concrete and "practical." But necessary as is the direct and definite arraignment of the capitalist system and of the political parties that support it, such an arraignment is not sufficient for our purpose, It is so easy for us to see and sinte and denounce the myriad crimes of enpitalism, living examples of the hortors of class rule swarm upon our minds so thick and fast, that we are always in some danger of neglecting the other part of our work and, in a mans of negative detail, to loss or leave obscure the central and positive joint of Bocinilat propaganda.

We criticise capitalism, we wish to destroy capitalism, only in order that we may build up the Social Commonwealth in its stead. And when we go out on the street corners to speak. even though it be the night before election, our primary object should be, not to get votes for the Socialist ticket, but to bring people to understand and accept Socialist ideas. If we succeed in making Socialists, we shall make voters for Socialism and voters who will neither be discouraged by present failure nor led away in future years to the support of other movements. Votes cast for our ticket simply because of disgust with the old parties, without positive knowledge and ap proval of ours, are not greatly to be desired; they are likely to be lost as lightly as they were gained and in the most critical time-the time of dawning victory, always more pregnant with danger than the darkest hours of our weakness-such votes are likely to prove an absolute peril to the purity and stability of our movement.

Even if it were only a matter of gaining votes, however, it is not nough to denounce capitalism and capitalist politics and politicians, no matter how fully we "make good" in listener, even though convinced that party has declared that it prefers a both old parties are thoroughly and equally bad, needs also to be convinced tives of five states which, taken to that the new party is absolutely as well as relatively good; else he will say to us, and with good right: "Yes. bine in very satisfactory proportions it's easy to find fault; anyone can do that and you do it very well; but for all I know the others could tear you whom he had good cause to be proud. to pieces as completely as you have done to them," and he will either not vote at all or will again vote his old party ticket, on the principle that we "rather bear those ills we have than fly to others that we know, not of."

> For these reasons the Socialist propagandist must bear it in mind, while losing no opportunity to attack capitalism in concrete and familiar detail. yet though and with it all, first, last, and all the time, to talk Bocislism, talk Socialism, falk Socialism, Socialist theory, just because it is revolutionary because it deals with fundaments principles, lends itself well to such methods of discussion. The Socialist speaker can discuss the Kishineff out rages and without any irrelevancy talk Socialism. He can discuss the subway strike or the building trades lock out and talk Socialism. He can speak on tenement houses, tuberculosis, pub lie baths, child labor, the eight-hou law, trade schools and employment now-and-here interest, and talk So cialism in doing it. He can discusany subject more interestingly and more convincingly if he remembers that it is but a part of a far greate subject, that it cannot be settled or rightly considered altogether by itself if he always shows the basic cause of existing evils as well as the fact of their existence, if he shows the way

complete logical consequence of the derstanding of that basic cause.

Talk Socialism to make Socialisi Talk Socialism to win votes. Talk So cialism to cultivate in yourself the positive and constructive habit of mind that will fit you for harmonious work in the party and in the Socialist Commonwealth to come. Whenever you talk trade unionism and whenever you talk politics, talk Socialism, unadul terated and undiluted.

THE VOTE OR HEADQUARTERS. The result of the general vote on the

question of location of metional headquarters and composition of the Quorum will probably be, in one respect, a considerable surprise to most of those who took part in it. That the action of the National Committee in removing- the old Quorum members from office and in deciding that the headquarters should not remain "at St. Louis would be endorsed by heavy majorities was practically a foregone conclusion. That the choice between Omaha and Chicago would be made by a narrow margin on an improce dentedly heavy vote had become fairly evident before the vote closed, so that it was impossible to guess which city would win. But that, of the two propositions included in the so-called "Chicago resolutions"-the first fixing the headquarters at that city and the second providing that the National Committeemen for the five states of lillpois, Wisconsin, Indiana, lowa, and Kentucky should constitute the Quornin-one should be carried and the other defeated, especially with so wide s variation as eight hundred votes out of a total of seven thousand, was hard-

ly considered among the probabilities The two points were so closely connected, both in actual working and in the intentions of the movers and were, in the discussion so uniformly treated as but two narts of a single proposition, that it would have been more reasonable and would probably have given a more satisfactory result. to have had the "Chicago resolutions" submitted and voted on as a whole, the two clauses to be carried or de feated together.

Yet we are not inclined to find fault with the result. Some inconvenience may result from having the headquarters so distant from the constituencies of the members of the new Quorum. But as the membership of the Quorum is so small and its meetings not very frequent, most of its business being transacted by correspondence, the trouble and expense involved will be less than might at first be supposed.

The Worker is, of course, gratified by the declaive majority for the sec ond clause. Our primary concers in the whole matter has been over the composition of the Quorum; where the national headquarters should be loented seemed merely a neudant to this question, to be decided in accordance with it. We have not at any time in tentionally thrown suspicion (and we hope we have not unintentionally seemed to throw suspicion) on any of the five comrades chosen at St. Louis to compose the Quorum; but we have held that a Quorum composed of mem hers from five overwheimingly agricul tural states could not be truly representative of the Socialist Party as a whole; and our opinion has been strengthened by the disposition of one of its members and several of its advocates to support it just on the ground that the "agricultural proleinriat" must, at this stage, be given supreme control of the party. If that claim had not been so aggressively urged, it is very likely the affirmative majority on this second clause would have been much smaller. At any rate, such densuctation. The average by a vote sufficiently emphatic, the Quorum composed of the representagether, have a strong and experienced Socialist movement and which com the industrial and the agricultural elements. With that we are pleased.

Had the majority gone the other way we should not have pretended to be pleased but we should none the less heartly and honestly acquiesced in the decision. So doubtless will the many who find themselves in the minority. We may all be glad that the question is settled, and that it has been done in the only way that could antisfactorily acttle it. by the expression of the will of the rank and

One final word we shall venture The Nebraska State Committee has filed a protest against the counting of the Ohlo vote, on the ground of irregularities in the method of submiss by the Ohlo State Committee. The rejection of the Ohio vote would carry the handquarters to Chicago and great ly increase the majority for the sec and clause. The protest seems to us well founded, the action of the Ohi State Committee extremely unwisc and improper. Nevertheless, we hope that the point will not be pressed, that bureaus, injunctions, any subject of the Nebraska comrades will content themselves with filing their protest vention the daty of adopting clear and adequate regulations to prevent such us in the future. We believe that the action of the Only mare Commit he did to some nation; projettes the re of the Omaha plan; but we cannot be lieve that the harm done was suff-

might justify in law, the rejection of the whole Ohio vote.

Satisfied, that Mattern! Secretary Mailly, who commands the confidence et all, will now be guided and sup-ported by a Quorum truly representative of the whole movement, let us refer to our next national conventionto be earnestly thought on, meanwhile -the numerous subsidiary questions of procedure that have arisen in con nection with this vote; and let us have

an unprecedentedly active national propaganda, directed to the purpose of making international working-class Socialists, not in the South chiefly; not in the Middle States chiefly, not in the Rockies nor in the East chiefly, but wherever the opportunity presents

The proposition of National Com mitteeman fills, which we receive after the forgoing matter is in type and just in time for publication in this leave of The Worker, is of so astonishing a nature that we find it hard to

consider it seriously. The National Committee voted to submit the questions of headquarters and composition of the Quorum to general vote in a certain form. In that form they were voted on. The size of the vote shows that they were very carefully considered by the party membership." By a majority of 43 out of 7,011 the party has decided that headquarters should not be removed to Chicago, but should remain at Omaha. That is satisfactory to Comrade Mills; that is what he wanted, so far as it goes, and he finds it "intelligible." It is not what we wanted; but we find it quité intelligible and we acquiesce in

... By a majority of 782 out 4,712 the party has decided that in place of the present members certain others shall constitute the Quorum. That is not satisfactory to Genrade Mills. It is not what he wanted. So he declares it 'unjutelligible' and proposes that the National Committee declare the declaion made by this larger majority nuit and void.

We cannot suppose a majority of the National Committeemen will take upon themselves any such extraordinary power as this. We take it that a unjurity of the National Committee as well as of their constituencies are, as are we, beartily gind to have the general vote and the discussion which has accompanied it brought to a close and will have little patience with those who wish to reogen it in this manner.

KISHINEFF.

At the last meeting of the General Committe of Local New York, Secial Democratic Party, the following reso-

lutions were adopted:
"Whereas, The Russian government
has instigated shocking atracitles
against the Jewish population of Kishineff, in pursuance of the universal poiley of the ruling classes of ... lands to foment racial and religious hatred among the workers to keep them from uniting against their common foe, the

ruling class; and "Whereas. The ruling class of America, now loudly protesting its human tarianism, has repeatedly committed

tarimish, has repeatedly committee equally birocious massacres, of which Homestead, Lattimer, Cecur d'Alenes, and Tampa may be cited as examples: "Resolved, That we, the Social Democrats of the city of New York, In comsonance with the well-defined principles of International Bocislism, express our entire abhorrence of all forms of race hatred religious persecution, and governmental brutality; and that we relievate on this occasion our uni-versal condemnation of the brutakty of the propertied governing class of all lands, and sgain call upon the workers of all countries to unite in the interna-tional Socialist movement, regardless of race or religion.

"Especially small we warn our Jewish comrades against any sort of nationalist movements, or sentiments which can only serve to perpetuate the opportunity of the governing

AB APPRECIATION.

Did you see a copy of the May Day home of the New York Worker It's good. The Worker is a REAL So call at newspaper. Comrades who wish to keep in touch with the American movement should by all means get their names on The Worker's subscrip tion list. You get the worth of vo money.-The Coming Nation.

A WATERIALISTIC IDEALIST.

The Socialist is the only idealist wh is not mak and the only materialist who is not rank. The Socialist bar studied the history of the human race enough to know that the material environment of men is the greatest factor in shaping their ideals and their mental, moral and apiritual growth. He wants to make the material en-vironment of man such that their ideals will become vastly higher, and at the same time they will be in a po-sition to actually attain approximately to those ideals. He is a practical materialist, because, instead of making the attninment of material ends his ob ject in life, he wants to make the ma-terial serve the ideal. He is a prac-tical idealist, because, instead of idiy and vainly dreaming about the ideal he goes to work in a hard-headed, common sense manner to bring about conditions wherein the ideal may be realized. The material gravellers and the rainbow chasers are all outside the rains of the Socialists. The Socialist is the only man who has interpreted the spirit of the age. He is the only man who has discerned the shadows which coming events are casting be-fore. He is the only man who is able to read the signs of the times. He is the edges of the times. He is the only entirely came man in the world.—J. M. Work.

In the discovery of rhem goes, science at last recognises great saidile class, who are too to have goth, and yet tee rich to rhemmalism.

THE MEN WHO CRY AND KEEP ON.

By Horsee Traubel,

A father and his little child were traveling a dark road together. The father asked the child: "If something happened to me now-if I was killed or disappeared—what would you do?' The child replied: "I would cry but I

would keep right on."

The great men and women of the world cry but they keep right on. work cry but they keep right on.

Some people are failures even in
their successes. Some people are successes even in their failures. The
great souls never admit failure. The
great souls never admit success. The
great souls are not after failure or

We look at the big men and we find they are all of one root. They all seem to come from the same stockthe same raw material. They differ in degrees and particulars but they do not differ in kind. They have the same sincerity. They have the same simplicty. They are after the same

You always know where the great man is likely to be if a certain thing happens. The great man does not default. He does not turn up sourswhere else. He is bound to appear on a

The great men are the strong men. And the strongest men are the gentlest.
And because the man is gentle he will
ery., And because he is strong be will keep right on.

When Altgeld made up his mind that the so-called anarchists of Chi-cago were not bombthrowers he knew that he could never go to bed honestly with himself again until be had par-doned them. Yet he knew that if he pardoned them he would destroy his entire political future. But he was one of the men who are sure to turn up for service at certain times and places. So be pardoned the gulitless men. And pretty much all his current world misunderstood. And being a man of sweet neusibilities he was sorry to meet with this nevertheless inevitable misunderstanding and vituperation. So he cried as only gentle mes can

cry. And he kept on as var,
men can keep on.

If you will recall the great men you
will dissead of or known you will dishave read of or known you will dis-cover that they are all of the Altgeld type. If they go to Congress they go without any change of habit. They may work on the road, they may choose a profession, they may sing your songs or write your poems. What-ever they do is done in one splrit. It is as if the same voice had everywhere

halled you.

Do you not suppose men hate to be misunderstood? But they would rather be misunderstood than he traitoroms. They give up your present for torons. They give up your present for your future good will. Or they give up your good will altogether in the interest of your good will altogether in the interest of your good will. You may not see that they ery. But they ery nevertheless, in the closet, away from the public game. But you will see that they keep right on.

Think how Lincoln must have cried to get those rings round life even and

to get those rings round his eyes and those deep lines down his face. Lincoln kept right on. They said that John Brown smiled when he was exe-cuted. When he smiled the scaffold disappeared and was never seen again. But we also know that the granite man in his solitude cried for America. Yet he kept right ou. No one auspected that he might have turned back if there had been some chance of escape He did not look for escape. It was his business to keep right on and on he

in the end we siways admire the strong man. He may temporally fret-and worry us. He may seem dengerous to our increases and increments. He may seem possessed of a malign fanaticism. But it he will stick out his test long enough be will arrive our suspicion. We may still think the man's idea was wrong. But we will admit that the man was right. Por the man who keeps right on has put hinself into partnership with moral gravitation. And this is an apneal to which we must all finally re-

The child who said it would cry but The child who said it would cry hut keep right on keep more than it knew. You are ridiculed. You turn back. You are fought. You turn back. You refought. You turn back. You feel its small soft hand in your harder. stop your clock. You turn back its palm. The child that cries but keeps hands. You spologize to yesterday for on. The child in you that cries and to-day. You are afraid of the issue.

Your comrade dies at your side. The bullets fly. Back you go. Why should you press on against such odds? Back you go. But when you get back to your start you find your start gone.

The mooring has disappeared.

You are full of rebuilion until the rebellion occurs. Then you are empty of rebellion. You are craxy to pay your bills. The bills are presented. You refuse to pay. You have got your ideas locked up in a deak. You have printed them in a book. You have painted them in a picture. But you have not got them into your heart and your feet. Your very ligaments must become the extract and potency of the lifest.

When the drum sounds for retreat how dare you hear? When the battle turns against you you must be still more firmly for yourself. The child would cry and go on. What has become of the child in you that you

would run self-baffed from the field?
I do not pray for ideas. I pray for spirit. Ideas may be faithless. Ideas may be disproved by ideas. Ideas may be bought and sold. But spirit is never disproved by anything. You will be tempted but you will not mee tempta-tion. You will see only your own guarantees. You can go without meals. You can go without laces back of your windows and on your skirts. You can go without the opera. But you cannot go without your faith. You can give up everything else and still be rich. But if you give up this all the

rest cannot save you. I do not ask you to rise above your build. I do not ask you to do mir-acles. I do not ask you to put two and two together and make them five. I ask you how you can know what your hulld is until you have just on your roof? How can you know? You think yourself little. But the man who thicks himself little can think himself big. You think yourself weak. The man who thinks himself weak can think himself strong. What is your voice to do to make

itself heard on the cryday of our civili nation? How can it get free from the crowd of volces? Is it to tell about a little and then shrink luto a stagnant calm of despair? It may bring you HOPTOW. It may bring persecution. The chief thing is that it brings you.

Stick to yourself. Cry if you must.
But go on. You have no business with the persecutors and the prosecutors, You must have but one eye That is for the light ahead. Your faith is too hig to get liself into favor to-morrow. It is too hig to fall of ultimate dis tinction. Only stand by yourself. Do not let the disturbances of the road drive you off your intention. What-ever you are be that thing strong. Not strong in resentment. Strong in

affirmation will be misinterpreted. They will call you harsh and cruel. The possessor will call you a robber. Even the dispossessed will not know you and say "How dive do?" though you do his work. Your children will think you queer and your father and mother will can be a supported to the control of t will cast you out. You will go to a thousand crosses martyred and serene, You will cry, cry, bitterly, wet the ground with your blood and tears. But you will keep on. You will be weak. But you will keep on. Or strong. But keep on. Or evil. But keep on. Or good. But keep on. What will loss or failure hurt? You will keep on. What will success or fortune help? You will keep on.

I came upon you unawares. There you were weeping to yourself for your sins. But when you naw me you suiled and kept on. What could run short if your faith runs lone? What can tire your feet if your soul does not fire? What can make you tresposs if your beart refuses to invade? What can turn you into stone if your sym-pathy melts the very rocks of the hills? To yourself you are full of grief. To the world you are nustere. Back there alone you weep. But be-fore the world your eyes are dried. Yet if the world could look with eyes that are more than eyes it would see you sorrowing for its guilt. You who

rum be reinstated if vote stands against approvai?" Yes, 617; no,

THE VOTE ON HEADQUARTERS. 5,700; majority against, 5,002.

Omaho Carries by Harrow Majority-Basis of Quorum is Changed. W E Clark, Assistant to the Na

tional Secretary, acting in the absence of Comrade Mailly, and J. P. Roe, Na-tional Committeeman for Nebraska and member of the Quorum, send out a statement of the general vote of the party on the question of bendquarters. The result is that the bendquarters remain at Omaha; that the action of the National Committee in removing the old Quorum and removing head-quarters from St. Louis is approved: and that the National Committeemen for Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa, for Illinois, whechesia, indiams, rows, and Keatucky are to constitute the Quorum instead of those for South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kanesa, and Missouri as provided by the National Committee at its St. Louis meeting.

The vote on the various propositions to an efficient as follows:

RESOLUTION L.

"First, That the bendquarters of the party be removed to Chicago." Yes, 3,434; no, 3,527; majority against removal, 48.

"Second, That the Local Quorum until the next national convention be composed of the members of the Mational Committee from the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Ludians, Iowa, and Kentucky." Yes, 3,747; no, 2,965; ma-

ority in favor, 782. "Third, That all acts of the National Committee at its last annual session in conflict with the above provisions be rejected." Yes, 8,500; no, 2,916; main favor, for

RESOLUTION IL

"First, Shall the action of the National Committee in removing the Local Querum he approved?" Yes, 5,875; an; 1,180; mejerity in favor, 4,395.
"Second, Shall the old Local Que-

"Third, Shall the action of the National Committee in removing the national headquarters to Omaha, Neb., be approved?" Yes, 3,734; no. 2,800; malority in favor, 865.

"Fourth, Shall the national headvote stands against approval of re-moval to Omaha, Neb.7" Yes, 1,193; no. 5,687; majority against, 4,494.

Along with the statement of the vote there is submitted to the National Committee the protest of the Nebraska tate Committee against the counting of the Obio vote, on the ground of the tresular manner in which the Ohio State Committee submitted the vote in that state, as already stated in The Worker, and the National Committee is called upon to decide on two ques-

"First, Was the national referendum on the question of headquarters prop-erly put by the Ohio State Committee? cond. Shall the Ohio vote on the

Under date May 23, there is submitted to the National Committee members for consideration and action the following motion and statement by

recent referentium relating to the head-quarters and to the election of the new Quorum be declared unintelligible, and that peading further instructions from the membership the headquarters remain in Omaka, with John M. Work, Sammel Levett, J. P. Bos, Geo. H. Turner, and Era. Uniformized combin-ing the National Quorum until further and more definite instructions from the

party membership.
"In explanation of the above motion.
I wish to state that in my judgment the casiset way out of the compiler.

referendum to a general vote of the lis it not a fault that, while the utopian membership, which would state the question now involved so clearly that it could be voted on without any possi-

gested and has my approval: 'Shall the national headquarters be "Shall the national bendquarters be removed to Chicago or remain in Omaha, it being understood that on their removal to Chicago the Local Quorum is to be composed of the members of the National Committee from the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, luna nas. Lows, and Kentucky; and Jt the bendericks are the contents of th headquarters remain in Omaha, the bresent Local Quorum, John M. Work, Samuel Lovett, J. P. Roe, Geo. H. Tarner, and Ernest Untermum to re-main in office.—Vote Chicago er Omaha.

"The action of the National Commit-tee in its recent session at St. Louis has been approved by the referendum by an overwhelming majority.

But the wishes of the comrades re-garding the further removal of the headquarters from Omaha to Chicago and the election of a new Quorum is not clear. The vote is for Omaha by a small majority and for the Quorum suggested for Chicago by a larger ma-

jority.
"It seems to me that these votes fairly cancel each other and that a new referendum should be taken. I therefore make the above motion and suggest that the members of the Committee quoperate to secure at once a sufficient number of locals to get a new

referendum in the form suggested.
"It is only a matter of fairness to inyself to state that so soon as this matter is settled it is now my intention to seek the co-operation of a suffi-cient number of locals to secure a refcreadum on the question of so amending the constitution as to abolish the Local Quorum altogether. I leave that matter out of this suggestion, solely for the sake of securing a clear and final word from the membership on

National Committeeman for Kansa The tote of the National Committee on this proposition, taken by spondence, will close on June

Current # # # Literature

All books and pamphlets mentioned in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

"Class Struggles in America," by A. at. Simons (published by Charles II. Kerr & Co.), is valuable rather as a promise than as an achievement-not that it is an insignificant addition to our pamphlet literature, but that we take its publication to indicate that the author is at work upon a somewhat extended treatment of the political de-velopment of the United States in the light of the economic interpretation of history. Such a work has long been needed and we know no one at the eded and we know no one at the cosat moment better fitted to under-ke it—though we shall probably be ready enough to find fault with his book when (we hope we need not say

imons has inbored under the disadvantage of a double or perhaps a watering purpose. It begins as a scientific bruchure-sketchy and in-complete, of course, pretending to be nothing more, but yet a serious and suggestive study-but it ends as a conventional Socialist propaganda pam-phlet. This character will not detract from its popularity nor, perhaps, from its present neefulness, but it may to some extent cause it to fall short in the matter of atimulating readers to really serious and thorough work in what is now one of the most inviting

fichie of historical study. We night easily find points, large or annil, even within the compass of these thirty-two pages, upon which to disagree with the author. Is he right, for instance, in saying (pp. 10, 11) that, in the Revolutionary period, the Southern colonies favored restriction of the slave trade and New England opposed such restriction? If we are not much mistaken, the representatives of Georgia and South Carollin in the Constitutional Convention vigorously opposed any present or future inter-ference with that trade, while the Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hampshire members took the contrary position. Yirginia, indeed, threw the weight of her influence rather strongly against the continuance of the slave trade; but Virginia, in 1787 and for some years later, was very far from being trolcal of the South in its politineing typical of the South in its politi-cal (growing out of the economic) ten-dencies. It was Jefferson of Virginia who, is 1776, included a demunciation of this "executible commerce" in his first draft of the Declaration of Inde-cinders with this antithesis: "In brief but it was the representatives of South Carolina and Georgia that compelled the elision of that clause. Again (pp. 23, 24), we find our author's treatment of the Populist and allied movements unsatisfactory. Even though we concede that the separation of the mean and creamery industries from agriculture and the change of methods of grain handling between 1870 and 1880. pendence (as related on p. 11 and note), but it was the representatives of South ture and the change of methods of grain handling between 1870 and 1880 or thereabout "reduced the farmers of or thereabout "reduced the farmers of the great West to as complete depending to satisfy the same and the working class; Mr. Brooks beholds the ence ** as that of the wage worker."
we must still insist that his dependence was and is of a radically different economic form, normally showing itself in different political tendencies; and granting that they are "hereditary rebels " and not the men tamely to aubmit to outrageous exploitation," we

do not agree that it was only their

understand the underlying

do not agree that it was only their failure to understand the underlying causes of their condition that gave Populism its reactionary character. In a word, we heartily dissent from the implied idea that Populism was essen-

tinily revolutionary, which forms the basis of a theory now being strongly urged in some quarters that the West-ern farmers and particularly the old

Populista, as a body, are st present the best material for making Social-

ists. Populism, according to our view
—we know it is "orthodox" and likely
to be branded as "intolerant"—was re-

actionary in its very essence and as such was the logical expression of the disastisfaction of mortgag-ridden and raifroad-ridden small farmers who wished to become independent small

INCENTIVE.

Accuse any great inventor, author, artist, musicinu, or theologian of taining the height of his ambiti through his love of the almighty dollar-or, in other words, that the cumulation of money was his solo in-centive to success and he will em-phatically deny it. Yet, according to hatically deny is. such men will full into a sort of cou tose state or ennul and their ambitions will ispace into innocuous desuctude under Socialism, simply because they will have nothing to handlenp ther the pursuit of their callings.--

reader would suspect that there ex-lated in this country a revolutionary and protestrian Socialist political party before 1900-or, at any rate, before 18047 So much-and perhaps already too much—of fault-finding. We welcome the pamphlet because we hope that it is a foretaste of a much wanted book and, for itself, because it gives a thought-provoking outline of a subject bereitfore almost utterly neglected. So utterly superficial and consequently false in its results is the established treatment of American history that probably ninety-nine college graduates out of a hundred reading "Class Strug-gies in America" would be surprised fuot to my shockeds at being told that Washington, Franklin, and Hamilton were land speculators, puzzled by the suggestion that rum and molasses had something to do with Lexington and

communists, the Knights of Labor, and the Beliamy clubs are mentioned (pp. 24, 25) among the forces that "pre-

pared a road for a truly revolutionary Socialist movement when the time should be ripe," there is not a word from which the otherwise uninformed

The pamphlet is neatly printed and and should well rapidly at 10 cents a copy.

Bunker Hill, and even amazed to learn

that diffusion and Phillips were seces-sionists. Recause these and such as these extremely important facts are so

little known, the pamphlet that calls

attention to them is sure to de

The third edition of "Socialist Poll ties and Labor Polities" is now ready. This little book has met with very warm favor ever since its publication and ecems to have filled a real pred in our propaganda literature. It is the general verdict of those who have seen the new edition that it is greatly improved. A considerable amount of II-Instructive matter included in the first two editions which was of temporary rather than of permanent application ins been eliminated; other passages lave been rewritten and condensed; outched on in earlier editions, and yet slightly to shorten the body of the pamphlet. Three appendices which have been added in the third edition— dealing with the relations of the party to the unions, the growth of the So cialist movement in the United States and the recent organized attack trade unions-adds much, it is lieved, to the value of the namphlet, In order to enable the comrades to make the freest use of "Socialist Poli-tics and Labor Politics" in propa-gands, the price has been fixed at the lowest possible figures—3 cents a copy, ten copies for 20 cents, fifty copies for 85 cents, or \$1.50 n hun-dred, postprid. Order of the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

Bequests have reached this office for the republication in pamphlet form of the article on "Ten Years of Capital-ism," in The Worker of May 17 and that on "Socialism and National Pres perity" in last week's issue. These two articles will probably be issued in somewhat revised form, as the June number of the Socialist Library, to be sold at 2 cents a copy.

partiann or non-political judiciary mean? It means that the Socialists are right when they say that there is no fundamental difference between the Republican and Democratic branches of the capitalist party; that the pretended fight between them in only a struggle for the offices and the patronage: that both have been tested and found to be thoroughly reliable ser rants of the non-producing class; and that the so-called business men, that is those whose business it is to take from those whose business it is to produce, are well satisfied with judges drawn from either branch. They drawn from either branch. They know their men. When they say the bench is not a political office they express a wish rather than a fact. They wish the workers to believe that the courts are not used for political purposes and that capitalism is so fir established on everlasting foundations that all hepe of overthrowing it must be alandoned, and that as they make no distinction between Republican and Democratic Judges, so the working class should make no distinction be ticle on "Workingmen as Judges," by Marcus Hitch, which occupies first place in the May number of the "in-

summary of these two notable books. working class rising to deminate the state and the capitalist class. fears the paternalism of a class; the other the paternalism of the mass." Rev. Alexander Kent of Washington writes on "Causes of Social Progress and Austin Lewis replies to Professor Seligman on the economic interpreta-tion of history.

PARTY NOTES.

The National Secretary is already scalving reguesis for Fourth of July ad Labor Day Socialist speakers.

On Saturday evening Local Newark, M. J., opened its new headquarters at 481 South Seventh street, ground floor. There was a very good attendance, all branches being represented, and every-one enjoyed the affair. On Saturday Kintsch" for the benefit of the party. The headquarters will be open every day and evening, and all who are in-terested in Socialism are invited to call and get acquainted with the comrades.

A comrade in Hazelton, Pa., writes "In a few days you will get another order for a hundred copies of 'Labor Politics and Socialist Politics.' Usually this would mean nothing out of the ary, but the fact is that last night motion to send for them and it went hrough." Heer has done his work rell. The miners are thinking.

Towns for speakers in Ohlo are progressing. H. Howard Caldwell will start early in June to work up the eastern side and across the northern part of the state, while Geo, R. Kirk-putrick will work down the western border and across the acuthern part, then going on to Cakdwell's route and Caldwell transferring on to Kirk-patrick's.—Frank P. O'Hare is having success in Ohlo and courseles are success in Ohio and comrades ar writing enthusiastic reports of his meetings and results attained.—Cincin-nati comrades won't let up. After or-ganizing the Ninth Ward Brauch they found no more territory in the city and bon started anew by organizing Subur-ban Branch No. 1.—A new local has been organized at Coldwater, Ohlo.— The Ohio state convention which open May 30 will be a most important event to the increment in this state. Many things of great moment to the party will be considered, state secretary elected, state emblem adopted, state beadquarters fixed, state ticket nomi-nated including nominee for governor, a state platform adopted and amendments and resolutions considered. claist Councilman Slayton, Frank P. O'Hare, and probably Father Hagerty will be present. A parade will be given at 8 p. m., May 30, from the convention hall to Kropp's Hall, where the speakers will address the delegates and others. Parade will be headed by the Hailwood Band and numerous han-ners have been prepared by the various delegations. Convention will remnin in sersion two days and a great

A correction is due the Indiana com rades. The number of delegates at tackr recent convention was seventy-three, not twenty-three. Indians is coming our way.

Rev. J. C. Hogan of Baltimore con times to preach on Socialism, his ser-mons in nivocacy of the came appear-ing from time to time in the daily

National Organizer John M. Ray has started on his second organising trip reprinted on an second organization of the fourth. His route will be as follows: Tennessee—Tullahoma, Manchester, Chattanooga, Sweetwater, Knoxville: Georgia—Blue Bidge, Orange, Atlanta, Midland, Oolumbas. Macon, Augusta, and Washington. He will return to Nashville in such man-ner as to reach other towns and perhaps visit some the second time. While in Tullaboma on May 18, Comnde Ray succeeded in organizing

Father McGrady will make a tom through the West during July and August. He will lecture in Montana. Washington, Oregon, and California and comrades desiring further infor-mation should write to his manager, W. G. Critchiow, 26 Pruden Building. Dayton, Oldo.

On the occasion of Father Hagerty's t visit to Jerome, Armen, des of Socialism circulated every recent visit to Jerome, Arisona, the ep down the attendance at his meet ing, even going so far as to spread a rumor that the small arroll design on the advertising matter was the A. P. \$\delta\$. emblem. All the men that were Comminent and who sat upon the pursue during the meeting were disparged next morning at the mines. Funder Clark is the controlling spirit in Jerome. In spite of all this opposition was held and a new local with twenty-four members was brganized to fight for Socialism.

The Socialists of Aspen, Colorado, have purchased a business block on Blain street in their city for the perbennent headquarters for all of their local activities. The first floor will be "Socialist Hail," an audience room for the public meetings of the party. The second story will comprise a reading som and "Labor Hall," a lodge room o accommodate the labor unions. The entire building will be called the "So The title to the proj erty is vested in Aspen Local of the Socialist Party of Colorado.

National Organizer M. W. Wilkins has finished another excellent week in Oregon. Locals were organized at the following places: Annaville, Stayton, Detroit, Scio, and Lebanon. At the but took five men to his room, organ-ised a local and drilled them in the workings of the party. Comrade Wil-kins has adopted a plan that is thering good results and deserves the at-tention of spirators everywhere. On his trips, he gets the names of nonhis trips, he gets the names of non-attached Socialists and forwards them to the National Secretary's office so that organizing letters can be written to them. In organized states these courades are urged to work with the organization in forming locals, and in unorganized states an effort is made to assist in forming a local to become a part of the national move-ment.

Cotarade Martin of Otympia, Wash, in sending an order for copies of The Worker, writes: "We have opened up party bendquarters here and propose

to make things tropical for all the strong their hydra heads, maintaining hot fight against capitalism from decade, if all do their-part. Although Western Washington is the most favored apot in the United States for the wage-workers, it is very easy here to turn thinking people our way—excepting, of course, the worker with the capitalist mind and his next of kin, whose belly is yet too far from his backbone. But they will swing into line a little later when popularity is necessafitied. On with the war?" perceptible. On with the war!"

Comrade James Allman is now in Chicago, where he will open a schee of oratory at the North Side headquar

The Worker is asked to state tha Cameron H. King, Jr., and Gen. B. Socialist Party. After Local San Franrisco decided against the fusion policy these comrades, who are strong advo-cates of fusion, resigned their membership rather than remain in the party and submit to the will of the majority.

Sol Fieldman held a successful op air meeting in Fort Edward, N. Y., last Saturday. The local comrades were greatly pleased with his work.

Comrade John C. Chase will speak in Missouri at Thayer on May 23; Springfield, May 27; Rich Hill, May 28; Panama. May 29; Kansas City, May 30 and 31; St. Losia, June 1 and 2.

The next regular meeting of Luserne County, Pa., will be held at headquar-ters, 16 South Main street, accoud floor, rear room, next Tuesday evenbusiness of importance is to be trans-acted. The delegate to the state couvention will make his raport. Arrangements are to be made for the county convention, which is to be held on July 4. One hundred copies of "Merrie England" and one hundred party emblem buttous will have ar-rived. Punch cards for the collection of funds will be distributed among the members.--Locals Willkes Barre, Edwardsville, Duryes, and Hasieton are progressing nicely. The latter was re-cently re-organized by Comrade John Collins and now has twenty-one dues paying members in good standing.— Comrade Wm. M. Evans, the hustling secretary of Local Hazleton, was dis-charged at Jeddo Colliery for "talking much."-Comrade John W. Slay ton, National Lecturer and late Social-iat candidate for Governor of Penn sylvania, addressed a well attended secting at Plymouth on Thursday coning. May 21, under the auspice

The Boston Socialist Women's Cinb's strawberry festival, which was postponed, will be held Thursday, June 4, 8 p. m., at 999 Washington Tickets cost twenty-five cents peluding refreshments, and the proeds will be used to furnish the part;

The Socialist Fife and Drum Corps of Hudson County will give an exhibi-tion at the street meeting of the Tenth Ward Branch of Jersey City on Wed-nesday evening, June 3, at 8:30.

Comrada Louis Goarloy of Charleroi Pa., delivered a lecture in Duquesne Pa., on "The Evil Influences of Poli ticians in the Economic and Political Organizations of the Working Class." Organizations of the Working Class." at Rublis Hall on Sunday, May 17. Five applications for membership were received. On Sunday, May 31. Comrade J. P. Cooper of Chelwick will speak on "The Pausing of a Great Political Superstitution"; and on June 14 Comrade Adams of Wilmerding will least true on "Recompany, Evolution." All ecture on "Economic Evolution." All enders of The Worker who live in this locality are requested to be present at those fectures, which are held at 220 p. m., West Grant avenue, near Pifth street.

How York City.

Members of subdivisions of the So cial Democratic Party in Manhattan and the Bronk are requested to watch in next week's and the following issues of The Worker for notices of dates and places of district primaries for the vention.

ciety will open its new cinb reome at 222 East Broadway on Sunday even-ing, May 31, with a concert and icecream fratival. Admission is free Comrades and friends are cordially in

The discussion at the West Side Soclaims Club last Friday on the ques-tion "Does the Capitalist Do Any So-cially Useful Work?" resulted in an interesting and instructive evening. This Friday evening, May 29, Comcussion on "How Labor Can Emanci-pate Itself Through Politica." The purpose of these discussions is to de velop new sponkers and they should be visited by comrates from other dis-tricts. The club meets in Clark's Hall, northwest corner of Twenty-fifth arrect and Eighth avenue, second

At the meeting of the Kings County Committee held on May 28, twenty-on applicants were admitted to membership. The 1st, 2d, and 3d, 15th, 19th and 21st Assembly Districts report good street meetings. The organizer was instructed to obtain 5,000 of the Wilshire leader, "Why Workingmen Should Be Socialists." The 21st A. D. recommends to the branches that they belp pay off the State Committee' acip jusy out the State Committee's debt and that they call upon all So-cialist voters for the purpose of in-ducing them to join the party. It was decided to suggest to the locals of Greater New York that the financial Greater New York that the financial secretaries of the locals or the organises. The committee on organises reported that Comrades Ufert and Handord had declined, that Comrade Schäfer accommittee of Greater New York. It was decided that the campaign liets be got out as soon as possible and that committee of the nums collected be retained by the branch making the collection. The Secretary was instructed to ascertain from the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association if a share in the "Daily Globe" can be obtained in the name of Kings County Committee. Book, Hiliquift, Paulitee, and if so that he purchase that Committee was elected; Exacertly Committee, and if so that he purchase that Committee on organises reported that Commade reported that Commade Schäfer accommittee of Greater New York. It.

The committee of Greater New York. The Committee were elected treasurer offered to give his evenings to the work without salary. Other nominess had not been heard from The committee was sheld at the Socialist handour was elected state organises.

The first meeting of the State Executive Committee was held at the Socialist handour was sheld at the Socialist handour was elected treasurer. The first meeting of the State Executive Committee was held at the Socialist handour was sheld at the Socialist handour was elected treasurer. The first meeting of the State Executive Committee was held at the Socialist handour was elected treasurer. The first meeting of the State Executive Committee was held at the Socialist handour was elected treasurer. The first meeting of the State Executive Committee was held at the Socialist handour was elected treasurer was elected treasurer. The first meeting of the State Executive Committee was held at the Socialist handour was elected treasurer. The first meeting of the State Executive Committee was held at the Socialist handour was elected treasurer. The first meeting of the State Executive Committee was held at the Socialist handour was elected treasurer. The first meeting of the State E

one. As there are many complaints that the large cards which have been printed with the party vote and other matter and which have been handed to the Bill Posters' Union have rarely on seen on any of the bill boards, the Organizer was requested to s they are properly distributed.

The next business meeting of the 2ist A. D. will be held on Friday even-ing, June 5, at Colonial Hall, One Hun dred and First street and Columbu e, and all members are requested to make a special effort to attend. The Agitation Committee of the district has mapped out a program of agitation for the coming campaign which will with-put doubt be productive of spiendid re-usits aff carried out. The only thing necessary to insure its aucreus is funds. economy to insure its success is fun and the members of the branch are urged to attend the meeting and con-tribute as liberally as possible, so that the workers of the district may have the sinews of war to energetically open and carry on the coming important campaign. In this way the non-work-ers of the branch can do their share in the work about to begin.

OUTING OF THE 14th A. D.

An outing will be bold by the 14th Amembly District of the Social Demo-cratic Party, in conjunction with the Free German School and the Social Democratic Women's Society, Branch S. on Sunday, May 33, at Hadson Grounds, Yonkers aveues, Youkers, N. Y. The praceeds will be used for ngitation purposes in the coming empaign, and all Socialists and sympathizers desiring to enjoy a pleasant Sunday are invited to attend and assist in making the outing a success. The grounds can be easily reached by Secand or Third avenue elevated rand to hast station (188th street), thence via Mt. Vernon car (Harlem Stations and transfer at Mt. Vernon to Youkers car direct to grounds, which are opposite the Empire City Baco Track; fare, eight cents. Admission is \$1 for gen-tleman and lady, including beer. The trip is a delightful one, the grounds are most attractive, and the committee has made arrangements for the amusement of the guests, so that everyamusement of the guests, so that every-one who attends the outing will have an enjoyable day. In case of rain the outing will be postponed to Sunday,

WEST SIDE OPER-AIR MEETINGS.

The following open-air meetings have been arranged under the auspices of the West blde Socialist Club and the West Side Agitation Committee Tuesday, May 20-Twenty-fifth As-

sentialy District, northeast corner Seventh avenue and Twenty-fifth street: Speakers, Albert Abrahams and J. N. Thursday, May 28-Ninth Assembly

District, northwest corner Tenth avenue and Thirty-fourth street: James N. Wood Wednesday, June 3-Seventh Assem

bly Bistrict, northwest corner of Righth avenue and Fifteenth street: James N. Wood and Albert Abrahams. Thursday, June 4—Ninth Assembly District, northeast corner Eighth ave-nue and Twenty-fifth street; James N. Wood and L. D. Mayes.

In order to make our aguation more effective and systematic the organizers of the West Bide Agitation Committee and of the Seventh, Ninth and Twentyfifth Assembly Districts have been in structed to take charge of the arranging of meetings for the districts on the West Side below the Nineteenth As-sembly Pistrict. The organizations of these districts are requested to elect platform committees, select the most switchle street corners, and make other necessary preparations, and send in all particulars to E. M. Martin, 341 West Iwenty-fourth street.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

At the meeting of the General Comnittee of Local New York on May 23, Comrade Edward Meyer presided. Comrade Koerner was seated as delegate from the 34th A. D., and Com-

rude Korn from the 6th-10th.

Upon reading of a communication from the Grocery Clerks Union in regard to the boycott against the Butler stores, the secretary was instructed to ask the union to send boycotting literature to the assembly districts for distribution.

Charges preferred against James N. Wood in regard to funncial matters by Wm. Butscher were referred to the Grievance Committee

It was decided to hold as mass meeting for the locked out work-ers at Union or Madison Square on Naturday, May 30, and Comrades Gold-

The Executive Committee was instructed to have 5,000 copies of the platform printed in Italian for distribution among the Italian strikers. Spargo, Lemon, and Rondin were elected a committee to draw up reso lutions in regard to the Kishineff

massicre, which were adopted and appear elsewhere in this paper.
Eight new members were admitted. The Finance Committee reported that the Socialistic Co-perative Publishing Association (The Worker and the Worker and the Northeasting Published desirable for the Publishing Chapter of the Publishing Chapter of the Monte of the Publishing Chapter of the desirable to the Publishing Chapter of the Publishing Ch "Volksseitung") had decided to give Local New York the entire surplus of its picuic to be held on July 19, with the understanding that the local pay its debt to the State Committee, and would she hold a picme in conjunction with the party on Labor Day and the Sunday before, the proceeds of one day to go to the party and one day to the

rubinding Association A vote of thanks was passed, and the following committee elected to co-operate: Tanzer, Ramm, Meyer, Cantor, Goldbarth, Dunne, Solomen, Kohn, Abra-hams, Dietzer, Graff.

The Auditing Committee made a re-

port upon the books of ex-Organize Wood, Comrade Solamon making a minerity report. The report was inid over until the next meeting. The committee on organizer reported

Treasurer - Ortland: Controller of the General Committee hereafter at the W. E. A. club-bouse, 206 K. Sighty-

STATE COMMITTEE.

At the meeting of the State Committee of New York on May 26, W. R. Chappell was seated as delegate from Westchester County and Lucal You

Comrade Fieldman made a report of his successful agitation tour of elevan days and laid plans before the com-mittee for agithtion throughout the state in an automobile, without expense to the State Committee other than the purchase of the automobile. Fieldman's plan met with much favor and State Secretary Slobodin was in structed to take steps toward raising the mency, get further information the mency, get further information and call a special meeting of the State Committee upon this matter. Members and comrades present immediately made the following loans, pictigus, and cash contributions towards the purchase of the automobile Loans, Slobedin \$50 and So cash contributio L. Eaches \$1; piedges, Phillips \$1 and Bub \$1.

Further report of Comrade Spranger e accommunt engaged in examining the books of former Financial Socretary Wood was beard and a written report will be presented at the next meeting.

A number of locals having reported

that they had not yet received dues stamps for which money had been sent some time ngo, it was decided that whosever more than \$1 worth of stamps are most the letter be registerell.

The secretary was instructed to request each local in New York City to elect one member of a new Auditing Committee for the State Committee. The secretary reported that the pam-phlet for state ngitation will be ready

Communications were received from Post Chester reporting re-organization of the local; from a comrade in Cold Springs reporting that it was impossible to keep up the local in that place; from Chan. A. Lee. Salisbury, N. Y., asking how to organize and in regard to a speaker; from the state accretaries of New Hampshire, Connecticut, and New Jersey in regard to the plan for an Enstern lecture bureau, New an Ensiern lecture bureau, New Humpshire endorsing it and Connecticut and New Jersey not favoring it; from Edward B. Thornton. Addison. N. Y. "njijtylig for admission as memberat-large, admitted; and from many other lecula and communes.

Locals which have next naminations

Locals which have sent nominatifor delegate and alternate to the luter national Socialist Congress are hereby notified that the call for nominations at the present time was issued by mis-take and has been withdrawn.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 26,--At chair. Charters were granted to foods in Yorkville, Schuylkill County; Marietts, Lancaster County, and Cost Castle, Allegheny County, Communi-cations were read from Malannoy City, New Castle, Duquesne, Blivia, Good-will Hill, Lansford, West Newton, Pittsburg, Ashiand, Reading, Shaino-kin, Sciunton, Marietta, Pottsville, and Kerrigan, Dalias, Tek., per C. H. Kerr & Co., \$10; Br. 8, Loral Emex Co., N. J., \$2; total for week, \$115.75; provi-Erie. Requests continue to come in for information how to organize from a Socialist hybrides of Schuyfkill County:

held a convention at Mahanoy Plane on May 24, at which a large number on May 24, at which a large number of delegates were present. John Col line was elected chairman and Rev Rudy acted as accretary. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the state and national platforms and condemning the old political parties for their atti tude toward the working class, more especially the mine workers, and call-ing upon the tollers to demand their rights at the ballot-box. The following were elected to the County Committee: C. F. Foley of Pottsville chairman; Robert Lees of Sheunndonb. Fred Speidel of Mahanoy City; John Mclibenny of Couldnie; and Henry Cary of Girardville, with two other to be sciented by these five. The f to be selected by these five. The following were suggested to the referen dum of the locals to be nominated for the county offices: For Sheriff, Terence Chrk of Schurikill Haven; for Poor Director, Jan. Walakas of Khen andoah; fer Jury Commissioner, George B. Keele of Ambiand; for Mine Impector, David Daley of Coaldale, A report was received from Organ-izer Collins. He addressed a large and

enthusiastic ameting from the perch of the Mansion House in Mahanoy City he also had a very successful meeting in Shamokiu, and was to be in Girard ville on Monday, May 25, in Pottsville from Tuesday, May 26, until Friday, then to the state convention on May 30.

Howard H. Caldwell, who is now speaking and organising is and around Fittsburg, will remain until June 6. Locals in that neighborhood who de-sire his services should write him at 102 Jucunda street. Fittsburg, care of L. L. Donaldson; or they may address the State Secretary.

All arrangements have been made

for the state convention at Reading, Reports indicate a large attendance Morning and afternoon seasions will be held and in the evening as many open-air meetings will be beid as can be provided with speakers. P. H. S.

HEW MAMPAHERE.

DOVER, N. H., May 25.—By a referendum vote the Socialist Party of New Hampabire has chosen the following committee to the Exceptive Committee of the State Committee for the year ending April 28, 1904; Michael H. O'Nell, Nashua; H. A. Hewey, Charemout; A. H. Burker, Franklin; Sumner F. Claffin, Manches-

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ton, Ashland, Tilton, Laconia and

Organizer John W. Brown from Con-

28; Rochester, May 20; Fannington May 27; Manchester, June 1. Ten del

The Worker every two weeks. Com-rades Buker and Murray were chosen as a committee on the misetion of

literature and made their report at the

afternoon session. It was voted to

pay the expenses of Comrade O'Nell to hold a meeting at Milford where

denouncing the Socialist Party and ordering his parishioners to keep out of it. Comrade O'Neil will strengthen

the feeble knows up there and hopes

to be able to show the oversealou prelate that the priests should no moddle with Secialist politics, at least

so long as Socialists do not meddl

The National Secretary under date

May 23 acknowledges the following re-celpts for the Special Organizing Fund: Local San Francisco, Cal.

18.75; L. W. Lindgren, San Francisco \$10; Geo, A. Blags, Williamsport, N. D., \$1; J. F. Baum, River Bend, Colo., \$1.20; Local Northampton, Mass., \$1; A Comrade, Macon, Ga., \$1; Local

A Comrade. Macon, etc., \$1, Loru Covington, Ky., \$2; Local Toledo, O., \$5; Fourteen comrades in Albuquer-que, N. M., 10 cents each, \$1.40; Local Newport, Ky., \$4; Local Hoboken, N. J., \$5; Br. 3, Local Hoboken, N. J.,

\$2.30; Local Redlands, Cal., \$5.50; Local Louisville, Ky., \$0.60; A. M Brooks, Fargu, N. D., 20 cents; "Com

ing Nation." Rich Hill, Mo., \$43.00

Local Detroit, Mich., \$2; Fremont, Neb. (C. Beck, M. Lohman, E. L. Kelm, 25 cents. sach, A. Frederickson.

10 cents, J. Kavick, \$1.15), in all \$2

W. H. Schock, Plateau, Utah, \$1; John

costy acknowledged, \$227.56; total to date, \$843.31.

The \$10 from Comrade Kerrigan was

for one of the twenty-five shares of

fit of this fund, as reported in The

W. P. Metcalf of Albuquerque, N.

M., is making an effort to collect ten cents from every Socialist and sym-

pathiser in his city.

Local San Antonio, Tex., has decided to contribute \$2 a month to the Special Organising Fund.

KINCS COUNTY CAMPAIDE FUND.

Local Kings County requests the pub

ention of the following acknowledg-

ments of moneys collected on lists for

the last campaign fund: G. Erustrom

\$2; B. Weppler, \$1; Peter Seltz, \$4.50; Peter Larson, 85 contu; J. P. Hofsted,

Bychauer, \$2; James Blaon, \$2.50

Aug. Drosta, \$4.75; Jon. Scholl, \$8; W. Granert, \$3; Chas. Mayer, \$1.20; Mrs. M. Keisel, \$1; M. Keisel, \$10.75; Hugo

Wilke, 50 cents; Fred Blumenberg, \$3.75; Geo. Fleischer, \$8.55; M. F. Jar-

nick, \$3.50; C. B. Boshma, \$2.10; Alex. France, \$3; Hugo Peters, \$1.75; Aug.

Topelt, \$3.05; B. Fulle, \$1; Peter Thor

sen, \$2; John Hemute, \$4.50; John Twirtz, \$2.20; L. Link, \$5; G. Stam-mer, \$2; A. Stucke, \$9.50; Julius Muci-ler, \$2; Jos. Kalsch, \$10; Chas. Gacken-

beliner, \$3.90; Theo. Itaffa, \$1; G.

Aplirich, \$2.75; Franz Albert, Scients; B. Kaufman, \$1; Edmund Martin, \$5; John Rausch, \$4; Julius Brinze

\$1.50; M. Isnacson, \$11; Chus. Keller 25 cents; H. Maak, \$5.80; Louis Schmidt, 50 cents; J. Schalk, \$3.95; C Wetz, \$1.50; S. Bacher, 00 cents; A

Steffens, \$2; L. Schmidt, 50 cents; J

Lange, \$5.25; collected by 21st A. D.

Beilman, \$5.50; Wilhelm Weissman \$8.45; W. Wohlrat, \$1.45; Henry Her

Br. 1, \$9.50; Salomon, \$2,25; Schn

Worker of May 17.

81: Ferd. T. He

ORGANIZING FUND

SPECIAL NATIONAL

the local Catholic priest has been meddling in politics to the extent of

places show that they are rips

TEL 302 JOHN.

for organization. Arrangements were made to co-operate with the National Headquarters in sustaining the tour of Dr. M. ROMM 306 EAST 15TH ST.,

Removal Nutice.

necticut who will speak at Dover. May 25; Nashua, May 20; Milford, May Where to Lunch and Dine lars were appropriated for this tour from the state propaganda fund. The state organizer was instructed to make reports to the State Secretary and to

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SOCIALISM AND THE GROWTH OF WORLD COMMERCE.

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A thoughtful observer of events-to-day is at once struck by the breadth and the dimensions of the forces that are working out changes in present society. The general mind though duly regardtorical side of events; is primarily engaged after all with the future work-

The effects of the growth of science. the progress of inventions, the perfect-ing of methods of production and transportation and the consequent unparalleled advance of industry and com-merce, are some of the many questions that force themselves upon the student of industrial society. One of the most important and far-reaching in its in-fluence of any of the phases of modern nociety is the growth of a world commerce. It is but one side of the industrial development to be sure, but it has played a most prominent part in help-

merce is the result of inequalities oth in products and in people. it depends on the fact that no civilized munity produces all the various is needed to satisfy its wants. Heat and aunshine are unequally distributed over the earth and produce great varieand wheat of temperate climates. Countries adapted especially to agricultural pursuits may produce quantities of food supplies and raw materials but engage munities have greater advantages for manufacturing and purchase their raw materials and food products. Commerce then we may may is the exchange point of commerce then we regard rivers merely as routes of trade, the grounds or timber regions and nations as producers and consumers. We view the world as a vast trading community communication.

Society has passed through three great stages in relation to trade and commerce. The first stage at the dawn of history is the period of listependent domestic economy marked by what is known as housework and a narrow circle of exchange. Production was in and for the bouse from raw materials trulshed by the bounehold itself, Bud-ose capital was unknown and the exchange was merely between members of the same household. With the rise of the hundierafts and the guild system came the growth of towns and the advent of town sconomy. Exchange had now widened to the interchange of goods between different trades. Each town was sufficient unto itself except for its dependence on the rural districts and most frequently the townworker was also a small land holder and produced his own food supply.

National economy was a natural outgrowth of a new method of production, the factory system. Capital now domi-The circle of exchange had grown and broadened until the interclunge was But the circle grew until it had encompassed the earth and we enter the fourth great period, that of interna-tional economy and world commerce.

We night trace this growth of the history the world, excluding China, coupisted of the territory in the basius of the Nile and Tigris and Euphrates rivers. Trade was comparatively small and passed along three land routes from the East, or the region of the Indus and Oxus rivers to the Mediterranean. First the route that left Pattala followed the the Nile by way of Ur. The second ran from Buctra to Babylon and on to the While the third was from Bacby way of Nineveh to Aradus on

In order to show the full importance the rise of each of these three thoroughfares a great market was born and further it will be found that the seat of empire moved northward with the change of the trade routes. Ur was the change of the trade routes, and and firm military domination estabmost southern of the three capitals and firm military domination flourished when goods went by the lished. After thus terrorising the ion grow to power and declined again to give piace to Nineveh an trade passed

Gradually the known world pressed upward and westward from these three calleys into Asia Miner and across into Graces. History would show us had we the time for it how the power of Graces depended in the control of t the great trade routes contending at Engine, and as Greece rose in power and trade, Assyrla declined. The move-ment still continued westward into Italy with the Roman Empire dominat- Russia with her perfect mastery of which consisted of a oriental diplomacy, the Mediterranean ex-

remean The Molinid Son-was the conter of the world's wealth and power. Thate passed from Spain and Gaul and Daltain through the Mediterranean to Africa or to the east. It was the section of trails and the ports of Italy had grown to great importance. But with the fall in the Fifteenth century of Contentional into the hands of the Molinian in the contention of the Molinian is a Russia is stantinople into the hands of the Momuselens and the discovery of a new ferred to the Atlantic. Spain and Italy the part of Russia then was to the south declined as France and England in an attempt to reach the Mediter-

and stopped by the deserts and moun tains of Asia to the east had moved westward to the borders of Europe. With the discovery of a new world they crossed the Atlantic to America and now at the beginning of the century the new continent has been crossed and the cast has met the west; the world has been circled.

This movement has been entirely long the lines of latitude. There has always been the possibility of expansion westward, but with the conquest of America this is closed. There are but two alternatives now. Either competition must grow more flerce as population increased or there must begin a movement along the lines of longitude. Both of these, a more intense competition and a moving to the southern period the different powers have taken possession of over 5,000,000 square miles of tropical land.

Twenty years ago Africa was still the dark continent on the map. Now there is comparatively little of it left that is not the territory of some great power. Bo fully do the civilized states recognize the growing scarcity of land unpossessed by some power that they have begun to turn calculating eyes upon the weak republics of the South American continent and it is not too bered. This expansion of modern nations is unavoidable so long as present methods of business prevail. They must expand or go to pieces. New markets must be conquered, new fields explotted. The laborers, the producers in with that purchase the things they pronew markets while the home worker goes without food and clothing and

recognition of the importance of colonial possessions in the maintaining of power or supremacy in commerce.

England early followed the policy of colonizing, believing that trade felshe saw the importance of keeping possession of coaling stations along routes of trade. Her possession of Cape Colony is of the greatest importance as a couling station in the trip around Africa. At the same time she commands by her possession of Gibraltar a large part of the trade of the Mediterraneon. Her industrial, financial and commercial supremacy has rested in no small degree on these points, her large important points along the great trade shall point out later, she stands no longer in command of the commerce of the world.

The colonies of France comprise

great territory but are frequently of little value to the motherland. Franc. has no cause to seek a home for any over-population. Further, the Frenchman prefers to remain in France on a small income than to struggle in a new colony.

Germany has thus far lost most of uer ever population to other countries where they have become assimilated and passed out of the political control of the mother country. To-day, how-ever, Germany is recognizing the importance for commercial purposes, of retaining the political allegiance of her colonists in colonies of her own. Hence her efforts in Asia Minor and Africa. Moreover, the German has to-day become one of the ablest of traders.

But perhaps no European nation merits the attention that Russia does, Her history and policy present one of the most fascinating topics for study to those interested in international politics the route that left Pattala followed the Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf reached has been almost entirely agricultural. Spreading from little Russia the Russian population, shut off by the German and Hungarian states to the west, has plains even to the Urals and has not stopped at the borders of Asia but has pressed on across its boundaries. In-tensive farming is unknown to the Russlan, so new and great tracts of terri-

earliest of the routes, the southern. As | ple the policy changed, more pacific the carrying trade moved north Baby- methods were adopted, and Russian to the northern route. We might fol- Lenders were taken to the west to see low this to great length and trace the slories of the Carr-religious tolera-shifting of the trade routes. But one point seems already proven—that the owing to her semi-oriental character,

> observe the relation of the Engl then without hesitation that no other country can so permanently and suc-cessfully colonize and control Asia and manage the refractory material as can

Let us next see in what directions tending up into the German forests to the north.

For thousands of years the Mediter-ranean The Mediand Sea-was the

in an interfor condition it is at once evident that one of the first objective points will be the securing of mobstructed ports. The first movement on converged into power.

We are then that for centuries the hordes of humanity had been gradually a wid-do out of their primitive home to do of the Orthodex or Greek Church.

It was here that Russia and England

first clashed in the attempt of the Rusains on Constantinople. The next ob-jective point of the Russians has been Afghanistan through central Asia. Turestan has been occupied and this advance has been interpreted by the English as a hostile attempt on English territory in India. Certain it is that Russis at the least hopes to gain an open port through Persia and vast sums have been expended by both England and Russia to strengthen their influence to

But far more ambitions than any of these is the third direction in which Russia is using her energy, the occupation of Manchuria and her growing in-fluence in Chinese affairs. Sosing early the weakness of China and the probable dismemberment she pushed her rallroad into Manchuria, virtually took con trol of that vast territory and gained an open port on the Pacific—that is, one free permanently from ice. Manchuria is rich in forests and minerals. China and the position of Russin at her very door, with western methods at he command, is one of extreme import sees and all efforts are now being directed to strengthen her position there England has clearly seen this policy

and in order to make her hold stronge on India and to maintain a leading post tion in the countries along the Persian Guif she has planned a railroad from Alexandria, through India, and down the Yangste Valley in China.

Picture then to yourself in summarizing these movements on the part of Itussia-three great directions in which she is moving. First, the attempt to gain possession of Constantinople and thus the east end of the Mediterranean. Second, two great arms reaching out and around Asia from the southwest and the northeast, threatening to sieze and pomess that continent.

We have yet one more power to glauce at before passing to the United States. This is Japan. Few things are more interesting to the student of so cial history than the development of this little oriental country. Her complete isolation and her determined re fusal to admit anything of Western Civilization was but suddenly changed thirty years ago and since then she he grown into one of the most progressive

peoples.
About 050 Japan passed through the influence of Chinese civilization from a barbarian to a civilized country. She remained in a feudalistic state until the middle of the last century when her ports being open to foreign trade, her trading and manufacturing class trading and manufacturing class spring up and Japan in a few years passed rapidly through stages that had coupled many generations in other countries and stepped into capitalism full-fledged. "Industries on a large scale have only been recently introduced into Japan, among the earliest being that of cotton spinning. Before the arrival of the Europeans and even up to 1890 nearly all the minor trade of the country was divided up into a num-ber of small workshops scattered all over the country."

In 1808 Japan exported about £1,000, 000; to-day the exports amount to ove f17,000,000. Goods never known Japan before 1850 are now manufac tured there and exported all over the east from Korea to Singapore. But, notwithstandling Japan's rapid commercial growth it seems doubtful whether she is destined to play any great part in the international struggle for commercial supremacy.

We turn now, to the last of the great powers and the youngest, the United States. For over 460 years her people have been occupied with the conques of a continent. Even a hundred years ago its people numbered but 0,000,000 and beyond the Alleghanies was still out west. Gradually they have preme westward until they have crossed the the Pacific the Anglo Saxon represent ing one great family of the human race faces the Slav, the other great force in modern world commerce.

Until within twenty years there have always been arable government lands where the young man of the east might go west and struggle with the forests and prairies to make himself a home To-day the arable land is exhausted.

With the exhaustion of the arabi cities and competition has flercer. The United States has always been viewed by the other nations as the great farming region, the source of the food supply and it is true that the United States produces over 82 per cent. of the food supply of the world. It has scarcely even yet entered into the minds of other nations that the United States is also the great workshop of the world.

Heretofore she has been engaged in supplying her own home market and this was by no means small. But with the conquest of the bone market the United States turned her attention to international trade and the tremenduous strides she has made are shown by this fact, that while in 1894-05 her ex ports exceeded her imports by \$75,000,000, three years later they exceeded them by \$615,000,000.

Take machines alone. The machinery manufactured here is in demand in overy country in the world. Over one hundred American locomotives are running in Japan and over a thousand in Russia. An American company is putting in twelve steel bridges on the Chinese railroad. South Africa takes quantities of agricultural machiner; and steel rails and electrical machiner; manufactured here goes to every civ ilized country.

The growing power of the United

States in the commercial world rests upon the possession of certain natural resources that enable her to manufacture in great quantities and cheaply and thus enter with advantage into the world competition. Two things are of first importance to

any country that would manufacture extensively, the possession of quantities of coal and iron. Both of these the United States has in limitless quanti-

The coal is near the surface and the square miles of coal, measuring twen-ty-one times the coal fields of Great Britain, and there is mined about 200. 600,000 tons or one-third the coal prodget of the world. md. This is the age of iron and

merce, and ships are of iro An age of steam-power and from is its hammers and an age of electricity and

Eugland has heretofore had the grades of iron necessary for making the best steel. To-day this is produced in the United States and more cheaping than-in tirent Britain . A generation ago a furnace that turned out twelve tons of iron a day was remarkable. Th. great blast furnaces of Pennsylvania to-day turn out five and six hundred tous every twenty-four hours. United States now leads the world in the production of pig-iron, putting out over 12,000,000 tons yearly, over 3,000,000 more than England. Furthermore, this supply is inexhaustible. It is found in illmost every state in the Union. Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob in Missouri alone are estimated to con-

talu 500,000,000 tona, A third condition that makes for the United States' power commercially is the chanpness of her labor power. This may at first not seem true, but we must not confuse low wages and low labor cost. High-priced labor may be the most economical and it is true that the American workman works at a speed of intelligence that he is the cheapest workman in the world, that is to may he produces more for his employer in proportion to his wages than a worker of any other nationality. Take weaving on the continent of Europe-s weaver runs two looms. While in the United States a weaver frequently runs eight or ten, and with the improved Northrup loom an expert runs twenty

The great extent of latitude and long!tude of the United States give to her great variety of raw materials. Excepting fine wools, raw silks, etc. she is independent as to raw materials. All these advantages combine to make her one of the greatest of the world powers and to bring her industrial development to a point unattained by

To the whole question of the perfect-ing of methods of transportation and its relation to commerce, we can give but a moment. Ocean saling vessels skirted the coasts until 1500. Then for three centuries they commanded the seas until after 1840 the development of steamships deprived them of the greater part of their freight. They travel four-times as fast as the calling boats and have brought the nations to each others' doors. This rapid transit makes possible the transporting of s articles that formerly wer difficult to transport

So far we have stated only the facts of a world movement. The question now naturally arises as to the outcome of this commercial struggle of these giants. The problem of the centuries has been how in the carrying trade to best reach the east from the west, and trol of trade routes as much as on its industry.

We have traced the seat of impire and of commerce moving simultane-ously westward. Twenty years ago England was the industrial and financial center: To-day we cannot deny that it has passed to the United States, and this is due not alone to her growth in manufacturing but to the fact that her great railroad system has bound antic and the Pacific, and the route to the east and the world's trade will henceforth pass through the United States. The Pacific is destined to be-Sintes. The Pacific is destined to be-come the Mediterranean of the future and for this it is eminently fitted. Its harbors are good and it is the "peace-ful ocean." On its shores two great people confront each other, the Anglo-Saxon and the Slav. This raises the

tives. To-day the nations are in a condition of enmity and competition. All of their relations are strained and hos-tility is but thinly velled by nominal peace. In the conducting of great ousliesses we have seen that frequen ly to save themselves when competition grew too fierce, firms combinedthis seems one alternative for nations, a sort of federation—but in fact it ould be but an armed neutrality after all-on unriable condition threatened at any moment with destruction

Again competition sometimes leads in the business world to the survival of one and the destruction of all others tive-the domination of some one of the great world powers controlling the other nations, as Rome controlled the then known world.

But the growth of world cor is but a part of the whole great indus trial evolution and its vital significance rests after all upon the fact that it has helped to make possible new relations of men and new industrial conditions.

Across the lines of the nations have grown up two other world powers labor and capital. Capital has become international, the labor problem has become international. It necessarily followed that these two should grow up with the development of a world competition and trade. These are in reality the two mighty forces that will determine the future relations of na-

Gradually with the growth of inter with the growth of inter-national commerce there has been a wonderful leveling up. It has brought more nearly into the same plane indus-trially all the nations. Those that wished to live have been forced into growth. Into every corner of the earth capitalist production has forced itself and along with it has gone the labor problem.

As the great capital of the world has drawn itself together in combines, along side, the labor of the world has been slowly forming into a compact organization and when finally labor comes to its own, as it is destined to, the possibility of a federation of nations on a peaceful basis will at last be made real. Then the great world productive instruments will be run by the people for the satisfaction of the wants of the nations and not for profit—the struggle and death groups of industrially warring nations and classes will cease. For the first time in the world's history as international labor movement has been made possible. So-

ution of Socialism be made possible and the battle flags were furled In the Parliament of men, the Federa tion of the world. Novel

. Further we can easily believe that he United States with its rapidly growing industrial supremacy will be the first great nation to pass into the So

IN MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 20.-T. alker, a millionaire lumberman o Minneapolis, read a paper a few weeks ago before the Methodist ministers in which be undertook to show that So-cialism was impracticable, and the paper was very highly commended by all the clergyman present. As the daily press gave an extensive account of the meeting, the Socialists invited Mr. Walker to deliver the address before Local Minneapolis and, to their sur-prise, he gladly consented. The So-cialists then arranged to have Carl D. Thompson reply.

On account of the prominence of Mr.

Walker, the daily press gave good an-aouncements of the meeting and the hall was crowded to the doors. For over an hour the audience listened to his paper with respectful attention.

After Mr. Walker had told how the Indians tried Socialism and made a failure of it, and how the laborer was better off than he ever was before, and what a hard time the capitalists were having, etc., all of which the Socialists took as a good joke, Comrade Thomp son replied in a speech that took the audience by storm; one after another the misconceptions and failneiss of hr. Walker were shown with clearness and logic, and the truths of So cialism presented with telling effect Mr. Walker was given fifteen minute to close the debate and after the closwas given the thanks of the local for his attempt to show the impracticabil-ity of Socialism, and indeed all Socialists should feel indebted to him, for on account of such a prominent capitalist speaking before the Socialists, the press of St. Paul and Minneapolis gave reports of the meeting and aditorials in regard to it. Never before has Socialism got such a thorough advertising in Minnesots. If more of the capitalists would follow Mr. Walker's example the coming of the Cooperative hastened.

Comrade Thompson is now on a six weeks' trip in the northwestern part of Minnesota. The state agitation charge of Guy E: Etherton and George I Martin of Kansas City. They will be in Little Falls during the state convention of the A. F. of L.

S. M. H.

LABOR SECRETARIAT.

The last monthly meeting of the La for Secretariat of New York was held on May 25, with F. Larsen of Bricklayers' Union No. 35 in the chair. Credentials were presented and accepted from Bricklayers No. 35, for J. Rupp from Bakers No. 2, for J. Kaufmans from Bakers No. 25, for W. Ungemack from Cigarmakers No. 90, for Wm. Matsdorf. The report of the Board of Managers was endorsed and placed on

file. The request of Bakers No. 88 was granted. The report of counsel, J. Hillquit, which was a very interesting one, was endorsed in all its details Many claims for mages were collected and the most of them settled in full. It might be mentioned here that the organizations should draw the attention of their members to the fact, that they are entitled to the receipt of a full week's wages, even, if they only worked one hour at the beginning of the week; in such cases bosses who refuse the payment of a full week's wages are punishable and memb should not take less than payment in full, but report at once at the office of our counsel, J. Hiliquit, \$20 Broadway. The secretary was instructed to communicate with Brickiayers No. 9 It was reported that the Brunswick Lodge of Machinists decided to join the Secretariat, also the Italian Bak-ers. In regard to the last-named the corresponding secretary was instructed to inform them that they must join was given for this purpose. Counsel was notified not to take cases from the party in question until they furnish a written application for a charter, "Car-penters No. 12 of Brooklyn, who had

decided to join the Secretariat and whose delegates never made their ap-pearance at our meetings will be noti-fied to this effect. The Board of Directors was instructed to make sug gestions for changes in the constitu-tion at the next defigate meeting, which shall be decided by a referendum of all affiliated organizations. A complaint of Butchers No. 174 was re ferred to the Board of Directors and all interested parties were notified to be present at the investigation. The following organizations were not represented by their delegates: Iron Workers No. 42, F. Huth; Bakers No. L. Sauer and Chr. Schroether;
 Bakers No. 164, J. Huehnepfaut;
 Butchers No. 211, H. Schmidt; Carpenters No. 464, J. Herry and Chas. Schratt: Carpenters No. 375. August Blum: Machiniata No. 335. W. Eber hart; Painters and Decorators No. 400, W. Erstling; Typographia No. 7, J. Kallmayer; United Carriage and Wagon Makers No. 127, E. Duffy and Wm. Hale; United Engineers No. 1. J. Ehrenperger; Laborers' Protective Union No. 9, G. Tanger; No. 4, G. Otto; United Carriage and Wagon Makers No. 2. J. Flyn; Carpenters No. 291; J. Weig'l; Int. Jewelry Workers, H. Weigert, L. Zudeck and E. Koeppicus; Electric Lodge of Machinists No. 813.

be beld Saturday, June 27, at 8 p. m. abarp. -The Western Federation of Min ers is contemplating the organisation of the hosts of Chinese and Japanese employed in the mines and smelters of the Northwest and British Columbia. These foreigners have frequently shown themselves to be in sympathy

A. F. Mueller. The pext meeting will

—The painters' union of Spring-field has decided "not to recognize the master painters' organization, but to treat with them only as individuals." This has a familiar sound, but things seem kind of twisted when a union takes that stand.—Boston Advertiser.

ANACONDA CONTEST.

Details of Tricks and Technicalitie By Which Old-Party Politicians Sock to Delay Socialists Taking Office.

The first number of the "Montana Sc cialist Advocate" of Anaconda, which has just come to hand, gives a de-tailed account of the contest over the senting of the Socialist city officers elected in that city last month.

No question has at any time been raised that the Socialist candidates for Mayor, Treasurer, Police Magistrate, and three Aldermen were legally elected. (The ground upon which the old-party officials refuse to recognise them is that of a technical failure to qualify. The law requires the City Clerk to notify each elected officer of the time within which he is to appear before that functionary to take oath of office and, where required, file bond. City Clerk Wisner of the ok administration delayed sending such notices to the Socialist officials-elect until several days after they were sent to the old-party men. When Mayor-elect Frinke apeared within the required ten days after receiving notices the City Clerk refused to accept his papers for filing on the ground that ten days had elapsed since the Mayor-elect had received the notice of his election. This notice was supposed to have been sent by mail with an ordinary two-cent

stamp upon the envelope.

"Do you know when I received the notice?" asked Comrade Frinke.

"No," replied the City Clerk.

"Do you know that I have received

the notice at all?"

"And yet you state that I have re-ceived the notice and that ten days have elapsed since such receipt?"

"And you refuse to necept my oath office because ten days have elapsed after receiving notice of my election, while you don't know when I received such notice or whether i

"Does the law authorize you to re fuse my oath?"
"No."
With this wholly illogical and un-

satisfactory explanation of why his oath was refused, Frinke left the City Clerk's office, thoroughly disgusted with this flagrant display of arbitrary assumption of official power.

During the day, others elected on the Socialist ticket called at the City

Clerk's office with their oaths and, wherever bonds were necessary, with these instruments also, but in each instance they were refused the right of filing.

On the following Monday, the day fixed by law for the new officials to take up their duties, the outgoing Mayor and Aldermen refused to recog-ulze their successors as such. Mayor Frinke called the Board of Aldermen together, but only the three Socialists and two of the Democrats responded at first; one other Democrat afterward de-cided to attend, but there still lacked one of being a quorum. No business could be done beyond sending notice to the other Aldermen to require their

On the following day the forme Mayor and his associates left town, leaving orders for the Chief of Police to lock the City Hall and station guards to prevent the entrance of the new officials. The latter resolved to refrain from forcible entry, notwithstanding popular feeling favored such ione and the case is now before the courts, but it is evident that the oppo sition intends to exhaust every means of delay that the law allows. Some weeks, at least, will intervene before action can be taken on the present qu warranto proceedings.

PULL TOGETHER.

To make men pull together,-That was the aim which civilization set before itself:

And first slavery showed the way. Men pulled together at the word of command; The pyramids rose, Rome swallower

the earth,--men worked long and wearily and without a doubt that here was the finality of things. Their dreamers and sages and saints could picture no golden age withou

And the strong arm of the law made them toil.

But man grew, and looked, and saked why, and slavery shrivelled and

And still the object was to make men

pull together.
And the wage-system showed the way. One man grasped all the good things he could and hugged them, and said to those who had none, "Work for me and I will give you a little."

Men pulled together again with hunger

in their eyes: actories sprang up, railways en-circled the earth,—men labored long and eagerly and without a doubt that here was the finality of

things.

Their dreamers and sages and saints could picture no golden age without the wage-system.

and the strong arm of the law guarded the piles of good things and let the men go, For now men strove to get work, and it was no one's interest to keep their through the winter, and the death of a man, such as once fetched

his weight in coin, was no longer of consequence, for another would do as well. man grows and looks, and asks why, and the wage-system blanches with terror.

There is a new way to make men pull Love, free co-operation, equal service,

true bonor and honesty,—have you never thought of these things?

Let us dream better than the old dreamers,—and pull together.
—E. H. Crosby, in The Whim.A correspondent in Pretoria. South Africa, writes that there is now

a fairly good prospect for a genuiue Socialist movement in the Transvaal. orkingmen react by getting ready to demand the whole value of their

READ THIS AND PASS IT ON.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

All Comrades and Organizations are hereby informed that an

Industrial Labor Exposition and Food Show For the benefit of the Labor Press, "THE WORKER" and the "NEW YORKER VOLKSZEITUNG," is being arranged, and will take place April 23 to May 8, 1984, at the GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Forty-third and Forty-

fourth Stroots, New York. Organizations are requested to consider arranging Festivals cordingly.

THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

party is officially recognised under the name of Social Democratic Party. The party em blem in New York is the Arm and Torch.]

of Social Democratic Party. The party emblem in New York is the Arm and Torch.]

The Socialist Party of America in antional convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of international Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class and those production of the vorking class and those production of the vorking class and those production and under the party with the object of it, into a political party, with the object of the means of production and distribution into culective ownership of the means of production and distribution into culective ownership by the easire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production of the control of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the even towards the watership cannot be production and distribution for responsible for the even for the capitalists and wage-workers. The capitalists and wage-workers, it distribution for the means of production and distribution for responsible for the even for the capitalists and wage-workers. The properties of the working class, and it divides and etclay into websouthers. The means of livelihood gives to the capitalists of the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and ensures the capitalist of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and ensures the capitalist of the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and ensures the capitalists and wage-workers. The peasement of the pressure of the respiration of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and ensures the capitalist of the control of the government.

havery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between authons, indicardinates issuppiter is encouraged and the destruction of whole raws is smertlosed in order that the capitalist and the control of the c

But the same economic causes which de reloped capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will shoulsh both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and sligher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

properited classes

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Sorialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the prolecariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost important of the condition of the stage of the condition of the stage of the condition of the conditi

the revenue of the captains.

be administered under the control of the administered under the control of the desired to the control of the desired to the desired to the under the desired to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be ecured the full product of their labor.

5. The cducation of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, ciching, and food.

8. Equal civil and political rights for men and womes.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall the desired that the desired the desired that the desired the desired that the desi

cure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries as not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONISM.

RELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS

ANTI-FIISION RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas. The history of the labor movement of the world has conclusively demonstered that a Socialist Party is the only political organization able to adequately and creastrently conduct the political struggles of the working class, and Whereas. All "madical and reform" parties, including the so-called "Italon Labor Parties," have, after a brief existence, unitaries, have, far a brief existence, unitaries to the ultimate and of the labor movement, and Whereas. Any alliance, direct or indirect, with such parties in dangerous to the political integrity and the very existence of the Socialist l'arry and the Socialist movement, difference at the properties of development.

May Festival and Dance Russian Social Dem. Society,

At the Old Homestead Garden, 3rd Ave., 90th to 91st Sts., This Sunday, May 31st. Gate open 5 p. m. Ti-kola I'c. Inc. using Eat theck. The proceeds of this off it to be devoted towards openeding literature as my and oppression in Russia.

REVOLUTIONARY ESSAYS IN SOCIALIST FAITH AND FANCY By PETER E. BURROWES.

Strongly bound in handsome crimson cloth, gilt edges, embossed covers, 320 pages, with portrait and autograph of the author.

TAKE NOTICE: The Dollar Offer made for May to subscribers (with or without cash) who promised in advance to take the book will now be extended to all comers until the close of June. Send orders to the Comrace Publishing Co., 11 Cooper Square, New York, or to Pe-ter E. Burrowes, Seventy-ninth street and Fifth avenue, Brooklyn.

THE PATH OF REAL HAPPINESS.

Lay not up for yourself trensures in capitalism where reat, interest, and profit doth corrupt and where capitalists break through and steal.

But lay up for yourselves treasures in the Co-operative Commonwealth, where neither rent, interest nor profit doth corrupt and where capitalistic thieves do not break through and

For where you invest your treasure, there your heart will be also.

The light of the body is the eye of The light of the bany is the reason: If therefore thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of the light of Socialism.

But if thine eye be crosseyed, thy whole body shall be full of the dark-

whole body shall be full of the dark-ness of capitalism. If therefore the little sense that is in thee be senseless, then capitalism has got thee sure. No man can serve two conomic sys-tems; for either he will late the one and love the other or class he will.

and love the other or else he will hold to the one and despise the other. Ye cannot serve Socialism and Capitalism at the same time. Seek ye first the Conserntive Com-

monwealth and its righteosumes and al. needful things shall be added unto you.- W. A. Corey, in Les Angelea So-

BUY UNION MADE GOODS.

Eleventh Annual Pic - Nic. Summero gat's - Pestival and Prizo Bowling

23rd Assembly District Social Democratic Party

on Saturday, May 80th, 1903, (Decoration Day) Saterding's Cosmopolitan Park and Casino,
 10 Rt. & Amsterdam two.
 Tokets, admitting Lady and Gont, 25c,

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No bills, or receipts, sont to individual subscribers.

NEW YORK, JUNE 7, 1903.

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PRICE 2 CENTS.

VOL. XIII.-NO. 10.

PENNSYLVANIA NOMINATES.

John A. Smith of Reading Heads the Ticket.

Did-Timers Say the Convention Was the Real Ever Held in the State-Platform Strong Presentation of Prinuiples and tasnes.

READING, Pa., May 31.—The state convention of the socialist Party held in this city yesterday and to-day is declared by those who have been present on like occasions in the past to have been the largest and in every respect the most satisfactory ever held in this state. There were many of the an this state. There were many of the old "war-horses" here and plenty of new men besides, and it did each good to meet and observe the others. The feeling throughout the sessions was one of carnestness and hearty compales his as wall as at arthurism. one of carnestness and hearty car radeship, as well as of enthusiasm. This was the first convention of the Rocialist Party as a logally organized party and unless all signs fall every succeeding one will be still better. John Spargo of New York and John Collins of Chicago were present, and

John Sparge of New Present, Collins of Chicago were present, ent, and

were scated by resolution of the convention, with a voice but no vote.

Riate Secretary Franklin H. Slick of Fhiladelphia called the convention to order, and, after James Maurer of convention to order, and, after James Maurer of the convention of the convention to order. Heading had been chosen temporary hairman, was selected as secretary the body. On permanent organization, J. G. Roth of Wilkes-Barre was chosen as chairman, Ira Potter of Philadelas chairman, Ira Porter of Philadel-phia as vice-chairman, Ed. Kuppinger ad J F. Shirk of Philadelphia as secand J. F. Shirk of I minute and J. F. Shirk of Philip East of Reading as sergeant-at-arms. The report on credentials showed about forty delecredentials showed about forty dele-gates present, representing locals in Fhiladelphia, Mahanoy City, Shenan-dosh, Ashiand, Wilkes-Barre, Media, Pittsburg, Williamsport, Spring City, Lansford, Scranton, Sellersville, Potts-town, Royersford, Erie, and Reading.

The State Ticket.

after the reading and acceptance of reports of the State Secretary and Treasurer, nominations were taken up. John A. Smith of Reading, John W. Blayton of New Castle, and Jere, N. Weller of Mauch Chunk were suggested as candidates for State Trensurer, the head of the ticket this year Comrade Smith received the majority of votes and was then nominated by ciamation. He is a hatter by trade d treasurer of the Federated Trades uncil of Reading.

W. W. Atkinson of Philudelphia was for Auditor-General and Charles Heydrick of Eric and Alfred Leach of Pittsburg for Justices of the Superior Court. Comrade Heydrick, however, declined the nomination and State Committee was authorized to

The Sunday session was devoted to consideration of the state party con-stitution and the adoption of the platform. Comrade Sparge, who had been elected as an advisory member of the committee on platform, made the re-port, which was heard and adopted vith ringing cheers. The platform

The Socialist Party of Pennsyl vania, assembled in state convention In the city of Reading, Memorial Day, May 30, 1903, while uniting with all patriotic citizens of this great republic in paying tribute to the valor and the merifice of the heroes who gave acti-sacrine of the heroes who gave their lives to the cause of humanity and struck the shackles of slavery from the limbs of millions of people, proclaims that mother irrepressible conflict has arisen in our midst, caused by the private ownership of the means of production whereby another form of servitude of those depending solely upon their labor-power to sustain their hysical existence has developed-a Blenn as the former chattel-slavery, creating a class of exploiters and de-priving the masses of the people of the full enjoyment of life and liberty, points out to the tollers of this state exploited and oppressed wage-workers of the world, whose infesion is to conme until its triumph, the struckle for human freedom by destroying the last form of personal dependence for life. "The Socialist Party, having polled

22 000 votes at the last state election and being now a recognized political party in this state, appeals to the working class of the state to unite with it for the purpose of wresting political power from the exploiting class and using the same as a means of bringing about their swn economic

emancipation.

"The numbers of the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania, drunk with power and regarding the appearance of trades organizations of their employees as an intolerable aggression. and a menace to their arrogant asof a God-given privilege absolute rule over the working peoplete. in the attempt to starve workers into submission, closed the mines for five months without the slightest regard for the millions of records dependent on this impoint of people dependent on this product of the mines for heat and power, have conclusively proved the incompatabil thy of the capitalist system with the best interests of society—this conven-tion hereby affirms that the true and permanent solution of the question involving the most vital interest of so-ciety, the 'question' of supplying the necessaries of life, is to be found only in the supercession of this capitalist system by the Co-operative Common-wealth.

Legislature of Pennsylvania truce was called in one of the gre industrial wars ever known'in history, has done absolutely mething to protect

1 m 2 3/91

the people of the state against future repetitions of this nature, although having ample power to do so.
"It has cheated the coal miners again by pretending to pass laws for

the amelioration of their conditions, deferring purposely the passage of bills to the last days of the session, so as to leave them in the hands of the Governor after adjournment, thereby giving him the desired opportunity to kill them with his veto nower, and so kill them with his veto power, and so purposely and treacherously shifting upon him, who cannot succeed himself, the sale responsibility for their fallare, hoping thereby to fool the people in the future as in the past with false pretenses. This convention reminds the working people of the state that they cannot expect justice through the parties of the dominant class and that they will be the victims of political dethey will be the victims of political deception and treachery until they organ-ize on the definite lines of their own class interest, which the Socialist Party alone presents.

"We call the attention of the citisens of the commonwealth to the decialon of the Supreme Court in the case of the commonwealth against Wadsworth, a member of the National Guard of the state. The court, by inventing a 'qualified state of martial rule,' unknown to the constitution and the laws of the state, holding that 'a proclamation of the Governor allaging a state of serious disorder,' virtually superseded the powers of the only authorities in some respects by mili-tary rule, while the same civil authorities continue to discharge their fa tions in general, implying that an afficer of the National Guard may in the discretion give orders to 'shoot and shoot to kill,' and not be held responsible for his actions by legal process. and that a soldier, killing in pursuance of such orders, cannot be tried before the civil courts, while military courts do not and cannot exist in time of peace, created virtually a state of nuarchy and a grave menace to the personal safety of the citizens. Now we appeal to all citizens to overthrow this monstrous abuse of judicial power by defeating the capitalist political irties-the Republican as well as the Democratic-which parties have filled the highest tribunal of the state with servile agents to override the funda mental principles of the constitution of the state, to serve the interests of the exploiting class by establishing military despotism in place of the gov ernment.

"To our fellow workers engaged in the trade-union movement, with who efforts we entirely sympathize, and whose struggles we fully share, we ar-peal that they cease giving their political power, which is their most potent weapon, to their enemies, the exploit-ing class. To these, and to all the ing class. To these, and to all the tollers of this great commonwealth striging for justice, and to all who de-sire to overthrow the vicious and debanching dominance of our citizenry corrupt boodlers, we appeal that they foin the Socialist Prity in one grand effort to establish that commonwealth of labor in which all wealth thall be owned, used and controlled by its creators. For this we declare to be the supreme political question: 'Who shall own the earth—the workers or the libers, its useful members or its

Resolutions were adopted as fol-

"Not less than one hundred thou and men, women and children, here-tofore employed in the textile industries of Philadelphia, are to-day strug gling for a slight shortening of their long working time. Under the benevo-lent and fostering care of the govern-ment, these industries have attained magnificent proportions, being pro-tected by high tariffs against the competition of other countries and yield-ing apparently substantial profits to the employers. Yet, when the work-people of these highly protected industries are asking for a working time schedule which has obtained for many years in free trade England, and being mensurate with the machinery, they are curtly refused by allied employers and forced to the alternative of submitting to their will or to cease working. Having cheeps the latter atternative, we heartifuen dorse the action of the textile worker of Philadelphia, at the same time appealing to them to break their political bondage to the capitalist class and unite with the Socialist Party in abol-

ishing capitalist exploitation. The Press Muzzie.

"The muszling of the press, and the denial of the right of freedom of speech, is but one of the means where-by the dominant class bopes to perpetuate its infamous rule over the work ing class, and the debauching of our public life, by which alone their rule can be suntained. We therefore con-demn all efforts to circumscribe those rights, and the imposition of mili-tarism, from which such efforts logic-ally proceed. But, while condemning these things and affirming our deter-mination to uphold the fullest liberty

of utterance, be it "Resolved, That the Socialist Party, "Resolved, That the Socialist Party, founded in the material interest of the working class, standing always and everywhere steadfast and uncompro-misingly for the interest of that class, frotests that the issue in the coming campaign shall not be aborted. Against the subterfuge "issue" of a free press' and 'free speech' we declare the issue still to be 'free men and free winsen.' The economic freedom of the warkers is the paramount issue. It can be accomplished only by socialising the macomplished only by socializing the ma-chinery of production of the means of life—the purpose of the Secialist Party. Therefore, we charge the wage-work-ers to beware of the false issues of the capitalists and demand the discussion and settlement of their own class issue as presented by the Socialist Party." Other resolutions were adopted ex-pressing absorvers of the govern-ment-inspired measures in Russia and warning the workers assingt all forms

ment-inspired massacres in Russia and ter-warning the workers against all forms

of racial and religious prejudice as MOURN FOR putting them at the mercy of the capitalist class; expressing profound regret at the death of Courade MacCariney and appreciation of his services; and thanking Local Reading for

vives; and thanking Local heading for the fraterinal greeting which it had given to the delegates. Philadelphia was chosen as the seat of the State Committee. When the business of the convention had been concluded, and before adjournment, John Sparge of New York made a brief address to the delegates, reviewing the work of the seasons and outlining a plan of seriou for the fall campaign. He wred the members to be active and energetic in the cause which they had expoused. An address was also made along the

same line in the German language by L. Werner of Philadelphia.

A Week of Good Work.

On Saturday evening the delegate and visiting comrades took part with the members of Local Reading in a parade through the principal streets o the city and several street meetings were held, which were addressed by Comrades Collins of Chicago, Barnes, Moore, Atkinson, Frost, and Davis of Philadelphia, Heydrick and Warde Erie, and Brown, Maurer, and Wilkins

of Reading.
Comrade Spargo had been in Reading for several days before the con-vention and was kept very busy. On Monday he spoke with Comrade Slay-ton at Pottstown. On Tuesday he ad-dressed the Trades Connell on "Rocial-ism and the Labor Movement" and was well received. Wednesday even-ing was given to an address especially to comrades, on "The Meaning and Message of Socialism." Thursday be spoke in Stauffer Hall on "The Spispoke in Statuer France Righteous-ritual Value of Economic Righteous-ness" and on Friday in Rajah Temple on "Our Position, Economic, Etical, and Political." At the last meeting an admission fee of 10 cents was charged and the attendance was the best of the whole series. All the local dailies gave good reports of these meetings

FOR THE DAILY.

About Nine Thousand Dollars Cleared by Daily Globe Fair.

Principal Items of Income and Expense as Given in Secretary Butschor's Report-Socialist Dally Fund Sow Has About \$12,000 to Sunh-Mostings o Association and Conference.

The Workingmen's Co-operative Pub The Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, the organization charged with the duty of establishing and publishing the Daily Globe, will hold its regular mouthly meeting on Monday evening, June 8, at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. All members should be present, as well as candidates for membership. Any person didutes for membership. Any pers who has been for six months a memb in good standing of the Social Demo-cratic Party (called in other states the Socialist Party) will be admitted to tembership on purchasing one or mor siures of stock at \$5 each. All mem bers have an equal vote, regardless of the number of shares owned. At Mon-day's meeting, in accordance with the motion adopted at the last meeting, all nembers in arrears for payments on

The Daily Globe Conference will met at the Labor Lyceum on Thurs-day, June 11, at 8 p. m. All delegates are urved to be present.

Profits of the Fair.

The financial report on the Daily Globo Fair, which was presented at the last meetings of the Association and the Conference, and which is being printed as a circular for the it intion of affiliated organizatious showed cash receipts of \$17,510.74; expenses, \$8,577.45; cash balance,

The principal items of income are: Tickets, by mail, \$830.25; tickets, local, \$5,202.30; rental of booths, \$1,216; cash at the fair, \$9,762.78; cash do

nations, \$172.75.

The largest items of expense are: Rent and hall expenses, \$1,983,54; rec taurant, \$1,153.94; bar, \$967.05; wages and salaries of employees and help be fore and during the fair, \$954.70; en tertainment, \$800.36; journal, \$388.05 printing, \$427.50; advertising, \$249.01; postage, \$191.97; expressage and cart

ceipts and expenditures of the party booth, which cleared about \$350

\$12,500 on Hand.

The profit of \$8,933.20 as shown in this report is not complete, as some ac-counts, principally for tickets, are still outstanding. When collections are completed the not income will undoubtdly exceed \$9,000.

any excess \$9,000.

Including with this the amount re-relived for shares and on piedges and each contributions and deducting the expenses of the Association's work, the cialist Daily Fund now amounts to

wint of \$1 from Philip Pascarelli of Scaton for the Socialist Daily Fund, which was inadvertently omitted from

list published some weeks ago. AN PEAMPLE FOR OUR AUSTRAFE

The carpenters in Eurich, Switzer and, are on strike. The Socialist men bers of the Town Council published manifesto defending their demands. A comparison is made between the way in which the capitalist press abuse the greed of the workers, and the calm way in which they regard the raising of the price of the necessaries of life as the ring of milk-sellers in Eurick have recently done, although the lat-ter is calculated to have most necessaries.

MacCARTNEY

Great Memorial Meeting Held in Boston.

Socialists Pay Tribute to the Membry of a True Comrade Cone to Well Karned Rash-Garey's Address. 3

BOSTON, Mass., June 1.-Parker ternoon with men and women who had learned to know and love Frederick O. MacCartney in the ranks of the Socialist Party and come to do honor to his memory. Charles E. Burbank pre-

an original poem by Mrs. Ella 'T. Wetherell of Lynn., Comrade Little-field presented the following, which

was adopted:
"We Socialists, assembled in Parket Memorial, Sunday aftermoon, May St. 1903, wish to express our deep sorrow for the loss of our noble associate, Frederick O. MacCartney. We feel that death has prevented, in the fullstrength of his young manhood, one who was consecrated to the wacred cause of humanity from receiving the full measure of glory that the world would bestow upon him in the triumph of the cause he so ably esponsed. He of the cause he so ably esponsed. He still lives in the hearts and souls of the multitudes of courades he has left lichind, and we feel that the most fit-ting monument we can erect to his ory is to reconsecrate ourselves and press on with greater vigor, constancy and inspiration to the victory toward which he and we are still earching."

Mayor Coulter of Brockton, Repremajor Conter of Brockton, Representative Carey, National Secretary nilly, George Willis Cook of Wakefield, Howard A. Gibbs of Warcestee, .H Gaylord Wilshire and Marcare Halle of New York, and Mrs. E. H. Merrifield spoke of the services which MacCartney had rendered to the cause of the workers and of the inspiration which the memory of him gives to those who remain on the field. Carest who was perhaps MacCartney's closest secciate, spoke with deep feeling o the suffering which that tender though hrave hearted man had endured through the misconceptions and mis-representations of his position and at

the manly patience with which he had gone on in spite of all. Dr. Lilile Owen Baker read a noncal tribute from Fred E. Irish of Port and, and another written by Biza A: Hitebrook of Lynn, and President Bur-hank closed the meeting with a brief anneal for renewed effort for the

The Futural Exercises.

The funeral services at Bockland of Thursday were in the hands of personal friends and of the lodge to which Comrade MacCartney had belonged. The only Socialist element in the exer class was a bilet address by Cou Carey and the presence of nearly hundred comrades, men and wo from every part of the state, who wearing badges of red and black sliently followed the remains of their beloved fellow fighter and friend. Spbeloved fellow fighter and friend. Na-tional Secretary Mailly, Algernon Lea as representing Local New York, a representative of Local New Haven-William Butscher of New York, and Prank A. Sleverman of Rochester week

also present.
The tomb was covered with beauti-The tomb was covered with beautiful floral offerings, among them one from the National Compilities, one from the State Committee of Massachusetts, one from The Worker and Wolkerstings," and many others from locals in the state and from unions and individual comrades and friends.

Caray's Address.

Comrade Carey spoke as follows: "That such men have lived is the glory of the race." That such men must

The need of the times called for men. With joy he responded. Prog-ress annointed him one of her priests. "He loved mankind, for in each man he saw the basis of mighty possibili-ties. He labored that they might be attained, and though giant wrongs must be uncrowned, though sucjent privilege must be buried down, though a long night of misunderstanding by friends and misrepresentations by others who knew him not must be passed through, he did not hesitate. Personal osse, material advancement and comfort appealed to him in with For him it was better to battle in the dark for the right than to rest content

in the glitter of the wrong.
"Those who saw him in battle w dered at his intensity. They did not know that as he fought he heard the term of the children of the poor drop-ping like rain, he heard the heart-strings of working women break he new the very souls of workingmen saw the very souls of workingmea grow black with the wrongs they en-dured. Beeing this, feeling this, he fought strongly, almost flercely, that it might end.

"His faith was not bounded by Yo confines of a sect. His in Man. He dreamed of a future day when, the world around, the mos when, the world around, the mo-would clasp hands in a mighty bouth-critical.

"His was the statesmanship that no arbitrary lines of race or creed or na-tion could dreumscribe. His states-manship knew no sim lower than the elevation and ennoblement of all the people of all the earth. Men said What of Dividends?—He said, What of Man?

"Men live and strive to-day for profits. He lived and sacrificed for human progress. Like the sower was may not live to resp the harvest, yet the joy of sowing was his, the jey of sowing the seeds of Liberty, of Equal-ity, of Fraternity—the flames of hos-

Continued on page (2)

OHIO CONVENTION. THE RUSSIAN Largest Ever Held by So-

Issae Cowen Reminated for Governo and W. G. Critchiew re-elected State Secretary-Lively Discussions but

Fraternal Fooling Shown.

cialist Party.

TIFFIN_G., June 1.—The state con ution of the Socialist Party of Ohio ras held in Friendship Hall, Colum-us, on Saturday and Sunday. It was the largest state convention ever held by the party in Ohlo. There were 73 dulymacredited delegates present and a number of comrades who were not delegates. The secretaries of the convention were Chas. Feiger of Canton L. R. McIntire of Mansfield, and Chas F. Welchold of Bucyrus. The chair-men-for the different sessions were E. B. Lewis of Coldwater, Robert Bandlow of Cleveland, Harry Thompson of Cincinnati, and John Blass of Cleve-

The State Ticket.

The national platform was adopted as the state platform. When nomina an extended according of two cand dates. Issue Cowen of Cleveland and Michael J. Hinca of Dayton, both men being praised as being the best that ever were. The vote resulted in 45 votes for Cowen and 28 for Hines. All other nominations were made by ac-

Governor-Isase Cowen of For Clevelard. For Lieutenant-Governor-Michael J.

Pires of Dayton. For State Auditor-Dr. H. H. Smith of Lexington.

' For State Treasurer-Ithamar B.

Hinman of Akron.
For Attorney-General-J. C. Madden of Continental. For Judge of the Sunreme Court-

J. J. Cavanaugh of Toledo. For Board of Public Works-L. R. McIntire of Manafield. For State School Commissioner-A

S. Matter of Cincinnati. Party Affairs.

The report of the State Secretary showed the receipts for the year to be \$2,739.32, and the expenditures \$2,679,88, leaving a cash balance of D.SS. The State Committee is in bt an evan \$500, with an inventory AND AN of fixtures and supplies reported a

The State Secretary in his report charged that unfair motions had been used to give the Nebruska courades the result of the referendum vote on jan resur or the retrigindum vote on bendquarters. The e-committee report-ing on this assidemned the language of the State Secretary's report, which was referred beek and the Secretary atruck out the abjectionable portions charging unfair means. The conven-tion was unsulmons in registering its objection to the proposed throwing out of the vote of Ohio.

The time of the convention was taken up in considering reports of committeen, considering proposed changes in constitution, and the usual displays of parliamentary knowledge. There was something doing all the time.

The Arm and Torch was adopted as the official embiem, the ballot laws not permitting the use of so complicated a device as the national embient

W. G. Critchlow was re-elected State Secretary, and the headquarters again located in Dayton. There was much condemnation of the State Lo-cal Quorum and State Secretary for ignoring the referendum on taking the headquarters to Cleveland, but there was a feeling of toleration that avoided open rupture. It should be a warning to all concerned that like disregard of expressed will of the rank and file will not in the future be so charitably treated. The same is true as to the action of the National Committeeman from Ohio. No action was taken, but certain of his acts were severely criticized among the best informed gntes. A resolution was adopted that no state officer of the organization should fill two state offices.

A public meeting was held on Sat urday evening in Kropp's Hall, at which John W. Slayton was the chief speaker, and, as usual, everybody was

pleased with Sinyton. Frank P. O'Hare "happened" to be in Columbus, and he made himself very busy button-holing delegates and charging that certain comrades in Nev York were rascals and that the organi nation there was rotten. In the clos-ing hours of the convention a comrade on the floor of the convention charged him with this work, and he admitted to the convention that he had said the delegate was the tool of a certain com-rade in New York whom he had been charging with being a ruscal. convention immediately took action in structing the State Quorum to annu contracts with any speaker or organ iner on presentation of proof of such

It developes that Comrade O'Har in his tour of the state has been boosting Walter Thomas Mills as a candidate for President next year in a manner that would do credit to a Bepublican or Democratic politician.

While many of the discussions were

earnest and warm there was nothing igvolved except principles and methods and the convention closed with the and the convention closed with the best of faeling prevailing. The great bulk of the delegates were

wage-wackers, but there were representatives of the professional, farmer and business classes. -Send 75 cents to the Socialis

Bend 75 cents to the Socialist Literature. Company, 184 William street. New York, for a hundred coppin of that new pamphiet containing "The Socialist View of the Water-bury Strike," "Real Bace Suicide," and The Inequive."

MASSACRES

Russian Social Democratic Organ Gives Frightful Details.

Public Officials and Eminent Citizens Who Are Now Charged to "Investigate" Wore Instigators of the Gutbreak.

"The Latest News," the official or gan of the Jewish Social Democracy in Russia, issued in the Russian ini-guage in London, publishes a number of letters from reliable correspond all eye-witnesses of the Kishiness hor-rors, from which we cull a few ex-"The mob pillaged and destroye

everything it came across. Whatever could not be carried away was torn, broken, leattered and mixed with earth and indescribable filts. Hoofs were torn down, walls demolished and houses razed to the ground. Not satisfied with that, the rioters ravisited wives in the presence of husbands, mothers before the eyes of children. daughters before their parents; tra-year-old girls were assaulted, then tern in two and thrown out on the street. A pregnant woman after ravished, was killed by having her als domen cut open; then the child will removed from her womb and placed in her arms. Sixteen-year-old with desich Assistant Prosecuting Attorney; Popov, a student and son of a Judge. Some of these persons walked had their breasts cut off: in another at the head of the mob and pointed case, after ravishing a girl of remarkable beauty ten times in succession, her formentors ripped open her adout the houses that were to be destroyed. "There is incontrovertible proof that domen, removed the viscers and filled the mob was given money; this is her interior with indescribable filth. borne of the participants in the massacre. After the massacre some of them angrily remarked: 'First the Another brute while committing an-mult on a young girl, bit off her nose, sault on a young girl, litt off her nose, and then stepping on one of her legs, ture her in two. Men who were not killed outright had their noses, ears, and tongues cut off: several of these victims are still hovering in hospitals landlords told us to kill the Jews and even gave us money, and now they try to put the blame on us. We are going to beat the landlords next.' The or-ganizers of the massacre had their

between life and death, in frightful agonies: others had their sexual or-gans cut off and bled to death. One man had two stakes driven in his eyes until they came out through the nape of his neck; another was scalped while alive. Children had their little legs and arms cut off and their trunks thrown out on the street; others, seisbodies, violently striking the wall with their little heads until the wall was ing children by one leg, swung their

The editor supplements the letter with the following remark: "IT this supplement in the considered Rt. Petersburg "Viedomest" of April 23 says: "It is enough to wish the cemeteries and look at the mutilized correspond to similar at the horrors. lated corpses, to sludder at the horror of the tragedy. Here lie three women: one has her abdomen ripped onen crosswise: in the second, two long nuils driven through the nostrils are sticking out from the skull; the third has her breast cut off. Next to her lies a young student with his tongue ent out, and farther away a child choked to death."

their little heads until the wall was covered with the blood and brains of

The attitude of the Anti-Semitic press is aptly characterized by the re-mark of the "Bessarabetz," which was more directly responsible for the out-rage than any other factor. Comment-ing on the outrage against the Jews, the paper said: "The boys had some

The Officia.s' Part.

fun.

As for the part played by the off cials, the following throws an interest

"The Kishipeff massacre was well organized. Long before it took place, it had been the talk of the town that 'Jews will be killed' on Easter Sunday. The massacre was in course of preparation for several months, the police was fully informed and, as her been shown, took part in the preparation of the Fourth, Eighth, and Tweifth Assembly District organizations of the tions. Here are a few facts which as Social Democratic Party of New York, to prove it. Police Captain Double at 80 Clinton street last Sunday vegations. selsky called on the ere of Easter at the tobacco store of one Benderate went up to the cash box and belia-himself to five rubles. When the himself to five rubles. When the storekeeper protested, he said: 'What is the difference' We are going to kill off all of you Jews next Easter any-

"In the house of the same Dobro selsky a large quantity of stolen silver was found concealed after the mas-sacre, behind the images of the saints. In the house of one Rudi the robbers were trying to break the safe open for ten hours; when Rudi begged the po-lice captain for help the latter drove him away, saying: 'Get away, you miserable Jew.' In the attacks of the mob on the houses the police uniform ly pursued the following tactics: The mob was allowed to kill and destroy all it could lay its hands on, whereupon the police would come and say.

'That is enough, boys, get along.' The
mob would proceed to another house indicated by some officials or Auti-Semites from the well-to-do classes, to repeat its acts of slaughter and deover the destroyed nouse. Wherever a number of Jews managed to get to-gether to defend themselves or their property they were told to disperse or were chased by the Cossacks, who trampled them under the horses' hoofs. In one case several Jews ficeing from torture over the roofs of houses managed to reach the police station and thought for a moment that they were aafe, but they were driven out on the street and given over to the raging

instigators of the Massacra

"Who were the organizers of the massacre? Popular rumor and sworn testimony name certain persons, prom-inent in public life. Among them are Scherbis, a landlord; Pisarshevsky, a men and womes in the name of hancory public; Belinsky, a landlord; manity to render all possible assistments. Standing a university graduate; Davis ance and financial aid to the victims.

TO THE WORKINGMEN OF ALL LANDS.

The International Socialist Bureau Addresses the Proletariat of the World in Regard to the Kishineff Horrors.

tions

The press has brought you the news | of the massacres of Kishineff. During two days piliage and murder and abominable atroctiles were perpetrated, and neither the Russian government, and neither the Russian government. ernment nor its local agents, always so prompt to suppress a demonstration of workingmen or of students or to snatch away the civil libertles of the Finnish people, took any measures whatever to protect the unfortunate e sole crime was that victima.

tory of the government of Nicholas II can fail to see in these lamentable events an attempt at once to infini-date and to wreak vengeauce upon the Jews, because of the revolutionary action of the Jewish projectariat in

Russian absolutism seeks in the frenzy of racial and religious batred an outlet for the general discontent as well as a pretext for drowning in blood a population which, struggling for emancipation, threatens the very

existence of the autocracy.

We denounce this policy as odious to all tollers and lo all "rest men.

nectings at the Hotel Rossia. these meetings they worked out the details of their plan and raised the

necessary money. And the members of the local administration knew of

course all about it. Now these very same officials have been entrusted with

the judicial investigation of their own

outrages and are expected to convict themselves."

The foregoing matter was

offered to the New York "Times" fo

publication isst week; but that paper, which is Mr. Gheat puts it. "prints all

the notes it came it to print," did not are fit to print anything which so clearly fixed the responsibility for the Kishl-neff horrors, and declined it "with deep

Socialists Organize for Defense.

Further communications show that in Kleff and other cities where the rev-clutionary movement is well developed

(in Kishineff it is very backward) the

Social Democratic students and work-

ingmen, Gentiles and Jews together, have formed armed organizations to prevent, so far as it is possible for them to do so, the commission of further out-

rages. The government knows of this movement, but healtness about provok-

ing a struggle in any of the great cer

It is also related that before the mas-

sacres when some of the Jews, know-ing that trouble was likely to come, appealed to government officials for

protection, they were in some cases plainly told that so long as the young

people of their race continued to take so large a part in the revolutionary agi-

tation they need expect no help from

LESSONS OF KISHINEFF.

evening, the following resolutions were

adopted:

ge, and murder, have been committed by ignorant mobs upon the Jews of Kishineff through the instigntion of

the Russian government, which was

lesirous of raising a religious and na

tionalistic propaganda in order to di-vert the attention of the people from

"Whereas, It has been the policy of

the governing classes of all countries at all times to create dissensions among the different nations and creeds

in order to prevent them from making

a united effort against their oppres

sors; and "Whereas, These devices have at

ways succeeded to a great extent, and in the present instance the policy of the Russian government has resulted not only in throwing the ignorant peasants of Bessarabla into a religious

and nationalistic fever which found its expression in unheard-of atroctice, but also in diverting part of the Jew-ish laboring and intelligent classes as

well from the revolutionary propa

rands of which they have been a very

into a nationalistic movement of their

right-minded people to condemn the Russian government as the real culpri

Hussian government of the massacre of Kishineff; and "Resolved, That we hereby express

our contempt for our government at Washington for hiding behind imagin-ary laws and a fancied 'comity of na-

tions,' instead of conveying to the Russian government the indignation and horror felt by the people of the United States at this, its latest crime;

"Resolved, That we call upon all

"Resolved, That we call upon all

otent factor, and tends to drive the

its own misdeeds; and

the authorities.

of ignorance and oppression at Kishle

Profoundly moved at the thought of

executible acts committed, we appeal to the civilized world to render impossible the repetition of such abomina-

We raise also a cry of warning. New hecatombs are being prepared. In South Russia, in Poland, in Lithu-

ania, where a dame Jewish population exists, a duplication of the Kishines

nuair is keenly to be feared.
Workingmen, if the governments will

not speak, nor act, you must speak, you must act. If there remains no-

pity, no human feeling in the govern-ments, you must make your protest heard and express your indignation.

Workingmen, your silence would be a crime, for it is not against a race of

a religion that Tuarism directs its

Speak and act for yourselves. Raise

It seeks to exterminate the class con

cycus and act for yourselves. If your voice to stigamtize this congainst humanity. Remember marryrs of the people.

Brussels, May 20, 1903.

scious projetariat.

neff; and be it further
"Resolved. That we call the atten tion of all Socialists that the Anti-Semitic as well as all other movements based on race prejudice is one of the greatest evils caused by the present order of society, which hinder the further progress of society, and we urge upon them to do their utmost to re-press such movements and to prevent the repetition of such crimes, either in itussia or anywhere else, by countenating all pationalistic propagate

PARRY WOULD MAKE AS

AMERICAN RISHINGER Any one who believes that David M. Parry is a good citizen or actuated by honorable principles may at once disabuse his mind of that. Two weeks ago in a letter written to the "World," a newspaper published by colored men in Indianapolis, Mr. Parry showed that he was indifferent to the means he be was indifferent to the means he used to make war upon labor unions. In an adroitly worded acreed, which teemed with incending sentiments, he endoarment do aftr up a gace, war between the white and black races. The situation right here in Indianapolis is straiged nearly to the breaking point, yet Mr. Parry does not hesitate to make it still more tense. Mr. Parry deer not all receives the condemnation of all redeserves the condemnation of all respeciable effisens of the United States. If there is not a repetition of the hor-rors in Russia which becurred this mouth it will not be the fault of David M. Parry. He is urging it on and added fuel to the finnes. He cannot destroy the trades unions, may, he cannot even harm them to sav appreciable extent, but he is stirring the embers of race haired which somer or later will have its legitimate effect.—United Mine Workers' Journal.

MR. HAVEMEYER WANTS TO KNOW.

Yonkers Federation of Labor Chaques Ben Hanford to Answer Sugar Millienzire's Questions.

YONKERS, N. Y., June 2.—The Yonkers Federation of Labor has ac-cepted the challenge of Millionsire, John C. Havemeyer to answer his questions regarding the purposes and methods of labor unions and has in-vited Comrade Ben Hanford to speak for the unions. The meeting will held in Music Hall on Tuesday ever ing, June 0, opening at 8 o'clock. The list of questions on which Mr. Have-meyes wishes to be enlightened has been given out. It is a funny mix-up, indicating a decidedly hazy mind on the part of the millionairs questioner. But perhaps when he has listened to the answers he will be a wiser if a sadder man.

SPECIAL NATIONAL ORGANIZING FUND.

The National Secretary acknowledges receipt of further contributions for the Special Organizing Fund as

Adolf Gold, 50c.; Carl Grieve, \$1; C. E. Wiesel, \$1; Henry Gettman, 50c.; Henry Tofel, \$2; Local Grant's Pass, Henry Totel, \$5; Local Clark Francisco, Ore., \$2; W. R. Dowler, San Francisco, Cal., \$2; M. P. G., Scattle, Washing-Cal., \$2; M. P. G., Scattle, Washington, 25c.; Local Clinton, Massachesetts, \$2.25; N. A. Richardson, on account National Committee expenses to recent annual meeting, \$5: Local La moore, Cal., \$2; H. Gilbert, Arcata, Cal., 50%; M. Hutchings, 50c.; Ina M. Shore, 10c.: A. D. Ensign, 25c.: John Glander, 25c.; G. D. Dinamore, 25c.; M. E. Shore, 25c.; Loomis Paulding, Hamilton, Iowa, 50c.; Local Chestnut, Mont., per J. F. Mabie, Chico, \$6.50; Henry Rinerson, Ulmann, Minn., 25c.; W. C. Wagener, St. Louis, Mo., S1; E. B. Amdahl, Ulmann, Minn., the second purchaser of one of the 25 shares in the Chas. H. Kerr Co-operative Publishing Association donated by William's English Walling, \$10; Local Echc, Wash., \$1; Mrs. M. J. McAlister, Pine Grove. W. Va., 20c.; total to noon, May 30, \$40.05; previously reported.

\$348.81; total, \$383.86. -For information about the Social Democratic Party (Socialist Party) in New York address the State Secretary, Henry L. Sichodin, 60 Second avenue,

The Worker. AN ORDAN OF THE SUSIALIST PARTY (Known in Now York State an the-Seeigl Benneratte Party.) PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AT 104 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association. P. O. BOX 1512. Telephone Call: 302 John-

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Entered as second-class matter at the



the state of New York, on account of ain provisions of the election laws, the allst Farty is odicially recognized under hame of Norial Democratic Party, am mobiless is the Arm and Torch, as shows

abore. The Socialist Party for Social Democratic array in New York: about on the confined with the seculied Socialist Labore Party. The latter is a ring-ruled organization which there is no superseased to two purposes first, to disrupt the Socialist who carry on the minder the Socialist who carry on the minder the Accident who carry on the middle of the Carlotton of the Socialist who carry on the middle of the Carlotton movement. THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

Sectalist Unrry (the Sectal Depre-of New, Yorks, has passed through I general election. Its growing p Mentod and its newsky victory wed by the great increase of its 18)0 (Presidential)4...;;;...;...;... 97,730 2002 (Mate and Congressional)229,769



One of the most remarkable recen illustration of capitalist class consciou ness was furnished by an incident in the builders' lockout in this city. Near ly all large building operations are no let to contractors and the contract commonly fixes a time within which the work is to be completed and a penalty to be paid by the contractor if he does not get the work done in time. In many cases there is a "strike clause," providing that the penalty for failure to complete the work in time shall be remitted if the delay is caused by labor troubles, but this is not universal In a number of cases where there wa no such strike clause and the contracfors were therefore doubtful about joining in the lockout, the real-estate owners for whom the buildings were being erected voluntarily relieved the contractors from the obligation of getting the work done within the specified time. When we see proprietors and contractors acting together in such a harmonious spirit in order to make a lockout successful. It is about time the workingmen forget all miner questions and united with all their force to un both economic and political power for the defense and advantage of their

THE LOCKOUT ENDED?

If the reports which come to w as this paper goes to press in regard to the prospective settlement of the building trades lockout in New York City are correct, another dark page has been added to trade-union history The immediate occasion, though not the sole cause of the lockout was the manly stand taken by the unions of the building trades in defense of the reamsters employed in hauling building materials. The report now coases that the Board of Building Trades has withdrawn from this position and concoded the rule of "open yards"-that in that they will handle material in discriminately whether hauled by mnion or non-union drivers.

This is a surrender to the mast builders' demand that the board "slough off the organizations of un skilled labor," and no such it is a presi backward stop. It is easy to telk of skilled mechanics" and "unskilled shorers," but the distinction is mor rent then real, on the working sa's stde. Carponters and beickleyers and plumbers need the support of

laborers' in their times of troublehave needed it in the past and will in the future. Even if this were not so. just because they are more fortunate, because they get better pay for shortes hours, they have a greater responsibility to help their less fortunate brothers. Nor will the evil effects of such a surrender so quickly made stop here. The builders will not disband their organization. They will not forget how to lock men out. They will be all the readier to use the lockout in the future, if they win so easy a victory

We may suppose that, if this unfortunate decision has actually been taken, it is only because the delegates of the building trades saw that further resistance to the lockout bosses would be futile. That consideration may excuse the action, but it does not make it any the loss regrettable and full of warning. How different would it have been

had we had a Social Democratic workingman as Mayor, a Social Democratic workingman as Controller, a Social Democratic workingman as District Attorney, a Social Democratic workingman at the head of the police force, and men of the same type in the Board of Aldermen and on the judicial bench. Suppose it were understood, as it would be understood under a Social Democratic administration, that the government recognized the right of the workingman to his job and the wrong of stealing jobs; understood that the police would not be used to assist but would be used to prevent the bringing in of scabs; understood that the administration would invoke the power of the courts to punish employers who conspired to lock men out; understood that the administration stood ready to inaugurate public works to be done under union conditions to help the workers to hold out and to levy taxes on the capitalists' property to cover the cost; understood, in a word, that every means within the power of the administration would be used to help the striking or locked-out men, just as under Republican and Democratic and Reform administrations every means is used to help the bosses; suppose it New York a Social Democratic administration such as we have had in some European cities—and imagine the utcome of this conflict.

If the powerful organizations of the building trades, making use only of the methods of pure and simple unionism, dare not carry the fight in

defense of a weaker sister organization fafther than this one has been carried, then it is high time that the workingmen of these trades made up their minds to take up the more fornidable weapon they have so long neglected—the uncompromising Socialist

At the present stage in the world's material progress it is nothing less than a social crime that such disasters as the Missouri flood should still be possible. Science has demonstrated to us that the maintenance of extensive forest tracts about the hondwaters of such a river would almost wholly do away with the danger; for the rest, modern engineering would not hesitate at the task of erecting such a system of reservoirs as would hold the surplus waters in the rainy seamn and distribute them over the arid lands in time of drouth, thus serving a double purpose. Why have the forests been destroyed? Because the lumbering industry has been left in private bands, to be carried on with regard solely to profit. Why have the needed reservoirs not been built? Heno capitalist could expect adequate profits and to a government guided by capitalist ideas the saving of human life is not a sufficient incentive to action. When men learn to act tegether, not as profit-makers and profittakers, but as mon-that is, when we have Socialism-then Man will become truly the master of Nature.

THE POSTOFFICE FRAUDS AS A SOCIAL SYMPTOM-

The extraordinary disclosures in regard to the postal departement, showing it to be literally honeycombed with corruption, are all the more significant in that they show such official rescallty to exist under the administration of the stremeous amb incorrent this Roosevelt just the same as under readers will senerally saree with us in considering Roosevelt as being much above the average of Republica and Democratic presidents and other politicians in personal character. W have no doubt that he has been and fo sincerely destrous of giving an "hones hasinds administration" on engital principles, and he is a man of mream energy and will-power. That correct tion should be as fingrant in high goverament circles during his incu as during that of mon so marindly to furior to him in these qualities se Cleveland and McKinter should be, to all who do not take the Socialist view of the subject, a matter of great sur price. We us it is no comprise. It also ply attengibets our controlles that is bonest Republican or Democratiff acministration, an hopest stiministration

tisan or non-partisan name, is morally

Men do not gather grapes of thorns nor figs of thisties. The essential dis bonesty of the capitalist system, the inequity of its fundamental principle. inevitably infects all of its manifesta tions and agencies.

Capitulism, we say, is essentially and fundamentally a dishonest system. Its manne is the alleged right of profitmaking, the alleged right of certain men to get something for nothing, by the ownership of the means of production without access to which other men cannot live to compel those others to give up a part of their product. Now just as the habit of gambling perverts the reasoning powers and weakens the will of the gambler by fixing his attention and his hopes on events which are not to be brought about by his efforts. but are to be determined by chance, so the legitimate business man's habit of fixing his attention and his hopes on the division of the product of other men's labor distorts his moral judgment and tends to make him set up success in money-getting as the chief if not the sole standard of right conduct.

Business has its own code of moral ity, indeed. But that code is, in a way, an arbitrary one; it has no basis in reciprocity of service; its function is merely to make the system of getting something for nothing workable by ruling out certain methods which, if generally practised, would bring the whole system to a standatill. Just bequye the code of business mornity is thus arbitrary and superficial, because it wets up formal and not essential standards of right and wrong, its infuesing upon the minds of its own de in weak and is easily overcome by the hope of pecuniary gain. The st aim in life, says the great god Business, is to get something for nothing; distinctions of lawful and unlaw ful are merely questions of method. But here I can achieve that high aim of getting something for nothing casier and quicker, says the worshipper of Business, by unlawful than by lawful means; the end is more important than the means; the purpose of the law is to protect us (each of us individuaffy) in getting something for nothing: it would be foolish for me to let the words of the law hinder the realiza tion of that purpose.

The business man does not reason it out clearly after this fashion. He acts more or less instinctively. But in the great majority of cases he acts-and rensonably-along this line.

Let ue appeal to one of his own men. We quote from the New

York "Times:" "In an article on "The Laws in a Great City," contributed to 'The Messenger,' a Roman Catholic magazine published in New York, Mr. Fugene A. I'hilbin tells, as providing 'a slight in-dication of the mind of the average

dication of the mind of the average man in business as to moral law,' the following curious story:

'An out-of-town merchant sent a large quantity of silverware to a firm to the trade with whom he was as in the trade with whom he was acquainted, with the request that the lot be sold. The firm selected from the consignment some pieces for their own noo and offered the balance for sale. A pid was received and telegraphed to the owner, who accepted it. He never knew anything about the consigned taking the pieces for themselves.' A member of the firm, says the ex-Dis-trict Attorney, narrated the incident to him as an evidence of business ability. and seemed not to have even a suspi-cion that the morality of the firm's course was open to adverse criticism. 'Had not the consignor of the goods.' he asked, 'accepted with satisfaction the price offered for the lot, and suthorized the delivery upon such terms What then was wrong in the firm takstances, although they received com pensation for their services? The weak rolet in this argument, of course, is its overlooking of the tacit understand-ing, amounting to a tacit contract, that they-could for all the goods. On that understanding the consignor accepted the bid, and he was the victim of a particularly despicable rebbery, since it was committed by men whom he trusted. Now Mr. Philipin, with his the immorality nor the criminality of such an act is appreciable to 'the mind of the average man in business."

The "Timos" professes to disagree with this last remark of Mr. Philbin. But in the hottom of his heart every man of affairs knows, and many will now frankly admit, that what he says

in perfectly true. In the realm of politics and government this tendency to lawless dishonesty--as distinguished from the lawful bonesty of prest-making-become doubly strong. It is idle to talk of public responsibility to one who has boon trained in the ideal of private profit. Edward Bellmay is quite right in coving (in the last chapter of "Equality") that "political corruption morely means, the eccasional application to the public administration of the profit-areking principle on which all private business is conducted," that "k case of corruption in office is simply a case where the public official forgets his eath and for the occasion takes a business-like view of the opportunities of his position—that is to say, when the public official falls from grace be only falls to the normal level on which all private business is admittedly con-

It is hardly worth our while to com racut on President Hompstof editoria tiorist." The rank and file of the trade uplons know that it is not line that the ess and excavators and "common or capitalist principles under any par- Socialists are open or secret enemies of 1

the unions and silies of the employers. They have eyes of their ewp and cars and brains; they have the opportunity to observe and form their fadgment: they need not and do not depend on Mr. Gompers is see and hear and think for them. The extent to which Socialist aneakers-even those who do not beong to organised trades-are besiege with invitations to speak to local un ione is sufficient evidence that Mr. Gompers has good reason to be alarmed and also that his denunciations will do but little barm.

THE AUTOMOBILE STAGE OF SOUTALIST PROGRESS.

The appeal of the New York State Committee, published elsewhere, presents some interesting features and offers some suggestions for discussion. that the Socialists are not exempt from the danger of slavery to routise. This, they contand, is proven by the readiness with which Socialists take to besten pathe of agitation and the rigor with which they oppose any de parture from these paths.

The plan of the New York State Com nittee is to send out an organiser, with an assistant, on an automobile. They are to cut loose from their base of sugplies, and are to est their way through the enemy's country. This plan may not be novel to the West, the home of wild schemes, but is certainly a refreshing innovation in the Eastern methods of Socialist agitation. The plan is based on the proposition that Socialism is past the stage when the first qualification of a Socialist agitstor was a tamel's capacity to get along without food, Socialism is nowaday sufficiently popular and an able expon ent may manage to "keep a rebellious oni in a wretched body." even in a hostile territory. Hence the State Committee conceived the plan of making the consumer pay the cost of agi-

The scheme is hold and worth to ing. With an agitator like Comrade Fieldman it will have its best chance. The \$300 for the automobile should b given with a will. As the whole plan is conceived for the benefit of the state outside of New York City, we expect torrents of money from all parts of the state.

Clark and Hearst is the latest com bination for the Democratic ticket-in 1904. Or is it Hearst and Clark? Either way, it will do. Clark, convicted briber, and Hearst, patron of sples in the unions, Clark of the Copper Trust and Hearst the blatant trust-smasher, Clark who locked out his Artsona employees because they asked for the eight-hour day and Hearst who says "Labor is Democ racy's natural ally"-that ought to autisfy everybody.

Current - # # # Literature

All books and pamplifets mention in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

world," said the Disagrecable Man, "and not enough people to dust them."
If there is any sort of books to which this dictum would particularly apply, it is to Socialist novels of anticipation. Beliamy's "Looking Backward" had an effect; but the effect was, is our opinion, not strengthened but positively weakened by the use of the fiction form. Morris' "News from Nowhere." an infinitely better written book in many respects, certainly added little to the fame of its author. Surely these two were all we needed in this line-Surely these if we needed so much. But not a year has passed without bringing us a sup-ply of books of the same type, differof the details and in their varying de-grees of literary merit or demerit. E. A. Dague's "Henry Ashton" (published by the author at Alameda, Cal.) is one of many, and does not seem sufficient ly distinctive to be singled out as a trific better or worse than the average If we have Socialists who can write atories, let them write of things as they are, not of things as they should, would, could, might, or ought to be a century hence.

Parhana it is because the present re viewer is somewhat blass to revolu-tionary literature that he finds James Aliman's "God's Children" (published by Charles H. Kerr & Co.) disappoint-ing, at least in reference to the expec-tations aroused by Comrade Aliman's undoubted brilliance on the lecture platform and in conversation. The conception of the book is not a new one, being simply one of many devices for picturing our existing society as it would be seen by one not inured to fin cruelties and its shams. God sonfs crueilles and its shams. God confisions his messenger, Mercury, to Earth to inspect and report upon the conditions and behavior of his children. Mercury, assuming truth and kindliness in others, gives and receives many rapleasant surprises among the civilized people he inects, and goes back to Resease with a very underso. back to Heaven with a very unfavo hack to Heaven with a very unfavorable report. The impression which the book makes on an old Socialist is not a fair test of its value. It is written for those who are not yet Socialists and if it only serves to shock them by the frankness which they are likely to call blaspheny it may serve a very good purpose. The book is well bound and selfs for 50 cents.

A man with deptin and land can do a great deal in man with captul and no haid can do monething; but a main with land and no capital can—well. By might read "Progress and Poverty."

MacCARTNEY'S ACCOUNT OF HOW HE BECAME A SOCIALIST.

From The Comrade.

While Socialism is based in econduics and is primarily an interpretanevertheless an inclusive philosophy-uny, more, it is a religion, the new religion of humanity. When it is real ised it will transform every important

hase of human relationship.

It is the method whereby brother good may be realised; it appeals there fore to the idealist. It inculcates right relations; it thus satisfies the in-tuition of justice. It will relieve untold suffering. The one who accept it, while still sympathizing with the weak who are the chief victims of the There are many comrades who hold present social system, will see it that the Socialists are not execut from dens lifted from women and children, and will by the great hope be impired to brave words and urged onward to strenuous action.

Socialism is the realization of democ racy in industry. It appeals, again, to him who has faith in the capacity, wisdom and integrity of the people.

Socialism being a scientific interpre tation of economic evolution and the predication of a final method, cane and ust, of producing and distributing life's necessities, satisfies the intellect. He who understands the fundamentals of economics passes through the laby-rinths of history with calm assurance, for he has found the meaning of the past. He opens the periodical of to day or reads the daily news and car interpret history as it is making. Thus knowing the past and reading the present, the Socialist predicts with reasepable certainty the future trend and describes with accuracy the fine

industrial system.

Now from the fact that Socialism is so comprehensive it follows that mer of different temperaments, mental contitutions and different training ar led into the naw realm through vary

ing wars.

I presume that Socialism appealed to me primarily through my faith and trust and love for the people. At the age of seventeen I had given myself to the ministry and began to prepare for that work. The power of the Gos-pel story as I read it as a boy was the record of the ministration of the man Namercth to the common people "And the common people heard him gladly." This account of service to the givent masses of men, this merger of the one life into the common life-this was which thrilled me as a young religious entiusiast and was the in-spiration through the struggling years

of my preparation.

At Iowa College, Grinnell, I took the conventional course in political economy, and, as I remember it now, was what interested in Socialism as i ras cannally treated. I believe I wrote a thesis on "Christian Socialism." Yet I had not passed out of the theological period, the resim of religious imagination, and I thus did not give adequate attention to the subject, mer did I real-ine the fundamental nature of the

I graduated in 1880 from college and entered Andover Theological Semi-nary. In the winter of 1800 1 read Looking Backward. I was pro oundly affected. My eyes were opened somewhat to the enormity of the present industrial system, and I began to see the vital relationship between my religious ideals and the constructive principles advanced by Bellamy. also saw the antagonism between these ideals and the brute and devil principles prevailing in industrial life. I began immediately to formulate in my own mind practical plans whereby these dreams of Bellamy might b realised. Things were rather hazy to me, I admit, but I said to myself: "Now the national ownership of rail-

cipal ownership of public functions like the street railways and so forth may be a beginning."

I pursued my theological course, but theoceforth my main interest centered in social and industrial questions. I studied quite thoroughly social settlenent work and kindred lines of en vor. At this period I was very clology," as it was called under Prof. William Tucker, poss William Tucker, now president of Dartmouth. Among other books I read General Booth's "In Darkest Eng-

General Booth's

roads and the telegraph, and the muni

the People." In 1802 I was in the city of Denver on my vacation. I identified mysel with the Prople's Party and entered eathusiastically into the campaign. Of course, I accepted the bimetallic side of the contention, but that which drew primarily to the movement was the fact that the platform incorporated na-tional and municipal ownership and direct legislation. The Popullat moveant while donmed to failure from the beginning because it was centered around a deinsive principle, had never-theless a certain meaning in so far as it represented the revolt of the people against the tyranny of wealth. It drew together the progressive element in the nation and performed to a limited degree an educational func-

tion.
I graduated from Andover in 1808. a graumied from Andover in 1808, having become a Unitariau. I warked a year as assistant in the Second Church of Boston, and in 1804 accepted a charge in Rockland, Mass.

During the first year I did not say During the first year I did not say much on social questions, but in the second year preached is number of sermons ou industrial and political subjects. On a certain Memorial Sunday I preached before the G. A. E. on "The Old Siavery and the New." The sermon was really, a study of the Troots. It portrayed the rise of a new feedalconsequent ensurement of the American people. It draw analysis consequent canners as the American people. It drew analogies between industrial alayery and chattel slavery. But as I view 80 now, I see that while restined the dangers to the Republic I remaind the daugers the response consequent upon the concentration of whatth and provide under a Trust syn-tres. I had not as yet clearly ness the havirabrity or the utility of the Trust, lose field T grouped the fundamental late of the secondary of industrial avelaw of the sequence of industrial sys-liam. That set as yet superciated the field that the Trial system was at once the cast of me distinctive conomic for an its bessel of a first that the system of combination mader pri-vate ownership was the accessity precursor of combination under collective ownership.

I might mention the fact that during this period I became interested in the Blochdale Co-operative System. A mail group of us worked hard for two or three years and attampted to launch the scheme in this country, but we saw the overthrow of our plans. Never, however, did I regard voluntary Cooperation as a solution, but only as a pallistive and a defensive measure. All through this time I insisted on the necessity of political action on the part of the working class.

I shall have to admit in these "con dons" that I supported feesions" that I supported styan in 1896 as the nominee of the Populist party. I knew, however, that the movement was doomed, knew that the Democratic bon had masticated one more victim. My interest in Populism more victim. My interest in Popularia died with my last vote for its Presidential candidate.

When Chase and Carey were elected In Haverhill my attention was called to the young Social Democratic Party. I studied its platform, met certain of its leaders, identified myself with the movement, and in 1808, I believe, we

formed a branch in Rockland. While I had given some attention to Karl Marx and had, of course, come into contact with criticism of his theories during college and seminary courses, yet I had not got at the foun-dation of his interpretation.

I now began a serious study of

'Capital," reading at the same time Aveling, Hyndman and other commentators. I caught somewhat of the meaning of industrial evolution, accopted in the main his doctrine of the economic basis of history and received the general proposition that the indus-trial system of a given age determines. its type of civilisation and moulds and mands all functions

For the first time I clearly grasped the theory of surplus value. I under-stood then the meaning of the wage system. There followed in natural or-der the corollary: the class struggle. More sharply defined than ever before did I see the irreconcilable conflict between the producing class and the ex-

ploiting class.

My interest in the political movement with which I had identified my self, together with a growing convic propaganda, seriously diverted my inerest in the church and in so-called religious questions. I saw that I could am, and resigned my pastorate, alcialism, and resigned my people though my relations with my people trans intimate and happy. In June were intimate and happy. In June, 1860, I resigned, with the purpose of devoting myself entirely to the Socialist cause.

At the solicitation of friends I ac repted the nomination for Representa-live in the fall, and much to the surprise of Republicans and Democrata, and much to my own surprise, I was elected. Then began my three years' service in the General Court of Masachusetts. Suffice it to say that the hat three years of battle in the Legis lature have served to confirm in my own mind the truth of our fundamental propositions; served to impress
upon mind and heart the hearty and the justice of the Cause to which I have gladly given all that I have, or im, or expect to be,

am, or expect to be.

Comrades must be charitable with
me if they shall consent to peruse
these "confessions." I have come from
fignorance into only partial fluinfination. I am still a student of the grent novement and the profound philo-ophy of Socialism. My steps have en halting and my progress has been slow, but I have tried to follow the light, and I shall press onward. I have done a little in battle and I will

MOURN FOR MacCARTNEY. (Continued from page 1.)

chievement that will yet 'burst full

"He longed for equality. Death has gave his all will be his monument, The merriment of children, the happiess of women, the deep-fibred joy

froght and hoped will be his opticiple.

"MacCariney, counsade of mine! Soldier in the army of the workers of the world! Living, you earned the right to life; you have earned the right to life; you have earned the right to

rest. May you aloop well!"
The Socialists of Massachusetts feel MacCartney's death as a profound per-sonal loss. They realize that it will be hard indeed to fill his place in the ranks. But, as he would wish, they are resolved that the work shall not affer from his absence so far as is to their power to prevent it

MacCARTNEY'S LIFE AND PERSONALITY.

Frederick O. MacCartacy was born n Prairie du Chien, Win., on Nov. 2, 1864. He was graduated from Iowa College at Grinnell by 1880 and from the theological seminary at Andover Mass., in 1863. He soon passed over From the Congrepational is the Uni From the Congregational 19 the Uni tarian ministry. After a year's service as assistant pastor of the Second Unitarian church in Boston he was called to the church of the same denomina-tion in Rockland, where he continued mutit July, 1800, when he resigned the must only, how, when he resigned the pulpit in order to devote his whole en-ergy to the Enclaimt movement, the resilization of whose economic princi-ples he had cause to consider a neces-sary precedent to the resilization of the othical ideals for which he stood in the

church. In resigning the pasterate he said: In resigning the church with hitterness toward it or toward the ministry. But the church as new controlled for hunding-post in regard to largue work for hunsently. The church is hereby controlled by these who have conquered to the industrial warfare. A certain minister in a large city presched one foundary is condemnation of the territie condition they were in of the terrible caudition that prevail to many at the city renement and soveres of the prominent resolution and soveres of the prominent resolution for the prominent resolution to the prominent resolution possible of the farmed or unfortunate possible of nich tenoments, went forth the "station," Those "stations" are unward, an organized county can permanently take cure of the station, and the station of nick tenoments, went forth the "station," Those "stations" are unward, an organized an organizer and huntler,"

highly indignant. The church will listen with satisfaction to the preachings of true and beautiful doctrines of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, but this large and dominant party in the church refused to hear with satisfaction one who, burdened with the sense of the miseries of God's poor, his sense of justice outraged by the terrible aqualor on one hand and the unexampled wealth on the other proclains the necessity of squaring practice with theory and profession." In September, 1860, the Socialists of the Fourth Plymouth district nomi-

mited MacCartney for the Legislature, and, although his candidacy was regarded as a joke by the old-party leaders, he was elected by a plurality of 102. He was re-elected each year since, always by an increased vote, and at

always by an increased vale, and at the last election the entire Socialist licket carried Rockland.

Before becoming identified with the Socialist movement MacCartney was interested in various co-operative movements, and his evolution into Socialism was gradual. He was a student of Marx and become an entingdent of Marx and became an enthusiast in advocacy of the working class He was a delegate to the Indianapolis

convention of 1900 and 1901, and made the speech nominating Debs for Presi-dent in the former convention. He was a supporter of the Chicago N. E. H. in 1900, but was earnestly desirous of harmony on a firm and lasting basis, and be accepted the results of the unity convention of 1901 with enthusi-asm, and became a most arient sup-porter of the united Socialist Party.

Although generally known only as a propagandist and parliamentary cham-pion of Socialism, he took an active in-terest and exercised a healthy influence in the internal affairs of the party in Massachusetts, his earnestne purpose and his sound judgment al-

ways commanding respect.
In the Legislature he was a most impressive figure and was regarded by rise oil-party members as a formidable autagenist. It is hard to say whether they dreaded him or Carey the more or do which the Socialist Party owes the most in regard to their legislative work. Both were ready and powerful debaters and their different qualities enabled each to supplement and compiete the other's work.

MacCartney was a man of exceed-ingly sensitive feelings and the malicious misrepresentations to which be, in common with all Socialist speakers, was subjected hurt him deeply. An instance of this occurred only a few months ago. Speaking before the Women's Socialist Club of Boston, he showed how relations of the sexes are degraded and perverted by economic influences; of marriages in which, as is so often the case, the prime consideration is not affection, but the need of money and aspecially the economic dependence of women, forcing them to marry for the sake of a home, he said that "Such marriage is sanctified protitution." The capitalist papers, almowithout exception, witfully garble this utterance in reporting the and quoted him as saying that riage is sanctified prostitution," Mac Cartney, who held and lived up to the highest ideals of manly purity and of respect for women, was cut to the quick. The strain and anxiety resulthig from such experiences, while it never deterred him from activity or daunted his courage, yet undoubtedly did more even than his excessive work to shorten his thys.

"SOAP-BOX" AGITATION.

By C. J. Lamb.

It seems that the Michigan plan campaign is attracting attention in about it is in order. It is all quite sin le, quite devoid of "red tape" and a nost entirely destitute of the dollar mark as to be unique in the history

First, we know that in many, if not in most, towns, there are now one or more Socialists who desire meetings Second, we know that there are many Socialist speakers who desire to tell the good news and great advantages of the economic regeneration to as many people as possible

of the Michigan cam-The progress of the Michigan cam-paign so far has confirmed these two propositions. There are contrades in hundreds of towns who want meetings who desire to bear the message of Sogialism to these towns.

a Each of these demands, observe, is the supply, the satisfaction of the The problem is to get these audiences

and these bpeakers tegether. To do this is the work of organization, Both our audiences and our speakers are, as a rule, financially poor in order to solve the problem, the very minimum of expense must be reached. minimum of expense must be reached. The Michigan plan, I think, necom-

The large items of expense of meetings are: 1. Cost of travel; 2. Rent of halls; 8. Advertising; 4. Support of speakers.

pilisben this.

The first item can be cut way down by reducing the travel to the lowest point, and this is accomplished by the organization, of, regular circuits in which every possible fown is in-cinded. The second and third items of cost are almost entirely avoided by inking advantage of "the good old summer time," and holding meetings out of doors where, as a rule, the andi man in struct name, and the attention and interest not at all diminished. As to the fourth item of expense, that cannot he avoided; but see, the saying that can be effected on the first three items will, on the average, more than sup-port another sponker, very much more What is paid for hall rent will suppor What is puld for hall rent will support a speaker; the average of faires will probably do the same, and the cost of advertising a meeting is often more than a speaker requires for his support. By reducing and avoiding the fract three items of expense, rathoned reavel, beins and advertising, it should not be difficult to maintain a corps of speakers in every state, and this is unfait the Michigan plan seems to be doing in Michigan. I may "meeting to be what the Michigan plan seems to be doing in Michigan. I say "means to be

where one or more comrades agree to provide food, shelter, and car fare not to exceed one dollar, to the regukers sent out by the State Committee. As many of these "sta-tions" are established as possible, since the more there are the less the traveling expense will be per meeting

These stations are arranged into cir cuits corresponding to lines of travel and over these circuits our speakers pass at quite regular intervals of time at a cost for travel depending upon the number of stations and their distance apart. For instance, from Detroit to l'entwater the distance is 244 miles, in which distance we have now estab-lished twenty-five stations, nearly all of them towns of over 500 up to 00,000 population. This makes the average distance between stations about ten miles and the average fare about 30 cents which is said to be quite a small um of money. To cover this one cir cult, devoting two or three days to the larger towns, will take a speaker thiry-five days and the total of railroad fares would be about \$7.50 or about 25 cents per day for that item. This is our best circuit, but we have several other where our stations have reduced the average fare to fifty cents or less; others 75 cents, while the fare to some of the out-of-the-way stations reach a dollar or more.

Our State Committee has no funds and our speakers are entirely dependent upon these stations for their support, and right here is where the Michigan plan will fall if it fall at all. But as the support of speakers is the only considerable item of cost, the party he-ing practically relieved of those other expenses. I think the Michigan com-rades will be able to carry the plan through to entire success. Some sta-tions may drop out on account of this one item of expense but probably not many. Most probably very many sis-tions will be added. Be far the disposition of comrades inclines them to go to quite unnecessary expense, such as securing halls and the getting out of bills made necessary thereby and by quartering speakers at high-priced hotels when the speakers would much prefer to on to the home of some on ade and have that mo his family. Altogether, I look for an increase in the number of stations and circuits so that by the time the "pie nic" period or enthusiastic stage of Socialism arrives we will have a permanent organization covering hundreds of places and count to all emer

In this connection a word with regard to high-priced speakers and meet-ings. In many places meetings cost-ing fifty or one hundred dollars or more are held. Now, under our Michigan plan, one hundred dollars cash will pay all the really peases of a thoroughly competent speaker for a whole month and reach twenty times as many people healdes planting Socialist seed in twenty times as many fields—a matter worthy of careful consideration in arranging mortings.

Let me correct an error in the edftorial "More Saap-Box Agitation," in The Worker of May 24. No provision is made for the payment of speakers from funds of the state organization. The support of speakers for this preliminary campaign is left entirely with numbery campaign is left entirely with the stations. This places this item of expense upon the people who are directly served, where it properly belongs. Of course, the work of handling six, eight or ten speakers over a large state like Michigan is considerable and this with the cost of literable and this with the cost of literaable and this with the cost of literature for distribution, necessary print-ing, postage, stationery, etc., is about all the state organization can at pres-ent provide for. It is expected, however, that a collection which will largely come from the "other fellows" will be taken af each meeting and this, it is hoped, with the direct assistance of comrades at stations, will enable

ulate support our speakers in the field. No other terms have been offered to any of our accepted speakers, and no other terms have been asked by any of them. Indeed, the fact that these champions of Labor (there are thirty of them), most of them sensoned veterane, have not hangled at all about prices for their work in this field is a most encouraging sign of their filness to teach, and of the certain coming of the day for which all Socialists labor.

Thus it seems very probable that the resent campaign is demonstrate a plan by which hundreds and thousands of meetings can be held at trifling expense; will provide for the diffusion of the propaganda; will reof capable campaign managers in scores of pinces; will bring our scores of speakers; will result in the establishment of a permanent lecture bureau for the conduct of meetings hereafter; will educate Socialists in hundreds of places to the fact that their very best dependence is in one mon themselves and will give our state a solid organi emergencies.

Thus, ugain, the success or failure of Socialist measures is placed directly mon the working people themselves, where it properly belongs, and is not pendent woon leaders. Perhaps the heat feature of the Michigan "amp-hox" campaign is in what I may call the "diffusion of propagands" whereby the strength of our movement is found in the working people themselves and not in any leadership what-ever. To establish Socialism the workers themselves must be strong and self-reliant, and it is questionable if any pinn which leads to relieve them of their responsibilities or to deprive them of their self-relinice by any set of heavyslence or by any sort of guardianship whatever will, in the end, result in anything but the augrelicement of another exploiting class izement of another explaining class. Dryden, Mich., May 24.

"BUT THE REAPERS ARE FEW."

Comrate O'ffare writes from Ohiof "Your editorial More "Soap-Bag" Agi-tation' was timely. The beys every-where are yelling for speakers—not for where are yelling for speaking consight stands," but for engagements of one, two, or four weeks, I have been out just five weeks and larve got for more work than I could requests for more work than I could be in five merrien. See the hope out some way. We should break to hassidreds of nglarion this semanter and fall, for we shall need twenty those

PARTY NOTES.

Locals have been chartered as follows: Tulishoms, Knoxville, and Sweetwater, Tennessee; and Blue

National Lecturer John C. Chase has finished his tour in Arkanan and Missouri. He was present at the Arkanan state convention, held May 23, e he gave the comrades the beac Bt of his experience in forming their state organization. Leaving Arkansas, Comrade ('luse filled dates at Thayer gingfield, Rich Hill, Panama, Kan nas City, and St. Louis, Mo. During early June he will work in Tempeasee.

National Lecturer John W. Slayton has found the carpenters of Pennsylvania ready for working-class political action. In many places on his tour local strike has given him the opportunity to explain why the workers must control the government. The Pennsylvania trip has been completed. He is now in Ohio, and will go thence

National Lecturer M. -- Wr -- Wilkins had another experience with an arrty politician. The posters anold-party politician. The poster nouncing the Socialist meeting torn down at Independence, Orc. When arade Wilkins arrived on the scene rades together, he soon got a few comrades together, organised a local and challenged the chairman of the Republican comm for a deliate with the congressions candidate. The chairman accepted, but the candidate had beard of how Wilkins lind-given a drubbing to both Republican and a Democrat in one evening, and as a consequence he gracefully declined the incritable honor of being defeated in debate by a Rocialist. Comrade Wilkins will cute: Washington on the first of June.

National Organizer John M. Ray is making a successful tour in Tennessee and Georgia, having organized locals at Tullahoma, Sweetwater, and Knox-ville. Tennessee, and Blue Ridge. Georgia. Requests have come for an ranker in North Carolina and when organizer in North has been finished be will probably tour through the indus-trial centers of that state.

Arrangements have been made for Conrade John W. Brown of Hartford to finish Comrade Dan A. White's tour of the New England States. It be-came necessary for Comrade White to to his work in Massachusetta and being on the ground the National Becretary was able to get the services of another good worker to take his

The first twenty-five the The first twenty-first nomanin of the revised edition of the leaflet "Why So-cialists Pay Dues" has been exhausted and the second lot of ten thousand is going fast. These leaflets are sent out by the National Secretary without cost except for expressage; and they are making party workers in all localities.

The National Secretary is no ready to supply the party emplem. It is a lithographic beauty, flesh-colored hands are clasped across a sea-colored sea, and the words "Socialist Party" and "Workers of the World Unite" are white letters on a red background These buttons can be had at one cent

The National Secretary reports that the demand for membership due stamps has been so great that the old apply, which was on hand the first of the year, has been exhausted. In the new lot, each stamp bears the

At the last meeting of the Connecticut State Committee on May 24, Com-rades Mahoney, Kiaumer, Toomey, and White were present. Correspondence was received from Local Naugatuck, offering subscription cards to "Wil-shire's Magazine" as contribution to state fund: from J. W. Brown, declin ing nomination for National Commit-teeman; and from several locals en-dorsing plan for state organiser. It was decided to accept the sub-cards from Local Naugatuck and credit them on fund when sold. The secretary was instructed to inquire into the apparent error in report of National Committee of expenses of Connection legate; also to have a circular-letter addressed to trade unions printing and circulated. The time for nominations for National Committeeman was ex-tended to June 5. Financial Secretary reported recalute since May 10, \$8; stamps issued 180, on hand 94. Treas-\$8; total, \$40.25; expends tures, \$15.12; balance, \$25.78. Receipts for month of May: For dues, \$15.50; on state fund, \$7.70; total, \$23.20. Stampa issued, 200.

Local Meriden, Conn., will have an outing at Schiltzen Park on June 21 and comrades and sympathizers in that locality should help make it a

The Socialist Party Cinb of Blo The Socialist Party Club of Bloom-field, N. J., has issued an appeal for financial asistance in order to pay a year's rest for their club-house by July 1 and thus hold a very advan-tageous lease which cannot be dupli-cated elaewhere. All contributions shbuld be sent to Albert Schmidt. 32 Myrtic street, Bloomfield, N. J., before July 1 and after that date will be acknowledged in The Worker and "Volksteitung."

At the last meeting of the Hohoken City Committee it was decided to begin hedding open-air meetings in June and the city was divided into three aginties districts, seach district to be in charge of one branch. All the branchen reported good progress and steady increase in membership. The open-air meetings of Branch I will be held every Friday evening; Branch 2 will hold meetings on Saturday evenings; and Branch 3 will choose an evening at its near meeting. Two and the city was divided into three agitation districts, each district to be in charge of one branch. All the branches reported good progress and stoody increase in membership. The open-air meetings of Branch I will be held every Friday evening; Brench I will be held every Friday evening; Brench I will be held every Friday evening; Brench I will be the contration in meeting of Branch I will be time for him to make him meeting at its next meeting. Two commandes of Branch I will be time for him to make him meeting at its next meeting. Two commandes of Branch I will be time for him to make him meeting, get a supply of the will be time for him to make him meeting, get a supply of the National Committee he decided whether to count the Ohio vote or not at 50 cents; 200 for \$1.20; 300 or more at 50 cents a headred, and the Quorum has officially cancelled to his price. The Frence Committee will meet at the hall of Committee will meet at the will be not what the committee will be not will be meet at 50 cents a bundle of many hands the meet at 50 cents a bundle of the Social Democratic Party of

further arrangements for the pical for the benefit of the campaign fund,

State Secretary White of Massachusetts spoke at Olneyville, H. L. iss Sunday, There was a good audience and the impression made by the speaker is shown by the fact that a local organization of the Socialist Party with English, German, and Polish branches was readily formed. On Monday Comrade White visited Pawtucket, with similar results, and a sinte organization will soon be formed in Rhode Island.

Comrade Soi Fieldman addressed large open-air meeting at Getty Square in Yonkers, N. Y., last Priday evening The S. L. P. was out in force and tried hard to hamper the speaker but were entirely vanquished and the meeting was so successful that the Yorkers comrades are auxious to see Fieldman start on his antomobile tour when the State Committee has provided him with a machine.

F. L. Robinson of Louisville, Ky., has been elected to the presidency of his local of the International Typo-graphical Valon. Comrade Robinson is well known especially in Kentucky and Tonnessee for his activity in the trade-union movement and in wider circles as a Socialists.

The monthly report of State Secre tary Critchlow of Ohio shows total reon hand, June 1, \$50.88. Ninety-three nating candidates for city officers for new members were admitted during the ensuing election and to attend to members were admitted during Agitation on open-air circuits will open on June 6 with Kirkpatrick at Dayton and Caldwell at Beliaire or Wheeling. Kirkpatrick will work south and across southern part of state while Caldwell will work north. and seross northern part of states oughsof Brooklyn, City of New York. making this possible. As soon as poss violetent or every twenty members in sible more men will be started on this ogod standing. same plan. If any comrades have not yet secured dates they should communicate with the site account with nicate with the state secretary with York, out delay as tours must be arranged a little nhead. Several comrades have seen the editors of their local labor papers and made arrangements to have them print the state secretary's weekly news-letter. Papers in Canton, Co-lumbus, Mausfield, Shelby, and Belle-ville have agreed to do this and comrades in other places are urged to take this maiter up. The tickets for the organization fund that are out are being received rather slowly and comrades are requested to turn them in as soon as possible so that this matter may be closed up.

Father Hagerty beld aucressful meetings in Dubuque, Iowa, and Free-port and Hillisboro, Ill., during the past week and will speak at Monett, Mo.. and Ryan and Sloux City, lows, during June.

Father McGrady held three large and enthusiastic meetings in the Grand Opera House at New Orleans during:

Comrade Spargo has accepted the in vitation of the Painters' and Decora tors' Union of Yonkers to reply to John C. Havemeyer's questions.

The Socialist Propaganda Club of Brooklyn is holding open-air meelings every Friday evening on the corner of Washington and Johnson streets and the corner of Atlantic avenue and Nevius street. On June 5 Charles Frederick Adams, W. W. Passage and others will speak on the former curner and Dr. C. L. Furman, P. J. Coone, and others on the latter.

All comrades in Manhattan and who can serve the party as speakers, indoors or on the streets, are conserved to attend a conference in the ceum, Monday evening, June 8.

H. Gaylord Wilshire spoke in the Kingsley Lecture Course at Stapleton. S. I., last Tuesday, upon "Socialism What It Is and What It Is Not." There was a good attendance and

AS TO MILLS' MOTION

To the National Committee, Socialist's

Party.

Hall, N. E. corner of One Hundred
Comradea:—I have received from and Forty-second street and Eighth
Comrade Clark the motion offered by avenue. National Committeeman Mills of Kahses, under date of May 23, providing "that the recent referendum relating to the headquarters and to the election of a new Quorum be declared unintel ligible, and that pending further instructions from the membership the headquarters remain in Omaha with Comrades Work, Lovett, Roc. Turner and Untermann acting as the Quorum until further and more definite instruc-tions from the party membership," to-gether with a suggestion for a naw referendum, and I beg leave to submit my views as National Secretary upon

In my opinion the National Committhe should either decline to act-upon or vote down Comrade Mills' motion, especially at this time, for the follow-ing reasons;

First, the present Quorum has not yet met and canvassed the vote on the referendum. An announcement of the votes has mersty been made to the National Committee and the purty memberalip for their information;

Second, a protest from one of the states (Nebraska) against counting the Ohio vote is now before the National Committee for action; should the Na-

st directly int rerned, I must protest against the opgation of this question of hea

ters beyond its present limits, unless such becomes absolutely necessary. The work of the national office has been hampered and obstructed, the party membership distracted and disrusted, and I have personally be subjected to suspicion and continu insults ever since assuming the p tion of National Secretary, through the activity displayed and feeling aroused over this question. There has been too much of this sort of thing during the past three months for the party erable or myself to desire any

The simplest and best thing to do is to have the Quorum meet as soon as the National Committee has acted on the Nebraska protest, and let the Quorum make the official announcemen based on its findings.

The vote on the Nebraska protes

will close June 3, and I shall return to Omaha in time to have a Quorum meeting held on or very shortly after that date. Fraternally yours, WILLIAM MAILLY,

Haverhill, Mass., May 27.

FOR CITY CONVENTION.

To the Locals and Assembly District Organizations of the Social Demo cratic Party in the City of New York.

ceipts for May, \$318.26; total expenses for May, \$250.57; surplus, \$61.60; deficiency on May 1, \$1.81; balance cash of New York, for the purpose of nonli-Take notice that a convention of the such other matters as may come be fore the convention, will be held or Baturday, the fourth day of July, 1908 at 10 a. m., in the Brooklyn Labor Ly-ceum, 019-065 Willoughby avenue, Bor-

The basis of representation to said stronvention is: One delegate for every Many committees are taking from one on The basis of representation to said to four days' work of these speakers, discuvention is: One delegate for every the low cost of \$2 per day and board takemently District and an additional

M. M. BARTHOLOMEW. Necretary

PRIMARIES IN NEW YORK COUNTY.

Primaries of the Social Democratic Party of New York County, to elect delegates to City, County, Borough, As-sembly and Alicemanic District Conwill be held on Saturday, June 20, from 7 p. m. to 0:30 p. m., at the following places:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. First A. D., at 150 Spring street, res

Second A. D., at 184 William street, office of the "New Yorker Volkszel-

Third A. D., at 126 Varick street, residence of Comrade Lowstrand. Fourth A. D., at the club rooms of the Socialist Literary Society, 232 R.

Broddwny. Fifth A. D., at 249 W. Eleventh Britis A. D., at 225 Broome street, residence of F. Mick.
Seventh A. D., at 325 Broome street, residence of F. Mick.
Seventh A. D., 330 W. Eighteenth street, residence of Comrade Lemon.
Eighth A. D., at 118 Division street,

residence of Comrade Laine. Ninth A. D., at 508 W. Twenty-sixth atpest, residence of Comrade Weck-Touth A. D., at 120 E. Third street,

eight store. Eleventh A. D., at 436 W. Thirtyeighth street, Meyer's Hall. Twelfth A. D., at Great Central Pal ace. 90-96 Clinton street.

Thirtmenth A. D., at the West Side Labor, Lyceum, 342 W. Forty-second

Fourteenth A. D., 238 E. Tenth Fifteenth A. D., at 408 W. Fiftieth

Sixteenth A. D., at 817 E. Fifth street, residence of Comrade Panzer. Seventeenth A. D., at 550 W. Fiftieth street, residence of Comrade Firnkass.

Eighteenth A. D., at 421 First ave nue, luil. Nineteenth A. D., at 125 Amsterdam cenue, hall.
Twentieth A. D., at 300 E. Twenty-

aixth street, hall. Twenty-first A. D., at 914 Columbus

ON HEADQUARTERS of the first of

avenue.
Twenty-fourth A. D., at 350 E. Fifty-eighth street. Twenty-nfth A. D., at 136 E. Twen-

ty-fourth street, tailoring store. Twenty-sixth A. D., at Preininger's Hall, 1432 Second avenue. Twenty-seventh A. D., at 200 West

Forty-first street, residence of Com rade Hoerdtner. Twenty-eighth A. D., at 1497 Ave-

nue A. Twenty-ninth A. D., at 904 Eighth avenue, residence of Comrade Tauffer.
Thirtieth A. D., at the clubbouse,
206 B. Eighty-airth street.
Thirty-first A. D., at 80 E. One Hundred and Sixteenth street, residence of

Frank Hill.
Thirty-second A. D., at 1708 Lexington avenue, office of Dr. Rubinow.
Thirty-third M. D., at., 121 E. One
Hundred and Twelfth street, office of
Dr. Ingerman.

BOROUGH OF BRONX. Thirty-fourth A. D., at 880 William

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NEW YORK STATE

Plan for Self-Bustaining Socialist Agitatida-Sal Fishman to Tour the State in an Automobile-Fund for Purchase of Machine Has Airsofy Resolved \$143.

To the Comrades of the State of New York:-

The State Committee of the Social. Democratic Party deems the present favorable time to address to you a fe words in reference to Rocialist agitation in this state. It will be admitted that since the last campaign very little; has been done to advance the cause of Socialism in this state. This was due, primarily to the spell of apathy throughout the state and also to the want of means by the State Comp tee. But a remarkable reawaken itself noticeable among locals of the state. The demands for literature and speakers from various places come in ever increasing num-bers. The Socialists of the state are again at their posts and demand only an opportunity to serve the great cause of the working class. This opportunity offers itself to us now, and it devolves upon us to grasp it. The State Committee has made ar

rangements with the tried and able ngitator, Comrade Sol Fieldman, for a plan by which his tour, with an assist ant, will be made self-sustaining and will not be a burden to the State Committee. Neither will the locals be un duly burdened by the support and salary of the organizer. You will readily understand the significance of the arrangement if you take in con-sideration that the cost of an organ-izer—salary, maintenance and fare— averages \$40 for each week, to which

you must add the cost of an assistant. But the carrying out of this plan involves a novel departure from our routine methods of agitation. Com-rade Sol Fieldman will make his tour in an automobile. The State Committer is to furnish the automobile. You, comrades, are to furnish the money to purchase it. The cost of the automo-bile in \$500, and this sum must be raised before anyone has time to say.
'I object." We publish below a list of contributions and loans. Now, comrades, send in your contributions and then ask questions. The \$500 must be

raised at once.
HENRY L. SLOBODIN. Recretary State Committee of the So-cial Democratic Party of New York.

Intomobile Fant.

Donations are as follows: E. Bogsil. \$1; O. Rashnuer, 50c; T. W. Wald- palso been at fault and recommended helm. \$1; Riephan Wentzel, \$1; R. plant that the delegates be seated, which was rail Preusse, \$1; Ernst Nurges, \$1; Jo- State Secretary Kearns made a residual control. reviews, st. Series tourges, st. 30-y results socretary Nearus made a resemble Zoc. Although the Soc. Soc. H. Spring and the state william, Soc.; J. Libakie, Soc.; H. Springs and the second the state of the state of the Soc. M. Williams, Soc.; M. Williams, Soc. Soc. M. Williams, Soc. Ches. Williams, St. Game of the Soc. Ches. Ches. Williams, St. Game of the Soc. Ches. Williams, Soc.; J. Williams, Zoc.; E. H. Sand counflet that have hardly been Libert, \$1; H. L. Slobodia, \$5; E. Nepplet, \$2; D. Schnater, \$5; M. Hilloghi, \$5; U. Schomon, \$1; total, \$33.

Loans: H. L. Slobodia, \$50; U. Soloper, Soloper,

mon, \$50; P. Renner, \$10; total, \$110.

WESTERN NEW YORK

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 20.-The vement in Rochester to raise money for the purpose of pincing an organ-izer in the field in Western New York for at least five months is progressing. The comrades are all putting their shoulders to the wheel and helping to raise the sum of \$400. Many hands make light work and the comrades here certainly are doing nobly by united effort. Comrade Spero has written that he would be unable to accent Rochester's invitation to underfound for it. We would like to hear from some good speakers who are at liberty to devote at least five months to continuous agitation. If there are any speakers available, will the organ izers of the various locals kindly inform us? We expect eventually to keep the organizer in the field con

tinually, i. e., the year round. If the comrades of Utlea, Auburn. Corning, Elmira, Watertown, Syracuse. Batavia, and Buffalo desire blanks upon which to secure subscriptions for the expense of the organizes to be engaged, they may communicate with Geo. W. Misché, 93 Adams street, Rochester, and he will furnish one to each. It is not expected that each a democratic sense, and that it bears local will take a certain sum out of its is large part of the burdens in the state done, there is no question but that we would have no organizer in the field from individual comrades who are willing to make a little sacrifice so that other workingmen may receive

the news of the emancipation of the workers through Socialism.

The fund is increasing. We do not want one cent which is not given cheerfully. We want only those subacriptions from persons who are willing to make accrifices and help in a determined effort to bring about So-cialism. Rochester has no time to have petty squabhies and strife. We use our ammunition against Capitaliam. We are for Socialism every day

in the week, unitedly.
On June 21 Rochester will hold its annual picnic at Staudemeler's Rifle Range, north of Seneca Park; take North St. Paul street line to pavilion. There will be speaking by Comrades Bach, Lippelt, and Meverman, and probably others. It is boned that all comrades and their friends will attend as the proceeds will be used for campaign purposes. O. W. M.

WORK FOR ALL

It is a false statement that there is not enough work for all. There is too much. It is quite true that there are not enough jobs for all, but there is planty of work. There are thousands of miles of roads that need attention. of miles of reads that need attention.

There are millions of old shantles and house waiting to be torn down and houses erected in their stend fit for human beings to live in. There are public parks to lay out cannot to dignate the proper and playerounds to be made—there are immunerable things that the people need and will have under a system that will not present men been working when there is weak to do—The Caming Nation.

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STATE CONVENTION IN NEW JERSEY.

Delegatas of Thirty-five Branches Meet at Paterson to Act on Matters

of Party Organization. PATERSON, N. J., May 31.—The state convention of the Socialist Party. held at Helvetin Hall in this city yes terday, was attended by about one hundred delegates representing thirty-five branches; Bergen County had seven delegates; Burlington, one; Camden, three: Resex, twenty-eight; Hudson, forty-five; Passaic, fourteen; Union, four; Mercer, three. Bobert-J. Victor and Jeep Hulling presided, with and Jan. E. Hillings presided, with

Charles Ufert as secretary. The Rosex County Committee profrom Branch 7 (A. H. Woodruff, Percy E. Goebel, Geo. H. Goebel, Morris Green, and Frank C. Deys, on the ground that the branch had failed to supply a roll of membership as pro-vided by the constitution when called for by the County Committee and had otherwise violated the rules of the orguilation. The protest was referred the a committee which, in its report, while confirming the charges made, found that the County Committee had

enris, 28c.; J. Williams, 28c.; E. H., and to extend the organization into rev

P. "Firth of the Finance Committee showed receipts of \$787.71, expendtures of \$767.50, and a balance of \$20.21, with bills collectible of about \$100 and \$100 owing to the National Committee for due-stamps.

Resolutions were adopted expressing the sense of loss felt by the courades at the death of Representative Mac-Carrney, endorsing the movement for the establishment of an English Social-ist and trade-union daily in New York City and calling on the Socialists of New Jersey to do all in their power to swell the fund for that purpose; and cudoraing the resolutions in regard to the Kishineff affair adopted by Local

New York a few days ago.

A considerable part of the time of the convention was occupied in the sevision of the state constitution of the narry. The result of its work will be

rniunited to general vote.

There were no nominations to make, as there is no state election this fall. but only legislative and local elections

COMMENT FROM KRAFFT.

The main effect of the state conven-tion of New Jersey was to demonstrate to the younger and consequently, no merically much weaker locals, especial lly from the southern end of the state, that not only is Hindson County the largest local of the state, but also the best organized and best disciplined in

organization.
The new members and delegates will have learned from the proceedings of for some years to come. We expect to who have thus far forced themselves raise the entire \$400 by subscriptions who have thus far forced themselves from individual comrades who are merited rebuke. It is to be hoped that Comrade Goebel will submit to party dictates with true Socialist spirit and ithat Twelfth Ward Branch of Jersey City will be spared the unpleasant n scensity of purming its intention of demanding his recall from the National

in regard to the new constitution which will now be submitted to a referendum will now be submitted to a referendum will prove of lasting benefit to the delegates present. When finally adopt-ed the constitution will be a model of fix kind in this country. It may not barm to remark that the

action of delegates impatiently leaving the convention because a session of ten to twelve hours, interrupted by recasses, seems, telique to them, is impar-donable. It displays a culpable disre-gard for their constituents whose inter-ests are thereby neglected. A few hours once a year is not too much to sacrifice on the occasion of a state con-

in conclusion, let it be distinctly un-derstood that the writer alone is re-sponsible for this article, and that it the written without a lot of malice o ill-will toward may one, but rolely for the purpose of dispoling false impres-sions from the minds of novices in our

PRODURICK KRAPPT. Jersey City, June 1.

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LOCAL 476 MACHINE WOLD WORKERS AND THENNERS. United Brotherhood of Carpeniger and Johnson of America. Meeta every Tuesday at Bohemian Hall, 222 E. 762 attent, New York, Punnell Serv-ter, J. T. Kelly, 2 Marshai atmet, Metro-politan, L. L. Revorling Socretary, Jon. Noeller, 774 E. 150th street.

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meets first Number of every munth, 10 m. st. th Link's Buth. 201 K. 201 M. Such afre County of the St. J. Miller, Secretary, J. Knickerbacker avenue, Bro klyn. BRANCH GLENDALE, LACAL QUBENS S. D. P., meets on the first Welliesday of the menth at the Hoffman House, Cooper agence, near Myrile avenue, Glendale.

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MINERS MAY HAVE TO STRIKE AGAIN.

Anthresite "Operators" in Pennsylvania Filibuatoring Against Putting Awards of Strike Commission Into Effect.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., June 2.-Another dark strike cloud founed up on the horison of the anthracite coal region to-day. The Executive Boards of the United Mine Workers in session here to-day indersed the selection of their three District Presidents on the Board of Conciliation, authorized by the Strike Commission, and if these members are not recognised by the operators" the Executive Boards contemplate chiling a convention of mine workers to declare a general suspension of work until their members are given recognition.

The "operators" are evidently determined to exhaust every means to avoid putting into effect even the small saious awarded the mine workers Strike Arbitration Commission. Many grievances have arisen -rom their evasion or direct riolation of the Commission's awards in regard to wages, hours, etc. Under the decision such questions were for go to s present game of the "operators" is to prevent the organization of such a board, at least until they can lay up ufficient stock of coal to be willing

The mine workers are, making every effort to avoid the necessity of a conflict, but many feel that it may be forced upon thein.

SLIDING SCALE DOES NOT WORK.

Solling Price of Anthrasita Goes Up but Wages of Goal Minera Fall to Follow It.

The "United Mine Workers' Jour-

"Serious complications are arising in the coal regions and may be the means of trouble, if the Conciliation Board does not meet soon, and arrange the new sliding scale, established by the

price of white ash coal of sizes above coal sold at or near New York and reported above \$4.50 per ton between Perth Amboy and Edgewater, an increase of 1 per cent, in the compense shall be paid. On May I the price of coal was raised 10 per cent. and if the slifting scale was applied as popularly supposed the miners and laborers would receive an increase in wages of cate an increase on the pay rolls, the made an investigation and

failed to elicit any information.
"One of the coal company officials
was seen by a reporter and be declared that there would probably be no in-crease of wages during May or June because Perth Amboy was a competi-tive point and the circular prices are

'In regard to this particular point ward of the Commission reads

"For each increase of 5 cents in the average price of white ash coal sizes above pea coal, sold at or near Nev between Perth Amboy and Edgewater, and reported to the bureau of authracite coal statistics, above \$4.50 per ton f. o. b., the employees shall have an increase of 1 per cent. in their compensation, which shall con-tinue until a change in the average price of said coal works a reduction or nn increase, but the rate of compense n shall in no case be less than that

renches \$4.55 per ton the compensation ill be increased 1 per cent; to con tinue until the prices fall below \$4.55 cent, will be added and so on pro-

puted monthly, by an accountant or commissioner, named by one of the cirenit judges of the Third Judicial Cir-

"It also says that all coal operating Minited States Commissioner of Labor in certified statement of the rate of compensation paid in each occupation known in their companies, as they exfated April 1, 1902

"The miners say they will take the personner steps to insist upon the apintment of a commissioner at Perthelion to commute the average prices.
President Nicholla houed for an meeting of the Conciliation Feard but it has just leaked out that functintendent Luther was unable to give them a definite answer until such time as he communicates with his col-

MACHINISTS' PROGRESS TOWARD SOCIALISM.

tengues."

At the tenth biennial convention of the International Association of Ma chinisis in Milwankee last month, not chinisis in Milwaukee last month, not-withstanding the defeat of reassistions cholorsing the Socialist Party and the most inconsistent adoption of the rec-cumendation that the han be lifted from members of the state militia so that they be slowed to join the or-ganization, the tendency was undoubled by Socialistic, as shown in the adop-tions of the following plant in the of the following plank in the

declaration of principles:

"To strongly recommend our mem
bers to vote for and support candi ership and control of all the means of production and discribed end that it will not be necessary to humiliate our citizenship in the future with fruitless petitions.

Another stride forward is a change order of business of the local Under the head "Good of the political economy may be disorder pointers sconous may be dis-cussed for twenty minutes and this order is now placed seventh on the order of business instead of differents. An amendment to the constitution was adopted providing that: "Any sec-

the L A. of M. for political purp at the option of the lodge." And the delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention were instructed to vote for and advocate the abolition

of all lobbyists. A referendum vote was ordered taken on the questions: Are you favor of the A. F. of L. endorsing clalism? and, Are you in favor of claims r and, are you in favor of re-electing the present president of the A. F. of L.? These questions will come up in every local lodge and their discussion will educate a large number of manufactures. of members.

MUNICIPAL BAKERIES.

Some Account of the Workings of th System in the Sicilian City of Ca-

From the Naples correspondence of the New York "Evening Post"--an ultra-capitalist paper which can afford to tell the truth to its limited circle of readers, to some extent, about the labor movement and social conditions abroad. though not about these same things at home—we condense the following account of the municipal bakeries in Catania, Italy, the establishment of carnia, half, the establishment of which was announced in The Worker-some months ago. The "Post" does not, as it should, give the Socialist Party credit for the movement, and it misrepresents the opposition of the private bakers, making it appear as if it had been a strike of the workings against the municipalization, whereas it was actually an attempt of the prirate master bakers to continue or in-crease their profits at the expense of the half-starved people. All Italy, says the "Post" corre-spondent, is discussing an experiment.

spondent, is discussing an experiment in what is called by the awkward title of the "municipalisation of bread" that is, the assumption on the part of ocal authorities of the business? baking and distributing to its inhabit ants all the bread consumed within monopoly of certain lines of enterprise, of which the cultivation and manufacture of tobacco is the most conspicuous xample, has made the logical transi tion to governmental control of other industries intelligible to even the most ignorant and thoughtless. In several of the small towns, from time to time, the local authorities have taken upon themselves, for longer of shorter perlock the functions of a public bakery This has usually been as a temporary expedient during strikes. At that time the bread manufactured by the town was of a better quality and cost less than what the bakers had provided. On the settlement of the strike the municipio cessed its interference. the present time Perugia owns and on erates both a mill and a bakery, and Forli a bakery; but no large city of France or of Italy has undertaken suc an enterprise until, quite recently, Catania. The experiment of Catania has been watched far beyond the bounds of Sicily, and from Milan to Naples people are measuring its suc-cess and discussing the desirability, of following her example.

The economic condition of the work-

ing people in Sicily is miserable in the extreme. A lira (20 cents) a. day, is above the average wages of adult workers and life is maintained only at the lowest margin. Slow starvation is limost the rule and death from hunger

what do these people ent? For brenkfast one cats five centimes worth of bread-a cent's worth; at noob, more bread, a raw onlon or tomato, or occa-sionally a piece of fish, and this costs a man twenty centimes. At night he may eat macaroni with a vegetable, beans or polenta (cornmes) mush), and bread and perhaps a little wine; and this costs him sixty centimes. If one adds three cents for contingencies, rent, clothing, et cetera, the lira a day is consumed. Fuel to keep himself warm he never has, rarely needs. A quart of wine, costing nine or ten cents, lasts a moderate man a week. He may choose bread and water for breakfast and supper, and a minestra, a meal of soup, nucle of bread and water and vegetables and a little fate. A few this or a little fruit, an orange, or a mediar ceased altogether. The increase in or two, may sometimes afford a change of diet; all, perhaps, grown just out-

less houses. Every soldo's worth of sufficient nutrition of the working fuel is carefully reckoned where such classes in Italy. numbers of people live in great misery In few houses of the poor can be found THE AUSTRALIAN there is only a brazier. A few buy little flour, mix it crudely, and take to the baker's and pay him so much pe kilo for laking it in hir oven. It is a lard, unpulatable-looking thing, which requires much soaking in water before it is caten. Meat they rurely can have, except haply at Easter or Christmas, and eggs are all but unknown.

As in France, almost every Italian

town has its tax-gutherers stationed at its approaches, levying an impost chiefly on whatever is used for food. Not long ago a law was passed making it obligatory for all towns, whenever their finances had reached a certain de gree of prosperity, to abolish the "dazio," as this toll is called. This law took effect, as far as Catania was conerned, the first of last July. In spite of the consequent reduction in the cost of flour, the bakers maintained prices manded, threatened an increase.

The city thereupon entered the business, setting up public bake shops and employing such of the bakers' employees as chose to leave their private employers or to give up these small in-dependent shops to go into the employ of the city. Great difficulties were ex-countered, agents of the bakers whose praits were threatened sowing sus-spicions and fumenting trouble among the employees where they could and hindering the operation of the public

ahops in every possible way.

The operation of private bakeries The operation of private bakeries was not forbidden nor interfered with. But they eventually found that they could not compete with the city, for the simple reason that a single large cetablishment, producing exceptional quantities and exacting only a small profit on every hundredweight, can succeed where a smaller undertaking fails in the effort to give the same quality at the same price. Instead of the advanced price demanded by the bakers, Catania reduced the price for the erdinary quality, first from 66 er

87 to 28 centimes per kilo, and then to 22 centimes, a rate of two cents a pound—tan centimes a kilo less than the current price in Naples for bread of the same quality.

The public immediately perceived an improvement in the quality of the bread furnished by the city. Now, after a struggle of eight months, the bakers have a sent reproceed that bakers have again re-opened their bakeries, with the approval of the city, submitting to all the rules imposed upon them, and accepting the city's price-list. The general public looks on with a certain indignation at the course they have pursued. The working bakers of the municipal plant have agreed never to resume work in any or the bakeries now re-opened or to be re-opened, as they labor now under more equitable conditions and with less fafigue and receive better wages. These have become enthusiastic sup-porters of the new movement. Catania has recently opened a large central modern bakery. Thirty-four ovens, with a capacity of 2,500 kilogrammes, were in use the first day, and this number is being increased as rapidly as possible. On the second day, forty ovens were in operation, and 70,000 kilos of bread were baked and sold.

A detailed statement has been issued for the benefit of those communi-

ties, large or small, like Naples or Nocara Inferiore, which contemplate following in Catania's footsteps. The books are open for investigation and confirmation of this statement. It is based on the experiences of the past eight months, excluding only the period of organization, during which citizens gave their services without pay. On a basis of a productive power of 600 quintals (or 00,000 kilos) a day, a net profit to the city is shown of about 138 liras a day, or in round num bers, 50,000 liras a year. It is claimed that this profit is not due merely to the abolition of the dazio, because other -places have been affected by the law abblishing it and there has been no consequent reduction in the price of the bread sold in those places, but whatever profit has arisen has accrued its limits. The Italian governments into the manufacturer. Catania claims that the profit of the municipal plant springs chiefly from reduced expenses consequent upon the centralization of production and modern equipment, from increased consumption, and from the direction of an energetic and capathe business man. The production is now intrusted to about 500 laborers; the middlemen and the unskilful and incapable are excluded. The workers are divided into squada, which relieve each other at intervals, under only the

necessary ruperintendence.

The men who mix and knead the bread are paid about four liras a day; 100 kilos of flour make 110 kilos of bread. Two mixers are employed to produce 600 quintals a day, at a cost of 1.5 centimes per 100 kilos. Two en-gineers are employed; one by day. whose daily wage is 2.40 liras, and onby night at 2.00-a dollar a day for both together. Supervision costs seven liras per day. There are also the item of heating the ovens, illumination and

motor power, which diminish propor-tionately with increasing production. The three chief advantages alleged by Catania to have been secured by its experiment are that its inhabitants have never before been supplied with bread of so good a quality, never at so low a price; and this result has been effected not only without expense to the city, but with an actual profit. Th ead now provided is made of unadulterated figur, and consequently is more nutritive and healthful, whereas that previously sold was too often made of dishonest mixtures of the poorest qualities of flour, even when nothing worse entered into its composition: Consequently, it is claimed as an advaniage arising from this accidistic experiment that there ensues a greater freedom from disease among the laboring classes, fewer working days are

lost, and less money needs to be spent for doctors and medicines.

The records of the dazio—the local cuttoms office-show that since the establishment of the city bakeries the amount of four entering the city has increased one-fifth, while the introduction of farinella-the cheapest grad spoiled in the field or in storage—has crossed altogether. The increase in the amount of flour brought in is generally interpreted to mean that the reduced side his door.

Bread, then, is his mainstay—hread bought of the baker in this land of fire—of the well-established fact of the in

RAILWAY STRIKE.

An Object Lesson in the Dangers of **Government Control of Industry** Without Working-Glass Control of Soverament.

The strike of employees on the government railways in the Australian colony of Victoria seems, according to latest accounts, to have ended in defeat. The incident adds one more to the list of warnings of the danger of recomment ownership and control of government ownership and conirol o industry coming before working-class of the government and emphasizes the necessity of hewing close to the class line in our propaganda and insisting on true Socialism or Social Democracy as against the State Capitalism, miscalled State Socialism which, in a greater or less degree, va-rious capitalist parties are already be

ginning to advocate. The New York "Evening Post" edi-"Although the strikers were govern-ment employees, they had allied them-selves with a trade union which bound them to obey the orders of that organi-zation rather than those of their em-ployer, the state. This action was in conflict with the regulations under which they were serving. The govern ment, accordingly, ordered them to sever their connection with this out-side society. They refused to do so, and a general strike of engine-drivers and firemen followed. Parliament was summoned in extra season, and the Premier introduced a bill making par-ticipation in the atrike punishable by fine and imprisonment. In his speech he said that this was not a movement

"The bill provided that any em-ployee who left work without due notice, and any person interfering in any way with employees at work, or distributing strike funds, or snootinging the strike, should be subject to the severe penalties enacted. The police were empowered to enter strike meet-ings and disperse the people attending them. This measure was introduced on the 13th of May, and the Premiss declared that he would accept no com-munication from the strikers but ma-conditional surrender. Two days later the surrender came. Before this, however, the men had begun to desert the union singly or in amail groups, so that fifty trains were running before the strike was formally declared off. Of course, this strike differed entirely from an ordinary one, since its success would have been a subversion of the government. This fact was realized by the entire legislative body, including the special representatives of la-bor in the Parliament, who admitted in the debates that the position of the

strikers was untenable. London "Justice," the organ of the Social Democratic Federation, edi-torially comments as follows:

"We referred last week to the threatened strike of railway workers at Melbourne, which has since taken place. The crisis was brought to a head by the demand of the Victorian government that the employees of the state railways should sever their con-nection with the Melbourne Trades Hall, a working-chas center well known throughout Australia. The de-mand was made on the ground that the Melbourne Trades Hall was a political as well as a trade union cen ter, and that the state rallway employees, being in the position of civil servants, must refrain from taking part in politics. Mr. Irvine and his ministry have, however, only given the finishing touch to the trouble which has been brewing in the colony for a considerable time past.

Since last August the railway employees have had to submit to two re ductions in their wages, and it appears that these reductions were accepted on the understanding that they would be of a temporary nature, to assist in meeting the loss on the working of the railroads caused by the terrible drought from which Australia has been suffering. The acceptance of these reductions was followed by an amount of political cock-crowing on the part of certain of the Victorian Ministry over the Labor Party, little calculated. to cause things to run smoothly. The Hon. W. H. Irvine, in short, seems to be posing as a strong man in colonials politics, and his policy of petty despotic irritation, is, we suppose, a signs of that 'strenuous life' extremely fin-shionable just now, with rising politiclans, who are forced to make up for their lack of general knowledge and breadth of ideas by doing 'something' to make themselves felt. Being unable to attain to the level of statesment

they become 'expert' bureaucrats.
"It is not at all improbable that the government of Victoria have been purparing for this struggle with the railparing for this strugge with the rail-way employees. The public ownership of a monopoly by the present capitalist state can sever be regarded for long as a success unless it 'pays.' If it does not pay, then expenses must be cut down, and as usual, 'economy' and 'retrenchment' are practiced on the wages of the employees as being about wages of the employees as being the only portion of the expenses which will bear the enting down process. There has been talk for months past in the colony of the necessity for some such 'economy' and 'retrenchment' in the management of the railways, and there is little doubt that the decision to compel the railway workers to sever their connection with their fellow trade-uniquists had for its object the breaking of their power of protest against still further 'retrenchment.' The Agent-General for Victoria has supplied the press wifh a statement of the wages received by those engaged in the locomotive department of the state railways, with the naive remark. that hitherto it had not been deemed policy to reduce the staff.' The state-ment says that 2,200 of the employees receive £100 or under per year, 6.882 between £100 and £150, 1.500 between £150 and £200, and 738 between £200 and £300. At first sight some of the figures may appear to be large, but they are not so when the cost of rent and clothing is taken into considera-tion, for about the only thing which seems cheaper in Australia than here is meat. Again, it is necessary to com-pare these rates with those obtained generally in like employment. The Victoria Handbook issued by the Emil-grants' Information Office, although outsining the rates of wages of alcontaining the rates of wages of armost every kind of employment, is atrangely silent on those paid to engineers and engine-drivers, but if we refer to the figures for New South Wales, we shall find that the wages are over fit per week in private em-ployment. The wages paid by the state railways of Victoria are not. therefore, so large as they may at first

will be the result of the present deaf-lock. Money is being received from the trade unions of the whole of Aus-tralia, and those concerned in the strike are the engine-drivers and fremen, without whom it is impossible for the railways to be worked to any extent. If the signalmen, as is thought probable, join the ranks of the strikers, the trains cannot run at all. On the other hand, though certain districts may suffer terribly through the stop-page of the railway system, the direct capitalist interest cannot be so ma terially affected as in the great industrial countries of Western Europa, with their networks of mines and fac-tories, and therefore the pressure which the strikers can bring to bear on the governing powers is lessened accordingly. There will be the ten-dency, too, on the part of the general public to feel hitter against those who are the means of putting them to con-siderable inconvenience, and, unless the situation can be settled in some way when the Victorian Parliament meets, we fear the railway workers are likely to get the worst of it. It is questionable indeed if the railway em-ployees would not have been better ad-vised to have maintained their emvised to save maintained their em-phatic refusal to give up their consec-tion with the Melbourse Trades Hall, to have allowed the government to dis-miss a large number of their union offi-cials in consequence, and to happenede Parliament and the colony ring with denumenting of sale in the colony

"It is impossible to forecast what

ganised workers—the strike, zaThe situation in Victoria produced

state ownership of monopolies in the interest of the financial classes, fairely called State Socialism, is as opposed to thorough-going Social Democracy as to thorough-going Social Democrac the whole system of capitalist pro tion for profit, for which we seek to substitute organized production for use for the benefit of the entire com-munity. The colony of Victoria, like most of the Australian Common wealth, is in the hands of the loan mongers and financiers, and its state property is worked and managed for their advantage as if it were a big trust or combine. There are sol-disant 'democratic' journals in this country. mostly of the Imperialist Liberal type, which are crying out against the railway workers of Victoria, It is said that the government of Victoria had no business to permit its employees to affiliate to a political trade organiza-tion which might call upon them to strike in sympathy with other labor disputes. But the chance of those cmployed in the public service being called out on strike to support their fellows over disputes with private em ployers is remote, and looks very much like an excuse to cover the real rea-son, the desire to prevent the workers organizing politically in their class interests. The nonsense talked about state servants having 'at all times the right of appeal to the government, and beyond government parliament, and beyond parliament to the people, if they have any grievances that need redress,' is all very well. There may be a good deal to be said for that view where salaried officials are concerned, but it is an hollow a are concerned, but it is an honow a mockery when applied to state servants who are wage-earners as Lord Penthyn's contention that it is sufficient that his quarrymen have individually the right to place their grievances before him, and therefore he refuses to discuss them when they are fuses to discuss them when they are placed before him on behalf of an or-

ganized body of men.

The problems raised by the rail-way strike in Victoria have undoubtedly a bearing on the political move-ment of the trade unions in this coun-try. Up to the present trade unions among government employees not been noted for their strength of activity. But they have been gradually growing, especially among the postal and telegraph servants. Some of them, we believe, are affiliated to the Labor Representation Committee, so that the parallel, on a small scale it is true, with the situation in Victoria is fairly complete. What will be the attitude of the British government when its wage-carners commence to take political action in earnest on their own behalf? It is almost certain that they will do the same as the Victorian government, and call upon the em-ployees under pain of dismissal to give up their organizations. It is this side of the question which makes the matter one of serious importance to the workers of this country as well as to those of Australia. Though public ser-Vants in the usual acceptance of the term, government employees are at the same time wage-slaves of state depart-ments run in the interests of the employing classes, and until the state be-comes really the people, and all have a community of interests, the so-called 'public servants' require to retain the right of organization for their own well-being as much as the workers en

gaged in private industries."

The Executive Council of the Social Democratic Federation adopted resolutions as follows:

"The Executive Council of the S. D.
F. sends fraternal greetings to the railway workers of Melbourne, and heartily wishes them success in their struggle to maintain their rights as citizeus agninat capitalistic encronch-ments on their liberties, whether, on the part of private employers or public functionaries. The Executive functionaries. The Executive fact that the mere ownership of monopolies by the present class state in the interests of the commercial classes must not be confounded with genuine Social Democracy, and by no means puts an end to the existing class antagonism; and that, in order to achieve their emancipation, the work-ing classes must organize themselves to acquire political power, so that they may be able to change the present people."

Carrespondence Showing that Japan Is Taking Its Place with Europe and America in the interestional Socialist Movement.

Comrade Klichi Kaneko of Brookcomrate Kirchi Kanezo of ricor-lyn allows us to use the following per-sonal letter recently received by him from his friend Denjiro Kotoku, of Tokyo, who is well knows in Japan as the brilliant editor of the "Yorozu Choho" and an earnest advocate of So cialism. It will be read with interest by American comrades. "My dear Mr. Kaneko:—I thank you

for your kindness in sending me the twenty-fifth anniversary number of the 'New Yorker Volkszeitung" and the March number of 'Wilshire's Ma-gazine.' While I could hardly examine the contents of the former, owing to my ignorance of the German language, I have finished the latter with great pleasure as well as benefit. Particularly the debate between Mr. Wilshire and Prof. Religiman interested me im-measely. I can imagine what pleasure you have there in New York in having a chance to hear and meet people like

"While economic conditions in Japan are not as depressing as in European countries, the concentration of capital and the distinction between the rich

and the distinction between the rich and the poor are growing year by year with great rapidity and suffering and social corruption increase. The time has come to wake for men who believe in Socialism and social reform.

"When we organized the Social Democratic Party, which was suppressed upon its appearance, year before last, there were only six persons who could declare themselves to be Socialists, and now we number over a thousand. Hr. Funnic Yano, who was once Japanese Minister to China, by declaring himself a Socialist, has helped to change the public attitude.

toward Socialism. We are gaining new members by means of mass meet-ings and lectures held two or, three, times a month in every part of the city. While we are proto suppress and force us to stop our meetings and lectures, mistaking us

"It is a great cause of regret that we have not enough direct Socialist organs through which to preach the cause and spread our principles throughout the country. For the pres-ent, Mr. Katayama's 'Labor, World' is the sole organ of Socialism, while there are a few other papers that show sympathy with va. such as 'Yorozu.
'Niroku,' 'Mainichi,' and 'Rikugozas

Another regret we feel to-day is that there is no one to connect us in warm relations with our foreign friends. In this, however, I feel strengthened by having you in a great city like New

having you in a great city like New York, where you have the opportunity and responsibility of doing something for ms. May we work together, let me hope, for the great cause and help each other wherever we are situated."

SOCIALISM IN AUSTRIA.

The Social Democratic Congress of Lower Austria was held at St. Poetton on Feb. 15 and 16. Owing to the fact that there had been a decrease in the yote at the last Parliamentary election there was some feeling of discouragement, but this decrease was ingely accounted for on the grounds of the disfranchisement of large numbers of the workers through election trickery, and, in the second place, by the distranchisement of large numbers of the workers through election trickery, and, in the second place, by the distranchisement of large numbers of the workers through election trickery, and, in the second place, by the distranchisement of large numbers of the workers through election trickery, and, in the second place, by the distranchisement of large numbers of the workers through election trickery, and, in the second place, by the distranchisement of large numbers of the workers through election trickery, and, in the second place, by the distranchisement of large numbers of the workers through election trickery, and, in the second place, by the distranchisement of large numbers of the workers through election trickery, and, in the second place, by the distranchisement of large numbers of the workers through election trickery, and, in the second place, by the distribution is remained them. The second is a possible to the product and keep the product and keep the product and was adopted declaring them for the product and the poverty and nisery of the control the product and keep the product and keep the product and the poverty and nisery of the control to wo hostile class and those of the product and keep the product and keep the product and keep the product and the poverty and nisery of the control to wo hostile class and those of transaction to the product and the povert Socialist party is not only domanfied, by the interest of the laboring class in, its battle for freedom, but is also in. esential of the further development

of our whole culture."

Here, as everywhere, the pennant population constitutes a great obstacle to the advance of Socialism. Comrade Horger deciated that "the farmer is first of all a possessor and strives con-tinuously to increase and add to his possessions even at the cost of his felends and relatives, and by all possible means. His heart clings above everything class to possessions. Even the farm laborer thinks only of the possibility of securing land and proppossibility of receiving into the property. Wheever strives only for possession, however, can according to my opinion, never become a proletarian Social Democrat." He concluded by declaring that "we should remain with our comrades who have made the So-cial Democratic movement great, the industrial laborers, and perfect their

organization,"

There was considerable opposition to this, although even those who maintained the possibility of winning the farmer admitted that their allegiance

-A Republican or Democratic bal lot voted by a workingman is the most effective strike-breaker, after all. It-means power placed in the hands of the capitalist class.—Eric Poopie.

PARTY DIRECTORY.

NATIONAL SECRETARY

William Mality, Rooms 9-10, Arlington

Hlock, Omahn. Neb.

Alaboma-F. A. Waltherst, 1016 S. Twenty-third street, Hermingham.
California-Edgare H. Helfenstein, 339
R. Flower street, Los Angeles
Colorado-J. W. Martin, 3341 Quitman
street, Depart.
Connecticut—W. E. White, Rox 45, New
Haven.

Haven.
Fbrida-A. R. Realey, Longwood.
Idabo-A. M. Sistery, St. Anthony.
Illinois-Jas. B. Smith, 181 Washington
street, Chicago.
Indiana-Junes Oncal, 16 S. Fifth atreet,
Terri Haut.
Lowa-W. A. Jacobs, 216 East Sixth street, Covington.

Matne-Fred E. Irish, 14 Free street, Port-

M. amchusette-Din A. White, 60 : Washing

Michigan-J. A. C. Menton, 1315 Saginaw, treet, Filut. freet, Filiat.
Minnenda-S. M. Holman, 45 S. Foughtreet, Minnendells.
Minnendells.
Montana-for, G. A. Willett, Thompson. Montana-197, G. A. Willett, Thompson Hock, Heiens, Nebraska-J. E. Hoe, 519 N. Streenth street, Omban, Acting Sec. S. New Hampshire-Louis Arustein, 18 Wat-son street, Iover. New Jersey-H. R. Kenras, 436 Devon

New Jersey--H. R. Kenna, 436 Devon street, Arlington.
New York-Henry L. Riobedin, 64 East Fourth atreet, New York City.
North Dakota--A. Bassett, Fargo.
Ohio--W. G. Critchion, 25 Pruden Build-ling, Bayton.
Oklahoma--W. H. Sweat, Medford, Oklahoma--W. H. Sweat, Medford, Albany, Oregon--Wiles-Franklin, H. Sitck, 1303
Arch street, Philadelphia,
South Dakota--W. A. Williams, Sloux Falls. Texas—E. B. Lathau, 792 California street,

Gainesville.

'tab-E. S. Lund, Lehl.

Vennent-John Anderson, Barre,
Washington-U. G. Moore, 4325 Phinney
avenue, Seattle,
Wise unin-Miss E. H. Thoman, 614 State
street, Milwaukee.

LOCAL NEW YORK.

LOCAL NEW YORK.

Acting Organiser—W. J. P. Hannemann,
Labor Lycenm, 64 East Fourth street.

City Executive Committee meets on the
second and fourth Wednesday evenings of
each month at the Labor Lyceum.

General Committee meets on the
and fourth Saturday evenings of the month
aborton the Saturday evenings of the month
Assembly District branches meet as follows: at the Labor Lyrevim.
Assembly District branches meet as follows:

1st. 3d, and 5th A. D.—First and third Mondays at 359 West Eleventh street.

2d and 5th A. D.—Second and fourth 2th A. D.—Second and fourth 4th A. D.—Every Friday at Partic Hall, 250 East Breadway.

6th and 10th A. D.—Second and Fourth Fridays at 64 East Fourth afreet.

7th. 9th, and 25th A. H.—First and third Sturnings at Commande Rolomon's home, 250 Second 11 A. D.—First and third Tuesdays at Meyer's Hall, 350 West Thirty-eighth street.

12th A. D.—First and third Tuesdays at Meyer's Hall, 3018 Cillation street, Houn 5.

12th A. D.—First and third Saturdays at 242 West Party-second street.

14th A. D.—Second and fourth Thursdays at 25th med 17th A. H.—Becond and fourth Wednesdays at 413 West Fiftieth atreet.

16th A. D.—First and third Thursdays at Lafayette Hall, 5-16 Avenue D.

18th and 26th A. D.—First and third Thursdays at 42 New 17th Lafayette Hall, 5-16 Avenue D.

21st A. D.—First and third Thursdays at Colomin Hall, 101st street and Columbus Avenue.

23th A. D.—First and third Fridays at Colomin Hall, 101st street and Columbus Avenue.

23d A. D.—First and third Fridays at Colomin Hall, 101st street and Columbus Avenue.

Colonial Hall, July attree and Constant avenue. D.—Every Tuenday at Secondary avenue. 28d a. D.—Second and fourth Fridays at Reckmanie Hall, northwat cover 12th, attreet and Eighth avenue. 22th A. D. 38c a (German)—Second and fourth Monkeys at Reckman)—Second and fourth Monkeys at Respirab.—Every Tuen-20th A. D., 38c a (English)—Every Tuen-

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

All Comrades and Organizations are hereby informed that an Industrial Labor Exposition and Food Show

For the benefit of the Labor Press, "THE WORKER" and the "NEW FORKER VOLKSZEITURG," is being arranged, and will take place April 23 to May 8, 1904, at the GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Forty-third and Forty-

Organizations are requested to consider erranging Festivals Ac-

THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

Burt the same economic causes which or veloped cepitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalism characteristics will abolish both the capitalism characteristics of the capitalism and the control of the capitalism and the capitalism and the capitalism and the capitalism and capit

MMIDIATE DEMANDS.

While we declare that the development of economic vonditions truds to the worthrow of the capitalist pystem, we ree quise that the time and namer of the transition to Bodialian also depend upon the singe of development reached by the proleierist. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost labellation of the transition of the transition of the state of the political offices, in order to facilitate the stationards of this end.

As much means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of the state oppidical offices, in order to facilitate the stationards of this end.

As much means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of the state oppidical offices, in order to facilitate the stanionards. In order to facilitate the stanionards of the state of such talustries to be applied to the reduction of taxes as properly of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the incommendation of the service and distributing the rates of the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of laiser and the increase the share of the way in order to decrease the share of the way and in order to decrease the share of the way and in order to decrease the share of the way of the respiculture of the people in case of each test, lack of employ.

R. Share or national insurance of working people in case of eachets, lack of employ.

RELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS

IRELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS.

The National Committee of the Socialist Party in anyonal scalars assembled, hereby resident the activation of the Socialist Party in anyonal scalars assembled, hereby resident the resolution on the subject adopted by the indianopolis convenient of 1991.

We consider the trade-union movement and the Pacialist movement as inexparable party of the general labor movement, produced by the spine economic for and we deem it the duty of each of the two movements to extend its hearty co-operation and support to the other in its special sphere of activity.

But we are also mindful of the fact that each of the two movements in our property of the spine of the special sphere of activity.

But we are also mindful of the fact that each of the two insvenentials is our property of the constitution of labor, that if devotes an the Socialist party to again the political lattice of the working class, that it devotes an the Socialist party to again the political lattice of the working class, and that the interests of labor as a whole will be lest course to manage the affairs within its own sphere of activity without active interference by the other. The Socialist Party will continue to give its additional of the trade-union of accounted the consuminations of the trade-union may dissense of the trade-union movement. The party will also continue to solicit the syminity was ampore of all trade organizations of labor without also also its property of the property of th

Whereas, The history of the labor more-sent of the world has conclusively demon-tarted that a Socialist Party in the onl-ultion organization side to astequately as-unctatently conduct the political struggle of the workshy class and

Whereas, any alliance, direct or indirect, Whereas, Any alliance, direct or indirect, it is an in parties in dangerous to the political integrity and the very existence of the challst Unity and the Socialist ing movement, nd Whereas. At the present stage of develop-ant of the Socialist movement of this coun-

Local Division New York, **WORKMEN'S SINGERS' UNION**

A GRAND SINGING FESTIVAL. CONCERT and PICNIC, SUNDAY, JUNE 7th, 1903, at ULMER PARK, - - Brooklyn, N. Y. The United Societos will Sing in Grand Chorus,

Accompanied by Several Orchestras. There will also be Bowling for Prizes, Wheels of Fortune, "Fishing Excursion" on Shore and many other Amusements, Acrobatic Performances and Clowns etc.

Opening of the Park at 10 A. M.
Tickets bought in advance, 10 Cents each. day at Socialist Educational League Rooms,

avenue. D. Br. I (German) Every Fridsy I. W. E. A. Cubbanes, 2500 Third avenue. 25th A. D. Br. 2 (English) Second and fourth Thursdays at X50 Third avenue. Annexed District First and third Saturdays at Helde's Reloun, Touth street and White Plains avenue, Williamsbridge.

LOCAL KINGS COUNTY.

LOCAL KINGS COUNTY.
Organizer-Warren Atkinson, 122 Fort
Green Place: Financial Necretary-t. W.
Cavassuch, 1244 Fifty-Line Pracer, 803 Union
street; Treassuch 244 Fifty-Line, 135 Lenlagion County Committee meets
at the second and fourth Saturday evenings
of sach month.
Assembly District branches meet as follow:

last Mand 3d A. D.—Fourth Thursday at Dr. Furnana, 121 Schermerhorn street. Std A. D.—First and third Mondays at Emrick's Hall, 5-7 Roorum street. Gth A. D. Br. 1.—Erry Thursday at Excision Hall, 30 Summer svense. Th A. D. Br. 1.—Second and fourth Mondays at John H. Wardl's, 1108 Fotty-fifth street.

onys at John W. Souter's, 152 Fifty-second and fourth Fridays at John W. Souter's, 152 Fifty-second street.

D.—Second and fourth Thirndays at Jacob Wash's, 15 Coles Arred.

27th A. D.—First and third Fridays at Unicedit

Competition

B&i Second arous.

28th A. D.—Pirst and third Thursdays at 1822 Second arous.

28th A. D. (Bohenian III.)—First and third Thursdays at 18th A. D. (Bohenian III.)—First and third Thursdays at 1378 First avenue.

28th A. D.—Second and fourth Fridays at 1877 Arouse A. or Monopoly. 28th A. D.—Second and fourth Fridays at 1497 Avenue A.
30th A. D.—Second and fourth Wednesdays at W. E. A. Clubbouse, 200 East Eighty-sixth street.
Sist A. D.—Second and fourth Tursdays 1670 Madison arenue, over Mandelkern S.
22d and 33d A. D.—Second and fourth Thursdays at Harlem Union Hall, 1997 Third arenue.
34th A. D.—Every Eriday at 280 Willia Avenue. A four-page leadet, reprinted by request from the May Day Number of The Worker. Adapted for use either

for general distribution. Price, \$1 a thousand, at the office; ostage or express charges extra. For sale by the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New

in New York or in other states. Good

urdays at Eckford Hall, Eckford and Calves trings at Ections than, persons and third Satur-trees. D. Br. 1-First and third Satur-days at 187 Montroer avenue. 10th A. D. -Second and fourth Fridays at Socialist (lub. 9 Mclougall atreet. 17th A. D. -Second and fourth Fridays at same place. 18th A. D. -Struct and third Thursdays at

ame place.

19th A. D.—Second and fourth Mondays at
Labor Lyceum, M9 Willengthy avenue.

20th A. D., Br. 1—First and third Wedneedays at Koch's Hall, 23 Hamburg avenue.

20th A. D., Br. 3—Fourth Tuesday at 100 Riergreen avenue. Zist A. D., Br. 1.—At 675 Glenmore avenue. Zist A. D., Br. 2.—Fridays at Center Hall, Stone avenue, junction of Beimont and Fit-

Noce arenne, junction of Betmont mass kins.

Zint A. D., Rr. B.—Second and fourth Wednesdays at Weshirab's Hall, Glenmore, arenne and Ashford street.

LOCAL RICHMOND.

Meets on the first and third Saturday evaluge of each mouth at the Stanicton Laphor Lyceum, Roff street.

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VOL. XIII.-NO. 11.

NEW YORK, JUNE 14. 1903.

HANFORD ANSWERS HAVEMEYER'S QUESTIONS.

Socialist Workingman Takes Up the Challenge, of the Sugar Trust Millionaire.

Great Meeting Fills Yonkers Music Hall to Overflowing: - Three Speakers Chosen by Yonkers Federation of Labor Reply to Havemeyer's Sixteen Questions — Bon Hanford's Brilliant Socialist Speech the Feature of the Occasion.

Hall, the largest auditorium in Yonkers, was filled to overflowing to-night with the crowd which assembled to hear speakers chosen by the treat Yonkers to reply to sixteen questions in regard to unionism asked by John C. Havemeyer, a millionaire member of the Sugar Treet family. Mr. Have meyer offered to pay for the hall if the trade unions would choose repre-sentatives to answer his questions and the Yonkers Federation of Labor selected J. T. Windell, its president; D. L. Hussell of the Commercylal itumed of the Commercyla Telegraphers of New York, and Ber Hanford to present the trade union Theodore Fitch, a New York lawyer

and friend of Havemeyer, acted as chairman and characterized the meet-ing as "a debate in which only one side was called upon to present its no decision except that arrived at the minds of the audience." Mr. He was followed by Mr. Russell and Hanford spoke last. Many friends of Mr. Havemeyer were present, includ-ing H. O. Havemeyer, the Sugar Trust king, but the mass of the audience was entirely in sympathy with the trade union speakers, and all of them were applauded heavily and continuously Hanford's Socialist ornition was the feature of the evening; it was one con-tinual climax from start to finish, ringing with defiance to capitalists auchallenge to capitalism from beginning to end, acturated with scornful search-ing scream, powerful with the force of convincing logic, scintillating with caustic wit, bubbling over with economic epigrams, and phrased with masterful ice. As sentence after sentence iance, warning and prophecy forth the audience at times broke into thunderous applause and at times sat spellbound and silent under the force of the speaker's pussionate

Havemeyer's Questions.

Mr. Havemeyer's questions, which rere printed in leaflet form and distributed among the audience, were as

"I.-What originally were the condi-tions or facts which seemed to make necessary the combinations of workmen, called labor unions, and which

justify their present existence?
"2.- What are now the aims of these unions and the methods employed to

%.-Is it a fixed purpose consistently to avoid in act or spirit, what is com-plained of in employers, and to this extent is the Golden Rule, to 'Do to others as you would have others do to

you,' kept in mind? .. "4.-In these methods is account taken of the suffering and losses that mny be caused widows, orphans and others in no.way, responsible for real or supposed grievances and the sectors

or anpiesed grievances and the sections and perhaps permanent injury which may result to tasembers from idiness?

"5.--Will there be a limit to the demands for shortes hours, larger pay and less service?. If so, when will it reached and by what rule will it

its relation to labor, will it not inevitably follow that finally the quantity must also be artificially regulated?

"7.-Is it the intention to oppose the it expected that the movement will finally result in preventing any man from carning or obtaining more than his present needs require? "S.—Is it the idea that ultimately all

men doing the same kind of work shall have the same pay, without reference to skill or service?

"M.—Is the impression correct that the unions are not relying upon the justice of their cause, but seek to com-pel employers and others interested to eld to their demands by reason of the loss and inconvenience resistance ill involve? Do sympathetic strikes justify this impression?

"10,-Will labor unions become incorporated, so that if a union enters into an agreement with any class of em-ployers it will be under the same legal nd moral obligation to fulfil it, as in the case of an agreement between indi-

"11.-Ou what ground is the refusal to work with and persecution of non-union men fustified? Is it not unreasoundle and diffatural that men who differ widely from-each other in opin-ion should be forced to unite and also join with other men in actions that may against their judgment and even

law does not require, is not this course suggestive of the spirit of anarchy? "12.—A large majority of the native citizens of this country believe in the existence of God, and that His laws should determine and limit human rights, responsibilities, relations and activities. They also believe that sooner or later a nation that disregards His laws will suffer and that the cul-

on both sides are constantly changing places, the wealthy becoming poor and

the poor wealthy?
"14.—How far is the charge justified that the methods of unions, through their requirement of unquestioning obedience and the suspension of pri vate judgment, destroy the individual-ity and independence, and, consequent-ly, the self-respect of the members? "15.-1 am informed that the Youkers

branch of the American Pederation of of industry. It includes bartenders bakers, engineers and clerks. I am also informed that a motto of the or-"a definte in which only one der is that the interest of one member ran called upon to present its is the interest of all. If a member of est and upon which there would the Bartenders' Union were aggreed would union rules require that bakers. engineers and clerks should join in a sympathetic strike, if so ordered? In this connection is it true that the dif-ferent labor unions have varying and sometimes contradictory rules and regulations? And are general business in terests in constant peril lest the fail-ure to comply with a rule of one organization may bring about a general suspension of work?

"16-How do you meet the allegation that labor unionism interferes with the commercial and other relations be-tween the United States and other countries and that its tendency will be to isolate this country from the rest of the world?"

Speeches of Windell and Russell Mr. Windell prefaced the reading of his speech by the remark that the trade unions do not recognize the right of employers to ask them questions and require answers, and pointed out that when the Sugar Trust raises the price of sugar or the Coal Trust raises the price of coal or the Oil Trust raises the price of oil they answer no questions from the public. In reply to the sixth question he made the point that the trusts are already able to artificially regulate the prices of comomitties. In reply of the tenth question in regard to the incorporation of labor unions, he said: "This question amounts to asking if the unions will put themselves in position to be sent to jail or have their property attached if an em-ployer can find a judge to do the work. In a country where sensitors, represent-atives and other legislators are bought and sold it is quite possible that if the unions were incorporated the employ-ers might be able to like some member of a union to embarase and harass the union by bringing suit as a men ber on the eve of a strike." He char acterized the scab as a traitor; stated by theft they must be regulated in the same way as pickpockets and gamblers; and in reply to the questions about re-ligion and the Golden Rule answered with the counter-question; "Has any trade union ever dared to ask the rich man to obey the actual words of Christ?" In closing Mr. Windeli said that he considered these questions from a member of the family who organized the Sugar Trust an impertinence, and proposed that Mr. Have-meyer at some future time answer six-

teen questions in regard to the Sugar Trust and other similar capitalistic un-Mr. Windell and Mr. Russell are not radical, were not based upon the recog-nition of the class war and the demand for the full product of labor. They unde many good points, however, and as almost any kind of a working class argument is stronger than the capital-ist position, their answers to Mr. Havemeyer's questions were adequate with

out being complete.

Mr. Russell advocated the initiative and referendum and the government ownership of telephones, telegraphs, ralironds and "even the coal mines." At this point a voice from the audience pertinently inquired, "How about the augar refineries?" In reference to the Golden Rule the speaker said that the trade unions were here to enforce it. Speaking of the chance of poor men be-Speaking of the chance of poor men be-coming rich he said that hundreds of people in New York who played policy speat their time in concentrated study of gigs, dreams, and systems to beat the game, although they knew that there were twelve hundred chances to one against them and pointed out that the poor people who expected to beat the present industrial conditions and be-come canitalists had no more chance. present industrial conditions and become capitalists had no more chance than the policy players, and moreover that even in this game of chance no man could expect to become a capitalist or be president unless he put all inoral systems behind him. Mr. Russell spoke favorably of the plank in the Democratic platform in favor of government ownership of coal mines and remembering that the Democratic and, remembering that the Democratic party lost votes, and that the Social Democratic Party scored an itember gain, said that the Democrate Law-lost not because it was too Socialistic, but because it was not Socialistic

right of the capitalists to part of the mination of persistent wrongdoing may be, as in the case of the Hebrews, national extinction. Will the unions show respect for this conviction?

"IE.—Is there not in union circles a general misapprehension and misuse of the terms 'capital' and 'labor,' and a contrast to their inadequate position

YONKERS R. T., June 2.—Music consequent unfounded untagonism, in and, although he began at a late bounted, the largest auditorium in Yonkers.

as alled to overflowing to-night with the and mechanging conditions or real reply. Following is a free and run in greport of Comrade Hanford: ning report of Comrade Hanford's

Hanford's Speech.

Hanford said he came without th dightest feeling of obligation to Mr. ltavemeyer. There was no proposition to meet in open debate and give and take whatever came; Mr. Havemeyer came in very questionable shape. I think I can see the handwriting of very learned legal gentlemen in these questions (at this point the speaker turned to the chairman). The variation between his (Hanford's) answers to these questions, and those of the previous speakers would show that m bership in a union did not suspend the free play of individual judgment and opinion—but the variation was mainly one of degree. He would deal with modern trade unionism as it is here and now, not arcient history. Trade unionism is here as a rebellier against slavery. We are here to-day to abol-ish what those who understand political economy in other than legal terminology know as wage-slavery. Wage-slavery is just as brutal and just as legal as any slavery preceding it. What consti-tutes slavery? The fact that the product of the laborer belongs to the master. The purpose of chattel slavery was that the slave should work, and the cotton the slave should work, and the cotton be raised, the wood he cut down the wealth he produced belonged to the mater: it is the same with the wage shave. The black was fed and housed and fairly well-treated if a man units and thirty west-freques it is man wanted nothing in his stomach. Those of you here who are workingmen-how many of you dare throw up jobs to-morrow? Hold up your hands, you voting kings, you free American sovereigns, how many of you who dou't belong to indone, dare throw who dou't belong to indone, dare throw who don't belong to unlows, dare threw who don't lebong to understands that when your job to-morrow? The boss owns your job and therefore he owns you. Trade unionism is a strike for freedom always wins. The only change has been in the form The only change has been in the total of sixery and not in the institution.

The pseuliarity about the Golden Ettle is that one main cun't work it alone it must work both ways. If a main seeks your life or seeks to rob you the Golden Rule will not work. We do not appeal to physical force, that is why I am here to-night to debate, but if we ever have to you know on which side the victory will be. Never in the world's history has there been so much practical observation of the Caldan Vertient observation of the Golden Rule an exists within the trade unions to day. We observe the Golden Rule to

wards our fellow men, but not towards our master men, and we will not use mnot till masters are abolished. The Same Old Widow.

In regard to injuring the interests of widows and orphans, when chattel sta ery existed the argument was brought up that its abolition would leave beli-less the poor widow with orphans who owned only one slave. This widow that Mr. Havemeyer asks about to-night is the same old widow brought up to serve the same purpose. She comes up every time you question the rights of property or rather the wrongs of property because property has no rights— only men have rights. What will hap to this widow? We will take car

mands of the workers. Yes, when those re the wealth set it all. This trade unionism is not an attack upon one per cent of your income, it is an attack upon all of your unearned income to the last farthing. We propose to own the things which we have on ated and with which we work. don't propose to take these things from the capitalists and give them to me or any other single individual, but to vest the ownership of them in all of us as equal shareholders. We don't expect those who have stocks and bonds or expect to acquire them to be-come Socialists, but you who live in the hope of getting into the capitalist class will find that as Rockefeller keen on getting everything you will be able to get nothing.

In regard to the sixth question the In regard to the sixth question, the leighl gentlemen who fixed those questions up for Mr. Havemeyer, made a sad mistake. The trusts already set aside the law of supply and demand by monopoly prices. The question implies that the law of supply and demand should operate in relation to labor—that the price of labor power should be determined in the same way as the price of potatoes—that men should be treated as commodities. as commodities. These gentlemen with whom Christianity is a folble and phil-anthropy a plaything, but with whom Rusnk in business is business all the time, these
nk in men expect you workingmen to live up
or of to the Golden Rule, demand that you
mines
give the most delicate observance to
the rights of others and that you be morally unimpeachable and at the same time they look upon you and treat you like potates, as a commodity to be bought and sold. Every bourto be bought and sold. Every bourgreels economist has insisted that labor
is a commodity to be bought and sold
in the market. The fabor movement is
here to say that labor shall couse to be
a commodity. When labor owns the
tools with which it works it will be its
own master and we will have a society
of freemen among freemen.

You want to know if we are going to stop Mr. Morgan, Rockefeller's walk-ing delegate, in the accumulation of

wealth. We shall stop Mr. Rockefeller and his brothers in plunder from the consultating our wealth, and the workers will get the product—now they get only enough for their bare present to do when the next period of hard thick comes. You will put coffee stands on occurrer and soup houses en the otier, and every man who approaches between the law. What makes the law work of the law? Houges, law were and the capitalist masters who make it or pervert it to suit their particular. But I call upon the workers to remeta-ber in such times the saying of Violds Hugo that the philanthropists who say you a home not only give it to you-but they fling it at you and if hits you, too

Trade unions are going to meet all these questions and solve them sind solve them right. You imagine the trade unions are disrupted when they are in trouble. Take the present trouble in New York. It is not the union movement that will be destroyed wit is the little contractor. They will be disrupted or rather swallowed. The enpitalists are like hos constrictors when they are hungry they est cuth ather-what when the husiness of these little confractors is swallowed up they will go into the working class, and the next thing they will apply for member-

Hearst as a Slave-Driver. Every victory for you is a defeat and every defeat for us is a victory. There is no way on earth by which you can put a brake on progress and set lack, the hands of justice. The trade unions keep burning the sacred are, the lamp of democracy—not the so-called democr rncy of the Democratic party, Mr. Russell-but real democracy. the position of the enemy because we are forced to know it, but the capitalists care never know our position because only a workingman can understand a workingman.

rtand a workingman.
In reply to the eighth question, which the limitation of the output by unloss the reason why the output has to be limited in some trades is that the tack master with his whip in hand he made the intensity of labor so great that no man can do the work and live In the composing room of Mr. Hearst's "American," for instance, although wages are good, there are few papers in the city where usen have to work harder and faster than for this vaunted friend of labor—I know be-cause I work there. A gentleman fit the audience may I will get the sack, I can say anything I please about day bose maywhere on earth. Why? Be-cause of unionism. Because the union will not let the bose fire one without cause. Hearst is like every bose—a that hose, because all losses are bad. The existence of a boss is bad, and the vary fact of being a boss makes him bad. I admit that there might have been a good hose, but there never has boss, because arbitrary power is tyranuy.

Mr. Havemeyer asks if we are will-ing to rely only on the justice of pur cause. I nak him in réturn, if the capttalists rely on the Instice of their cause, why they here l'inkertons and want more militia and want trade unionista to join the militia in order to slove themselves? If they rely upon the jus tice of their cause why do they hire intellectual prostitutes, editorial bar-lots and reportorial Ressians to defend them and conceal their crimes? Why did they pass the recent militia bill making every citizen a potential mepa ber of a national inilitia at the absolute command of the president, if they rely upon the justice of their cause?

In Love with a Sausage-Machine In a recent decision of Justice Adams in the case of Mary Mulien, a working girl who had her fingers torn off in a sausage machine, after she had protested that the machine was out of order, the judge says that the employer cannot be held responsible because this girl voluntarily assumed the risk. Think of R—voluntarily—a girl of nineteen in love with a samsage machine Do you suppose Mary Mullen wanted to marry that sausage machine? Why did she remain at that dangerous em-ployment. In order to get a livelihood

Mary Mullen was tied to that machine like a galley slave to the oar by the hard necessity of making a living. Jus-tice would be that we take that judge's head and give it to Mary Mullen on a silver salver—but that is not what we want, we want no bloodsied. And yet with very few exceptions, these judges with very leve exceptions, these judges have never raised their voice against the laws on which such infamous decicions are hased. We must rely upon our strongeright arms and hearts of steel as well as the justice of our cause. The man who said give me liberty or give use death spoke doubly true, because the man who does not love liberty more than life will never be free and is not fit to be. Unless you love liberty more than your very life liself, you can be nothing but the slave of a coward heart though you be lord of the earth.

To ask unloss to incorporate is to ask us to disarm ourselves entirely and stand naked to the whips of corpora-tion lewyers. Then we would have to hire lawyers instead of walking delegates, and no union in existence could raise funds enough to pay them. Why does not the Stock Exchange incorporate? Because they do not dars to? We dare, but we don't need to, for the labor movement is a sore winner as

If the capitalists did not hire Pinker tons and obtain injunctions to prevent us from persuasion—a thing which is perfectly consistent and right from the standiount of a class which is without morality, religion, or law-we sould make union morality, religion, or law-we sould make union men out of ninety- nine in every hundred scale. But the gractic and the injunctions will not abow its to reach the ears of the men. Trade unionism is a voluntary demograc

the last guess is the law. What makes disrespect for the law? Judges, inw-yers and the capitalist masters who make it or percert it to suit their particmake it or pervert it to suit their particular purpose. The income tax law, for instance, was passed by a House and Seante composed most largely of lawyers, was not/vetoed by a president who was a lawyer surrounded by a cabinet of inwrers, and yet the Supreme Court first decided that part of it was not law, and a year and a haif afterwards, when one justice had qhanged his mind for some mysterious reason, decided that none of it was law. If lawyers don't know the law quantied his mind for some mysterious reason, decided that none of it was law. If lawyers don't know the law how do you expect the common people to know it and to revere the Supreme Court as the Supreme Being, as Mr. Havemeyer seems to wish.

Mr. Havemeyer, who has been to fine the mysterior so anxious about capitaintic law, ment are the about Court It is

next asks about God's law. It is worthy of note that God is not in the constitution, but is on the silver dollar. There is an irreconcilable autagonist between the capitalist class and the working class. Many of the trade unlentwise don't know it, but Rockefelle and Morgan and the National Manufac turers' Association and other employ ers' association are rapidly teaching them that there is a class struggle and that it can only be ended by abolishing the capitalist. We do not want to cu off the head of the individual capitalist -be flees not amount to so much in his own persons. It is not his personal genius for exploitation that oppresses us, but the system. The individual capitalist is not such a wonderful man. He produces nothing; some of them can't even put on their own clothes. It is you people who weave cloth, and bake brend, and set type, and make shoes and do things that are the wonderful people. We Socialists may that this system which produces classes and class rule is a bad system, and we propose to end, but Mr. Havemeyer wants to maintain a system in which a class-

war is whoolstely inevitable.

Mr. Havemerer has begun his fight against the labor movement too late. It ought to have been started when the printing press was invented. As soon as printing began the ultimate freedom of the whole human race was made inevitable, because the wisdom

made inevitable, because the wisdom and knowledge gleaned in experience was presented for the generation to come and accessible to all.

The labor movement stands for the emancipation of the race and the content of a time in which men shall be born without pain, live without sortion, and die without regret. We shall be masters mark into our bearts with the masters mark into our bearts with of the taskmaster. They may hire of the taskmaster. They may hire every miserable dog of a traitor that in for sale, so far as iles in their power, so far as they can deaft those that they are not of the last those that they are not of the last they are that they cannot hire-but no hired and drafted army can stand against us voluteers. Given capitalism and competition

the result is Socialism. In the words of the prophet, We shall yet-build houses and dwell therein; we shall plant vineyards and cat the fruit

aball pant vineyarus and car thereof.

Watchmen, what of the night? What of the night? The day dawneth? The san of Socialism rises in the East and we see the coming of a day in which every breath of life shall be a breath of joy, in which he woman shall breath of joy, a regional and a superior out of wear gorgeons raiment woven out of the rags of her sister's toll, so man shall be rich by the coinage of his brother's poverty, and all men and all women of all-lands shall be free men and free women-then, then shall we be prothers; then shall the Golden Rule

IN SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

The results of the recent parliamentary elections in Spain indicate that that country, perhaps the most back ment on a large scale will be possible Of the Socialist vote it is impossible to get any news, although, the party put up a number of caudidates and made an independent compaign. The government, as usual, employed every agency of confusion, bribery, intimida-tion, and frund to support the reac-tionary candidates, in spite of which the Republicans, representing the extreme of bourgeois liberalism, made great gains and increased the number of their seats from seventeen to thirty-four. Among the Republicans elected were a number of workingmen.

The authorities in Portugal tried hard to prevent the publication of the election news from Spain; but all such efforts failed and the tidings were greeted with enthusiastic popular dem strations.

It is the work of the Republicans It is the work of the Republicans tgot, of course; to be confused with the party bearing that name in the United States) to overthrow the surviving rigime of medicivalism in these countries and bring them into the world-marrant of capitalist eivilization. Meanwhite the Socialist Party is doing the hard and apparently unrewarded edulational work that will resonant the eational work that will prepare the way for a strong revolutionary move-ment as soon as changed industrial and locial conditions make it possible.

-Fifteen different Socialist pample

-The International Ass Machinist has seen if to declare that there is a clear struggle in existence and that it heroposes to play a man's part in the condict. We are making haste by moving alowly, effachinists? Monthly Jeunnal.

Old-Party Legislators Kill Anti-Trust Bill.

Session Near Its End with Nothing Done to Satisfy Popular Clamers and Only Socialist Members on Record for the Workers' Interests-Garey Shows Socialists Believe in Marriage -White's Work in Two States,

BOSTON, Mass., June 8.-The legislative session is drawing to a close. As far as positive and immediate results those of preceding years as one more disappointment to those of the workers who still fix their hopes on the old troduced and debated-most of them introduced and all of them vigorously supported by the Socialist members; but every such measure has met defeat either in the House or in the Scuate, where the Socialist Party has, as yet,

Relatively, however a comparison of this with previous sessions shows distinct progress. Though we have carried none of our measures—that could hardly be expected of a minority of three-we have pushed them to a more advanced stage, have come nearer carrying them than ever before. in some cases forcing the question so pininly before the people that the over-whelming majority in the lower house did not dare to defeat the bills advocated by the Socialists, but had to depend on their being quietly stiffed in the Senate. Many of the old-party members, seeing the Socialist vote increasing in their respective districts and seeing that we keen the voters in formed on their records, have become very nervous and on several occasions the capitalist managers have had to make extraordinary efforts in order to whip their men into line. There is every reason to believe that

next year we shall come to the State House, not only with an increased delegation in the lower branch of the Legislature, but with at least one or two Socialists in the Senate and with such a hig gain for our state ticket as the workers concessions.

The masses of the "common people," aside from the class-conscious wageworkers, looked to this Legislature to do something to relieve them from capitalist tyranay and guard them against the repetition of such crimes as last winter's artificial cost famine. They don'to had their eyes opened. After a great deal of large talk on the part of both Republican and Demo-cratic leaders, absolutely nothing of what the people asked for has been done.

Anti-Trust Bill Defusted.

. The commission appointed to inves tigate the coni famine sat for many weeks, held many hearings, collected s great deal of more or less useful it formation, and recommended legisla-tion, pretty drastic in form, judged from the capitalist standpoint, to curb the power of the fuel combine in the state. In my letter of May 26 I pre-dicted that, although this bill had passed two readings in the House, means would yet be found to defeat it. The prediction has been verified. The old cry of "unconstitutions?" was raised. High legal authorities were cited to show that the proposed legislation would conflict with those sacred documents, the state and national conatitutions and that it would therefore be useless to enact it. Some members still pleaded for the passage of the bill, urging that the legislators at least should do their duty and leave it to the courts to annul the people's will if that was to be done. But the powers behind the old-party organizations had issued their ukase and the bill went to the graveyard of "dangerous" legislavotes for next fall.

Of Personal Interest,

Representative Carey was married to Comrade Clara Stevens of Haverhill last Friday. Good wishes go out to the couple from thousands of fraternal bearts On Thursday, when the House con

vened for the afternoon, an interesting scene took place. Representative Scho-field of Ipswich took the chair and Representative Callendar, Carey's old aniagonist, took the floor and ad-dressed Carey. Congratulating him, in a very graceful address, upon the event of the morrow by which he was to give the lie to the slander that Socialista do not believe in marriage, he pre-sented him, on behalf of the members of the House, with a wedding gift in the shape of a beautiful chest of table silver. Carey replied in a character-latic speech, humorous and serious at once. He said his example not only once. He said his examine and showed that Socialists appreciate the institution of marriage, but that his institution of marriage, but that his waiting till such a mature age showed how Socialists do things. They make sure what they want and they make no mistakes. There was no blank space for a divorce application on the back of this marriage certificate. He ark of this mare an active of the principles I love and believe in." have fought you in defense of the principles I love and believe in." he said, "fought you with all the potter I have. I will continue to fight you may be a stilled forever. And the battle will still be waged by my class until will still be waged by my class until victory is won, until men no longer to the existence of this club. All who are interested in the project, young and old, should attend the meet-young and old, should attend the meet-young and old, should attend the work. that go with it show that men may differ politically and yet be bound to-gether by a tie of human feeling. I am not used to this sect of thing. If this were an attack you were making upon

MASSACHUSETTS weet I would know how to meet it. If me. I would know how to hur! then back. If I do not respond in well chosen words, you must remember that we are in the habit of meeting in battle but that we Socialists long for the time when we can meet in peace.

The incident showed the personal respect that Carey line inspired in those with whom he has exchanged the hardest blows.

Party Work in Two States.

State Secretary White has had a busy week. Spoke in Foxboro, at the first Socialist meeting ever held there. A good crowd listened with the closest attention from beginning to end. next night a meeting was held in the Town Hall at Sharon, another new point, arranged by the Stoughton com-rades. The Selectmen had refused to permit an open-air meeting. This is an inland town, without a single in-dustry, the inhabitants being largely summer residents. At the close of the address the Selectmen apologized for their former refusal and promised that there would be no obstacles out in the way of Socialist meetings hereafter. We made votes in these two meetings by breaking down the barrier of pre-

On Tuesday the State Secretary or ganized a new local at Weymouth and n Friday left for an agitation tour in Maine, beginning at Portland on Sat-urday, with engagements for Monday at the same city, for Tuesday at Westreok, for Wednesday at Rumford Falls, for Friday at Wiscomet, and for Saturday at Bath, then back to Bos-The Boston Central Ciub is making

great preparations for the Fourth of July picuic and neighboring clubs are July picuic and neignies. In taking an active interest.

D. A. W.

SPECIAL NATIONAL ORGANIZING FUND.

following contributions have been made to the Special Organizing Fund since last report: Local Livingston, Mont., \$2; Local Patton, Ala., \$1.25; Local Tulare, Cal., \$2.20; E. V. Fleury, San Francisco, Cal., \$2.00; E. V. Fleury, San Francisco, Cal. \$1; R. & Price, Austin, Tex., \$5; David Phillips, Perry, Mont., third purchaser of one of the 25 shares in the Chas. H. Kerr Co-operative—Publishing Association, donated to the Special Organizing Fund by Wm. English Walling, \$10; Local Beverly, Mass., \$1.40; Local Troy, Aris., \$2; Henry Kohl, Chicago, Ill., \$1; Paul Gutman, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, \$5 Paul Guinan, Coan Local Birmingham, Ala., \$1; Local Puyathip, Washington, \$3; 33d Ward Branch, Local Philadelphia, Pa., \$5; Thomas Birtinistle, Philadelphia, \$1,75; Thomas Birtinistle, Philadelphia, \$1.75 C. G. Hitchcock, Ware, Mass., \$1; Local Washington, D. C., \$1; Comrade Koos, Yorkville, Ill., Eb cents; total to nook June 6, \$47.15; previously re-ported, \$383.36; total, \$430.51.

REW DOWN-TOWN

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CLUB For a long time it has been the dedre of the Socialists of the 6th and 10th and 14th Assembly Districts to bring into existence a club organized for the purpose of advocating and furthering the principles of Socialism among the young people. After carefully considering the work of the Young People's Clubs of Yorkville and Brooklyn since their organization the members of the above named districts members of the above named districts came to the conclusion that a down-town club of this kind would, in the course of time, do good work for the party and therefore decided to organize

a third Young People's Club,

the arrangements and start the nev club on the right basis. The commit-tees held a joint meeting on June 5, Comrade Lentz, representing the Young People's Club of Yorkville, and Comrades Hoffman and Burmelster, representing the Young People's Club of Brooklyn, being present in response to an invitation to assist in the work. It was decided that the club be offi-June 27, at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, at 8 p. m. sharp, * An entertainment with an excellent program has been arranged and several prominent speakers will explain the reasons for organizing a club of this the alms of the club, and the work that it can accomplish. The Socialist Band has volunteered its services and will render the musical numbers on the program, and several other artists have volunteered to furnish entertainment. Dancing will also be

feature of the evening's enjoyment.

The purpose of this club will be to combine education with enjoyment. In addition to the social and recreation features of the club, debates, discussions, and fectures on economic and political questions and other topics will be held and it will be the aim of the club to assist in the general agitation and propaganda work of the Social Democratic Party and all other work in the interest of the working class and the Socialist movement, especially among those who now have no idea of Socialism. The committee therefore calls upon all young readers of The Worker in the neighborhood of the 6th. 10th, and 14th A. D. to join the club at the start and do all in their power to make the undertaking a success. Older Socialists are earnestly urged to

—Every vote for the Low-Jerome ticket was a vote to authorize the lock-out. Vote for Socialism under the Arm and Torch next time.

PRICE 2 CENTS. **GERMAN ELECTION**

Next Tuesday New York Socialists Will Hear Returns.

Mosting in Turn Half to Get Earliest News of the Assured Progress of the Social Democratic Party in Reichstag Elections.

Next Tuesday, June 16, is to be held the election of members of the Parlia-ment of the German Empire. There is but one party in Germany that looks forward to the event without fear and trembling. On every hand it is con-ceded that, in spite of the coalition of capitalist parties, and in spite of the use of imperial and official influence on an unusual scale, the vote of the Bocial Benneratic Party and its repre-sentation in the Reichstag will be greatly increased. The only question in doubt is the extent of our gains. I place of the popular vote of two and a quarter millions in 1888, three mill-lons are generally conceded to us. The most moderate of the Socialist leaders predict that our group in the Reichstag will be increased from fifty-eight to at least seventy-rive, while some are claiming ninety or a hundred. The Roelal Democrats of New York

City will hold a meeting in the Turn Hall, Eighty-firth street and Lexington avenue, on Tuesday evening, to receive the returns sent by special cable from Berlin. Benjamin Hanford and Alexunder Jonas will speak, and there will be excellent music and other attrac-tions. An admission fee of ten cents will be charged at the door, and the surplus will be used for agitation in New York, so that next fall we may

THE PARTY PICNIC.

The joint committee of twenty elected by the Volkszeitung Conference and the General Committee of Local New York, Social Democratic Party, for the purpose of arranging the picule to be held on July 10 in Spizer's Westchester Park for the benefit of the local, has held two well attended meetings. Comrade U. Solomon was elected sec-retary of the committee. It was decided to engage the Carl Saint Club with cleven musicians and also to en-deavor to get the co-operation of the Socialist Band gratis. Entertainment will be provided by the singing socie-ties, Rohemian Sokol, Turnversin Vor-würts." Bolismian Turners, Free Ger-man Schools and others. The Social Democratic Women's Society will have charge of bowling allers, egg running, bird apenring, wheels of fortune, and other games. The admission price was fixed at ten cents, payable at the gate and no tickets will be sent out as here and no treves will be sent out an nere-tofore. It was decided to advertise the picule in The Worker, "Volkezeitung," Yiddish "Forward," and "Has Lidu." The committee will meet every Wednesday in the Labor Lyceum, 64 B. Fourth street, at 2 P. M., and every member is urged to attend regularly and punctually. All courades should remember that this picule affords the hest opportunity to better the very bad financial condition of the local before financial condition of the local before the coming campaign and help to make this affair an unparalleled success by distributing the announcement cards, which are to be had at the party office in the Lattor Lyceum; and by donat-ing articles suitable for prizes.

THE POLISH SOCIALISTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

A Polish comrade calls our attention o an inaccuracy in a report from the consylvania State Committee pub-shed in our issue of May 17. It was there stated that the Alliance of Polish Socialists in the United States supports the S. L. P. This is not correct. The Alliance at its convention held in Pitts-burk last March resolved to remain menteral for the recovery been and the porate itself in the Socialist Party next year provided the national convention gives certain guarantees of the autonomy of the Polish organizations in matters not pertaining to the movement in ters not pertaining to the movement in this country. The Alliance is composed of about twenty local organization, none of which has supported the Do Leonite wing since 1900, and most of which actively support the Socialist Party as does the Polish Socialist pa-per, "Robotnik," published in Chicago.

FOR PROPAGANDA AMONG THE FRENCH.

CHARLEROIX, Pa., June 5 .-- Oberving that the papers published in the French tanguage for the French Canadian population of New England have of late been full of misrepresentations of Socialism and bitter attents on the Socialist Party, Comrade Gonzion has offered to send copies of his paper, "L'Union des Travailleurs," free to any comrades in the New England states who will undertake to distribute them among Freuch-speaking workingmen. He will provide five hundred copies a week gratis for this purpose and every comrade who is willing to undertake the distribution should at once write, saying how many papers he can use weekly, to Louis Goaziou, 730 Washing ton avenue, Charleroix, Pa.

[Note, -The editor of The eay, from having read "L'Union des Travailleurs," that the comrades should avail themselves of this offer and should also try to get subscribers for the paper among the French-speaking workingmen.)

---Don't blame the polleeman when he uses his club on a striker's head. He is obeying orders. Blame yourself if you voted for the mayor who gives him such orders. Under a Socialist ad-ministration the orders would have been to belp the strike and the police-man would have obeyed them still more faithfully,

The Worker: AN ORDAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY um in New York State ga- the Senial. eratio Starte)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY OF 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, By the Socialistic Coloperative Publishing Association. P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 Jenn-
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TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.
invariably in Advance.
Chan wont
Fingle copies
iteratio kintes:
Lens thus 100 copies, per copy
200 copies or more, per hundred
. Weekly Bundles: 1.75

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Hillam street, New York.

tored as second class matter at the York, R. Y., Post Office on April 4,



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

e state of New York, on account of provisions of the election laws, the of Party is officially recognized under me of Secial Democratic Party, and blem is the Arm and Turch, as shown

The Secialist Party (or Social Democratic arty in New Yurk) should not be confused. Bit the se-called Socialist Labor Party, so latter to a ring-ruled organization which votes all its overgies to two purposes rest, to disrispt the Socialist movement and suster the Socialists who carry on the title against capitalism; second, to making of injure the trade-usion movement.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party (the Social Desporation Party of New Torky has peased through its second general election. Its growing power in inflicated and its spicedy "throny for-inducered by the great increase of its vote as shown in these figures:



bor conflicts: Workingmon who strike and hold out a long time are haracterised as "stubborn;" employ ers who lock their men out and stick to it are said to be "firm."

A DISASTROUS SURREWINER.

The capitalists of New York have eason to rejoice-not the employers of the building trades...slone, hat...the prhole body of profit-takers, who hate and fear the laber movement.

The proposed acttlement of the build ing trades lockout on which we com miented last week-the betrayal of the Building Material Drivers by the other penions of the Board of Building Brades-although it was rejected by a najority of the members in a majority day the unskilled men follow the exof the unions, has, it seems, been virbually carried into effect by the action of a majority of these unions. At Monday's meeting of the Board, a mo-Rion to ask the drivers to withdraw was defeated by a vote of twenty to duteen. But the sixteen unions in the minority thereundn withdrew, organlaed a rival central body, and on Tuesday issued a declaration stating that

Will not interfere with the free me of any supplies delivered by any mem-her of the dualers' associations (which organized the lockout) no matter under that conditions or by whom they ight be made, handled, or delivered, and will not take any part in any trouble originating with the material drivers or material handlers, or any unskilled labor.

· The declaration continues:

" "And they (the secoding unions) fur-ther agree that in the new association of the above-named bodies of me-ichanics the new body will be bound by the action of this committee, and any hew membership that may be allowed to join their association shall also be found by this action. This, however, is done in consideration of the supply fleaters agreeing to open their places thealess agreeing to open their place of business for the delivery of materi-mot later than Friday, June 12, 1903. The hoycutt in Brooklyn is also de

The employers have given notice that the lockout is to be declared off in consideration of this complete backdown on the part of these unions.

John J. Donovan of the Pleaterers Tiplon, president of the new Hoard of Building Trades, says:

re were forced into by induring the cemands of the Building Material Drivers' Union. As so the skilled trades not already with us, we only want the engineers and the house smiths and bridgemen. The engineers I believe, will come to our side. 203

The secussion of so many and so powerful unions obviously breaks the resistance of the workers to the leftout employers. Absolute defeat, costs. an plete surrender, surrender without the union light, surrouder forced by defection from their own ranks, that is the ricks: tion in which these workers now find

In the face of this condition we have little to add to what we said last week in anticipation of it. Denunciation of the secoders who have thus betrayed their brothers into the hands of the shemy would do but little good: They have their lesson to learn. They will learn it. The bosses who are patting them on the back to-day will beat it into their heads before long. It is a pity that the lesson could not be learned without all the prolonged hardships that this surrender brings upon innocent and loyal workers, without all the bitter antagonisms and

recriminations that are sure to follow. Two arguments have been used by the advocates of this surrender.

In the first piace, they appealed to the fears of the locked-out men, told them how great were the capitalist forces organized against them, told them the bosses were determined to win, and on this ground advised them to submit.

In the second place, they appealed to the suicidal selfishness and prejudice of their members. They mid: "We are skilled mechanics and we refuse to be ruled by unakilled inborers." Drawing this false division between two classes of employees, they obscured the real division between capitalists and wage-workers.

On these two arguments they carried their point-for the time. They will come to wish that they had not.

Why? Herause, however the secutors may seek to justify themselves to themwives, the employers know that theg, have won a victory and inflicted a defeat on the unions, that a part of the unions are afraid and that their solid phalanz is broken. Does anyone suppose that the employers will rest content with this victory? Does anyone doubt that they will seize the next opportunity to strike a blow at another of the unions, invoking again the same fear and the same foolish projudice to help them? Does anyone think that it will be easier for the new board to meet the increasing aggressions of the

A defeat at the end of a bravely fought battle is not a thing to grieve much over. Many a strike that seemed to be lost was actually a victory in the moral effect it had upon both sides. But to surrender without a battle is to invite new attacks and to render

bosses than it has been for the old?

yourself weaker before them. Again, whatever high-flown phrases the seceders may use about their dignity as skilled mechanics, the cold fact remains that skilled mechanics often need the help of common laborers in their battles. Again and again one beip has been given, and cheerfully given, in the past. It will be needed in the future. It is not well for these unions of skilled men that they have given their less skilled brothers just cause of anger. It is not well that they have given them an example of scabbing under the name of unionism.

When the time comes, when the associated employers are ready to attack another union, one of those that have taken part in this surrender, they will not fail to remind the drivers, the laborers, all the unskilled men of this wrong. Will anyone wonder if in that simple that has been set and become the employers' allies? The law of working-class solidarity

is not a theory or an ideal only, it to u fact that must be reckoned with. When you divide the workers against themselves, you weaken them and injure them as a whole and in every part. Those who have ignored and outraged that law will suffer for it and only by such suffering will they learn. As for these who vainly opposed this false step, what they have to do is to redouble their efforts to heal the breach. by preaching and practising and demonstrating their regard for their cine shows all minor divisions and around capitalist rule in every form.

Right pow, this week, to-day, is the time to send in to the National Secretary your contribution to the Special Occanising Fund. Whether it he ten dollars or ten cents, it will help; the nore the better, but a small contribution actually sent is better than a large one intended and postponed.

The attention of comrades of Local New York is called to the notice of primaries printed elsowhers in this paper. Nothing should be aflewed to interfere with attendance at the primarice with attendance at their tree while grantly competing for the privilegace of sizery. This of all business coming before them; I to the privilegace of sizery. This of all business coming before them; I to the will supply the most completely of all business coming before them; I to the privilegace of sizery. This class will astard a state of the privilegace of sizery. This class of new free sizery will grant and administrations with a treat size.

form administrations sithe treat strik-ere to the injunction and the pulice, man's club. A Social Democratic ad-Building Trades, says:

"We will never again have unabilied unions in the Board. The reconstructed organization will have acting to do with them. We do not propose ever lagain to be caught in the predicament.

WHAT ARE THE LIMITS OF PRIVATE PROPERTY?

complete in himself, who formerly

produced for himself and gave the sur-

ning into the little barrel at his door, and all his needs went into that barrel and all above his needs went out of that barrel to the world. The new

capitalist. One great gutter runs along

the whole row; and the leaders and the old barrels at the private pro-ducers' doors are taken away. There

is now but one economic watershed and one leader. The whole village has

but one roof now and that roof runs

into a great private reservoir—called a bank, a trust, a syndicate: Capital-ism! The village roof is a factory owned by one. The town roof is a fac-

tory owned by two or three, but on its wny to be owned by one also. The na-

tion's roof is a factory owned by a few more, but on its way to the same benevolent assimilation and simplicity

of private control.

If private property was never wrong in the moral history of mankind it is wrong now. If private property was

never inconsistent with the mainte-

nance of the states and governments

of the earth, it is wrong new. That is, this monster exaggeration of it which

the people, thoughtless and apparently

loomed to despotism, allow themselve

to think of as private property; it is wrong now, in this democracy. Private property as a principle in

human progress passed its further possibilities on that day when the first wheel of the first machine went around in obsdience to the fierce

breathing of escaping steam; and when the first man consented to handle it as its subordinate, for wages. Then private despotism began to infiate it-

self with this new power. Now it is infinited to its utmost, it is ready, of

inflated to its utmost, it is ready, of its own monstrons excesses, to burst.

No democracy can survive private property extended to the limits demanded by modern capitalism. The race must now go through a collectivist experience before it is fit for

any further private property, or it must do what the Socialist demands. It must disarm the sconomic despot; and forbid him henceforth the private

ownership and direction of the new

workman (who is now a co-ordinate of thousands) for private profit. The fac-

tories, mills, the mines, the milronds

etc., must be turned over to America by

Its own democracy as America's an-awer to the question, what are the limits of private property?

SOCIALISM IN SWITZERLAND

The Socialist Party of Switzerland

now has eight members in the Na-tional Council, the lower house of the

rurai), Saint Gall, and Thürgan. This

represents the result of the election of

last December. In the preceeding council, elected in 1890, we had four

members. We lost one seat in Geneva

through the coalition last winter of the

Protestant Conservatives with the Catholics. To have forced an alliance

between these parties—especially in the historic city of Galvin—is a great

enough, achievement aimost to compensate for the loss of the seat, which is likely to be regained in 1905.

In the election of 1800 the Socialists

refrained from nominating against the Radical party in many places. But during the three years following the

dominance in Swiss politics, so com-pletely put the judicial and military

power at the disposal of the capitalists for the suppression of strikes that it was resolved to go to the polis inde-pendently wherever possible, opposing

Radicals and Conservatives alike. The

esult was not only to double the So-

cialist representation and increase our popular vote in a still larger ratio, but

one-eighth of the total vote

Radical party in many places. But during the three years following the Radicals, grown corrupt and untrue to the loss requirement to the base and the latter must have all freedom to attack or criticise.

federal parliament, representing (cantons of Busel (city), Zurich, Ba

of private control.

By Poter E. Burrowes.

The human race in its struggle for a civilized endurance on the earth has ever found, and ever will find, while nemy remains, its for to be either sown nature, or the despotism of individual and property life. The the individual and property life. The against social death is but the record of the victories of nature ignorance over his body, or the victory of this private property despotisma over his

Private property is a wrong only when it is a weapon of hindrance and oppression to others; when, as an affinence, it is the counterpart of some others' privation or when it stunds as a hindrance to another's certain right and power of equal afficence, or when it is used to deliberately maintain the It is used to delinerately maintain in privations of others. When it is an instrument of inequality, or disgrace; disguise it as you may, it is a crime ngainst democracy—that is, against government. This is no inherent degovernment. This is no inherent defect in private property per se. It is only its defect as an expense to the others; it is only its defect for those

who are unready.

Private property now retards and seeks to prevent altogether the collective experience which must precede any further extension of private ownership in large things. In itself private prop-ertly is neither good nor bad, save as it relates the owner to other lives. If it gives its owner an undue quantita-tive power over the liberties of others it makes him, to that extent, a com-petitor with the government of the state. And though he may transpor the paraphernalia of his anarchy from the back of a saloon to the Senate chambers he is still the fee that stands beside unknown nature opposing man's civilized endurance on the earth; be is the despot of the private life, and the necessary enemy to all right government by the people, whom he must physically, economically and mentally physically, economically and mentally disarm and unfit for government. No very serious harm could have been done to mankind by the private prop ertarian while in the nature of things he roughly represented the uninte-grated efforts of the old world's economic units. Those industrial units consisted of separate workingmen liv-ing apart and doing for themselves, because society had not yet provided for them any better way. They were not competing with each other, they were only working for themselves—the then appointed way of working for There was no demotism as mpetition among them-a work man never competer; a workman can not compete and work. It is only a rolibers, as buyers or as sellers that men begin to compete. It is only as a seller of labor or a buyer of bread that the workman is drawn into the foul

swirl of competition.
So long an economic society com-So long as economic soriety consisted of each producer handling the separate equipments with which as yet human experience had only been able to supply him, the democracy existing had no very great enemy in private economic property. The very extent of its disintegration was its best

It is necessarily in accord with the genius and design of the private despot to arm himself and his friends, until to arm numeri and his friends, until he can dispense with them and fall upon them; and to continue, making new combinations under the name of governments to uphold his opportun-ity. So it is perfectly in accordance ity. So it is perfectly in accordance with the genius and requirements of a true democracy to disarm all but those who are the natural victims of this oppression, and therefore the representatives of the nation's life.

When private property in the aword passed away and became firmly fixed in the state, there passed with it, from the private despot what seemed to be his lost friend; and except for a select ns out franci, and except for a select few, despotism on an extensive scale night have gone out of the reach of the many headed adventurer. Then it because necessary for men of that kind to lay lines for the court, when the few lucky ones ant around Pharaob. For many conturies the old family despots would have been invulnerable

for many cuttures the old family despots would have been invulnerable against the people, but for nature's biind alemocratic way of giving out brains. All that a sword could smite was subject to them, but the sword of darkness could not smite away all this divine radiation of brains shining through the braine of planning. through the heads of ploughmen and beggins and what not. So the private despot out of court, knowing just what the Pharmohn wanted most, came up for court through the church with the brains of seris for sale, saying: "Here are those brains of ours for darkening counsel. Take them into your pal-

o inflict a signal defeat and teach a White those climen brains dailed at salutary lesson to the recreant Radicourt alternatively blessing and curs-ing the swords of the competing des-puts a few power greater than that of Eight members in a total of one hunfred and sixty-seven is a small minor the sword was matured in the worl ity, indeed. But this does not truly curesent the voting strength of the Tho-ley, whom both the altar and the party. The liadicals have gerryman-dered the country very skilfully, in such a way that simost every indusaward despot incontinently oppressed, had had forced upon him a roving commission throughout Christen He became a monetary trainp and was protected in his trampery for the money he knew how to get and how to lead. While he was supplying the trial center where the Socialist movenent is strong is thrown into the same electoral district with an overwhelming. number of reactionary peasants. The candidates of the Socialist Party last court tand the church sometimes I doubt not be became the schoolmaster winter received 90,000 ballots, almost doubt not be became the school master abrund for the new power which was destined in its turn to paralyze the mitter and the aword. Behold him arise, the manner despot, who will exente a new thing in the earth. A well defined mass of mankind he will produce in whose continuous and can-plate' subjection all shades of oppressions shall be reserved be interested as cast. With proportionate representaeight members.

SOCIALISM IN ALGERIA

THE MARTYRS OF THE TUNNEL.

By Horaco Traubol.

I read that four hundred New York- ; shadow of a dreadful popular unco ers have been killed or wounded in a bettle. Your tunnel is costing you something. Yet this something is not self-incidents of his rapine, the more his incidents of his rapine, the more his stayed where he was, until there came a day, and it came inside of a cwatury, when the profit-monger was in a position to pay the king and bishop and president their salaries as his attpendiagies for giving the appearance and sanction of heaven and the state discs, but workingmen. If it had been soldiers we would have mourned. But las it was mere workingmen we stop a to the new despotism. And what is this new despotism? The disintegrated man, each one

minute to inspect the register and then go about our business.

We have got our values upside down and inside out. Wo worship the deatrayer. We despise or at least knore the builder. When a file of saidlers rouses down the street marching to the drum and fife your pulses dilate, your plus to the world, no longer lives and lounes down the street marching to the works in his little house of industrial louns and fife your pulses dillate, your isolation. He no longer, as it were, blood thrills, and you are creatured into catches on his own little roof the world's economic supply. Once on a time he seemed to have a little water harrel by his dose and little gutters under his agve, and a little leader run-

expectation.
A file of soldiers bent upon war. A file of workings bent upon a strike. One threatens, the other condones, lib-One threatens, the other condones, liberty. The striker with his taxe is malign. Watch yourself. Your heart will get away from you. I know you only too west. I know where your heart belongs. I know where your heart belongs. I know where your heart goes. But I also know where therty belongs and where liberty goes.

You look with awe upon a battlefield. be you not look with as much awe. capitalist regime completely inverted the order; it was a revolution. All the houses are now stuck together; and all the roof surface is the property of the

to you not look with an much awe upon the tunnel? Here was an bound battle. A battle with the rocks. Here was a lattle without an enemy. Here was a battle without murder. Here was a battle in which no brother took up his arms against a brother. Yet this battle, too, had its victims. And you look on and think and say nothing. You are nonchalant and uninformed You are nonchaint and uninformed. What is the matter with your brais and your heart? Here was an honest lattle. This battle was fought on a fair level of human enterprise. You hook down into these holes in the ground and your pulse is undisturbed. You turn round to Broadway, meet a battafion of soldiers, and you become alive with the fire by a martial exaltation. What is the matter with your tion. What is the matter with your brain and your heart? That man is a here who kills some-

lody. But the man who ramons is a slave. We have mistaken murder for manhood and given it a first place in our respect. We have confused labor with degradation and reduced, it below the plane of its groper nobility. If the plane of its proper nobility. If you go into our schools and ask the children to tell of the name of a con-temporary hero they will tell you that Puncton is a here. No child is so taught that he would think of Debs as a hero. No you wonder then that children grow up able to respond to the drum and tife and unable to respond to the pick and shovel?

spond to the pick and shove!?
When the state manufactures emblems it makes them of a military or juridical character. No state has seen yet thought to symbolise itself in the instruments of labor. Yet labor starts all and finishes all. Labor bestows the first rough and the lest disease to all the art and circumstance of life. No state, no church, no parlor, no any thing, would stand for an instant with labor removed from its foundations. Labor even put your libble on your pulnit. It even put your love into your

Current # #

All books and pamphlets mentioned

in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Com-pany, 184 William street, New York.

Editor of The Worker:--It has been

an invariable rule of mine never to re-ply to criticisms which might be made of any of my writings unless it was necessary to eluddate some idea that had occurred in the writings criticised.

I nise know that it has become at

nwritten law that an author must not

builthant autimeting himself to relort.

complain of this review, in the first

which it appeared, and was as far as possible from being a sober review. All

In the second piece the particular points criticised exposed just exactly the ignorance of American history which it was the intention of the book

to clear up. The persurer questions the position that "the Bouthern solution favored restriction of the slave trafts.

incidents of his rapine, the more us-pension, the greater his renown. The laborer sares. You condemn his wounds. You ignore his death. His family are not made pensioners. They wounds. You ignore his death. First family are not made pensioners. They are made paupers. If the event of his death is sufficiently dramattle you put him vaguely in the category of "ten men killed" in the display head of the daily papers. Then thus. The soldier's family reports at the treasury. The inhorer's family reports at the poor-

That is as far along as justice bas got. But justice has not got far along. Justice still lingers superfluously with mediceral ideals. If justice was justice you would take off your lat to those men who patiently go into the from to do you their perious service. You would regard them with reverence. Their solled hands and clothes would take on a rainbow humin-ousness and exact the full tribute of your regard.

These martyrs are martyrs in suite of you and in spite of themselves. They are martyrs iscause of themselves. Their martyrdom is not a martyric of Summery and decorations. They can expect nothing for their maryir-dom. Not even good wages. Not even the kind words of the master. Their martyrdom is lowest in form and highest in substance. Their martyrdom is deafened into your ears and blinded into your eyes. It is a martyrdom that niceps in a garret and winds up on the podrist. It is a martyrdom of which history says nothing. It is a martyr-dom that has to be satisfied with mar-tyrdom. It gets no bonors. The formal plaudits of the world go to the formal martyrdom. The soldier resp-pears in crescents, in halfs of legislation, in coats of arms and on the arms of conts. But the laborer-he passes into oblivion by the easiest and darkest way. You sun your soldiers, shadow your laborers.

Some men die that you may live. Some then die that you may live. Some on seaffolks. Nome on crosses. Some on latticfields. Some in tunnels. Why should not the tunnel be as holy as the cross? What is there shout the tunnel which removes it from the prearriptions of your reverence? You can understand Jesus on the cross. You can understand Sevouarola, burned at the stake. You can understand John Brown, executed at Harper's Ferry. Why do you fail to understand this somebody sacrificed in the tunnel? I do not say that the cross and the stake. It. St. and the scaffold have checked you. But p. 19. I do say that the tunnel has checked you. Or that you have checked the tunnel. For if you fail to understand the tunnel you have broken shruptly loose from the continuity of history For the tunnel belongs to the cross-by just the same subtle chain of faith as gives the cross to the tunnel.

as gives the cross to the toined.

He died humbly crushed underneath rock. They have brought him out of the ground. His face is pale but satisfied. Your city of millions will nak stay in its heavy round to regard his anonymous visage. Yet this unknown man has saved your city. But for him your city could not exist. All labor lies there prostrate in his inert form. heart. The very labor that is binsting lies there prostrate in his heet form.

It seems to very labor that is binsting lies there prostrate in his heet form.

Come out of your churches, all of your churches, all of your worship here. Leave your creeds lichind. This is creed enough. Worship here. Here is religion enough.

> South Carolina as the two states which were particularly ropposed to any present or future interference with the sinve trade." Concerning Georgia Du Bois tells us that the proprietors of the colony sought from the beginning to what out slayes.
>
> "At last in 1749, the colonists pre-

valled on the trustees and the govern-ment, and the trade was thrown open under careful restrictions, with limited importations, required a registry and guarantles on all slaves brought in and laid a duty. It is probable, however, that these restrictions were never en-forced and that the trade thus established continued undisturbed until the ltevolution."

there is some little grounds for the pealtion, although even here, there was much opposition to the slave trade. When we come to South Carolina,

however, there is a totally different story and I quote this at considerable length since it shows exactly the line of evolution to which reference was made in the pamphlet: "As early as Nevertheless, I feel that I cannot neg-lect to reply to the review which ap-heared in The Worker of May 31 on 'no pamphlet "Class Struggles in America." made in the pamphiet; "As early as 1098 the slave trade to South Carolina resched such proportions that it was thought that 'the great number of negros which of late have been im-ported into the colony may enlarger place, because it was written in a nevish, carping, fault-finding style ut-terly unworthy of the publication in the safety thereof.' The immigration of white servants was therefore ex-couraged by a special law... About the time the Asiento (the mane applied emphasis was laid on trifling non-essen-tials while the central thought of the pumphlet was entirely ignored. to the agreement on the slave trade of the treaty of Etrecht in 1718; we signed the shave trade so increased that scarcely a year after the communication of the momentum agreement, two heavy duty acts were passed bucause the number of negros do extremely in-crease in this Province, and through the afflicting providence of God, the favored restriction of the slave truste, and New England opposed such restriction." Then he goes os to discusse what took place in the Caustitutional Convention, forgetting that the Colonial stage had then been ever with nearly ten years, and that an entirely new stage of social development had been entered upon. In reality the pamphiot does not take quite as autreme a position as the reviewer implies, but I want to point out the facts in the case and show how far from understanding the whife persons do not preportionally shultiply, by reason whereof, the safety of the said Province is greatly endar of the encouragement abroad and of increased business activity in importing naval stores at home, suffered nearcely any check, atthough repeated acts... were passed laying high du-ties. Finally in 1717 an additional because in all shades of espressions and computed in the case and the case and will be automated by the case will over compute the first specific free while stady competitions. This class will over compute the privileges of slavery. This class will over compute the privileges of slavery the provider of the privileges of slavery. This class will over compute the privileges of slavery the provider of the privileges of slavery. This class will over compute the privileges of slavery. This class will over compute the privileges of slavery the provider of the privileges of slavery the provider of the privileges of slavery. This class will over the post of the privileges of slavery the provider of the privileges of slavery. This class will over the privileges of slavery the provider of the privileges of slavery. This class will only the most completely supply the most completely supply the most completely supply the most completely in the privileges of slavery. This class of the privileges of slavery the provider of the privileges of slavery the provider of the privileges of slavery. This class of the privileges of slavery th

cordingly imposed in 1764. This duty

. A little later the question came up of non-importation agreements and it was Virginia and North Carolina which asked that slaves be included and also there is trace of some opposi-tion from South Carolins. It was really that Northern states which bluckether way. See Du Hole, pp. On the next pages Du Bois tells us that, selich in 1774 Congress finally

that, which is 1774 Congress finally passed when become the net free of New. Moral was the only one who objected to the inclusion of "molasses and coffee from the Britisz plantations," and it was distinctly understood that the exclusion of these articles was a direct blow at the slave trade. Oct. 12, 1774, the Articles of Association were substitute to containing. Association were submitted containing the following articles: "We will neither import nor purchase may slave imported after the 1st of Decamber next, r'ter which time we will wholly discontinue the slave trade, and we will neither be concerned in it our-selves nor will we life our vessels, nor sell any commodities to those who are concerned to it." This article was passed unanimously and on the adop-tion of it Georgia was the only colony which raised any objection. And South Carolina, the colony which our reveiver would have us believe was leading the revolt against all restric-tions on the slave trade, was passing a resolution to oppose all trade with Georgia until she should adopt these

regulations. See Du Bois, pp. 44-45. Of North Carolina Du Bois says: "In the early times there were few slaves in North Carolina. This fact, together with the troubled and turbulent state of affairs during the early colonial period, did not necessitate the adop-tion of any settled policy toward slavery and the slave trade. Later the slave trade to the colony increased; but there is no evidence of any effort to restrict or in any way regulate it before 1788, when it was declared that the importation of slaves into this state is productive of evil consequences and highly impositic and a prohibitive duty is laid on them."

In regard to Virginia he says: "Virginin sought continuously almost from lts colonial organization to stop the alave trade because it because at once a breeder of slaves and objected to for eign competition."

When we turn to the Northern nies we find another story. Of New York we learn that while it imposed a tax of £3 a head in 1700 this was contined to "all negroes imported from any other place than an African port," and the framers of the act admitted that it was laid simply to "promote a direct trade and to cut off the competition of the Royal African Company," See John Spear, "American Slave Trade,

Du Bols (pp. 19-20) says concerning this same restriction: The chief ele-ment of restriction in this colony appears to have been the shrewd bustness sense of the traders who never flooded the slave market, but kept a supply sufficient for the slowly growing demand. . . . No restriction was ever put by New York on participation in the trade outside the colony, and in spite of national laws New York mer-chants continued to be engaged in this traffic even down to the Civil War."

Speer in his "American Slave Trade" (p. 02) enys: "In 1705 Massachusetts enforced a tax of 64 for an extra slave imported. . . . Another clause of the bill provided for an extra relate of the tax if the staves were exported after having been entered at the custom shavers in making Boston a clearing house, so to speak, for the slave trade of the whole continent,"

Concerning the entire New England states Du Bold p. 20 says: "Turning now to restrictive measures, we must first note the measures of the slaveconsuming colonies which tended to limit the trade. These measures, how-ever, came comparatively late, were ever, came comparatively late, were enforced with varying degrees of effienforced with varying degrees of em-ciency, and did not seriously affect the alaye trade before the Revolution. . . . In the line of definite legal enactment to stop the New England citizens from carrying slaves from Africa to any place in the world, there-were, before the Revolution, none."

In the same way in regard to the representatives of South Carolina and Georgia objecting to the clause in the Declaration of Independence. It is true that they objected, but they did not stand alone, as Jefferson himself tells us: "Our Northern brethren also, I believe, felt a little tender under the consure; for though their people had very few slaves themselves, yet they been pretty considerable carriers of them to others

I intend to treat this entire subject at somewhat greater length in the July number of the "International Socialist Review," and so will not include other enorations here, but I think I have green enough to show that my position was well within the bounds of truth and that my statements might have been worded much stronger.

As to the further criticisms concern ing the treatment of the Populist move-ment. I am perfectly willing to let the facts stated in the pampillet stand in opposition to the flat of the reviewer.

There is one other point, however, that is worth noticing and that is the complaint of the sin of ombision in not making more of the Socialist more ment which existed in this country ! fore 1994. While there was no inten fore 1804. While there was no inten-tion on my part to alight the foreign-born comrates and especially the Ger-mans who did such excellent work in these earlier years, yet a description of them would better belong in a story of Secialist movements in America, than of an American Socialist move-ment. A Reclatist movement which did nost add a line to the Socialist interested of the country in which it the new and a mine the country in which it existed, seve by translation from other lands of the last to underwind such translations, which had no open in the life and social movements of the time, which con-tentificated with repeating the plati-tudes—successary an such repetitions may have been of the international Socialist movement, who isolated themselves intellectually from the inthe country and dustrial facts of the country and to formed little more than an conterie society for the preservation of the Societies my stories, is really little cutified to any great emphasis in a study of Torcia.

American acquamic, and social evolu-

I am theforeity semible of the de and the company semilable of the de-fects of which the reviewer complains as as its somewhat contradictory style in being neither a purely propaganta or admentional leader. Shat this was a conscious choice on my part as being the best way to get the bless before as farre a number as nonsible. large a number as possible.

The pamphlet is undoubtedly con-densed much more than is desirable. But I can say for the benefit of the reviewer and other critics similarly inclined that I purposely had no plates unde of the book and as quick as the present edition is exhausted, it will be entirely re-written and nearly doubled

lu size.

Fraternally yours, A. M. SIMONS,

Chicago, June 3. [Note.-] an entry that my remarks on Comrade Simons' pamphlet seemed previals and carping, for they certainly were not written in such a spirit, hardly seemed to me necessary to say more than I did in appreciation of his central thought. Let me make amends by reporting that, though I had found more faults than I did to: thought I did. I should have greeted with joy this beginning of the important work of rescuing the study of American history from the hands of misty ideologists and jingoistle per-verters of truth.

On the question of the attitude of

the Southern colonies I plead guilty to having misunderstood the writer's in tent, though I might plend in extenus tion some lack of clearness in his state ment, almost unavoidable, no doubt, in

ject.
The character of the Populist movement remelus a question, and he im-portant one, of difference of opinion between ms. Commide Simons is willing to let the facts stated stand in opposition to my "flat." Of course I did not quarrel with his statement of facts, which was not very extensive. I did and do disagree with his interpretation of the facts, which is quite a different matter. Surely "fat" is a curious word to be used in this connection, involving a begging of the question upon Com rade Simons' part.

rade Simons' part.
I do not know on what principle
Comrade Simons distinguishes between "the Socialist movement in
America" and "the American Socialist movement." For me as an interna-tionnist, I know no such distinction. It may be one of the "platifudes" It may be one of the "pistfudes" or whose repetition in the past he com-plains, but I for one will lose no op-portunity to repeat it in the future, that the German horn or Russian born or Swedish born Socialist in America is as much an American So-cialist as one whose forefathers landed at Plymouth Rock: I do not think that Comrade Simons, on the other hand. contributes much either to Socialist harmony or to a right understanding of facts by repeating the platitude of the reformers and sentimentalists -- a pernicionaly faine platitude, to bost-that the Socialist movement before 1834 "had no part in the life and social movements of the time, isolated itself intellectually from the industrial mant intersectually from the industrial facts of the country, and formed little more than an ecoteric society for the promotion of the Socialist mys-teries." We have had too much of this chenp and inaccurate generalization from people who know no better Comrade Simons should not join in it

In closing, let me again express the In closing, let me again express the hope as well as the wish that the pre-cent edition of "Class Struggles in America" will quickly be exhausted and quickly followed by a larger work.—The Reviewer.1

The Socialist Literature Company The Socialist Literature Company has mailed a sample capy of "Labar Politics and Socialist Politics" to the secretary of every local of the Socialist Party in the United States whose percentage have refused or neglected o furnish the addresses of lucais. Any local secretaries who have been over looked will be supplied on application Courades who are willing to act as agents for The Worker and the publications of the Euciquist Literature Com-pany in their respective localities are sted to communicate

A valuable addition has been made to our penpagamba literature by the publication, in pamphlet form of the publication in pampure, to a stemographic report of the debate on Socialism held in Fancull Hall, Roe-ton, on Feb. 8, between James F. Carey, Socialist Representative in the Massachusetts Legislature, and Fredarick J. Stimson of Harvard Paive effect it. Commonst. Given equal merit, a debute will generally attract more in-terest than a lecture or an essay and, atthough the heat stenngraphic res never does justice to such a discussion, this pamphlet will undoubtedly find. as it deserves, many careful re-It has been published ender th tion of the Massachuyetta State uittee of the Sociality Party, and has aiready run tuin a record celition five thousand copies. It is a next po Eve thomanic conses. It is a low representation good paper, and is sold at 10 cents a copy or \$5 a hundred. Send orders to State Secretary, Ban A. White, con Washington street. Boston, Mass.

PRESS CENSORSHIP IN RUSSIA.

Beventy editors and writers of the secret revulationary press; of St. meret recently met and adopted a declaration instating on the necessity of the illustration of the press from con-meratin, pointing, par, that at pressat the papers must choose either to keep silence in regard in acts and declara-tions of the government or to praise them, that journals which who honest-by to criticize such acts and declara-tions are conveiled to dis, nice their tions are compelled to discueristelass under the form of prais which often results in disseminating fulse and confused ideas on such subjects, and holding that, while the centerally cantinues, the press will heat conserve its own dignity and failil its duty by alterether abstalaing from any mention of paveramental nets, "letting slience speak, for them."

..... Mordalist and Social Democratic York and Wiscouds is identical witthe Socialist Party of other states. It is the party of the working clear against all parties of engitation. Ha entities is New York is the Arm and

The work of party agitation and or ganization is being increased in every state. Vermont, Alabama, and Arkan-ass have recently perfected state or-ganizations and started out with bright prospects. Within the week the ne tional office has received most sprour aging reports from Colorado, Illinoi Kentucky, Mianesota, and Missouri.

The poem send at the MacCartney memorial meeting in Boston and at-tributed to Fred Irish of Purthud, Me., was written by M. A. Floyd, another Portland comrade. Comrade Irish asks us to correct the misstatement.

The Socialist Club of Hyde Park Masa, is holding open-air meetings every Saturday and later may hold two week, distributing Hocialist papers and literature in large quantities, and going through the voting list planning n house to house campaign to be commenced at once.

There will be a Socialist camp or Cape Cod this summer at Sandwich, Mass., August 10 to 24. The camp will be in a pine forest, one-half sidle from callying tages. railroad depot, and one mile from the beach which is in sight and easy to ch, and on which are all the morts and recreations of the season. Excel-lent fishing, lake and sea. Expense of the round frip from New York is \$7, from Boston \$ 2.50, and board with room will cost \$1 per day, furnished room or tent \$3 per week. Sandwich has no hotels and comrades wishing to pass their vacation at this Socialist camp should therefore communicate at once with the manager, M. B. Kerr,

Clay, N. J., will hold a street meeting at Five Corners on Wednesday June 17. Comrade George H. Gos

The purpose for which the Socialis Club of Bloomfield, N. J., is trying to raise a fund of 3440 is to purchase the building which they now hold on a lease and use as headquarters. Under the terms of the lease the owner has ed to transfer the entire property to the Cinb on the payment of the sun named before July I. The Cinb con-siders that the property is well worth that amount, and the ownership of the biulding would free the committee from the persecution they have endured in peat, when the town officers have isis. Moneys should be sent promptly to Albert Schmidt, 52 Myrtle street, deld, N. J.

At the last meeting of the Lucerne Pa., County Committee, arrest men bers were present, representing Wilke Barre, Pittston, Nanticoke, Edwards ville, Limerne, and Hanover Township.
Comrade John Bryant of Nanticoke
was elected to membership. Punch
cards for the collection of party funds ere distributed to all the members Report of chairman was very encouraging; treasurer's report showed a halance on hand of \$4.39. Wilkes Barre was selected as the place of h county convention on July 4 and the Excentive Committee was given full Among the latest acquisitions to the movement we may count Professor Schuman, principal of the Forty Fort High School. Comrade Schuman has been studying the subject for some time, and is now an avowed Socialist. When he returns from his vacation trip in the West he will open a class fo

State Organizor Lamb of Michigan Worker of last week: "I wrote that 'Our "neap-hox" campaign is will in its experimental stage." Am inclined to take that back now. The ready and capable manner in which our 'soap-box-ers' are doing the advance work for our ling speakers and supporting them make me think it nearly time to say that our campaign is a success."

Through the courtesy of State Organ-izer Lamb. The Worker has been fur-nished with the addresses of several hundred comrades in Michigan who are to each of these comrades, who are requested to read them and pass them on to friends and neighbors, and naturally we shall be gratified if they take it into their bends to hustle in a few

Geo. R. Kirkpatrick and Howard H. Califwell are now speaking in Ohio with success on the opening nights. They will be kept at the work continually and hope to be able to reach every expanised point in the state and many others where the unstached comrades will make the arrangements. Comrades, get in touch with the state secretary at Remember that routes have to be made nome time shead .- A new Socialist lowithin the next few weeks.—The com-rades at Wausson have held their first open-sir meeting and they write that it was the greatest success imaginable. Everyone in the town is now talking Socialism, and they wast more speak-

Recretary Lipscomb of Missouri has lassed a special letter to every local in the state urging the contrades to prepare for the campaign of 1904. Jan. A. Slänker, one of the comrades from Japilin, will begin the work of organizing, and the workers will be increased until the entire state has been reached.

Colorado has adopted a modification of the Michigan-and Ohio plana. Ida Crouch Haslett and Chas. Oliver Jenes

were elected state organizers and a mystematic effort will be made to set the working class into the party in every part of the state.

Secretary Graham of Local Living-Stone, Mont, writes to the National Secretary: "Courade Mable of Chico has been cusuing us for not sending de-nations to the organising funduitive will try to send some more at our mose.

Comrade Scibert of Scattle, Mash tomrates research or seattle, assum, who is a bricklayer, is to debase, Beschillam with W. M. Kellogg, Resil., ephola a member of the anti-sleefallst National Economic League and endorsed by that coreamination

Cameron H. King, Jr., requests us to say that he is a member of Local San Maton County of the Socialist Party. On the other hand, the Organizer and Secretary of Local Ban Francisco, to secretary or Local san Francisco, to which King formerly belonged, writes us that he "is not a member of the party, having resigned rather than face-charges of violating his pledge with the Bocialist l'arty and conduct detrimental to the Socialist movement." The explanation of this contradiction is that Han Mateo County is a new organisa-tion, formed partly if not wholly of former members of Local San Fran-cisco, who found that organisation as unsatisfactory bome for them after it abandoned the fusion experiment. On protest of Nan Francisco against its recognition the question of the standing of Local San Matoo County is now before the state organisation and will

Local New Haven, Conn., will hold a social and enterthinment at Aurora Hall, 135 Union street, Tuesday even-ing, June 16, to celebrate the German parliamentary elections. Arrange ments have been made to receive the returns of the elections in Germany at the hall during the evening. All m bers and friends of the party in ? Haven are cordially invited to attend and an enjoyable evening is promised Admission will be free

open-air meeting in front of the City Hall at New Rochelle last Friday even ing. The audience was composed who have been on strike for the last eight weeks. Comrade Maguire writes "Sol was in fine form and for two bours preached to them pure, unadis-terated Carl Marx Socialism and drove the truths home with sledge-hammer effect. His criticism of the union man who would not have his employer for president in his union and yet would have him for mayor or alderman provoked the wildest enthusiasm. He miled to their attention that two of missioner of Streets, who is also t building contractor and member of the Building Trades Employers' Associa discharged every laborer who suc recied in getting a job on public work when he found out that they were strikers of the building trades, thus showing the community of interests hetween the government and employ-ers as against the workers. This lesn, it is safe to presume, will not seen

E. P. Jennings, Jr., whom comrade of New York City will remember as an indefatigable worker, has settled in Olean, N. Y., and has straightway be-gun to agitate there for the Social Democratic Party, distributing many opies of The Worker and making ar meetings.

This Sunday Comrades Heleker and Holmes of Peekskill will go to Cruton-on-Hudson to break the ground for So-cialist agitation by distributing leaflets and getting names to send the part; papers for a three months, trial.

At the last meeting of Local Peck skill, N. Y., the delogates to the County Committee were instructed to notify the representative of Westcheste on the State Committee the be should make an effort to get the heudquarters of the State Committee removed from New York to a more contrally located city.

The General Committee of Local New York meets in the W. E. A. Clubhouse, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street, Saturday

The 1st, 3d, and 5th A. D. meets the hast Wednesday evening of each mouth at 150 Spring street.

Open-air meetings will be held on the West Side as follows: Thursday, June 11, N. W. corner Thirty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, with Con-rades Wood and Atkinson as speakers: Raturday, June 13, N. W. corner Hud-son and Canal, Wood and Searing: Tuesday, June 16, N. W. corner Twen-ty-second street and Seventh avenue. ty-second street and Seventh avenue, Cooney and Wood; Wednesday, June 17, N. E. corner Bleecker and Christo-pher, Paulitsch and Wood; Thursday, June 18, N. W. corner Twenty-seventh street and Tenth avenue, Wood and Abrahams; Friday, June 19, N. W. cornor Fiftieth street and Bighth avenue health and Fusilisch.

The East Side districts of the Secial Democratic Party opened the campaign of E008 with great enthusiasm last week. The New York Socialist Literary Society held three good outdoor meetings. Arrangements have bean made for other meetings as follows: Friday evening, June 12, on Butger Square, with Bernstein, Poigesthaum, Boodia, and Harris as speakers: Saturday, June 12, at Clinton and Madison streets, with Lane, Rosen, and Miles; Tuesday, June 16, at Bast Hessalway, and Meingemery street, with Dobsewitch, Josephena, and Harris: Friday, June 16, on Rutger Square, with Hani, deep, Miles, Pine, and Bernstein, and The East Side districts of the Secie

Tureday, June 16, at Bast Broadway and Mésigemery street, with Dobsewitch, Josephess, and Harris; Friday, June 16, on Stuger Square, with Sindy-den, Milles, Pine, and Bernatein. And Servens, Intl. Twenty-den, Milles, Pine, and Bernatein. And Servens, Intl. Twenty-den, Milles, Pine, and Bernatein. And Servens, Intl. Twenty-dense and Servens, Intl. Twenty-dense. Intl. Twenty-dense interest, Servens, Intl. Twenty-dense. Intl. Twenty-dense interest, Intle shop, at 264 Columbus awares, stationery stere. Twenty-dense of the summer agrics, but the total particular action of the first of the summer agrics, but introduced a tree of the summer agrics, but in the summer agrics in the summer agric of the summer agrics in the summer agrics in the summer agric of the summer agrics in the summer agric of the summer agrics in the summer agric of th

the two hours talking, varied from on to two hundred listening with much attention and little opposition, and everybody was well

The picuic of the Brooklyn Socialist Club, which will be held on June 21, at Atlantic Park, Ralph avenue near Mt. Mark's, will undoubtedly be one o the largest gatherings ever asser for pleasure in that borough. The mittee has invited many of the organisations and singing societies, and the acceptances have been such that the committee has been at its wit's end to deliver the tickets which have been called for. A souvenir program for the event is being issued, and a large number of advertisements already obtained organizations which have accepted the invitation which was extended by the club should direct their secretaries to send for admission tickets, staling the number they desire.

The comrades of Stapleton, States Island, will celebrate the expected So-cinlist victories in the German elections on Tuesday, June 16, at the Labor Ly-The primaries to elect delegate to the city convention will be held on Friday, June 19, at the Labor Lyceum, and a meeting will be held immediately afterward for the purpose of starting an English-speaking branch in Staple ton. A party picnic will be held on July 5 at Ineliu's Park, Graumere, for the fund of the Bloomfield, N. J., Labor

an open-air meeting on Friday even-ing, June 12, at the southwest corner of Ninth street and Avenue C. Com

The Young People's Social Der cratic Club of the 19th and 20th A. D. Brooklyn, is holding very well at-tended meetings in the Labor Lyceum. At the last meeting \$10 was appro-priated to be sent to national headquarters for the Special Organizing Fund. Tickets were received from the Freie Deutsche Schule and the Hoot and Shoe Workers' Union and it was resolved to attend the Local Queens County festival in a body. The Club-voted to subscribe for twenty-five copies of The Worker weekly to be used for propaganda. A committee was chosen to get a small plenic resund for the club members to have a day of enjoyment after a great deal of hard work done. Meanwhile, they are getting ready to tackle anything in the line of campaign work that may come their way. During June, July, and August the Club will meet only on the first and third Thursday ever ing of each mouth. A few organiza have not yet accounted for tickets for last mouth's picule. As will be made.

FOR CITY CONVENTION. To the Locals and Assembly District

cratic Party in the City of New

York.
Take notice that a convention of the Rocial Democratic Party of the City of New York, for the purpose of nomi-nating candidates for city officers for the ensuing election and to attend to such other matters as may come be-fore the convention, will be held on Saturday, the fourth day of July, 1903. at 10 a. m., in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 940-955 Willoughby avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

The basis of representation to said convention is: One delegate for every embir District and an additions delegate for every twenty members i

good standing. For the City Executive Committee of the S. D. P. of the City of New

M. M. BARTHOLOMEW,

PRIMARIES IN

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Party of New York County, to elected delegates to City, County, Horough, Assembly and Aklermanic District County will be held on Naturday June 30, from 7 p. m. to 9:30 p. m., at the following places:

Primaries of the Social Democratic

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. First A. D., at 150 Spring street, res

Second A. D., at 184 William street. office of the "New Yorker Volkssel-

tung."
Third A. D., at 130 Varick street, sidence of Comrade Lowstrand, Fourth A. D., at the cisb rooms of

irondway. Fifth A. D., at 235 W. Fourth street, residence of Paul Flarechel. Bixth A. D., at 325 Broome street,

residence of F. Mick.
Seventh A. D., at 204 W. Fifteenth street, residence of Paul Warner.
Eighth A. D., at 260 Broome street,

Ninth A. D., at 841 W. Twenty-fourth street, residence of John Murphy. Touth A. D., at 120 E. Third street,

cinir from.

Eleventh A. D., at 435 Ninth avenue unhabitery store. uphelstery store.
Twolfth-sh. D., at Great Central Pal-ner, 90-90 Clinton street.
Thirteenth A. D., at the West Side Labor Lyesum, 343 W. Forty-second

Reartsouth A. D., at 202-204 First avegue, residence of Heary Burlich. Fifteenth A. D., at 406 W. Fiftieth

street. Sixteenth A. D., at 200 E. Fearth street, residence S. Graff. Sevanteenth A. D., at 550 W. Fif-tieth street, residence of Comrade

Eighteenth A. D., at 614 E. Seven

Twenty-sixth A. D. at 456 E. Seven-Forty-first street, resid rade Hoerdtne Twenty-cirkth A. D., at 1607 Ave-

Twenty-ninth A. D., at 167 West Fifty-third street, Grocery store.
Thirtieth A. D., at the clubhouse

206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Thirty-first A. D., at 183 West One: Hundred and Thirteenth street, resi-dence of L. D. Mayes. Thirty-second A. D., at 1708 Lexing-

ten avenne, office of Dr. Rubinow. Thirty-third A. D., at 121 E. One; Hundred and Tweifth street, office of Dr. Ingerman.

BOROUGH OF BRONX.

Thirty-fourth A. D., at N. H. corner One Hundral and Porty-sixth street and Third avenue, Janusen's Hall.

Thirty fifth A. D., at 3300 Third ave-

Annexed Districts, at Masonic Hall, Main street, Westchester. By order of the General Committee of the Social Democratic Party of

W. J. F. HANNEMANN, Sec'r.

YORKVILLE PARTY MEETING.

The Yorkville Agitation Committee has arranged a mass meeting of all the enrolled Social Democratic voters in the Yorkville districts on Saturday evening June 29, at the Clubbouse, 296 H. Eighty-sixth street, for the purp of inducing all enrolled Socialists to join the party. A printed circular in English and German has been sent out to each oursiled S. D. P. voter. Promi-nent speakers will address the meeting and show the necessity of joining the party organization. Members should make propaganda for this meeting.

SIMONS ON MILLS' MOTION.

Editor of The Worker:-The recent referendum on the question of headquarrers and Local Quoruf has un-doubtedly resulted in a somewhat con-fusing attention. Nevertheless it is by no means an impossible situation, and indeed it is easy to exaggerate the difdepities which might arise in transactstates. There is nothing whatever in the situation that in the least justifies the position which has been tricen by some of the defenders of the Omaha position. As I have stated elsewhere, my sympathics have been largely with the Western and newer wing of the movement. I saw in it the forces which are absolutely-essential to any strong indigenous Socialist inovessent and a possible reaction from the sectarian doctrinairiam which had dominsted the party in the past. At the same time, however, I am absolutely opposed to losing anything that is good in the old for the sake of getting the new. I have no sympathy whatever with the idea that the farmers will ever form the major portion or the with the idea that the farmers will ever form the major portion or the hads of the Socialist movement, and nothing that I have ever stated couldgive any foundation for imputing such a position forms as his been done in a position to me is has been done in some quarters. The Socialist move-ment is fundamentally a revolt of the wage-working proletariat, but I have maintained (and I see no reason whatever to change my views that the farming class of America, particularly of the Western cities, have practically identical interests with the wageworking proletariat, so far as concerns one general issues which are settled the political field. Therefore there every reason to believe that this portion of the population constitutes a fertile peld for Socialist propaganda, and that large increases of the Socialis strength may be expected from them is the near future. This was the position which I took in my pamphiet, "Social-ism and Farmers," and later in my book on the "American Farmer," and so far I have not seen any attempt by refute this position that indulged in

anything but generalizations. At the present time, however, we see t to overthrow the expressed e party membership, and to will of the party membership, and to infringe on the fundamental principles of democracy by some of those who are posing as representatives of the farming class and western wage-work-ers, and with this I have no sympathy. When Comrade Mills makes the astounding proposition that the decision of the referendum be disregarded, pending the taking of a new referendum on the same question, and when this is followed with the will more outpassed to the "Appeal to" papers in about 75 different unorganization of the "Appeal to" is and towns in the state with rageous proposition of the "Appeal to Reason" to completely discepted that referendum, it shows that those expressing such sentiments are unit to be introsted with the party manger ment. Indeed, if I am not mistaken, it's was a recognition of those facts on the party of the membership which lost to the very much larger vote against the Omaha. Querum than was policed which that tily as the seat of mationsis headquartees. Had the comrades comheadquartres. Had the courrides com-posing the Local Quorum not taken the attitude which they did towards party-faction and the constitution, I feel quite:

Moreover, although the constitution theoretically guarantees freedom of as continuing of Socialist ones, that a referendum steed immensurably above the acts of a convextion, a referendum, in his very nature, repeals any portion of the constitution which conflicts with the will of the majority, as expressed in the referendum vate. For the saire of party organization the law for the saire of party organization. It is easing the conflicts with the will of the majority, as expressed in the referendum vate. For the saire of party organization I, but it seems uncertain whether the Socialist will be able to participate in will be made to theward or stiffs the decision of the party membership, I count the accretion about 56 per cant. of the population of the sair who, like mystel, sinessedy believe that the amit already down, measure the conflicts with the amit of the Bocialist more has recently been established a little Socialist weekly called "Nove the great such action conscious works are the conflicts of the population of the party membership. I count to the accretion of the party membership. I count to the accretion of the sair of the population of the sair of the sair of the sair of the sair of the population of the sair of

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THE MOVEMENT IN ILLINOIS.

The report of the state secretary, Janots for the month of May shows be ance May 1, \$5.00; income for May \$187.49; expenditures, \$150.30; balance on hand June 1, \$37.19. Due stamp ao count: balance May T, 301; bought during May, 1,200; sold during month, 1,476; on hand June 1, 150. lowing locals have not paid any dues for the past three months or longer and are therefore in bad standing: Cairo, Coal City, Belviders, East Dubuque Incksonville, Joliet, Peotone, Staunton and Streator. New locals have been organized during the month at Wauke-gan, Lake County, with 20 members; Oglesby, La Salle County, with 11 members: Centralia, Marion County with 10 members. The following con-rades and organizations made dom-tions to the Organization Fund: Jan. S. Smith, 85; A. W. Mance, \$1; M. M. Stangland, \$2.50; William Type, \$1.23 25th Ward, \$2: 7th Ward, \$3; Georg

Bulliard, 45; H. F. Lindgren, \$7.55; 34th Ward, \$2; Hon Greengard, 25 cents; L M. Morrison, \$1: Local Glen Ellyn, \$1 J. Menke, \$1; total, \$31.55. The response to this very important fund is an yet rather slow, but it is hoped that the comrades will seen b gin to send in their contributions s as to enable the State Committee to sent out an organizer by the 15th of June. The following them's and branches have sent in their vote on the referendum to amend Articles 3 and that all locals and branches take action ising along county lines may begin with the second half of this year. Preparations are being made at headquarters to send out an able organizer. Com-rade Collins, who is now in the coal fields of Pennsylvania, has/consented to accept the position, and will perhap be elected state organizer, and no doub will make an excellent man for that purpose. He will begin his work in the division composed of the counties of Kape, Kendali, its Kaib, Lee and Whitesides, with headquarters at Ei gin where the conrades have already elected their division committee, with Comrade Peter Kennedy, 367 Jay street, as chairman. This committee will have the work of the organizer is charge, routing him from place to place within the division, and will place themselves in touch with all the locals in the district. It is important that the locals constituting the beadquarters in scheme of which is appended to the tee who shall begin to get in touch witt the locals of their respective divisions and isolated Socialists in the various unorganized towns with a view of or

ganization when the organizer reache

SOCIALISM IN SERVIA

A Servian comrade writes in the May

number of the "Revue Socialists" on the condition of the movement in that country. As Servis is very backward

in its economic development, manufac-turing industry existing only in a radi-

to so to the future county central comto go to the rature county central com-mittees and half to the state organiza-tion fund. Also that each local elect a visiting committee to call on delinquent members and get them to pay up their hack dues.

sure that they might have remained in effice with the headquarters at Omaha.

This distrust of the membership seems to be something peculiar to a few individuals who are leading the Omaha movement, and I shall be leath to believe that it is an essential part of the "Western idea" of Socialism. It was first seen in their attempt to preremoval, and now in the case of Comremoval, and now in the case of Gong-rade Critchlow it seems to have reach-ed a point where they would even seem to suppress a free expression of opin-ion by the membership. The at-tempted argument of the "Appeal" to the effect that the present situation comes in condict with the constitution is childigh. It has always been a prin-lender of over cautifulistic institutional theoretically guarantees freedom of an-thaccetically guarantees freedom of an-

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WHO WILL DO YOUR LANNING WORK

EVERYONE KNOWS THIS BUT MANY FORGET IT.

Editor of The Worker:-Every flat it. Can we not ren bouse in New York and Brooklyn has a letter-box. Each one would hold a leafiet. Thousands of Socialists live in flats, if each one may to it that a leafiet was placed in each of the boxes in his own house about once a week for a year, don't you think it would pay? I would like to see you print this suggestion in 'The Worker. A great many might follow it up. Everybody knows this, but they seem to forget

npon 1t7 New York, June 2.

Emphatically, we think it would has. We know it would pay. We show when it has been done in certain detricts and have seen the results in a rapid. tricts and have seen the results in rapid increase of Social Democra-vote. Let the suggestion be followed by all means. Let the work be the up and persevered in.

THE DUTCH STRIKE.

Socialist Party of Holland, in Appealin for Aid for Defeated Strikers, Reviews the Demonstration of Protest.

The Socialist Party of the Nother-sands has addressed the following ap-leal to the Socialists of other lands, which throws further lands, which throws further light on the strike of two months ago, of which such lengthy but such untutelligible reports were given in the American

ily press. Dear Comrades:—The organised pro letarist of Holland fisch tracif compel-ed, after having passed through a so-vere strupple and suffered a painful defent, to append to the fraternal senti-

ments of the international proletariat.
"You also have followed our struggle
of recent months with lively interest.
The striking victory of the railway workers on January 31 was but its be-ginning. That victory aroused the gov-grament and the ruiling class against the labor organizations, and it soon be-came evident that the begravelories would not tolerate the possibility of au-other such, and that it would selice the occusion to deal a blow at the purious workers on January 31 was but its b occasion to deal a blow at the unions in general. The working class defended the right to strike, which was thus erd, in a vigorous campaign of ge and through the press, and needings and through the press, and the pro-ernment considerably mislified the pro-posed laws as regarded nulous in genent. I'ufortunately, no such concessions were made to the railway work-ers and the amended bills still rendered the strike absolutely impossible for them, punishing the refusal, to work with two to four years in prison

"Parliament took up the bills on April 2, quite without warning, for it had not been supposed that they would be considered before the Easter recess. The Liberals, after having strongly criticized the bills, nevertheless railied to the support of the Clerical government, which thenceforth proceeded with increased audacity." The Socialist group in Parliament-tried in valu to obtain a delay pending the report of the proposed government investigation of the conditions of the fallwhy workern. The gug-laws must be passed be-fore Easter, cost what it might: that was the will of the government. Under these circumstances, the ruliway workwere confronted with the alterna ers were confronted with the alterna-tives—to let the right to strike slip from their bands without more ado or to unde a supreme effort at once. This affort could be only one-of protest, the last resistance of the vieths who feels the hand of his more powerful antag-onist close about his throst; a struggle, not for victory now, but for honor. "If the working class as a whole had reseased the right to yofe, if the exer-

med the right to vote, if the exerrise of that right had spened to them a larger political horizon, if a close bond and existed between the organized proletarlat and a strong Socialist parlia nentary group, it is likely that the des-erate struggle outside of Parliament night have been averted. Primarily that struggle, because by persisting, year after year, is refusing the suffrage to a large proportion of the workers it has encouraged Amerikat tendencies in the labor movement. In the second place, the reactionary gov-erument and the capitalist parties are ment and the capitalist parties are sousible, because, in attempting to a through the gag-laws, they left workers no choice but to attempt a forforn hope or passively to submit to plete subjugation.

battle imperfectly organized and without sufficient political understanding and hampered also by the so-called Christian later unions, but it bore Christian labor unions, but it bore itself herolcally. The railway workers had against them all the forces at the al of the bourgeobs state and the moral courage and the seventionary energy of this division of the prole-tariat. The longshoremen and other tariat. The longshoremen and other workmen at the ports of Amsterdam and Rotterdam at the first appeal promptly showed their solidarity with and Rotterdam at the first appeal promptly showed their solidarity with the railway employees. When, at last, the Committee of Defense, as a supreme demonstration, declared workingmen in the principal cities re-gioneds to the call. Among the great-er part of them the sense of projeturian discipline was strong enough to make them again obey when, the anti-strike laws having been carried, the Committee raised the strike after a single day and to cause them to go back to their valling.
"At present the whole capitalist class

rejoices in a feeling of unlimited power and the employers are wreaking their men, and in nearly all industries that were affected by the strike there are merous victims. They who suffer the true, the brave, the senious in thor's cause. There is terrible suf-Inforb cause. There is terrible suf-fering and the organized workers of our country are not able alone to give

adequate relief.

"Under these grave circumstances, comrades, we confidently appeal to you. The Social Democratic Party has fought throughout this battle, aide by side with the unions, snd, will not abandon them in the hour of defeat. Reflect that, if we have made mistakes, if the Putch workingman have shown that their organization and their political consciousness are yet too weak to triumph in this struggle, if, in a word, the means which they would employ were not in harmony with their powers—reflect yet that they demonstrated the possession of proletarian virtues, of courage and independence. Remem-ber the international character of this struggle and consider what our prele-tariat, by its heroic resistance, may

F. C. RIVERS.

of your country from attacking the rights of the workers. "Aid us, then, in order that our proctariat may soon return the blow that t has received and that the unions may ecommence their work of organization

rith renewed spirit.

"In the name of the Executive Com-littee of the Social Democratic Labor arty of the Low Countries. of the Low Countries.
"VAN KULKHOF, Secretary."

SOCIALISM IN THE NETHERLANDS.

Brief Outline of the History of the

Social Democratic Party of Holland. The Belgian Socialist, Franz Fischer writes in the "Peuple" of Brussels ipon the Socialist and labor movement of Holland. We condense some por tions of his interesting article, supple neuting it somewhat from other

The Netherlands to-day, says Con-rade Fischer, presents the spectacle of a flourishing remacence of Socialism. It must be remembered that already ten years ago there was a strong So-cialist movement there, so strong that it seemed to promise speedy victory. Infortunately, this movement depend ed almost wholly on the efforts and was guided and inspired almost whonly by the ideas of one man, the eloquent and poniar Domeia Nieuwenthuis. Under his leadership the party came to a point where, finding that it had overestimated its actual strength, discourage ment ensued in many quarters, Anarch ist tendencies showed themselves, and general break-down onsued. Domela Nieuwenthuis became an anti-parlia-mentary or "libertarian" Socialist, virt-ually an Amarchist and a large proportion of the party followed him.

tion of the party followed him.
Fortunately there were some able men
in the Dutch Socialist ranks—notably,
Van Kol-who, especially by contact
with the Helgian movement, had
learned to understand the methods of the international movement and to form judgments independent of those of Nieuwenthuis. They resolutely un-dertook the task of building up again a Socialist political party in Holland lu harmony and in rapport with that of other countries. In this task they had to meet strennous opposition and ofter most violent slander and abuse from their old comrades. The mass of those their old comranes. The inness of above who had not followed the old leader into the anti-parliamentary camp had returned to pure and simple trade un-ionism and even to the political parties of the Protestant or the Catholic reac-

Nevertheless, Van Kol, Trocistra, and others persevered in their work, and eventually it became evident that they were succeeding. New recruits were calued, some of the old militants returnest singly or in groups after a re-tirement of some years, and at last about four years ago, a large and val unble contingent seceded from the So-cialistenhoud (Nieuwenthuis' organization and foined the ranks of the So-cial Democratic Party. Since that time the progress of the party has been uninterrupted and the "impossibilist" fac

tion can now pretty well be ignored.
Already at the time of the recessio
from the Socialistenbond the Socia Democrate Labor Party (such is the full title of the Socialist political crganization of the Netherlands bad-captured three seats in Parliament. In the elections of 1901 the number was increased to seven—not including Van der Zwang, who occupies a very pecul-lar position, elected to Parliament as an anti-parliamentary Socialist by an agricultural constituency of Priesland, but always voting with the seven party representatives, in the general city elections of 1901 also considerable gains were made, the party for the first Council of Rotterdam, raising its repfour, in Arnhem from one to three, in Grüningen from one to three, entering for the first time the councils of Forproperty qualification and a gerry-mander directed against the working class constituencies.

The Dutch Socialists, mays Cournde Fischer, form the intellectual slite of the international Socialist movement. the principal organ, "Het Volk," is one of the best edited Socialist papers in the word, and all Socialist books ap-pearing in German, French, or English are promptly translated into Dutch.

In the recent strike, which was in-tended only as a demonstration of pro-lest against the brutal reactionism of the government, the Rocial Democrats, the "Libertariana," and the conservative unions acted together in harmony Even had this demonstration succeeded in its immediate purpose however (which it did not), governmental power and the temptation to use it tyrannically remaining in the hands of the capily remaining in the name of the capi-talists, such a demonstration would not have settled the question, and it would be necessary to repeat it again and again. In a word, the conquest of the government by the working class would still have been in the event of the success of this strike, as it actually is in view of its failure, a necessary condition to industrial peace and free dom. The close association of The three divisions of the labor movelbell in this disastrons struggle will, it is thought, have the effect of greatly strengthening political Socialism in Holland and hastening such profetarian conquest of the state.

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SOCIALISM IN FRANCE.

The Failure of the Bordsaux Congress to Bool with the Millerand Case and the Speedist Comment Thereon.

The Socialist forces in France cept for the Revolutionist Socialist La-bor Party, led by Jean Allemane, which has now no representation in Parliament, but still holds four seats in the Municipal Council of Parls—is divided into two camps: The French Socialist Party, of which Jean Jaures is perhaps the most distinguished rep-resentative; and the Socialist Party of France, formed by the junction of the Revolutionary Socialist Party, headed by Edouard Vaillant, and the Labor Party, of which Jules Guesde is the principal leader. So far from comple-tion is the work of unification which many supposed to have been effected almost four years ago. While the seven or eight distinct groups existing efore that time have been reduced to three, the gap between the two prinones now existing is probably than were the differences which reparated the ... rarious parties before The participation of Millerand, who belongs to the former of the two large groups named, in the bourgeois government as Minister of Commerce is the chief concrete bone of conten-Non; but this involves, of course, much arger questions of Socialist policy and even of Socialist theory. The Franch Socialist Party is by no

neans united, however, in approval of Millerand's position. The recent annual congress of the party at Bordeaux devoted the greater part of its time to the discussion of a motion for the ex-pulsion of Millerand. This motion was defeated. But for several reasons its defeat cannot be accepted as an en-dorsement of Millerand's position nor

as a settlement of the question, For one thing, the constitution of the as adopted at the congress of last year, guarantees departmental autonomy (the departments are the eighty-three geographical divisions of France), reserving to the depart-mental federations respectively the power of disciplining their members and elected representatives and leaving it a disputable question under what circumstances or whether under any circumstances whatever the national organization can expel or otherwise discipline a member. On this ground delegates who entirely disapproved of Millerand's entry into the Cabinet and of much of his conduct in Parliament might yet vote against the motion to

expel.
Furthermore, the proposition was not leased on his acceptance of a ministration but on certain recent vofes cast by him in the Chamber. Some of those who demanded his ex-pulsion on account of his vote against the motion to cut off the appropria tions for religious institution Ministry. Some of the delegates had positive instructions to vote for his expulsion on this or other special charges; other delegates argued that this fact disqualified the instructed delegates from giving a fair trial to the accuse and therefore voted against expulsion on the plain ground that it would be unjust and dangerous to expel a mem-ber without giving him a chance to defend himself.

Thus the vote against expulsion doe not represent a clear judgment either on Millerand's participation in a bourgeois ministry or on his vote against the church budget or on his attitude in regard to the use of troops in time of strikes or on any special act of his or on the general position, practical and theortical, on which he stands. The question was missed, if It was not evaded, and a regrettable confusion continues. The Eexecutive Board of the Cen-

tral Council of the Socialist Party of France (the Guesde-Vaillant group) has issued an address commenting on the Bordeaux Congress, declaring that the result "confirms us in what we have said, that granting that a Socialist may participate in a bourgeois government, every compromise, every departure from Socialist principles becomes, not only possible, but inevitable," Allowing such participation, says this address. Milierand's particans have no logical right to complain if he votes to continue state aid to the churches or to mention military intervention against strikers or to support a diplo-matic policy which makes the Repub-lic the auxiliary of the monarchs and the ally of Tsarism. The address con-

who are interested in making confusion would have us believe, of opposition between revolution and reform, these two mutually excluding each other. Reform and revolution, so far from being mutually exclusive, com-plement and condition each other: Remay be, augment at once the freedon of action and the courage and arder of the militant proletariat; and the refusal of reforms by the ruling class demonstrates the impotency or the bac will of the capitalist government and acts as a stimulus to the working class driving it to struggle more vigorously for lie emancipation. The real ques-tion is the recognition in accordance with facts, that Socialism cannot exist except on the basis of the class strug-gle and irreconcilable opposition to the capitalist state."

Without fully accepting the catastrophic theory held by at least some of the leaders of the Socialist Party of France, we nevertheless cannot but think that it has the best of the argument as against the French Socialist Party, insofar as it is here expressed and that the latter organization has cut but a sorry figure in its besitation and confusion over the Millerant case

The duty of the Socialist is to make Socialists of other people. One of the best ways to do that is to distribute party papers. Try an occasional bundle of The Worker. One hundred copies for 75 cents.

-The Social Democratic Party had nearly 10,000 votes in Greater New York in 1900. In 1902 we polled over 16,000. We must make it at least 25,000 this fail. The way to do that is to start NOW distributing Socialist literature from house to house, in the shops, in the union halls, on the street shops, in the union halls, on the street cars, in public meetings, everywhere. People are in the mood to read and

IN PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 8.—At to-night's meeting of the State Com-mittee, Comrade Ribl in the chair, charters were granted to new locals at Irwin in Westmoreland County and Wilkinsburg in Allegheny County. Communications were read from Sa-lina, Irwin, West Newton, Reading unal, rivin, vent rewton, heating, Utahville, Cokeville, Hauto, Mt. Car-znel, Kitaning, Wilkinsburg, Potta-town, Scranton, Luserne, Milivale, Le-highton, Charlerol, Sellersville, Boy-

ereford, and Eliamokin. Now that the state convention has been held and the candidates nomi-nated; there seems to be a general awakening of the locals. Utahville requests information how to get speakers when needed. Kittaning promises a good-sized local in the near future. Sellersville has arranged for a mass meeting on June 20, with Comradt Frost of Philadelphia as the speaker Frost or Philadelphia as the speaker. Shamokin has taken in six new mem-bers, with the promise of a number more in the near future; the outlook for Socialism is very bright in that relightenshiped.

ion meetings among the striking tex tile workers. Ben Hanford of New York addressed flifteen hundred of the strikers at Kensington and Lehigh avenue last Saturday evening.

Howard H. Caldwell has finished his tour in Pennsylvania. He held good meetings in Wilkinsburg, Kittaning, and Chirlerol during the week and left for Toronto, O.

The South Side Branch of Local Pittsburg has taken the lead in helping "pay" off "the" indebtedness of the State Committee by sending in the first contribution of \$5.50 raised on auliscription likes got out for that purpose. It is recommended that all the locals throughout the state do likewise. The State Committee would also call . to ' the recommendation passed in the convention that the locals throughout the state adopt ways and means of raising funds for the state treasury, and suggest that this may be accomplished by giving entertainment and excursions or by any other methcomrades during the months of June, July, and August, profits to be equally

A statement blank has been sent out to all the locals in the state in com-pliance with the recommendation of the Auditing Committee. The secretaries of the locals should see that due stamps and supplies ordered and received from January 1 to May 25, and the blanks should be returned an

TO MINHESOTA COMPANES.

Our lecture van, in charge of Coulrades Guy E. Etherton and Geo. I. Martin, of Kansas City, left this city May 23 on a tour of agitation and of-ganisation. They will follow the Northern Pacific Hallroad, and will be th Little Falls during the state convenstate, following the Northern Pacific Railroad to Norman and Polk countles; returning to Minneapolis along the line of the Great Northern or the "Soo" Railroad. This trip will probably take shout three months, after which a tour through the southern part of the state

will be arranged.

The advantages of this method of agitation are many; no hotel bills, railroad fare, nor ball rent. Larger andiences are also assured. Thousands of people will be reached by these out-door meetings, that could not be induced to attent hall meetings. The wagon is neat and attractive, with phonograph outfit, gasoline lights, etc., and cannot fall to command attention. It can go to places where Socialist le turers have not yet been, and open up new fields. It can stay as long or as short a time at each place as circumstances will warrant. Special efforts will be made to organize locals of the party wherever possible. Comrades Atherton and Martin will act in official

capacity as state organizers. As to expenses, the comrades will receive \$10 a week each and \$5 a week allowance for keeping the horse and for other incidentals. Their salaries are thus very small and their willingness to work right and day for the money. night and day for the move ment should be thoroughly appreciated They will meet part of this expense by selling literature and taking collec-

tions.
To comrades and sympathizers.
We ask your hearty co-operation and generous con-tributions to enable us to keep the wagon in the field all summer. throughout the state:

To local secretaries: We ask you to kindly endeavor to collect all subscrip tions already made to the State Organtions already made to the state organizing Fund and circulate subscription cards for that purpose. Cards can be had on application. Feeling assured that you will readily see the effectiveness and economy of this method of agitation, and boping for a generous

and prompt response. S. M. HOLMAN, State Secy... 11 Oak St., S. E., Minnespolis,

BOURD UP TOGETHER. I have said that the fullgrown human will will be social because there is no way of having a good world save by way of having a good world save by our all having it together. The brother-hood of man is a scientific fact rather than a sentiment; only it has been a terrible fact up to the present time, bringing unreckonable judgments and torments upon the human race. We have brothers in competition and misery as yet. It waits for us to become brothers in life and labor, in beauty and happiness. There is no escape from this law of the inseparability of human this law of the interpretation of the beautiful of the What happens to any of us ultimately writes its record upon all of us. The tides of the race's life rise and fall with each man's pulse-beat. The life of the world constantly tends to the level of the downmost man in the world. And it ought to be so. There is no freedom for any save through the freedom of all men; and there is no freedom for all men so long as any man has withheld from him the full product of his share of the common labor, or the full inflowing of the coming lovic. Could any man be free or safe or good without all men being free and safe and good, then a spiritual' or ethical life the downmost man in the world. And good, then a spiritual or ethical life would be impossible.—George D. Her-

BUYTUNION MADE GOODS.

PUBLIC OUT-OF-WORK

As one example among many of the immediate practical benefits which the working class derives from a strong and growing Socialist movement, we may cite the system of public unen ployment insurance which prevals in most of the industrial cities of Bel-gium. The Socialist Party has not as yet a majority cither in the Belgium Parliament or in any of the municipal councils; but it has a large vote which increases at each election, has already about one-third of the members of Parliament and has a vigorous minority in the council of every important city. It is thus able to demand and compet from hostile majorities, fearful always of the result of the next election, many concessions which they never would have granted to less aggressive oppo-nents. Among these is the out-of-work relief erstem.

The movement was inaugurated in elected a committee to investigate and prepare plans. The next year \$2,000 was appropriated to start the work. Some sixty or more unions and work-ingmen's societies took up the plan. The fund is controlled by these socie-ties through their delegates, in conunction with representatives of the city government, and both the city and the labor organizations contribute to the fund. During the year 1901 a total of \$3,575 was paid in by the unions, to which the city added \$4,520 from the public revenues. These figures seem small to American eyes, but it must be remembered that this is only a begin ning and also time normal-wages and cost of living are much lower therethan here. The essential point is that a part of the city's revenue is devoted under the administration of the organ ized workers, to the systematic relief of those workingmen whom the vicinsitudes of the capitalist system fr time to time throws into involuntary

The Provincial Council of Liège soon followed the example of Ghent, and the Socialist members of the Liège City Council are now urging that the muni-cipality also take similar action. In Brussels a beginning has been made with an appropriation of \$2,000, which will probably be increased in the near future. Annual appropriations ranging from \$200 to \$2,000 have been obtained in several smaller cities, such as Anvers, Molenbeck, Saint-Joose-ten-Norde, Cureghem-Anderlecht, and Scharbeck, and the same project is Scharbeck, and the same project is now being urged in Malines, Louvain, Bruges, and Alost.

Furthermore, the Socialist deputies from Gheat, supported by some others, have moved in Parliament that a part of the national revenues be applied to same purpose, the "Correspondenzblatt," the organ

The "Correspondenzblatt," the organ of 1830,000 union workingmen of Ger-many, says of the Belgian out-of-work elief system that, "of all methods of meeting the unemployment evil, this is the most congenial to the working class, because it leaves a free field for ersonal initiative and administrative independence." It is worthy of note that during the two or three years since this system has been manufacted. in Belgian cities, the members of the affiliated unions have in every case reamonded to the sid given by the muni-cipality by voting to increase their own assessments for the out-of-work funds. As "Monifeur des Syludicats Ouvriers" remarks, this strengthens the belief that the more miserable is the condi-tion of the workers the less spirit do they show in seeking to improve it as the more their condition is ameliorated usly do they strive to Improve it yet further.

"FOREDOOMED TO FAILURE."

A correspondent of the London "Times," writing from Wellington, New Zealand, says that it is becoming daily more and more evident that differences between employer and em-ployed cannot all be settled satisfac-torily by the advanced labor legisla-tion which has been on trial for some time in the colony. He says that the Arbitration Court, established for the final and compulsory settlement of dis-putes that could not be amicably ad-justed by the Conciliation Boards, has justed by the Concination Boards, and been exceedingly busy of inte. The Conciliation Boards, on the other hand, have little to da. Indeed, conciliation appears to be rapidly becoming a thing of the past, and as the industries of the colony increase in number and importance the Court is finding it more and more difficult to deal with the many cases coning before it. Hither-to, owing to the general prosperity of a country splendidly endowed by naa country spiendidly endowed by na-ture, and to the excellent prices ob-tainable for products and manufac-tures, the employers have remained tolerably contented. Now they say tolerably contented. Now they say that there must be some finality to the demands of latior, and the situation is being seriously discussed in their various associations. The Canterbury Employers' Association, for instance, has written to the Premier strongly opposing the demand of the workers. for unconditional preference to unionrbo only for ists, who only form omethird of the whole body of workingmen in the colony. The association points out that recent decisions of the Arbitration. Court in the matter of wages have compelled the discharge of many workmen, have forced some manufacturers to abandon the field altogether, and have made it cheaper to import many articles than to make them. Moreover among the there is growing discontent among the workmen at the increase in the cost of living which has followed the increase in wages. Some observers my that the whole arbitration system, as now organised, is foredoomed New York Evening Post. med to failure .-

See yonder poor, o'eriabored wight, So abject, mean and vile, Who begs a brother of the earth To give him leave to toll; And see his lordly fellow-worm The poor petition spurn, Unmindful the a weeping wife

If I'm you haughty lordling's slave, By Nature's law designed. Why was an independent wish E'er planted in my mind? If not, why am I subject to His cruelty and scorn? Or why has man the will and pow

To make his fellow mourn?.

—Robert Burns. PATRONIES OUR ADVERTIEEDS.

RELIEF IN BELGIUM. Our > Exteemed Contemporaries

(and OTHERS) ### The Tribune, Johannesberg, South Africa.

The opinion now seems to be very generally held that not many year

can elapse before America will be rest with civil strife. The forces making thereto have been gathering strength with startling rapidity, and no natio has ever suffered such a rapid declar-sion from conditions of stability so those whereof revolution is bred. The rich have grown rich beyond the dreams of avariee, the poor have been unk in the abysmal depths of povert) the freedom of the American citizet has become a myth, the vast and cor rept trusts dominate the Legislatures rob the nation and reduce the people

to slavery. Suborned courts, govern ment by injunction, and military ter rurisis have usurped the place of justice. Labor conditions such as hav lately been shown to exist in the Pens sylvania coal mines make a mockery of the Declaration of Independence, which proclaims the inalicantic right of every citizen to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Such con-ditions cannot last for ever among a people in whose breasts still linguess the recollection of the days of granter freedom and greater prosperity. If the industrial revolution should break out consequent upon some vast strike which at any moment may be precipitated, no man can predict with cer-tainty how it would end.

energetic and indefatigable of all the political and social propagandists, leaving even the single-taxers behind by their amazing real. They juvest not oily bening and time, but freely coutribute financial aid to the furtherance of their canse—the destruction of the Express" declares that Socialism is be ing preached in that city more extensively and persistently than was ever known there in the past. Indeed, our contemporary doubts if it was ever preached so freely, so insistently, so conspicuously, and so widely, all at once, anywhere else in the world. Not only by yellow journals is this doctrine proclaimed, but the "Mail and Express" seerts that "a score of lesser papers hold out the same lliusory prospect, and a dozen bath resound every night with Socialist orations—generally unreported, but by no means unheard." ; roop

The Public, Chicago. Russian officials explaining the neger sity for mobbing Jews in Russia with the same kind of arguments that white men use to justify the mobbling of ne-groes, and which American patriots bring forth to excuse water torture in the Philippines. "Give a dog a bad name and kill him," the old adage has it; a new version might run, "Call a ruce inferior and torture it." To which night be added: In the industrial ourters of America when the workingmen try to better their condition they are called anarchists and sent to the "bull pens" or prisons.

Machinists' Journal. Fortunately for the people of the country and its business interests as well, the National Manufacturers' Association represents nothing but itself. And as it is mainly composed of men ances need terrify no one. Its avowed and only - excuse for existence at one time was to encourage trade and stim-ulate business by the old and time-hon-ored though now moth-eaten and discarded system of competition. It still sticks to ac dogma that competition is the life of trade, and its members are still busily employed in competing against each other and thus cheerfully cutting their business throats. To this it has now added another excuse for its still remaining on earth: To stamp out the serpent of trade unionism wherever found.

ITALIAN GLASS WORKERS

WILL TRY CO-OPERATION.

The glass workers of Italy having re-cently passed through a severe strike ending in defeat, have energetically taken up the project of establishing co operatives, with the object of rendering themselves to some degree independent of the capitalists or, at least, of provid-ing themselves with a material base of operations in future struggles. After the failure of their strike the union elected a committee to study the ques-tion, especially by observation of the co-operative glass works at Aibi in France. Cesar Ricciardi, Secretary of the Italian Federation of Glass Workers, has ardently and successfully advocated the plan. The capitalist enterprises now existing are not able to supply the demand for lottles for the product of the Italian vineyards; there is therefore an opening in the field, and it is maintained that the co-operative society can materially improve the con-ditions of the workers especially in regard to sanitation, which was one of the principal questions at issue in the strike—and yet sell as good a product for as low a price as the capitalists. It is estimated that it will require \$50,000 to conin the works and carry on opera ations for four mouths, by which tim it is believed, the business will be well under way. Toward this sum \$16,000 has been raised by assessment on the eight thousand members of the Federa tion (who are, ipeo facto, members also of the co-operative society) and another \$16,000 by voluntary subscription among the members; \$1,200 has been invested by the mutual benefit societ of the glass workers of Porleggs and \$1,000 by other organisations of the trade; various unions, mutual benefit societies, and co-operative societies of other trades have provided \$6,000; the orner trades have provided to the raised by a business loan. It is proposed to pay the union scale—no more, lest jealousy be aroused among the members of the union employed in private factories, and no less, because that would give the capitalists an exthat would give use application of come for reducing wages in such private works. The co-operative establishment will not out prices, but will attempt to supply better goods than the dipitalist establishments. Should the dipitalist establishments. Should the latter, as was the case in France, cut prices in order to kill the co-opera-

******************************** PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

refourth Streets, New York.

All Comrades and Organizations are hereby informed that an

Industrial Labor Exposition and Food Show

For the benefit of the Laber Press, "THE WORKER" and the "REW YORKER VOLKSZEITURG," Is being arranged, and will take place April 23 10 May 2, 1994, at the GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Forty-third and Forty-

if Organizations are requested to consider arranging Festivals Ac-

Sapplingly.

THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

or social bemocratic Party. The party emblem in New York is the Arm and Torch.]

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, resistence in national convention assembled, resistence in the principles of International Socialists of the principles of International Socialists of the principles of International Companion in the principles of guerrament and using them for the purpose of Iranaforming the present system of private on soriality of the means of pruduction and distribution into collective ownership of the means of pruduction and distribution into collective ownership of the means of pruduction where the production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and owned by the capitalists and production in the ownership of the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Trivate ownership of the means of productions, and it divides society into two hostile class, and it divides and and account the worker dependence of the programment, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the working class and virtual shaver.

The occeptual political subservince and virtual shaver.

ferious, positical supervience and trans-anivery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are reclically sacrificed for profit, wars are formeted be-tween nations, indiscriminate sloughter is checouraged and the destruction of whole races is annetioned in order that the capi-talists may extend their compared domin ion abroad and enhance their supremney at house.

DEMEDIATE DEMANDS.

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

While as deciare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognise that the time and manner of the transition to Rodalism also depend upon the single of development rear-hed by the proleinatat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Nocialist Party to support the control of the control of the state of the political of the political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this rud.

As such magnas we advorate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportations and commissions and gradient attainment of this rud.

As such magnas we advorate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportations and commissions and such the control of the rud.

As anch magnas we advorate:

1. The public withing as we advorate; transia, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied wholly to the increase of warps and combines.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of inbor and the increase of warps in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the capitalist of employed the state of the product of labor.

3. Kate of memory of working.

Problem of Inion.

2. Mate or unional insurance of working people in case of seridents, lack of employments six cases and want in old are, the first six of the collected from the regression of the collected from the regression of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the

the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The innoguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that jurpose in order that the workers be se-cured the full product of their labor.

The product of their labor, and of the age of eighteen tears, and state and multi-cliest wid for books, clothing, and food.

Equal civil and publicles rights for men and women.

The initiative and referendum, propor-tional representation and the right of recall of reparamentation and the right of recall of reparamentation in the meaning and the establishment of the Co-operative Common-wealth, we warm the working class against

SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONISM.

BELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS

ments to stiend in nearly re-operation and support to the other in its special sphere of activity, are sise unideful of the fact that active of the two movements has its own special infusion to perform in the struggie for the cannel pation of inbor, that it devolves upon the trade unions to conduct the economic struggies of the working class, that it devolves on the Socialist party to nghit rhe political buttless of the working class, and that the interests of inbor an a whole will be best conserved by allowing each of the movements to manage each of the movements of movements of such a size of the size of the support of the size of t

ANTI-FUSION RESOLUTIONS.

ANTI-PUSION RESOLUTIONS.
Whereas, The bistory of the labor more-neut of the world has conclusively demon-tarted that a Socialist Party is the only obliteal organization able to adequately and obsistently conduct the political struggies Whereas, All "radian and reform" par-les, including the so-called "Tulou Labor Parties, but after a Turief existence, unli-oranty succumised to the influence of the in political parties and have preven dis-strons to the ultimate end of the labor governent, and

ent, and ens, Anv alliance, direct or indirect ch parties is dangerous to the puliti-

erons. At the present singe of developnent of the recognity to the for such alliance, therefore he it Repulsed. That no state or local or loss, or neither of the party shall my circumstances, fuse, combine

or member of the party bonner of careinstances, fine, combine or consiste with any political party or organizes with any political party or organizes, or refrain from making nonstantions, or refrain from making nonstantions, or organization and such parties or organization. A Book for "Thinkers" and Those Beginning to "Think."

To be published in June 1908, "Revolutionary Essays in Socialist Faith and noy," by Peter E. Burrowss. 320 pp. 12 ms. Finely bound in orimson cieth, top, embossed covers with half-tens pertrait and signature of author.

The published had been in news of residential will be made for delivery the The above book, now in course of production, will be ready for delivery the 30th of June, and all orders received up to that date will be filled at the \$1.00 rate, after that date the price will be \$1.25. Send 'erders to Blankenfeld & Burrowes, Re, 1232 45th St., Brooklyn, M. Y.

ndent tive enterprise, the society will appeal Competition co-operative union label. The work will be located at Astl.

THROWING AWAY VOTES.

Two mice met in the kitchen cup-board and white discussing a piece of cheese fell into a discussion of politics. Raid one: "Well, friend, the election to-morrow will decide who is to be the ruler of this block."
"Let's see, who are the candidates?"

"Oh, there's Tommy Cat of No. 11 and Rat Terrier of No. 40-oh, yes. and there's Dickie Mouse of the base-

"Well, friend, for my part I shall vote for Dickie Mouse." "For Dickie Mouse! Why, how ab-

surd! He stands no show of election and you will just throw your vote away. For my part I shall vote for Rat Terrier. He has a large following and will be elected and I'm not going to throw MY vote away."

"Yes, what you say about Dickie's

following is true but he is our own kind and our friend while both Tommy Cat and flat Terrier are our arowed and hitter enemies and as one is just as bad as the other I don't see why you should vote for either, especially when there are mice enough to when there are mice enough to select our friend Dickie hands down. How will you throw your vote away voting for him when it makes no difference to you which of the other two are the production of the other two are niegicd and the only possible benefit yeu or I can derive is by the defeat of both,"

/[Kee, I know, but Dickle can't be cierted and Bat Terrier has promised as mice not to kill us when he cannot catch us, while Tommy Cat wouldn't ourse, if Dickie stood a good show I wouldn't be throwing my vote away then it would be different and I would

or Monopoly

A four-page leaflet, reprinted by request from the May Day Number of The Worker.' Adapted for use either

for general distribution. Price, \$1 a thousand, at the officer postage or express charges extra.

in New York or in other states. Good

For sale by the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

not, but I can't throw my vote away

And the cheese being gone the meet-

Moral: Perhaps you can hunt out the moral yourselves. Perhaps, you can-if you can't your case is hope-

less. - Exchange. THE GRUSHING OF CENIUS.

At present it is a shameful and embittering fact that a gifted man from the poorer strata of society must to often buy his personal development at the cost of his posterity; he either die childless and successful for the children of the stupid to reap what he has sown, or sacrifice his gift a wretched choice and an evil thing for the world at large-this is a stupic the world at large-time is a studied superstition that "genius will out" in spite of all discouragement. The fact that great men have risen against crushing disadvantages in the past proves nothing of the sort; this roll proves nothing of the sort; this roll call of survivors does not more than give the measure of the enormous waste of human possibility human stupidity has achieved.—H. G. Wells, ?" "Mankind in the Making."

-If you want to see injunction, issued-and enforced-to prevent lockthen it would be different and I would support him because I know he's our out bosses from importing scale, elect friend all right while the others are socialist judges and executive officials.

Agents sending in aubscriptions without remittances

nust state distinctly how long they are to run, Agents are personally charged and held responsible for apaid subscriptions sent in by them.

Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XIII.-NO. 12.

NEW YORK, JUNE 21, 1903.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Senate Kills MacCartney's **Election Bill Amend**ment.

Monor Mouse Is Afraid to Sive Seelel ist Party Representation at the Poil ing Places-Recessity of our invading the Senate-Death of Mrs. Mailly -White's Work in Maine.

BOSTON, Mass., June 15.—During the past week the measure introduced by our late Comrade MacCartney, giving us representation on election board and precinct officers at the pole, which had been passed with some modifica-tion by the House, was defeated by the Senate. This measure was a part of the new election laws known as the Luce Bill. Had the measure passed the Senate, it would have given us representation behind the rail in all preciacis, towns or cities, where our last vote exceeded forty. The com-mics felt quite clated when this measure. rre passed the House, knowing that if it were enacted into law, it would as ere the counting of many Socialist oten that, under present arrange n-cuts are disregarded or reported a acattering. It will be remembered, a previously stated in The Worker, that Carey in advocating the bill showed activity that there were precincts where there were known Bocialists had voted but where the election

The Obstructionist Senate.

As is the custom on the disagreement es the houses, a committee of con-ference is appointed to strive to effect re compromise acceptable to both branches, Commide Ransdon made one of three from the House, and with him were Representatives Douse of Mal-den, Republican, and Schofield of Ipsich, Democrat. The Senate members advocated reference to the next General Court—that is, postponement for a year. The three Heanse members advocated the pursage of the bill as a measure of the bill as a measure of the bill as a measure of the pursage of the bill as a measure of the bill as ure of simple justice to the Socialists. The Senate members, however, re-mained oblurate in their attitude of opposition, and the committee was obliged to report that no agreement could Now follows the appointment of another committee on conference composed of other members and there is every reason to believe that will carry its point and the ich the Bocialists asked at

This shows more than ever the neces sity of the comrades getting together in the Seuntorial districts for the purone of electing some members of our party to that body. It will follow as a certainty that if we elect even one or two members to the Sensie we will have the same influence in that body our three members have had in the lower branch. Even though we are not successful in electing any of our Peratorial candidates, if we make a good fight and largely increase our vote in any of the Senatorial districts, parties that will force them, through so necessary to the success of our movement.

Misrepresentation Still Goes On.

The capitalist papers are again at their work trying to create prejudice by misonoting the words of our speakrs. At the inemorial meeting held un-ler the auspices of the Boston Central 'ommittee, Comrade Carey, in speaking of MacCartney's sensitive nature. ald that the capitalist newspapers cut the heart out of the Socialist addresses, quoting a part of that which the speakers had said, causing it to coarsey an entirely different meaning, and told how much this had pained MacCariney. The Hoston "Heraid" said that "Carey mays the press cuts the heart "Carey may a the press cuts the pres out of the Socialist speakers—and we won't cut the heart out of this"—and de him may in the close of him 1st meeting, and if my encinles want The paper going people in their desire to injur inlist Party. But, as it hap hers, Carey never used the word church." What he did say was: "When I die, I want no flowers, no tenre: just hold a Socialist meeting. and if my enemies want to throw bricks, let them."

While we regret that our comrad should be put in a false light in this matter, yet it actually seems to work for our good. Had it been printed just as Carey said it, it would perhaps have created no comment and inquiry upon the part of those who are not yet So-cialists. As it is, it gives the oppormake denial and to show the attitude make denini and to show the attitude of the capitalist press toward the Socialists. When those who have inquired see the purpose behind such reports, they then begin to understand that there are other things, too, to which they cannot give credence

some stamps unaccounted for Comrade Wood was ordered to meet the Secre-tury of Local New York and clear up the matter and report at next meeting.
On *motion, Comrade Fieldman was paid \$15 for services rendered.
Rome discussion took place on the question of nomination for Associate. Comrade Mailly's mother died at Haverhill on Monday, June 8, and was buried from the St. James Catholi-Church, on Wednesday, with Conrade Mayor Flanders, Besis, Hayman Kelly, Pyan, and Garrett Carey as centers. It was her illness that the Comrade Mailly to Massachu-and with her death the long vigil er bedside was ended and he left for Omaha to take up his duties again robes there on Thursday, June 11, on the subject, "What Socialism Is and What It is Not." Courned Charles A. Lee invaded Dolgeville on Saturday, June 6. Re-

White's Work in Maine.

we just returned from Maine eight days of campaigning, to at-the meeting of the Executive mittee, and will leave again for

Maine to speak at Freeport on Tues Maine to speak at Freeport on Tues-day night; at Dresden, Wednesday; Richmond, Thursday; Augusta, Fri-day; Bangor, Saturday and Sunday; Ellsworth, Monday, June 22; Milli-nocket, June 23; returning to Bangor, June 24; Wiscasset, June 25; and San-ford, June 26. It can safely be said that the centiment for Socialism is LEARN FROM ford, June 28. It can safely be said that the sentiment for Socialism is rampant in the state of Maine. I travelled through sections that were almost entirely agricultural, without a single industry, and among the farming community found people ready for Socialism. I concluded the week at Bath, speaking to a good audience in the City Hall. I left there at 11:20 in the night and was just beginning to

the night and was just beginning to grow weary with the long journey when we ran into Portsmouth, N. H., and Courade Brown boarded the train,

having spoken at Portsmouth the evening before, so that from 3 o'clock in the morning until six I had the pleasure of his company.

The campaign will now open in dead earnest. Meetings will be held all over the state, and we are confident of good results.

The Boston City Committee expects

great things from the picnic. It is going to be a great event, and the com-

rades in different sections of the state

are becoming interested owing to the

athletic contests between the member of the different clubs. D. A. W.

NEW YORK STATE.

Fieldman and Roewer on

Automobile Will Stir

Things Up.

Their Tour to Begin in a Few Days-

Locals In the State Show Interest-

Great Work to Be Done in Next Four

State Secretary Slobodin of New

York reports the following amounts donated for the purchase of an automobile to be used in agitation in the state: C. W. Cavanaugh, T. L. Zesues,

iyn, \$10; Local Onondaga County, \$5. This makes a total of \$52.50 donated,

not including loans.

Comrades Fieldman and Roewer

will soon start out on the automobile, and they expect to "astonish the ma-tives" in many a town where no So-

cialist speaker has ever been heard be-fore, as well as to help past the work-along in places where the Social Demo-cratic Party has locals more or less firmly established. Both the comrades are good speakers. They know Social-ism and know home to the shout to

ism and know how to talk about it so

as to make it plain to anyone who cares to learn. They have done good service on the streets of New York City and in neighboring towns and the

comrades up the state will find it

worth while to do everything possible

to hasten their coming, get out a good crowd, and in every way facilitate

They will carry a stock of party lit-

erature with them for sale or free dis-tribution and will take subscriptions for party papers. In this especially

the local comrades may well give them

Only a little over four months now remain before Election Day. The So-cial Democratic Party should have

legisintive and local tickets in as many places as possible and should roll up

a hig vote to prepare the way for the more important contest of 1904. In order to do this we must build up the

party organization. Right now is the time to do it, and no stone should be

left unturned to form and maintain locals wherever half a dozen Socialists

At the last meeting of the State

Committee, Comrade Cavanaugh pre

from Locals Utica and Oneida, denying

being in debt to the State Committee

from Local Portchester, enclosing \$4 for dues and reporting election of local party officers; from the Secretary of

State, saying that the state officers to

be elected this year are an Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals, four Justices of the Supreme Court, and one hundred and fifty Assemblymen;

from comrades in Schenectady, Cats

kill, and Jamestown, reporting organization; from Charles H. Kerr & Co.; from comrades in Buffalo, Johnstown,

Syracuse, Rome, and many other

as a committee to get an automo and George Roewer was chosen

Fleidman's assistant.

Slabodin and Fieldman were elected

Comrade Springer presented a writ-

ten statement of his audit of Financial

Secretary Wood's accounts. Becretary Slobodin having shown to the satisfac-

tion of the Committee that a loan from himself to the State Committee was

not entered in the Financial Secre-tary's books, it was ordered to be credited to him. The auditor's report

was ordered received. As these were

Judge of Court of Appeals, and the matter was left over till next meeting, the Secretary being instructed to write to Local Rochester for some informa-

Comrade Byron Curtiss of Rome

(Continued on page 4.)

a belping hand.

of the different clubs.

Russian Social Democratic Organ Points the Way.

KISHINEFF.

Antisemitism the "Last Card" of Tsar-Ism-Social Democrats Must by Word and Deed Rusist Outrages and Turn Discontent against the Government.

The "Spark," the organ of the Russian Social Democrats, published in London, has an extensive article on the Kishineff affair, some portions of which are worthy of the close attention of American readers. Omitting the earlier part, in which many shock-ing details of the outrages are related, we quote:

"Who perpetrated these horrors? Who brought weeping and wailing into the midst of the most defenseless among the defenseless? The mob of wreckers was of a very mixed char-acter. There were laborers, artisans, and peasants. It is remarkable that in many instances the mob was led by the 'cultured' notaries, members of the City Council, and doctors, not to mention, adds the report of the local com-mittee, the sympathetic approval of the mob's acts by the watching public, consisting of officials with their ladies (God save the mark), army officers, and (tiod save the mark), army officers, and merchants, who by jeering and jokes encouraged and eggred on the mob, instanced its wild instincts, and brought it to a freusy. Budents rode on bicycles and kept the different divisions of the mob in communication. Officers and the cultured (so-called) took advantage of the disorder to supply themselves with stationery from the wrecked store of the Jew Shach.

"Let the moral responsibility for the Kishineff outrages fall first of all on Kishined outrages fall first of all on its greedy, grasping, corrupted, and cruel, so-called cultured class, devoid of even a trace of feeling of humanity, strange to any conception of their duty to their country. These dregs of hu-manity, this contemptible mob, falsely named the cultured class, covered itself with indelible infamy before the whole civilized world. It is the duty of every one who knows the names of those 'inone who knows the names of those 'is telligent' wreckers to publish them to the world. It is known, for instance, that Notary Pisarsevsky and the son of the capitalist Sinodia marked with chaik Jewish bones and dwellings of those Christians who convenied Jews. We hasten to nail them to the pillory. (It is not necessary to name Kroushe-van, the editor of 'Bessarabets,' as his

unenviable fame is known.) "The path of progress is still open to the ignorant workingmen, the uncomeions tools who took part in the ournges. The workingman-wrecker of to-day will in time understand the interest of his class, the defense of which requires the combined efforts of the workingmen regardless of religious or racial differences. And then his sould will be filled with burning shame at the thought of the beastly crueltles in which he participated through igporance. The logic of the movement of the proletarint is such that racial and autional prejudices among working-men will gradually disappear before its resistless influence

"But what in the logic of the action of the 'deducated and official mob' who gloated at the sight of the Kishineff outrages and even directed them? What a strange question? This class is interested only in market quotations and promotions in the service. It is in-capable of being carried away by any broad public idea. It applauds vio-lence against the Jews, not because it does not understand its class interests, but because it understands them too well, and because these interests in this narrow limitation suggest to it a

policy of malicious mischief "Some of the people that belong to this social caste late the Jow because he appears to them as a possible or actual competitor in their different purhatred, see in the Jow a representative of active capital, disintegrating and undermining our present governmental and social order based on serfdom: both of them in line combined with all of the other shades of our Antiscuites are ready with equal maisfaction to jeer and oppress the Jewish laborer, who to them, accustomed to respect brute force alone, seems even more despicable not only because he is a proletaire, but a proletaire deprived of even that pittful shadow of civil rights which is allotted to workmen of Christian faith.

"Only a revolution which will wipe from Russian soil the disgraceful remnants of the medieval regime can save the Jew from persecution by this class of our people, and having given him equal civil and political rights with other citizens will place him unwith other cruzens win pace nim un-der the protection of a democratic con-stitution. The distinguishing feature of this 'cultured' snob, as is well known, is cowardice, which causes it to watch carefully the way the wind blows in 'higher circles.' that this cowardly mob boldly sup displeasure of its superiors, and that the Jewish persecution appeared to it agreeable to the views of the 'powers

that be.'
"And it was not mistaken. The government was not in a hurry to stop the work of devastation at Kishineff but encouraged 4t by all means at its command. It is smeared with the blood of the Jews of Kishineff. This government, which like the chief of police in a certain play, wants to know, see, and stick its nose into everything, pretends that it knew noth-ing of the preparations against the Jews, which were known to everybody else. This government, which is so concerned about 'public peace' that it represses with the knout and the sword

(Continued on page 2)

GERMAN SOCIALISTS MAKE GREAT GAINS.

More Than Four Hundred Thousand Increase Over Popular Vote of 1898.

Social Democratic Party Carries Five of Berlin's Six Districts-Sweeps Saxony-Tromendous Gain in Krupp's Town of Essen -At Least Forty,nine Members Assured on First Elections and Many More on Second Ballot.

election held on June 16 is still far from complete as we go to press but enough is known to assure us that the Social Democratic Party has this time made the greatest forward step in Ru

At the lowest estimate, over 2,500,-000 Social Democratic votes were cast, an ingrease of 400,000 over the figures of the last general election in 1808. The Social Democratic group in the

Reichstag will probably be increased by about twenty members. The gain has been made at the expense of all the other parties, the Rich-

ter Radicals suffering especially and the power of the Center or Clerical party being broken in many strong-bolds. Eugen Richter himself is de-

Many Second Elections.

Reports are at hand from 235 of the in the other 118, no candidate having a clear majority, a second election will be held next week to decide between the two leading candidates in each. The number of districts going to second election is larger than ever before. The Social Democratic Party had can-didates in all but three of the consti-tuencies; and the growth of its following in places where, five years ago, it was practically unknown or very weak largely accounts for the large propor-tion of second elections.

Of the 117 districts in which the first yole was decisive, the Social Demo-cratic Party carries 40. It is possible, that we have two or three others in the 159 districts not yet reported, but probably not more, as these are generally the remote agricultural regions in which our strength is least de-

Berlin's Fine Record. 1

The comrades of Berlin made s record to be proud of. The capital his divided into six districts. In 1898 we carried two on the first ballot and two on the second, with a total Social Democratic vote of 155,000. Tuesday of this week we cast 220,000 votes, sweeping five of the districts, with the other to be contested next week between the Social Democrats and the Freisinning or Progressists, with very good elamors for us to win. This dis-trict, the First, is the most aristocratic quarter of Berlin. Our candidate is Irr. Arons, formerly a professor in the University of Berlin, who was forced out of his position a few years ago on account of his advocacy of Socialism. Our elected men in Berlin are Fischer. W. Heine, Singer, Robert Schmidt, and

"The Red Kingdom" is the title that August Bebel coined for Saxony, as the seturns came in at Berlin Tuesday evening, showing that the Social Democracy had made a clean sweep of the greater part of the kingdom.

In Krupp's Town.

our or the most striking features of our advance is the increase of the So-claimst vote in Essen from 4.400 to 22,705. This is the town dominated by the Kropps, most of the people being dependent on the Krupp works for any ployment. The system of insurance, and other "benevolences" instituted by One of the most striking features of the millionaire gun-maker and dehauché has been celebrated by reformers and philanthropists all over the world as an example of "harmony, Letween "Capital" and Labor," (as against the teachings of the wicked

mit to be the truth about the gun lard, Essen is not only a direct slap in the face of the Kaiser, but a complete refutation of the pretense that such benevolent capitalist paternalism as was practised by the Krupps gives real contentment to the working peo

Partial List of Our Elect.

The selts so far known to have been cossied by the Social Damocratic Party on first ballot are: Berlin II, III. 17, V. and VI. Nieder-Baroim, Teleower Storiow, Breatau West, Altona, Han-nover, Elbarfeld-Barmen, Munoch II. Nurenberg, Dreaden-Land, Leither-Land, Chemnitz, Glauchau-Meergue, Zwickau - Crimnitachau, Stolliage, Schneeberg, Mannbein, Offenbach, Gotha, Beuss (two districts), Ham-Gotha, Reuss (two districts), Hith-burg I. II, and III, Bresden-Altsadt, Presden - Neustadt, Mittwelda - Lim-

in at least thirty of the other dis-ricts reported our candidates took seed our constants in ond place and will therefore have, a hance in the second election, Of the 117 districts reported as beld-flat have reason to dread each election

LATEST GERMAN NEWS.

The news of the German Reichstäg | ing a decisive election, the Social Democratic Party formerly held thir-ty-nine; we gained twelve and lost two this week, giving us forty-nine. Of the other districts, either unreported or going to second election, we held nine teen in the last Reichstag. It is con ceded that in place of fifty-eight Social emocratic members, seventy-five or rhaps eighty will sit in the new

Reichstag. Gampaign Incidents.

An amusing incident occurred at the town of Elbach in Saxony where Com-rade Gerlach—treasurer of the German rade Gerisch—treagurer of the German party—who wa candidate for the Belchstag in the twenty-second divi-ion, for which he was already once be-fore elected in 1894, had arranged to address the electors. The bourgeois parties had managed to prevent us from sectring any hall to hold a meet-ing, and the authorities made open-air meetings impossible, because it would be then possible for minoss to hear the perulcipat doctrines of file—"red byothper licen possible for minors to hear the perniciona doctrines of the "red broth-era." Lucklly in this case the Austrian frontier was close, and so our friend Gerisch, unable to speak in Germany, marched at the head of a large crowd of hearers to the frontier, gathering strength as they went from the ranks of the home, workers who lived on the route. The German police accompanied them 16 the Frontier, where they had to retire, having the mortification of seeing our comrade hold a magnifi-cent and enthusiastic meeting—just out of reach.

The apprehensions of the capitalist parties were so great that some of their spokesmen made themselves ridiculon Terror. General Ven Hertsberg, for instance, proposed that all the pther parties arrange for united and simultaneous prayer to God for the defect of Socialism. "Verwirts" militiae. Socialism. "Verwirts" mildly sug-sted that if the gentlemen believed the efficiency of their prayers it was rather blasphemous to use such world ly weapons as police persecution to nent them

An Associated Frees dispatch says:
"An extraordinary feature of the
polling in Berlin was the part taken by Socialist women. Hundreds went from house to house bringing out laggard voters, waiting at the exits of fac-tories and mills, and accompanying the indifferent electors to the polis.

"While the other parties had paid workers, the Secinlists capicyed 7,000 cauvassers, who were unpaid and alone of all the parties they voted their full strength. They had hought up space on the municipal advertising pillars and placarded doors and windows with party legends."

While the Center has made consid-

emble gains in some places, it appears from the imperfect information now at hand, that the Social Democracy has made large gains at its expense many of the Cierical strongholds.

Unjust Apportionment.

It should be remembered that the system of representation in the Reich-stag is grossly unjust. The apportion-ment is the same as was fixed over thirty years ago. Since that time the cities and industrial districts have increased in population much faster than tionment. A Socialist member very commonly represents twice as many voters as a Clerical or other bourgeois

Meaning of the Election.

The circumstances of Krupp's sai-cide following the exposure by the "Vorwärts" of his unnatural vices, the outcry made against the Sections. the United States would mean, that the German Social Democracy is really and the lively interest which the Kaiser took in the affair will be well remembered by our readers. The astonishing increase of our vote in Eesqu is not only, a direct slap in the The Social Democratic Party of Ger-

many is the revolutionary party it has ever been, teaching the same ideas and striving for the same ends advocated by the Socialist Party or Social Demoor the Sections it is variously called, in the United States—that is, working for the overflow of capitalism, the abolition of private property in the means of production, the elimination ing up of the Co-operative Common wealth. of profit, interest, and rent, the build-

. It is true that our German comrades make a special fight against militar-ism in its várious brutal manifesta-tions, against the colonial policy with its accompaniment of hideous cruelty and defidentiantion, against the "hun-ger tarify" in favor of laws for the immediate though partial assettoration of the condition of the workers, and against the haughty pretensions of burg I. H. sme St. Pirras, Doebein-Rose of the condition of the workers, and against the haughty pretensions of the workers, and against the haughty pretensions of Kaleerism. So so we make use of immedian and partial issues in our came median and partial issues in our came and p

as it brings increased strength to the Social Democratic Party, Social Democracy threatens the whole capt-tailst system, with all its agencies and adjunct abuses, and bids fair soon to

RAILROAD

STATISTICS.

Points from Interstate

Commerce Commis-

sion's Report.

fhile-Aggregate Profits Have Increas-

ed Over 74 per Gent. in Eight Years.

Aggregate Wages Have Increased

Only 52 per Cent.-Average Wages

Reised Loop Than IS per Cent., While

The report of the United States In-

terstate Commerce Commission for the year 1902 (that is, the year ending June 30, 1902) contains some interest-ing figures illustrating the general ten-

dency in the capitalist system, as the

product of labor increases to give ever

The following table shows the ag

gregate "net earnings" (that is, clear profits for stockholders and bondhold-

ers) and the aggregate wages paid to

employees for all the railways in the

United States during the last eight years. We give the figures in round

During this period aggregate wages increased nearly 52 per cent. But ag-gregate net profits increased more than

Moreover, it must be considered that the reports do not by any means show the full amount of real profits. Many

items that really belong in the column of net profits are juggled into the ex-pense account. It is safe to say that if we had the detailed figures before us

we could show the actual profits to be

10 or 15 per cent, greater than they here appear. Still, the official figures are strong enough and show the ten-

dency to concentration of wealth and increasingly intense exploitation of

During the period covered by this

table the number of employees rose from 785,084 to 1,180,315. A simple

computation will show that average money wages for all the employee

rose only from \$517 a year in 1895 to

\$568 a year in 1902—a gain of less than 10 per cent. Meanwhile, as shown by Dun's and

Bradstreet's reports, the prices of the food, clothing, and fuel the working-men have to buy and the rent they have to pay out of these wages have

risen at least 25 or 30 per cent, in the

anne period.

It is to be borne in mind, too, that the work of the railroad men has be-

come much more strenuous. Heavier

trains are run and run at higher speed, involving much greater nervous strain and often longer hours, than eight

A CARD FROM MILLS.

Editor of The Worker:—My attention has just been called to an article in a recent number of the New York Work-er, in which I am told I am spoken of

as a possible candidate for the nomina-tion for the presidency on the Socialist ticket in the next election.

Will you give me space in your col-

uning to say that I am not, nor have I

Yours fraternally, WALTER THOMAS MILLS.

TO JEWISH COMRADES.

Denver, Colo., June 9.

years ago.

Profits. Wages

495

523 577

611

millions of dollars.

74 per cent.

smaller share to the wage-workers.

Prices Rose 30 per Cent.

Latest reports from Sermany, ever-ing 330 districts; give Social Demo-erats \$3 (some say 57), with 169 sec-and olostices to be held, of which we participate in 105. In 1898 we carried 32 districts on 6rat election, participated in 90 sec-and belietings, and wen in 24 of thom, afterward winning two seats at special liestiess.

Our necellar vote must be meaner to

Our popular vote must be nearer to 3,000,000 than to 2,500,000 and we shall probably win over 80 seats.

CHICAGO ELECTIONS.

Socialist Party Doubles Its Percentage In Judicial Election-Casts 19 per Cont of Total Vote. CHICAGO, Ill., June 13.-The official

canyans shows that in the recent judi-cial election the Socialist Party polled 5 per cent. of the total vote for Judges of the Circuit Court and over 10 per cent. for Judges of the Superior Court. The vote for our eighteen candidates ranges from 8,100 to 8,025 in Cook County, Thomas J. Morgan heading

the list. In general, only about haif of the voters went to the polis.

Our highest previous record was 2½ per cent. of the total. us record was 2½

CHINESE WORKERS WILL AID WHITES.

Mongolians in South Africa Join in Protest Against Proposed Importation of Coolies to Glut Labor Market.

The Worker has already given some account of the schemes of the interna-tional gang of financiers who rule South Africa to introduce large numbers of Chinese contract laborers there for the purpose of further flooding the labor market and paralyzing the resist-ance of the workers to their aggreesions. We have noted the fact that the blacks are, to an encouraging extent, organizing and co-operating with the white workingmen in opposition to capitalist demands.

.Still more pleasing is the news that the Chinese already resident in Johanto chinese recently build a mass meeting to protest against the coolie importa-tion scheme and declared that they would send communications to China advising their countrymen not to come to South Africa in case the government

This, with recent events on our own Pacific Coast and with the rise of a Socialist movement in Japan, seems to indicate that the day is at hand for the workers of Asia to enter into close alliance with those of Europe and America in opposition to the exploiters

EMPLOYERS' SLAVERY.

Chicago Judge Says It is Tyranny and Slavery for Workingmen to Insist on Unionizing of Shops.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 13.-A "learned natice" named Holdom-"Hold 'em' might do better—has ruled that: "If a union can force an employer into a contract against his will it is slavery, whether to capital or to the union. To be compelled to act under a contract like this is to be deprived of one's rights. It is unlawful."

The case was that against sixteen strikers charged with violation of an injunction restraining striking em-ployees of the Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Company from interfering with

the non-union men employed in their surely interfere with my usefulness to the cause of Socialism as a teacher and lecturer, and at the same time sugworks be unionised, refusing to work along with men who, by "cut-throat the bosses and lower wages, and in spite of the injunction they insisted in talking to the employees still at work and persuading them to come out and

Each of the defendants was fined ten dollars. The cases will be appealed and bonds were fixed at \$250. One more reason for the workings of Chicago to regret that they did not

elect the Socialist judicial candidates

The wage-slave bows his baggard face The power of gold holds full control; It owns its victims' life and soul; It owns the woman, gaunt and thin, By want dragged down to ways of sin It owns the masses of toiling men; It fills each lowest, vilest den, Where vice and crime; where sin

The negro's free, but in his place

Are stamped on souls with brands of

It gives the low the power to rule, The toiling millions but their tool-The helpless tool of cunning knaves Who make free men their clingis

Yet bend to gold their servile knee, And cast their eyes in slience down Before a master's haughty frown. O men of toll, on sen and land,

Who feel the tyrant's iron hand, No longer yield your manhood up And grouning drink the hitter cup, While your taskmasters wri The Just reward to labor due! Ye are not babes, but men full grown

Arise and take what is your own The negro's free on Southern plains; Let white wage-slaves now break the chains. -Stanley Fitzpatrick.

HALPERN. Secretaries, 8th, 16th, 4th, and 12th -For information about the Social

Fraternally.

the Jewish masses!

est of the unfortunate proletariat

Democratic Party (Socialist Party) in New York address the State Secretary, Henry L. Slohodin, 00 Second avanue, New York city.

CLASS JUSTICE.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

More Taff Vale Law for American Workingmen.

Wisconsin Capitalists Sue Unions and Unionists for Damages for Picketing and Seypotting-in Ontario a Similar Case is Decided against the Union. .

Two months ago The Worker re-ported the case in Rutigud, Vt., in-which the Patch Manufacturing Company sued the International Association of Machinists of that city and its members for damages caused the company by a strike and got a verdict for \$2,500 secured by attachments on all the available property of the union machinists in that city. This was but an application of the principle laid down by British courts in the Taff Vale and Denaby decisions last winter and hailed with joy by the capitalist press of this country.

Decision in Ontario.

A similar case has just been decided in Berlin, Ont., this time on the suit of the Krug Furniture Company against the Amalgamated Woodworkem' International Union, Local No. 12. In this case the verdict is not so heavy -\$100 and coats—but the principle is maintained that the courts will award employers damages for injury caused to their business by unions in striking, pickeling, and boycotting, regardless of any question of the use of uniawful

No Question of Vicionas.

In the Berlin case there was no charge that the unions had used vio lence or intimidation.

Judge Meredith, who tried the case referred to the Taff Vale decision. One of the defendants; D. D. Mulcahy of Detroit, Mich., National President of the Amalgamated Wodworkers, made the plea that he was a stranger in Berlin and a citizen of the United States, but the judge said that made no difference. It is an'e to say that the Administration at Washington will not take note of this case. The rights of United States citizens in foreign countries are worthy of the protecting care of the government only where they are capitalists and the sacred right of profit-making is involved.

In Racine, Wis., the Schoen Manufacturing Company has sued several unions and thirteen individual members for damages aggregating \$10,000 on the same ground of having injured the plaintiff's business by picketing, and boycotting. The case is not yet decided

Matthew Biedinger, President of the Racine Trades Council, who was in Cleveland, O., last week, attending the national convention of the Garment Workers, is quoted by the Cleveland "Citizen" as saying: "I don't know how we will come out in the damage case. But you can rest assured of one thing, and that is we will strike back politically. Our Socialist Party is growing immensely, and the capitalists and their parties will near something drop about next fall."

Similar cases are pending in Waterbury, Conn., and in Chicago, With capitalist judges on the bench, the workers may expect to get capitalist class justice.

EVIL INHERES IN COMPETITION. I might as well have called it the

struggle for freedom; for, in the last

been, nor will I be, a party to any such analysis, freedom is but another name for co-operation, while tyranny and slavery are conditions that inhere in competition. It is the lack of co-operproposal in any way whatever?

May I further urge anyone who in any way entertains such a thought not to urge any such proposal which would ation, the yet unattained knowledge and practice of it, that makes history like a boundless and pittless chi like a boundless and pittless charuel house, and that make the cost of each little compromised step of progress so gests a task which I have neither the wish nor the qualifications to undervast and destructive. And so-long as we light and plot our way through competition, history will tell the same red tale of human waste and of the heaplac of baffled and mangled generations of men upon one another. So long as our minds and resources are under the compulsion of conditions that make us fight with one another for bread and A joint meeting of all Jewish mem bers of the Social Democratic Party of Greater New York and vicinity will take place on Sunday, June 21, at 7 truth, just so long will the bulk of hu-man produce and the flow of human en-ergy make for slavery and destruction. For we belong to whatever possesses n, m., in the clubrooms of the Social at Literary Society, 232 E. Broadway, Manhattan, for the purpose of discussing how to secure for our party and its views a fair and effective literacy our attention. To be forced to struggle against a thing is to be owned by To dwell amidst friction is to be con auned. The individual or the society may seem for a little while to unfold through strife; but the end thereof is representation in the Jewish language. Comrades, can your conscience endure still longer the shameful misrepdeath. Where struggle and adversity bring forth their one man, they blight and slay their millions. We are free resentation of our party and the dis rediting of our most sacred traditions and convictions one after another? Observe, comrades, that the ever in creasing Jewish proletariat is consid just to the measure that we may use and direct all our forces constructively. without the disaster and disorder ered by elever politicians as a very forces that oppose and obstruct. Co-operation is a state in which we liber-ate and build one another; a state in great factor ever growing in import nnce, and is "worked" by them accordingly. Therefore it is in the inter which human attention is changed from aggression and defense to fluidity our race, as well as in the interest of and growth, and the freedom and per our party, jealously to guard this great petual enlargement of experience; state in which the whole world-i n being misused by our ene flows creatively into the life of each individual; instead of the world-life that the interests of our cause at heart, then do not fail to be present at the joint meeting, in order to devise ways and means of defending our cause, our party, and its views effectively before now is, armed to the teeth against every new-born babe, who must light with it, from the dawn of consciousness, a pitched battle for survival. Competition or struggle is a state which begets the often unfit survival of the strongest. Co-operation is that freedom which will result in the fitting of all to survive, making each man a world-blossom and a world-joy, -- Geo D. Herron.

> -We send out a great many same ple copies of this paper to addresses furnished us by subscribers. The re-celpt of such a copy is an invitation to subscribe. Fifty cents a year or 23 cents for six months.

The Worker. AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York State up the Social Domocratic Party-) PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 104 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,

By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association. P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Calls 302 John

. TRRES TO SUBSCRIBERS

levelpts are herer sent to individual sub-process to the sent to individual sub-process to the sent to the sent to the which the number on the wrapper, the which the number on the wrapper, the of following, receipt of money, communications concerping the editorial arriment of the paper should be ed-let following.

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Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6,



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM. In the state of New York, on account while provisions of the election laws, collist larty is officially recognized we be some of Social Democratic Party, a comblem is the Arm and Torch, as of

abore.
The Secialist Party (or Social Democratic Party in New York) should not be confused with the sec-called Secialist Labor Party. The latter is a ring-ruled organization which devotes all its wivegets to two porposes: Pirst, to disrupt the issocialing movement and sinusely the Socialists who carry on the Settle Research of the Secialists who carry on the Settle Research of the Secialists who carry on the Settle Research of the Secialists who carry on the Settle Research of the Section of the

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. ie Socialiat Party (the Social Demogratic y of New Yorkt has passed through its not general election. Its growing powers adtracted and its spendy wistory for-lowed by the great factors of its vote lown in those Egures.



Over in Servia they have just give 'as a pretty thorough example of one port of revolution. No doubt the royal and official victims deserved what they got at least as well as do the majority of those whom we hang or kill with the electric current according to forms of law. As for those who devised the coup and who succeed Alexander and his brood in power, it would seem that for the masses of their subjects the chance is a jump out of the frying pan Into the fire. That is one sort of is the sort that discontented factions of the ruling class chiefly affect. It is never has resorted to except under ex treme compulsion, when the powers of reaction had made peaceful change orgies of destruction unnecessary and Impossible that the international Social Democracy directs its propaganda.

CHOOSE PARTY OFFICERS WITH DANKE

In most organizations it is an or written law, so rependly taken for granted that it needs not to be incornorated in constitution or by-laws, that two offices, especially two important offices, should not be held simultaneously by the same person. Undoubtedly it is generally so taken for granted in our party, although from time to time it is violated because of the occasional lack of men who are competent to fill important positions in the party and are at the same time able and willing to accept the respongibilities of office. The question has now been raised in Ohio and a general vision that no comrade shall be eligible to more than one office in the state orhaps, that the question should be raised under circumstances that may give any excuse for calling it a factional move. Certainly it should not be considered or voted on in that We confidently believe that much of the controversy and recrimination that has lately vexed the Obio comrades might have been avoided had not the offices of State Secretar, and National Committeeman been

arry officers which is so essential to efrade should at the same time hold two such offices, the two mest important in the state organization, in the former of which he takes part in giving himself instructions how to act in the latter and in the latter of which he may be called upon to sit as judge of the action he has taken in the former, is certainly a dangerous if not always an deem it wise even to extend the rule so that no comrade could at the same time hold an office in the state organization and any important office in his local and that the editors of party papers should be ineligible to the principal offices & sither local or state or ganizations. It is not well to be oversuspicious; it is not well to assume the existence of a clique or the tenpretty clearly proven; but it is well to sumrif ourselves in advance against the possibility of clique rule and dictatorthin, wherever it may be done, with out regard to the personality of the men concerned in this or that case.

What has just been said suggest

certain remarks on another subject supplementary to this-that is, the un willingness of many comrades to accept positions of responsibility in the party and the carelesaness, partly consequent uppn this, with which selections are often made. In almost every local or state organization this is to be seen. Whether it is in the election of party officers and committeemen, local, state, or national, or in the nomination of candidates, we constautly see men well qualified for such positions and possessed of the confidence of their comrades persistently declining to accept office or condidacy. Modesty is a good thing-within proper made an excuse for the shirking of duty. We cannot, of course, compalthe man of our choice to accept an his will. But the good Socialists. should feel that when the party wishes him to take a certain position it is not mersily a question of accepting or declining a proffered honor, but rather a question of consenting or refusing to do work that the party wants done: and the good Socialist will not refuse

Partly, as we have said, in const unence of this habit of declining that so many members have and martly from a failure of many other comrades to realise the importance of organization work, we too often see that the election of officers and nomination of candidates is carelessiv rushed through, anyone who chances to accept being voted in without much consideration of his special fitness for the place. This is bad. That it does not oftener show positive and obvious evil results is an evidence of the high average ability and integrity of our membership and of the power of Socialist principles and ideals to guide and inspire men through very difficult asies. But from time to time it does result in very evident harm, and as the party grows in numbers, as it becomes s more attractive field for men of the politician type, and as its organization work becomes heavier and more iniportant, the necessity of guarding against this danger becomes ever more

It is not enough for a man to be a

good Socialist in order that he may be

except for the gravest reasons.

qualified for party office or nomination. In choosing our enadidates for public office we should always, even where there is the least possible chance of success at the polis, make our selection as carefully as if we were sure that our candidate was going to win. In choosing party officers and committeefitness of each man for each place. some half a dozen districts, each with Many a good Socialist agitator is absolutely incapable of doing good work as an organizer, locally or in the field. Many an efficient organizer is useless as an agitator. Some men who show great ability and can summon tremendous energy for special occasions are quite unable to do good steady work from day to day. Some men are incapable of attending regularly to correspondence or of keeping financial accounts in good order and yet are of great use in other sorts of work. Some lack readines; of speech, some lack familiarity with the pen, some lack! personal tact, some lack habits of order. But he who lacks the qualities necessary for one sort of work may possess in the highest degree those needed for another. Rightly to direct the various abilities of our membership, to avoid putting the round per in the square hole, to place each man where his special powers may best be used, is a constantly recurring problem that deserves the careful attention of all who would see the party grow and.

In the current number of the "International Socialist Review" the edito takes occasion to protest against a tendency among comrades to regard Mr. Hearst as the great antagonist against whom the Socialist Party should mobiline all its forces. He sums up his view in these words:

"In our opinion, a truthful forecas vested in the same person. The very fact of such centralization of authority, even though it be not abused, invitably gives rise to suspicton and the drifting of a considerable portion few of abuse and undermines that considerace of the rank and sie in the

mination of candidates standing for the same principles in apposition to the Socialist Facty. The Democratic sandidate being a pure dummy, we would be little interested in him. The Rapsilican party small hold out Hanna as the gived hand with which to pet and cooline and merity the laboring class while they were being led to the slaughter, and Roosevelt would pose as the mailed fast apparently preparing to deal death and destruction to the trusts, but really organizing a national guard and distributing rict bullets thatling guns and other paraphersalis they not be sufficiently decrived by the

On the whole, the article sees to a timely one. While recognizing the pessibility that Hearst may be the pext Democratic candidate, exunct consider it as probable; while recognizing the possibility that the Democratic party may have a chanc of success in 1904, the probabilities seem everwhelming against &. The Republican party is still the really formidable representative of capitalion and the Democracy a heterogene ous and incoherent annex to it. Our fight is against capitalism. It follows that we fight any and all capitalist par ties. But the bluster and braggadocid of the less formidable of those parties should not be allowed to mislead us into thinking that there lies the en my's chief strength.

It should not be necessary to point out to people who have intelligence enough to be Socialists the imprepriety of arranging a meeting, hiring a hall, and advertising the names of the speakers. without first asking those speakers and getting their consent. Yet this is a thing that is constantly done. Comrades seem to take it for granted that Socialist speakers are always to be had they never by any possibility intre encasements already made which they are bound to keep, and that, anyhow, it does not matter much whether the speaker who has been assegment appears or not. This is all wrung. To may nothing of the injustice to the speakers, the effect of deceiving and disappointing audiences cannot but have a bad effect upon the movement. Socialists have no right to be dishonest in the smallest particular. We have no right to aunounce that a certain man will speak unless we have rensonable assurance that he can and will do so Furty speakers should do their part in impressing upon the organizations the necessity of observing common sense in this matter by alsolutely refusing to speak where they have not been given proper notice.

The "Social Democratic Herald" per tinently asks who is paying for the free circulation of a hundred thousand copies of "Renegade" Casson's pamphiet against Socialism. Is it actually the American Federation of Labor? If no, by what right do the officers of that body divert the hard-earned money of the workingmen who compose it from a campaign against capitalism to a campaign against capitalism's greatest foe? Who authorised them? Or is it the Civic Federation or the Economic League that is secretly providing the funds? President Compers should let us know.

IN HUNGARY.

Annual Congress at Bude-Posth Shows Progress Made in Spite of Violeni Reactionary Measures.

The Huncarian Socialist Party beld its annual congress at Buda-Pesth April 12 to 14, 1903. One hundred an i eighty-two delegates representing 1455 branches were present. humired telegrams and messages of greeting were received from all parts men, we should consider the special of Europe. There were delegates from

The delegates met in the new Market Square, Buda-Pesth, on Sunday, where they had a gathering numbering 20,000. In honor of the delegates this gathering formed itself into a torchlight procession, with over two thou-sand torches. Banners, a hundred in number, were displayed bearing appro-priate motions, these frequently bearing some uncomplimentary reference to the Jesuita and clerics. Among those present were delegates from the Austrian and Groatic Socialist parties. The chairman, Dr. Goldner, in his opening address, said that he was pleased to see that the delegates present were not only drawn from the industrial class, but from the ranks of agricultural labor.

In the course of remarks made by nrious delegates by way of reports re garding local work, etc., one delegate stated that the gendarmes had takes his train money from him to prevent his attending the conference, but he managed to come in spite of them.

The main business of the conference was the peoper organization of the party in flungary. A draft form of organization was submitted and dis committee and the four main points were:
(1) Conditions of membership; (2) main committee and the local management of the organization; (3) the number of members to be in the administrative members to be in the administrative council; (4) the branch contributions to party funds. After a lengthy discus-sion, it was agreed that administon to membership must not only include be-ilet in the main ground principles of Socialism, but also subscription to the coccinium, but also subscription to the program of the party. With regard to contributions, it agreed that every member should contribute a minimum monthly subscription of one penny to the party Tunda.

The Hungarian movement of blav-ing existed for many years has been in a very confused state. "Die Estit," a Liberal paper, in reviewing the pre-ceedings of the congress, gives a short history of the Eusparian Socialist

novement, from which we take the The first Socialist program in Hos-gary was gut form to 18th, but little program was made until recent years, earling largely, to internal treatment, and collect great state its program was the extreme hostility of the govern-ment. Thousands of Socialists were driven out of that homes simply he-driven out of that homes simply he-The first Socialist program in Hug-sary was put forth in 18th, but little cause they were socialists. The col-lection of money for Socialist purposes was absolutely darbidden and all such money_was subjected to confucation. The leaders of the Socialists were phoister of the interior, he ordinarily cor-rects matters. To be sure, this is often too late, especially when the persecu-tion suices the form of forbidding

Some ides of the growth of the party may be seen from the fact that between May, 1901, and March, 1902, the party had an income of 42,742 kronen and an expenditure of 42,149 kronen (about \$7,300).

Nome of the more prominent members of the purty are Dr. Adolf Goldner and Desider Boknyl. "For many years the Secial Democracy in Hun-gary was simply an epposition party, but this time is now gone by and it now follows its own individual purposes." How thoroughly true this is is shown by the extracts from the platform adopted at this congress, which we take from the "Dentsches Volks-Zeltung," published at Temes-var, Hungary, "The freedom of the laboring class can only come as the result of the struggle which shall end all class domination and abolish its foundation by transforming private property into collective property, and thereby the capitalist system of production into the Sociadet system of production. The freeing of the work-ing class is the historic mission of the laboring class likelf. The class struggle can only be won through the con quest of political power. The methods of this class stringle are the in-struction of all portions of the people, the propagands of Socialist ideas and en the political presuization of the laboring class, and the furtherance of all means coinciding with the in-stinct of justice of the proletariat. Since class domination oppresses the projetating of all lands therefore its ningonism is an international task. The Hungarian Social Democracy therefore declares its party an international party and Teels Itself a part of oppressed of all lands and a er of their battles. This battle is not for the purpose of creating a new class domination or privileges, but to abolish all privileges and to place all mankind without regard to distinction of nation, race, creed or sex upon as equality."-International Socialist Re-

SOCIALISM IN JAPAN.

Exploitors' Journalistic Spokesmen Desizre the Workers Are Contented, While Exploiters' Official Tools Vie late the Law to Stille Expression of Ciscostant.

The following article from the "Japan Thues" of Tokyo is interesting as showing that, although the paper declares that "the mass of the people show as yet no sign of fundamental discontent," xet the Socialist movement is reaching such proportions as to give alarm to the political authori-tics. It is not in Japan only that the journalistic moutipieces of the exploit-ing class declare that the workers are contented at the vary moment when the official agents of the exploiters are adopting lawless measures to stiffe the

men" rays:
"The vigorous manner in which the police authorities recently presented the holding of a gigantic labor meeting organized by the 'Nirota Bilingu' has given rise to a considerable amount of journalistic criticism. Why the police took this apparently high-handed measure we do not know for certain, as no official explanation has been given. It is, however, suggested in more than one quarter that the police interfered with the 'Niroku'a' project because they, had, gueen to suspect the because they had gasen to suspect the promoters of the meeting of Socialistic nims. This suggestion has an air of probability is view of the preponder-nnes of avowed Socialists among those who were to speak at a lecture meeting which the disappointed projectors of the labor meeting proposed to hold afterward, and which was also suppressed by the police. If this explanation be trustworthy, we should think that the police were extremely li-ndvised in interfering with the carry-ing out of the "Niroku's" labor gather-ing and lecture meeting. If it was the Socialistic bugbear that frightened the police into the summary procedure in question, we are inclined to believe that their excited fancy conjured up a danger which had no substantial existence. Socialistic doctrines have, it is true, found a lodgment is a section of the educated class, and their votaries appear to be increasing in number and

importance, there occasionally find expression in the columns of the 'Eodo Sekal,' the 'Niroku,' the 'Yousu,' and a few offer organs, as well as from the 'You's and 'You's popular platform. With all this ap-parent practical vitality, we may unfe-ly state that Socialism is in this com-try still in the stage of academic distry still in the stage of academic dis-cussion and that the day when it will assume practical significance is as yet, if such a day is ever of come, in the freedman fitters. So the us the ma-of the people are concurred, they show as yet no sign of fundamental disson-tent with the present social order. This is so, not because they are less intuiti-gent then people of the same classe in the Occident, but because the condi-tions of life among us are such that there is little occasion for them to wish fee, any region change in the north constitution. Mappily or unkno-pity, according to the way in which the matter is looked at, the straggle for existence here has none of that sharp and unfeeling intuinity which is cal-culated to sagender in the Breasts of its unfortunate vections in the West-a

and sellen hostility to the pre

ment. Thousands of Socialists were driven out of their homes simply because they were Socialist. The collection of money for Socialist purposes was absolutely furbidden and all such tions of Jife, but amid all these money was subjected to commention. morey, was subjected to confinention. Changes the fundamental character-free leaders of the Socialists were photographed "and" these photographe placed in the rogues' gallery of criminals antil, as the ahove paper says, "Hungary is in overy way a land of constitutional freedom, but this freedom was only for the ruling classes." At the present time this persecution has set by any means enlicely occased. "At the present time this persecution has set by any means enlicely occased. "Mines -officials- oppress the Social Democrats as formerly, but when this is brought to the attention of the Minister of the Interior, he ordinarily corpopular agitations of a character in-imical to the public order and tran-quility. If anything tends to promote the growth of such dangers, it may possibly be, it is to be feared, cases of unnecessary official interference illie that under consideration."

KISHINEFF.

the most peaceful demonstrations for political liberty, pretends that it could not cope with the Kishineff rioters. This government, which in the strug-gié against all movements age free-dom, is prompt and merciless in its on-siaught, seemed paralyzed when it had to protect the life and prompts of the to protect the life and property of the

nor, von Ranban, who, no doubt, would know what to do with ordinary rioters, but who, it seems, fearing that he night not hit it this time, was afraiti to act on his own-responsibility, tele-graphed to St. Petarshurg for instructions. The answer came not fill Mon-day at 6 p. m. We do not know the unture of von Piehve's answer, lest the simple fact that he waited over twenty-four hours shows this be had no objection to the disorders: "The tower

but assisted in the assassimations.

"After the disturbances on diffusion proclamation was found, of the following tenor: "The police began to rob and now, being bribed by the Jewa, are arresting us." It hardly exaggantees the facts. It seems that the robberies were railly began by the police. * * *
The pensant Solovier, who took part in the wrecking, came to the police station and reported that he killed a Jew. He was put in a cell. He was found dead next morning. The police had to prevent him from testifying. This was all the more necessary because in their soul they went too far, and the higher authorities, for appearance sake at least, were forced to call them to account. After the disturbances a sourch in the homes of the captains and inspectors of police disclosed a large quantity of icol."
"It is self-evident that the painstak-

ing superior officials will do everything to conceal the traces of the crimes. This is assured by the fact that among the officers to whom the investigation is intrusted are some who themselves ook part in the robberie. The mockery of justice cannot go further.

."We repeat the government of the Ther, from top to bestom, from the Secretary of the Interior to the lowest detective in Kishineff, is stained with the blood of the victims. Everyone sees it and it is repeated even by the conservative press of Western Europe. No explanations of confinumentions by the government will enable it to concest this truth. No sophistry can take from it the moral responsibility for the organization of highway rebbery and complicity in rapine and murder.

"But why should it organize rob-bery? What benefit could it derive from complicity in robbery and murder? This is easily answered. The Tear's servants well know that the more our labor movement grows, the more our old institutions are shaken and the hearer the day of reckening for their numberiess crimes against the Russian people. With all their might they try to stave off the day of judgment. The struggle with the con-stantly growing labor movement has become to them a desperate struggle of self-preservation and they conduct it with ferocity and transhery worthy of the darkest days of the epoch of the Fall of Byzantium. There is no measnre so contemptible that they would not stoop to it in their defense. At first they tried to destroy the rising isbor organizations by smuggling in spies and agents provocateurs (they hoped to revive the practice of Degayer of Infamous memory). Then, seeing that this method does not bring the fruit expected by specialists of police corruption and Cuvinced that the self-consciousness of our working class continually increases and that the So-cialist movement threatens more and neure to become a movement of the masses, they made the attempt to at-tract the masses towards them by promises of economic concessions and slight support in their struggle with the capitalists. This was combined with and supplemented by an attempt to bring the lenders of the proletariat to despair and to force them into the path of terrorism, which frightens no-body. " "At host, when this attempt proved

as abortive as the efforts to found an influential independent party and thus arrest the progress of the Social Demreat the progress of the social Ac-morracy, the government of Nicholas the Foolish, plays its inst card: It tries do stille the fast ripeaing consciousness of the Russian presidential by poleoning it with the venom of racial hatred and religious fanatichem. The Russian gov-frament through its criminal action in the Kishened disorders virtually says to us Social Democrats: 'You wish to the Kinneser discrete victory and to waken the people, you strive to make it the trightest theory of beautiful future historical development. Verywell. You may arouse the masses, but know that their awakening will not be pleasant to you, remember that the masses are like a hiedthirsty wild beaut; and when that beaut is released from its chains it merclesely mangles all who surround it, making no difference between fruind or fee, the right or the wrong. You say to the masses: "Workingmen of all countries, united "But rackel butted will arise in their stifet and the Enseith workingmen will begin to fight his own countries provided by it of another one or creed. For while the masses. Look I would be seen the masses. Look I

THE SHAME OF THE GIVER.

A Park Row Meditation.

to hang your head in shame, not for any act of your own, but for some wrong-doing of a brother, a classmate, or a dear friend? It is a curious feeling, this of Yourious shame. It seems that loved him, as one has loved me, maybe some other weman has loved him, as one has loved him.

our saving virtues.

I feel it often. It isn't pleasant. Yet, speaking quite caimly and philosophically, I am giad I am capable of Perhaps I shall outgrow it. The Lord belp me then—or the Devil take me, which is more likely. I seldom refuse a nickel to anyone who asks me as I walk up Park Row.

No credit to me, mind you. I give the nickel for my own cales, not for the other fellow's. It does not afford me any great positive comfort to give the nickel. It saves me a little discom-

in a hundred it does no other good. I know that the majority of these Park and utterly lost wretches, liars, cowards, thieves, sneaks, drunkards, without manhood enough even to be successful thieves or courage enough to tell a lie with a good countenace. I know the nickel is most likely to go for very bad Fark Row whiskey.

avoid another discomfort, as some can,

it seems.

A horritile, galling, raging, bitter sense of shame always haunts me and spoils my appetite and my temper after one of these encounters. The giving of a million nickels would not free me from It.

It is unreasonable, is it not, that a man who generously gives up a little of his hard-carned wages to a less for-tunate wayfarer in life should get no

righteous pleasure out of it? Is it un-reasonable? No, I think not. Why am I ashamed? I have done no wrong. Nay, I have taken the infinitesimal chance of doing some good. Why am I ashamed?

I am ashamed because that other fel-low—that fellow who does not love me nor respect me nor even know mewhines so contemptibly for the sake of a possible nickel, because he thanks me with such slavish and unmeant

Did you ever have occasion, reader, I have become so despicable, should so

ing, this of vicarious shame. It seems is the loved bim, as one has loved me, unreasonable. Yet I think it is one of His boyes and muscles are bigger than mine and, far as I know, there is an much gray matter in his head. Ten to case, he has done more hard work of a neeful sort than I have. Yet here he is, my shwa, my dog, my beast of bur-den, my lying, cringing, fawning lick-spittle, if I will give him the price of a swallow of rought. And here am I, at the cost of a cigar, perhaps, his kind gentieman, his lord, his master, his noble benefactor, his anything that servility can imagine and mendacity utter.

And why? "Change places, and

hark back to a time when I had to ask aid from then I disliked, had to choose between self-respect and something dearer to me than life, something that money would save, and money could he got only by throwing self-respect to the winds. How little a change of circumstances—accidents, so far as I was concerned—and I would have gone so for very bad rara which will do the beggar more harm than good—if it be harm to help him on toward a pauper's grave. Nevertheless, I would feel uncomfortable if I refused the nickel, so I give it. No credit to ma, please.

The complete the place of the complete that the fellow should have been straiding here, proud, erect, covered, and I herekended and obsequiously bowing hefore him, shrinking and apologization. far into that stinking quagmire of

ing for my very existence.
That is why I am ashamed. That fellow cannot blush any more. So I must blush for him.

Mind you, it is no personal shame I feel, I have no penny that I have not carned. Lam not ashamed of my fortune, but of his mishap and his ruin. And I am doing my best to right things, too, so that none need cringe and none can play gentleman. I have never consented to this man's degradation, I am no accomplice nor acressory to the murder of his manhood.

And yet I am ashamed.

Yes, I am ashamed for him and of

him-him, my so disgusting kinsman. But much more am I schamed for and made him such a mean and useless thing when it might have made him times, glad squietimes with the painful blessings when he gets it—ashamed joy of combat, doing my part to make that a more or less distant kinsman and fellow creature of mine should that it may forever cease to deserve it. joy of combat, doing my part to make the rest of the family feel that shame,

Contemporaries

(and OTHERS)

after all partly, at least, brought on by

understand, and we would not deny

that in certain cases there may be some slight foundation for it. But that a government should have the effron-

tery to put it forward in its semi-offi-

courts to recognize even the debt as such, a refusal which would have for

mediately become an extinct as the dode. Why is this not done? The an-

swer is plain. It pays a modern class-government much better to allow an occasional riot or massacre, especially

the law of contract, the foundations on

which the capitalist system and its

Capitalist papers are now so loudly

singing the praises of workingmen

who live up to contracts that the work-

ingmen may reasonably be suspicious as to their motives, and their motives are ulterior. If they can make the

working class believe that contracts

are sacred and then get them bound up in contracts through fraud or in-timidation for a number of years the

capitalists can have peace of mind

enough to enjoy their watering places.

That is a part of the capitalist game although they don't observe contracts themselves, when they can get out of the obligation to their material advan-

tages. Like all capitalist morality this idea of the sacredness of contracts is for the working class alone. The capitalists do not have to make rules for themselves. They just do whatever is

We are too prone to think of the So-cialist movement as a political move-ment merely: we are inclined to meas-

to their material interests to do.

Chicago Rocialist

London Justice.

at its bloody deeds and acknowledge Our Exteemed

"This is what the Russian government says by its complicity in the Kishineff nurvers. We must confess that its reasoning is not devoid of force. It may seem all the more con-vincing that in the beginning of the in the beginning of the eighties Count ignaties succeeded in leading astray the fast increasing discontent of the people into anti-Semitic channels and thus crippling the revo-lutionary movement for years to come.

"It is incumbent on us Bocial Democrats to meet this plausible logic of the Kishineff outrages by the more convincing reasoning of revolutionary action. We must convince the govern-ment that times have changed and that it mistakes the temper of the Russian workingmen of to-day. Our party. thrist, must show that the government is mistaken if it hoped to corrupt the Russian working class by a policy of Jew-builting. Our party must arouse opposition to Jew-builting in the midst of the working class itself. It must with its own forces organize resistance

"How this is to be done depends, of course, on local conditions. Where our party is strong enough to be able, at the first provocation, to put severs ht the training the street, it should immediately suppress by force all attempts at anti-Semitic disorders. where its influence is not strong enough for that, it must diver the attention of the excited mob from the judges and direct it against the police type arranging demonstrations, attack, in the peasant and annalier uriam police quarters, etc. And in continuous and the police of the strong of Eastern Europe would improve the peasant and annalier uriam police of the ing police quartors, etc. And is con-ciusion, when even this will not suc-ceed, our committees should, at least, builty and devotedly oppose the mob-and defend the Jews and, in fact, all other races when attacked, shrinking neither before danger nor abuse. They must remember that in saving the atmust remember that in saving the a nexted they will save the honor of our party, the honor of the Russian prole-tariat, and the future of our move-"The government has played its last

card. It is for us to baffe it and cut off its last road to safety. The Social Democratic Party of Russia will do its ascred duty to the Russian working class, to the whole country. The eyes of the Social Democracy of the world are upon us."

SPECIAL NATIONAL ORGANIZING FUND.

The National Secretary, under date June 13, acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions to the Special National Organizing Fund during the preceding week: Local Portland, Mr., \$3; "H. H.," Beattle, Wash., 25c.; Burton E. Leevitt, Pulman, Conn., \$1; 11th Ward Branch, Local Cincinnati, O., \$2; Local Oakland, Cal., \$5; Local Seattle, Wash., \$2; Local Dixon, Cal., \$4.50; Local Del Mar, Cal., \$1; Local Washington, Cal., \$2; Local Washington, Cal., \$2; Local Washington, Cal., \$2; Local Washington, D. G., \$1.25; Bohemian Branch, 12th Ward, Chiongo, Ill., \$1.50; Local Brownsville, Pa., monthly contribution, \$1; Local The Dalles, Ore, \$3; Local The Dalles, Ore, \$3; Local Paranch, Local Los Angeles, Cal., \$4.25; Local Porterville, Cal., \$1; Local Denver, Colo., \$5; total for week, \$68.85; pseviessiy acknowledged, 11th Ward Branch, Local Cincinnati

ment merely: we are inclined to measure everything by the vote. To be perfectly frank, we have constimes felt that fer political gain the best and most vital principles and traditions of the interactional Socialist movement were being endangered. Teo frequently in these days we hear it urged that we must "Americanise" the move-

treating of points raised by recent cases in which suppleyers have recev-

ered damages from unions on account of strikes or bayestis; the question of the incurporation of unions will be discussed by the same writer in a later lastic. G. Weston Wrigley writes or The Possibilities of China," J. R. Macleonid on "Labor Politics in Great Britain," and Andrew M. Anderson contributes "Notes from Australia." Austin Lawis writes on "The Revolt of the Artist." The edit M. Simons, reviews or summarized an interesting recent work of Emile Vandervelde, "The Itural Exodus and the Return to the Fields." "The Three Crises of Marxism" is a valuable article translated from the "Neue ZHIL" The number also includes two poems by Edwin A. Brenholz, beside-

"Whoseever the Lord Loveth," a

ment: that we must adopt the ordi-

To such of our comrades we venture

to suggest that they do not lose sight of the fact that we differ, as a politi-cal party, from all other parties. With

cal party, from all other parties. With us political triumph counts for nothing

except as a means to an end-the build

ing up of a free comrade-life. Other parties, with their sordid view of polit-ical power, may resort to all kinds of

trickery in order to obtain votes: they have no cause to endanger. But for us it is otherwise. Unless our votes are the result of honest conviction on the

part of those from whom nothing of our purpose has been hidden, they will not help us very much. Socialism can never be brought about by the votes of dupes. And it is perhaps just as

well to remember that we are not a much concerned about "American ixing" Socialism as we are about So

callizing America. It is true that if we are to succeed at all we must reach the American people through their sympathies and all that is best an themselves. And we must in our pro-

paganda avail ourselves of all those virite qualities which predominate in what we call "the American Spirit." All the resourcefulness, energy, grit and chthusinsm of this great people

are needed in this movement to secure its triumph. To avail ourselves of them is our duty as it is our only hope. But in winning these for Socialism, we

Current # #

Literature

All books and pamphlets mentioned

in this column may be obtained through the Secialist Literature Com-

In the "International Socialist Re-

pany, 164 William street, New York,

are not "Americanizing" Socialis

but Socializing America

little sketch by Amy Wellington, strikes us as the best thing in the June "Comrade." It is not free from faults, of course; but it really tells a story and a true story and tells it without didactic comment or "moral." Brief and effective also is A. P. Firth's "Two Pictures," "Scientific Sentiment" is a remarkable article by Mila Tupper There is a common feeling that, horrible as such anti-Jewish risings as those of Kishined may be, they are Maynard, which we commend to the attention of those who find the strictly scientific view of things "souliess and the wicked Jews' neurious extortions on the unhappy native populations. That this feeling should exist we can uninapiring." This writer well ex-presses the joy of conscious comrade-ship in a movement that has the great laws of nature and of human evolution on its side. Robert Rives LaMoute contributes a sketch of Henry Lawson "The Australian Gorky," as he calls him, the Laurente of Labor at the Ancal organ, as the Russian government has just done, as a mort of palisition for the late atrocious crimes, is an imhas just done, as a for the late atrocions crimes, a nown for the late atrocions crimes, a nown for the late atrocions crimes, a nown for the late atrocions crimes, and nown skin governing authorities must very well know that many. Jewish or Christian, can be stamped out by other means than nurder and pillage which means than nurder and pillage which means the include the masses of tolling men are domaed to stumble and grope, from the occasion of the occasion we may infer the intent than we may infer the intent than we may infer the intent than the occasion. If it s'onal gleam we may infer the intent ill fur-on the free outlet. Comrade LaMonte offers were necessary or desirable still fur-ther to pensitic such contracts on the part of the would-be usurer this could easily be done by the refusal of the the some specimens of Lawson's reco lutionary verse, which are er sider one of the best benea of the "Comrade" that has yet appeared. In enumerating its valuable features we must not forget to mention the pages where, as in the recent Russian case, the authorities have other and special reasons of their own for encouraging it, than it does to risk weakening in the public mind the sense of the saccedness of private moments of the

The feature of "Wilshire's Magazine" for June is an elaborate treatment of the postoffice scandals in the light of Wilshire's own experience as a victim of the Pavne-Mailden gang. "Wilshire's Magazine," we may explain to new readers who may not be familiar with the facts, is published In Canada because Assistant Post in canada because Associate Post-master-General Madden, supported by his superiors (including Rooserett him-self, who was personally appealed to) refused its cutry as second-class matter in the United States mults. Wil-shire shows that recent disclosures conclusively support his charge, made in April, 1902, that the exclusion of his magazine was part of a systematic blackmalling scheme. He also states that at that time he laid all the faces before Mr. Henret and other New York daily newspaper man, but not one of these who are now howling for investi-gation and reform would say a word so long as it was only Secialist periodicals that were persecuted.

An add and attractive piece of book-An off and attractive piece of book-making is "Pictures of the Co-opera-tive Commonwealth." by C. L. Phifse of Rich Hill, Mo., author of the well known "Rocinitst Primer." The hook-led is well written and a careful analy-sis of the subject. It can be laid for 10 cents from the author.

Albi, France, established by the workingmen as a result of the Carmanz strike, has just published a report showing excellent success.

PARTY NOTES.

National Secretary Mailly has this cluring her last illness. During his ab-sence Assistant Secretary Clark car-gied on the work of the office.

The Secretary of Local Pottsville, Pa., in ordering a thousand of the party buttons from national headquar-ters, says: "They are the prefilest ors, says: "They are the pretties hings that ever came down the pike." Being distributed at cost, every local is enabled to supply its members with

In the "Social Democratic Herald" Comrade liebs pays an elequent tribute to his friend and ours, Frederick O.

The last number of the "Machinists Journs!" contains several able articles on Socialism. We note one by May Wood Nimons on "How Socialism Would Affect Children," in reply to an nttack on Socialism in an earlier issue, as well as another reply by Max Grass, and also a controversial article by A.

A comrade in Bangor, Me., writes ies of "Laber Politics and Se cialist Politics," to be used as "medi-cine" for the local trade unionists who, he says, are "way behind the times." Nothing like Socialist literature on top of lockents and injunctions to wake them up. The capitalists will see to it that they get plenty of the lockents and injunctions; the comrades must attend to the other half of the prescrip

Socialists and trade unionists of Barre, Vt., joined in a memorial mass meeting in bonor of the late Frederick O. MacCartney, John Anderson of al Barre, Socialist Party, presided and James Cruisshank, President of the Granite Cutters, Ben. F. Healey, President of the Central Labor Union Timothy ivers of the Querrymen's Union, and Philip J. Halvona on bealf of the Socialist Party spoke on the life and work of Comrade Macolutions were adopted

City Organiser Geo. G. Cutting of Boston has got up a very good mailing card for use in organization work. Or ganizers of locals or branches who would like to get the auggestion will on request addressed to him at 7 Gold-smith Place.

Local Worcester, Mass., held a most-Abbott spoke feelingly and wall.

The following sums have been re-ceived for the Connecticut State Or-ganization Fund up to June 14: Local Meriden, \$5; Louis Mans, collected es List 1,082, \$2.70; B. E. Leauftt, \$1; Wm. Lofstedt, collected, \$1.90; W. .40. White, \$5; E. S. T. Southington, \$5; E. L. P., Plantsville, \$3; Louis Maan, New Haven, List 126, \$2.60; total, \$26.20. The State Committee now has about \$75 cash on hand and is pre-pared to begin the summer agitation as soon as Comrade Brown has completed his work in New Hampshire It is important at this time that all unhers pay up their dues promptly

at Five Corners, Newark and Summit avenues, Wednesday, June 24, at 8:15 p. m. Frederick Krafft will speak.

W. L. Oswaid of Arlington, N. J., starts on Naturilay, June 20, on an agitation tour under the direction of the State Committee. His dates are as follows: June 20, Camden; June 21. Rosenhayn: June 22, Vineland: June 23. Miliville; June 24, Polsom; June 23, Atlantic City; June 20, Newfield; June 27. Point Pleasant; June 28, Manasquan; June 29, Long Branch; June 80, Newton; July 1. Sussex County; July 2. Port Morris; July 2. Wharton; July 3. Dover. The parts of the state to be covered constitute a fertile field for the cialist movement, in which very the beginning of a systematic agita-Tion and will help in the building up of strong locals in these regions.

"This man is not a Socialist yet, but is looking in that direction. Comrade Wilson of Ridgefield Park. N. J., in sending in a new subscription, and I fancy The Worker will help him as it has belp thousands of voters into the light." That's what we are trying to do, first, last, and all the

Howard H. Caldwell is now touring Ohio. His dates for the next week are: June 18 and 19, Akron; June 20, Wadsworth; June 22 and 23, Cunton; June 24, Massillon; June 25, Burton City. All these are for open-air meet-

Comrade Spanier of Toledo writer that Mrs. O'Hare spoke on Socialism before Local 105, International Asso-ciation of Machinists, in that city with great effect and "received a tremen-flous ovation." Mayor Jones was in the audience and was moved to make a talk about brotherly love and har-mony. He wouldn't tight anyone, he But everyone in Toledo knows thy what political methods he has fought for office and influence, and "Golden Rule" talk is getting to be a drug in the market. The Socialist Party local is keeping steadily at edu-cational propaganda work and is gain-ing ground all the time.

The proceedings of the Ohio State Convention will be issued in pamphlet form and sold at ten cent a copy. At reports, resolutions, and other matter which came before the convention for will be included and the pamph let will be calculate for reference purposes.—Eighteen amendments to the state constitution of the party have been submitted for a referendum net tours for speakers have turned

the amount of \$2 and board for the speaker. This will secure one of the ablest speakers in the movement, the if any accrues. Many of the towns where no regular organization exists are taking advantage of this, and all such are welcomed. More speakers will be toured in Ohio during this fall's campaign than in any previous year. Three times the amount of literature Three times the amount of literature is being prepared and a Socialist state paper will be issued from Dayton before August 1, which will be known as the "Ohlo Socialist." Three are come of the indications of the growth of the movement in Ohlo, and it is eafer to say that the vote will grow accordingly. The entire mevement is now taking on a five, energetic aspect and the work of placing liberature in the the work of placing literature in the hands of old-party voters and the holding of agitation meetings is being pushed at a surprising rate indeed.

ranging a Westurn tour for Father McGrady. He is expected to start in Montana and go through Washington, Oregon, California, Arisona; and Colorados. Many places have already applied for lectures. Father Kress, of Cloveland, who has been attacking the montand champton of both Method work and character of both Father McGrady and Father Hagerty, has been challenged to meet either on the pera canneage to meet after a the platform and prove his assertions of forever hold his peace. This is the same Father Kress that bitterly maligned Father McGrady while lecturing in Sandesky, and when called to task for R and asked to meet McLandest McLand tirndy promptly retused. It is safe to say that he will refuse again, though the comrades hope some sort of ar-rangements can be made whereby they could be got together for a joint de-late. Father Hagerty will lecture at Birmingham, Ala., June 19-20; Meoett, Mo., June 23; Sloux City, Iowa, June 25; Ryan, June 27; Win June 20; Lindstrom, June 30; Hibbing

National Lecturer John W. Slayton will close the present engagement at Michigan City, Ind., June 23. His work at New Castle will require his presence for some time to some, after which he hones to be able to take up the lecture work under the national office again. Many letters of commoudation have been received at national headquarters endorning the work of the speakers who are working under its direction. Secretary Nick of Local Columbus, O., says: "The Golumbus comrades wish to extend to you their heartfelt thanks for sending them such an able speaks as J. W. Slayton proved to be. delegates to the state convention pleased with his clear exposition The class-conscious Socialism. I think perually that Courade Slayton is one of the best speakers on the platform Keep him on the road."

State Secretary Menton of Michigan writes that the O'Hares were greeted with hearty applause when they spoke at the picale of the Filmt Socialists on

Comrade Gee, E. Bigelow began his

work in Michigan at Pentwater on May 20 and has been having success ful meetings; he has decided to extend his time there a month, or until August 1. The O'Hares are having splendid meetings and arousing much enthu slusm: Mrs. O'Hare has occupied sevcral pulpits at the invitation of the justors; they are also to be in Michl-gan until August 1. Comrade Simonton has been at it since June 1. Com rade Coulter is routed across the state from Traverse City to Saginaw, and O. P. Hard of Texas is doing pioneer work in the western part of the state. P. J. Cooney of Montana starts in at Detroit on June 21; Wm. E. Waiters leaves the stove factory in Detroit to put in all summer and fall on the circuits, while Clark and McFarlan of Flint start a wagon trip on June 29. There are thus six speakers at work at present in Michigan, and the numb present in arcengal, and the first week will be increased to ten the first week in July. "It is surprising," writes Or-ganiser Lamb, "how the Socialists are coming out of their boles and helping to boom things in the old state. We now have a great many more stations than the spankers we have at present can take care of. Battle Creek alone can keep a man busy every day. But the State Organizer wants to hear from every point that can furnish a seap-box, a street corner, a day's en-tertainment, and a very little cash for the agitator that is headed that way." Address C. J. Lamb, State Organiser,

One or more sample copies of this be sent to each of the committee it charge of the Michigan "soap-box cam charge of the Michigan "some-row cases" paign," who are requested to read them and pass them on to friends and neighbors, and naturally we shall be gratified if they hustle in a few new call Democrats, proceeded, the look of all Democrats, proceeded, the look of the loo

The work of National Lecturer John C. Chase has been so hampered by the floods that we have no report for this week. State Secretary Dial of Kentucky is arranging a tour for him in that state, but the details of the trip

National Organizer John M. Ray ha been introduced to the methods the Democratic party uses to maintain the "Solid South." He was not permitted "Solid South." He was not permitted to speak on the streets of Atlanta, Ga., Saturday, June 6. A commade writes to national hendquarters that the Salvationists and "Holiness" people block the streets and howl to their hearts' content, but a Socialist is not allowed to make a decent address to working-men an the attreet corners. The offiname a sevent minima to worthg-men an the street corners. The offi-cers were frank and told Comrade Ray that political meetings would not be held on the streets without a permit fram the Calef of Polica. And that disting toferred the matter to the Mayer and Council, which could not be seen until Monday. The comrades will increase their organization and them

Comrado Cunningham of Wichitz Man, get held of The Worker for the first time a week ago and says he would like us to have a large list of anherribers in that vicinity and pro poses to help us get them.

cisco writes that the movement there is getting into good shape again after The local new has nearly four hundred and fifty members in good standing and is still gaining, although the active fusionists have withdraws. The inter are using somewhat curious method Some of them, after resigning fro Some of them, after resigning from Local Sun Francisco organized what they called Local Sun Mareo County (Sun Mateo being an adjoining county), although they all live in the city. The question of the recognition of this accommission for action. They the state organization for action. They also run weakly public meetings under the name of a Labor Lycoum and many persons join them and pay their quarter for the first mouth's dues un der the impression that they are join ing the San Francisco organization of the Socialist Party. This sort of policy defeats itself in the end, however the straight party organization, follow-ing open and homest tactics has noth-ing to fear.

work and gathered some subscriptions I have been a subscriber for The Worker for a year and must say it is on of the best Socialist papers I ever read in the English language." So write Comrade Sattler of San Francisco, and a money order paying for nine yearly

Open-rir meetings will be held flat-urday evening, June 20, an follows un-der the direction of the Murray Hall Agitation Committee: At N. E. cerner Thirty-second street and Third ave-nue, with Mullen presiding and Paniitsch Abrahama Searing, and Roews ns speakers; at S. E. corner Forty-sec and street and Third avenue, Cooper presiding and Abrahams, Searing Paniitsch, and Mayes as speakers; a S. E. curner Fifty-seventh street and Third avenue, Goldbarth presiding and Mayes, Boower, Abrahams, Searing, and Paulituch as speakers.

Ones-air mestings will be held a: ollows next week on the West Hide fonday, June 22, 17th A. D. (circle Fifty-ninth street and Eighth avenue Wood and L. D. Mayes, speakers; Tuesday, June 28, 19th A. D., Sixty-laird street and Teeth avesue, Wood and Cassidy; Wednesday, June 24, 7th A. D., S. W. cerner Sixteenth street and Righth avesue, Wood and Goldstein: Thursday, June 25, 9th A. I., N. W. corner Twenty-seventh street and Eighth avenue, Wood and Abrahams; Friday, June 26, 11th A. D., 8 W. corner Thirty-fifth street as: Righth aware, Searing and Sackin Saturday, June 27, 13th A. D., S. W. corner Thirty-ninth street and Eighti avenue, Wood and Abrahama; Tues day, Jene 23, 25th A. D., N. W. corne Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, Butscher and Roswer; Wednes day, June 24, 5th A. D., Clarkson and Varick streets, Reichenthal and Nichol son; Thursday, June 25, 15th A. D., S. W. corner Fiftieth stret and Touth avenue, Furman and Phillips.

On Saturday, June 20, will be beld n guneral meeting of Social Democratic voters of the 20th, 28th, 30th, 32d, and 33d A. D. in the W. E. A. Clubhouse 206 E. Eighty-aixth street. Good speak ers will address the meeting in regard to the party work that must be done in preparation for the coming election

Comrade Spargo presided at the las T. At list from the S. C. P. A. for the relief of a comrade in distress wa signed by all present, the amount contributed being \$4.95. Lichtschein resigned as Secretary and K. Edelman was elected as Secretary pro tem. Beports were received fr the Forkville Agitation Committee. General Committee, and the Globe Conference. Organization of election districts was discussed and a considerable amount of routine business done

A number of Yorkville comrades at tended the public meeting in the University Settlement House in East Seventy-sixth street last Thursday evening, where Everett P. Wheeler, well known attorney, spoke on trade unionism and the relations of Capital and Labor. Mr. Wheeler made a typical Civic Federationist talk. When an opportunity was given for general dis-cussion. Comrade Phillips took the floor and made short work of a great many beautiful phrases about harmony patronizing condescension on Mr. Wheeler's face gradually changed to the sickly smile of a man who "winks he hada't done it." but tries to concess the fact. A good many people went away with clearer ideas on the class

struggle than they ever had before Comrade Herbert presided at the last meeting of the Young People's Social Democratic Club of Yorkville, in the Clubhouse, 208 E. Eighty-sixth street Clubhouss, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Miss Lena Miller was admitted to membership. The committee elected te investigate charges against Comto investigate charges against com-rade Haffman reported that he is a member of a cadet school and not of a United States military organization, as charged; the charges were there-fore drepped. The delegate to the Yorkville Agitation Committee report-ed that that body has decided to send ed that that body has decided to send a committee to the progressive organi-zations of Torkville in behalf of the Club. It was decided to discuss the following question at sent Thursday's preciting: "What would Socialists de-if they elected a president to-morrow?"

old at ten cours a copy. All seem smill Monday. The comrades will increase their organization and them defy the Democratic party's interference before the convention for the further organization and them defy the Democratic party's interference with free speech. The rights of a week would be mailed in the district to constitution of the party constitution do not extend to a Socialist wim aftrogram will be mailed in the district to convention.—The increase of human life, substituting for a referandum fer of the convention.—The increase of human life, in the convention.—The increase of human life, in the convention of the party constitution of the party constitution do not extend to a Socialist wim aftrogram of the United States of the Convention of the party constitution of the party constitution do not extend to a Socialist will be under the district to carolled votws of all parties from the district to carolled votws of all parties from the district. The sum of the party cards the account of the Worker of the Worker of the Worker of the Convention of the party constitution do not extend to a Socialist will be account of the Worker of the Worker

10. A motion was made condemnia he witness to middle another refer matter has been settled by a majority

Club, to be held on June 21, at Atlantic Clim, to be held on June XI, at Atlantic Park, Halph avenue mean St. Marks, will undesheedly be one of the largest gatherings ever assembled for pleasure in that borough. The consultae had invited many of the inher organisainvitation which was extended by the club should direct their secretaries to end for admission tickets, stating the

PRIMARIES IN

MEW YORK COUNTY.

Primaries of the Social Democratic Party of New York County, to elect delegates to City, County, Borough, Ass, will be held on Buturday. Jame 30, from T p. m. to 9:30 p. m., at

following pinces: BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. First A. 12, "at 150 Spring street, res-

Third A. D., at 126 Variet street, midence of Comrade Lowstrand. 1: Fourth A. D., at the club recess of the Bockslist Literary Society, 232 E., Broadway. : Fifth A. D., at 235 W. Fourth street

sidence of Paul Planschol. Nixth A. D., at 325 Brooms street, sidence of F. Mick. Sevedill'A. D., at 204 W. Fifteenbl

reet, residence of Paul Warner. ..., Righth A. D., at 290 Broome street

Ninth A. D.; at 861 W. Twenty-fourth atrest, residence of John Murphy. Touth A. D., at 120 E. Taird street,

Eleventh A. D., at 413 Minth avenue. pholstery store. Twelfth A. D., at Great Central Pal-Thirteenth A. D., at the West Side

Labor Luceum, 342 W. Forty-second Fourteenth & Darat 202-204 First venue, residence of Boary Burlich. Fifteenth A. D., at 408 W. Fiftieth

Sixteenth A. D., at 260 E. Fourth Street, residence S. Graff. Seventeenth. A. D., at 550 W. Fif-ticth street, residence of Comrade Pirnkass.

Eighteenth A. D., at 614 E. Seven teenth street, shoe store. Nineteenth A. D., at 125 Amsterdam avenue, hall.

Twentieth A. D., at 301% Twentysixth street, tailor shop. Twenty-first A. D., at 944 Columbus

avenue, stationery store.

Twenty-second A. D., at 241 E. Forty-second street, halt.

Twenty-third A. D., at Beckman's Hall, N. E. corner of One Hundred and Forty-second street and Eighth Twenty-fourth A. D., at 330 E. Fif-

ty-eighth street.

Twenty-fifth A. D., at 136 E. Twenty-nith A. D., at 136 ty-fourth street, tailoring store. Twenty-sixth A. D., at 456 E. Seven

Forty-first intreet, irestdence of Com-Twenty-eighth A. D., at 1497 Ave-

Twenty-ninth' A. D., at 167 West Fifty-third street, Grocery store. Thirtieth A. D., at the clubbouse, 200 E. Eighty-sixth street.

Thirty-tirst A. D., at 133 West Ope Hundred and Thirteenth street, residemoi of L. B. Mayes, Thirty-second A. D., at 1708 Lexing-ion avenue, office of Dr. Rubinow,

Thirty-third A. D., at 121 E. One Hundred and Twelfth street, office of Dr. Incerman BOROUGH OF BROXX.

Thirty-fourth A. D., at N. E. corner lea Hundred and Forty-sixth street and Third avenue, Januara's Hall, Thirty-fifth A. D., at 3300 Third ave-

Annexed Districts, at Masonic Hall, Main street, Westchester. By order of the General Committee of the Social Democratic Party of w York County. W. J. F. HANNEMANN, Sec'y.

JUDICIAL PRIMARIES. Primaries of the Social Democratic Party of New York County to elect delegates to the Municipal Court Disurday, June 20, from 7 p. m. to 9:30

p. 16., at the fellowing places in the Borough of Manhattan: 4th A. D., at the clubrooms of the Socialist Literary Society, 232 East

Sth A. D., at 280 Broome street, hall. 21st A. D., at 944 Columbus avenue, ationery store. 19th A. D., at 125 Amsterdam ave-

KINGS COUNTY PRIMARIES.

Primaries of the Social Democrati York, to elect delegates to City, Comty, Borough, Assembly, and Aidermanic District Conventions will be held on Friday, June 20, from 7 p. m. to 9:20 p. m., at the following pinces: 1st A. D.—No. 121 Schermerhorn

art A. D.—No. 221 Schemerhorn street, Dr. C. L. Furman's. 2d'A. D.—No. 95 Duffield street, Mg. J. Libukin's home. 3d A. D.—No. 452 Atlantic avenus. Mr. B. Churbuck's home. Bth A. D.-No. 279 Hooper street

Comrade Butacher's home.

7th A. D.—No. 6846 Bay Twenty-eventh street, home of W. D. Campbell,

9th A. D.—318 Coles street, home of

Demrada James Waish. 10th A. D.—No. 143 N. Elliott place laucade Sychemer's home. 18th & B.—No: 122 Port Green

12th A. D.-3468 Fifth av Countile Peters.
Mth.A. D.-No.-210 Haron street.

ome of Comzade Clayton.

14th A. D.—No. 47 Jewel street, Frad

no Sectaffet Clefs. 17th-A. - Tr.—No: - 640 Mr. ioma.of.F.E. Coldington. 18th A. D.—No. 1880 Se

Comrade Rizon's home.
19th A. D.—The Labor & por

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2"st A. D.-No. 875 Gleumore ave-By order of the Kings County Com-

mittee, Social Democratic Party of the state of New York. WARREN ATKINSON. Organizer.

KINGS COUNTY COMMITTEE.

At the meeting of the Kings County committee held on June 13 a delegate from a Finnish Socialist society Brooklyn was present to ascertain if this society could join the Social Democratic Party as a separate body. as they believe they can do more ef fective work among their countrymen than if their society were to split up and join the various party branches. It was decided that this society be organised as a Finnish-speaking branch and that it become affiliated with the party with representation on the County Committee...The delagate was requested to convey this information to his society and to report at the next meeting of the County Committee. June 28 was decided upon for the holding of the primaries in all districts

in Brooklyn.

As many of the branches have failed to pay their share of the expense of the party calendar those branches which desire to publish it bereafter must do so themselves. Hereafter the County Committee will advertise only

tis own meetings.

The County Committee having purchased a share in the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, Comrade Koenig was elected to represout the committee on that body. was moved and carried that the King County Committee is opposed to any further referendum on the question of national headquarters or Local Qou-

Five dollars was donated to the automobile fund of the State Committee. The Organizer having reported the loss of \$15 worth of postage stamps sent bim.hr.the Financial Sec-retary through the mall, it was de-cided that the County Comfifties bear

Under the, hand, of, "good and welfare" Comrade Butscher spoke u efforts upon some strong district with a riew to electing some candidate at the coming election

AUSTATION COMMITTEE.

The 18th, 20th, 22d and 24th A. D. (the latter being two branches have joined to form the Murray Hill Agita-tion Committee. At the first meeting a sum sufficient to pay the first month's rent for hendquarters was month's rent for hendquarters was raised by a collection aming detegates and interested comrades. The place finally selected is at 241 E. Forty-sec-ond street, third floor. It was decided to hold regular weekly outdoor meet-ing throughout the district from now till Election Day, Comrades of the ami-lated districts should do their best to meet the organization of a good work. put the organization on a good working basis as soon as possible. The Sec-retary of the Committee is John J. Lents of SiS Second avenue; Treas-urer, T. Melzer; Organizer, C. Clussen, 242 E. Forty-second street. The Committee meets every Wednesday at 8

LOCAL NEW YORK-

Subdivisions of Local New York are called upon to elect delegates to the General Committee for the term beginning July 11. W. J. F. HANNEMANN,

p. 131.

SAN FRANCISCO PROTESTS. Local San Francisco, Cal., asks us to publish the following self-explana

tory resolutions; "Whereas, In State Secretary Hel-

is quick train, participation, fenstein's report published in the Los Angeles 'Socialist' of June 6 the following statement occurs: Local San Francisco has expelled sixty or more S. E. C. shall immediately be notified of every auspension, removal or recall'

Whereas, The statement has no foundation in fact, but, on the con trary, is absolutely and maliciously false, as Local Sau Francisco has no expelled one member, but, according to records, ten members resigned their membership in Local San Francisco;

"Resolved, That Local San Francisco denounces this statement as injurious, slandcrous, and detrimental to the interests of the Socialist Party; and be

dust by may succhanical, accidental turn of events. It can only win as it knows itself a class with common init further "Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Plate Committee and to The Worker, the Chicago Socialist," the Sentile "Socialist," California "Secialist," and Los Angeles "Socialist," the Sentile "Socialist," and Los Angeles "S terests; a common cause, common weapons, a common destiny. All the forces of economic development unite in teaching this lesson, so that it is let." As the State Secretary has published the slanderous statements in his report. Local Saw Francisco demands that this resolution be published in his next report." cound to be learned rapidly, but there is no victory without this mighty concioneness of solidarity.

Thus it is that class-concioneness somes as a glorious calmination in the strengthening moral floress with the

strengthening moral forces which first made humanity human and then half each part into an ever wider self-head.—Mile Tupper Maymrd in the Gentrale for June. "If you have an extra copy of The Worker please pass it on to a neighbor or stopports with the request that he give it a conditionaling.



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X. L. LAUNDRY, SUSTAV LEIST,

votes have done for Labor-the story of a very unprofitable business.

Labor's votes have elected legislators who refused to pass laws favorable to Labor, but insisted upon pass ing laws against Labor's interest Every law against Labor ever placed upon our statute books came from the votes of Labor itself.

Labor's votes have elected govern and mayors who at every opportunity have used all their powers to crush Labor and defeat its interests. When strikers are bindgeoued by police, or abot down by militia or Federal troops, Labor's votes are responsible.

Labor's votes have made judges who wis with each other to harm Labor and destroy its defenses. They have decinred every law which might help Labor to be "unconstitutional." They have granted injunctions by the hundred to defeat Labor in its struggle against Capital. Every judicial de-cision hostile to Labor is really written by Labor's votes.

Lathor were true to itself—have you ever thought of that? If Lathor were loyal to itself its votes ould elect to every office from that of he Chief Executive to that of the liberty and improved conditions

Its votes could wipe off from the statute books every law unfavorable to

books laws for its own protection and the protection of the baves porn and unborn and could ensure their easily sparge, in the iteading Sentinel.

This is the true story of what Labor's | forcement by giving the nower into friendly hands.

friendly hands.

Its votes could throw open the gates of the inctories and send the little child slaves out into the sunlight to live and thrive instead of slowly die gnd pine as now they do, And the lit-tle breaker boys, bent and aged with toll already, could be freed at a stroke if voting Labor knew its own power-

and was soys to them.

Its votes could throw open the sweatshop hells, and free its pent-up victims, weak, hollow-eyed, haggard men
and women, and bid them enter upon.

could free every man and every woman from the carking care of pov-erty—the dread of want in the closing

chains of commercialism which bind it; it could take the mighty trusts into its own hands and say to the few who now own them: "I will not be crushed down by this creature of my own mak-

which it might wield against them in its fight for justice.

That is the story in a few words of this very unprofitable business. Don't you think Labor might do well to change over and vote for itself?

And what Labor's votes might do to Labor's votes.

And what Labor's votes might do to Labor's votes.

gifted writer, can measure the power pdicated by these words. So powerful for evil or good are the votes of Labor that the shame or glory of the world must rest upon them. All the Industrial wrong and servitude of the

NEW YORK.

(Continued from page 1.)

sult, a local with twenty members

Jamestown is in the roll. They talk of capturing the town. These young locals are as fresh as the morning Local Corning is enthusiastic over

the automobile plan. Pledges \$5 at once and thinks it will stand bleeding

for \$25 more.

Salisbury is in travail and a local
will be forthcoming. Comrade Charles
A. Lee acts as midwife.

Orange County locals should appoint
a good roads committee. They will
see what two Socialists on an automobile look like.

There is "somethin' doin' " in Olean Comrade E. P. Jennings, Jr., "hap-pened" there. The results are as fol-

lows, as reported in the local daily: THE SOCIALISTS ORGANIZE. "Open-air Meetings Followed by a Lo-cal Organization.

"The Socialists held an open-air and Union streets, at which several local speakers made short addresses. The street meeting adjourned to Cap-itol Hall where Editor Grimm of the Austin 'Republican,' the only Socialist paper this side of Eric, Pa., gave, a very interesting address, after which a branch of the Social Democratic party was organized. E. P. Jennings, Jr., o Typographical Union was elected Willis Hess of the Bolle lakers' Union, secretary-treasurer; J.
2003 Johnson of the Painters and Pa-erhangers' Union, organizer, and Wm. Jakers' Union, literature agent. A ers, William Flannigan, Willis Hess. 1. P. Jennings, Jr., and J. Floyd John-son to wait upon the Central Labor Council and scenre their co-operation

and to co-operate in securing such speaker."

in getting a place for some represents

TO THE COMRADES OF NEW JERSEY.

some news.

Albany is stirring. There will be

The State Committee Calls for Volunteers to Organize in Every Part of the State-A Good Start Is Made.

ARLINGTON, N. J., June 14 .- Notthe meeting of the New Jersey State There was not a single discordant note sounded. An unusual amount and note sounded. An unusual amount of business was transacted, and of the character that stands for united and determined effort for the upbuilding

of the organization. W. L. Oswald, of the State Organibeen directed to visit Camden, Vine-land, Roshenhayn, Newfield, Millville, Folsome, Atlautic City, Manasquan, Point Pleamnt, Long Branch, Newton, Bietag, Wharton, Port Morris, and Dover. Comrades Krafft, Goebel, and Billings having volunteered a like per-iod of service, the Committee is buoyed with the hope that a sufficient number of courades can be procured for a longer or shorter period to enable them to perfect a plan for the covering of these points at regular infersals until the branches are firmly established. Plans are also in process of formation for periodic short explorations for the benefit of comrades who are desirous of service, but who cannot resirous of services are the services of services and supplies endered and received from January 1 to May 25. Those who have not should do so immediately.

and was loyal to itself.

the glorious heritage of life which cap-italism withholds from them. Labor's votes could close every fithy

By its votes Labor could break th

ing; that which I have made I will own and govern and use."

World-conscious and awakened La-bor could bid the red dragon of War

rousness and peace.

When Labor so decides it will end by its votes, the whole hideous sys-tem of capitalism and build in its place the new earth of economic justice and moral heauty—the Socialist Commonwealth of Brotherhood and joy .- John

main away more than a single night or a day at the most.

A very large portion of the state is not organized. In much of this terrinot been preached. While it is well to put our own houses in order, we must not forget that we are our broth er's keeper, and hearing the cry for enlightenment and assistance, we must go over and help him. Fortify your post, by all means; but don't neglect

to forage in the enemys territory. If the territory adjacent to you is uncultivated, tell us about it and let us have your name and address and that of any comrade who, will help you on a one night or day exploring

Socialist and a soap-box in every town in every county in the state. This desire of your State Committee is pos-

Socialists of New Jersey, soldiers of the army of the New Time, the war has begun; every gale brings to our ears the clash of resounding arms. We want no truce and can only secure peace by an overwhelming victory at the ballot-box. To secure this we must agitate, educate and organize. Every man who can utter half a

dozen class-conscious sentences is called to the colors. Who will volum night, let us hear from you. H. R. KEARNS,

PARTY WORK IN

PENNSYLVANIA to-day's meeting of the 8tate Committee, Comrade Weiser presiding, a charter was granted to a new local at 8tewart, Westmoreland County, Communications were read from Locals, Lansford, Brownsville, Williamsport, Good-will Hill, Scranton, Ashund, Spring Forge, Hauto, Reading, Bradford, Pottsville, Pittsburg, Sellersville, York, Wilkes-Barre, and Pottstown.

The splendid showing and the satisfactory work done at the state con vention seem to have inspired the comand to co-operate in securing such maker."

An active member of Local Olean is land reports that they are progressing E. L. Nicholson, once a Populist editor, well, and expect before long to enroll former organizer of the A. R. U., and a large membership. The comrades in well, and expect before long to euroli Charlerol have had a number of suc Gonziou spoke in Coal Center on June to a splendid audience and sold a large quantity of literature. On Sun-day afternoon, June 7, a meeting was held at Dunlevy with Comrades Goaziou and Caldwell as the speak-

rention will be held at Socialist Hall in Reading on Saturday, June 20. J. C. Froat will speak in Sellersville on Saturday. Ed. Moore will address a meeting at Boyersford on the same evening.

very busy agitating among the striking textile workers. They have got the services of Mother Jones and are holding an average of three meetings a day. The meetings so far arranged are as follows: Monday, 10 a.m., at Kupp and Indiana avenue; 3 p.m., at Twenty fith and Green streets; 8 p. m., at Ken-sington Labor Lyceum; Tuesday, 10 a. m., at Eleventh and Reed streets; 8 p. m., at Seven Stårs Hotel, Frankford; 8 p. m., at Manayunk, Wednesday, 10 a. m., at Amanyum, wednesday, 10 a. m., at Keusington Labor Lyceum. At 11 a. m. the child workers in the textile milis will assemble in Independence Square and will march through the business section of the city to the North Plaza of City Hall, where Mother Lores will address three where Mother Jones will address, from present indications, an immense gath-ering of mill workers.

CRITCHLOW OBJECTS.

Editor of The Worker:—We notice in The Worker for June 7 a report of the Ohio state convention which is so errorsous in many particulars that it de absolutely essential that we call the various points to your attention and request that you give them the same publicity as the article in the issue before me. The points are as follows: 1. The convention was held in Fra ternity Hall, not Friendship Hall.

2. The secretaries of the convention were Chan. Feiger of Canton, L. R. McIntire of Mansfield, Chas. F. Weichold of Bucyrus, Harry C. Thompso of Cincinnati and Chas. J. W. Schroder of Cincinnati. This is five, instead of three, as was reported by C. R. M.

8. The report of the State Secretary
showed the assets of the state organisation to be \$500.78, not \$858, as reported by C. R. M.

4. The report of the State Secretary contained no such language as report-ed, and the report was not referred back at all. Instead it was received as a whole after being gone over by a committee; who reported favorably

upon the same, and recommended its adoption as a whole. 5. No resolution was adopted pertaining to an officer holding two posi-tions, as reported by C. R. M. Instead there was ordered submitted to a ref-erentum vote an amendment to the Constitution, as follows: "That no member be aligible to hold more than ne office in the state organization. This is entirely different from what you have given publicity to.

6. Frank P. O'Hare did not "hap-

peu" to be in Columbus. He was routed, there for the express purpose of giving the Columbus comrades the advantage of the propaganda resulting from the public meeting which was held. Comrade O'Hare was routed in Ohlo up till May 17. Just previous to this date a letter was received from Comrade James Onesi, the State Sec retary of Indiana, saying that he had been unable to route him from May 20 to June 1, as has been expected, and he hoped that it would not inconvenience us seriously, etc. Comrade O'Hare and myself conferred together over the matter and arranged a quick route across the state with places that had as yet had no agitation this year and made the route so that he could reach Burton City, Ohio, and Mc-Mechen, W. Va., where we had pre-viously arranged positive dates for him. In order to fill these dates he would pass near Columbus, and we arranged for him to put in two days there at his own expense, in order to give him a rest period and allow him to attend the convention and speak once for the Columbus comrades without any charge to them. This program was carried out, and we gladly take the responsibility of his presence in

7. A public meeting was held in the Slayton and Frank P. O'Hare as the speakers. As usual everybody, with possibly one exception, was pleased with the speakers. This is quite different from your report, which pur-possly ignored Comrade O'Hare.

the party's best workers. We have re frained thus far from giving the prethe entire proceedings of the convertion, having sent out only a synopsi of the acts of that body, but the min utes having arrived to-day we will pre pare at once a complete copy of the official proceedings and submit them to the papers and party membership of Ohio.

look place among "the best informed delegates" (as you put it), but we do know that if they did any serious criti-cising it was done under cover, and nothing was done on the floor of the convention. No action was taken at all in the matter as could be inferred

from every point of view, and the re port which you have published is sucl es misstatement of facts that it does the movement in Ohio a great is-justice, and especially among those comrades who were not able to attend the convention.

Hoping that you will give this mat-ter the same publicity that was given the (mis)report, I remain.

Fraternally yours, W. G. CRITCHLOW,

REPORTER CHINE WATERED

In Christiania a huge demonstration. 1.000 women took part, was held to protest against the infamous bill pro-posed by the government to reader trade unionism impossible. A petition was handed in to the Lagthing to amend the bill or reject it. The Presi dent, accepting the petition, declared it would receive all attention. Doubtless, so long as the governing classes see that the people are not prepared to take everything lying down, they will be careful. Let the English workers take note, says London "Justice." We may add. American workers have equal reason to be on their guard.

NEW YORK GLASS WORKERS.

Gustave Theimer of Richmond has succeeded in organizing the glass sign painters of New York and vicinity. They will constitute Local No. 46 of the Amaignmated Glass Workers. This is the third local of the A. G. W. that Comrade Theimer has organized with in the last few months. There are now eight locals in the vicinity, with an aggregate memberahip of about twelve hundred men, held together by a Joint Advisory Board.

-"Boya are born strikers." de clared the distinguished attorney of a corporation in a recent brief. So they are. That is why boys are of great use in the world. Boys are not only useful because they grow up. They are useful because in the process of growing up they create considerable fuss and more or less radically re-distribute the integers of civilization. -Horace Traubel.

-The big capitalists are subscrib ing large sums of money to circulate the literature of the National Econ-omic League as an "antidote" to So cialism. The result is to make people willing to read Socialist literature. Now is the time to distribute our papers and leaflets in the shops, in the unions, and from house to house in working-class districts.

ON THE NATURE OF LIBERTY

. I began to ask myself cer- ; tso. If you are free, you are responsi tain questions concerning the natural bie for what yet do with your gifts, of liberty. I had always believed that and for their use in behalf of others. It was something political; that this but if you are not free, it is your mathing which so many had hoped for, died for, was an uffair of annual elecsion of universal suffrage, under a government of their own creation, I still could not imagine them to be as imppy as they expected to be. I could not even imagine them as free as they expected to be, especially the poorest sort. But I consoled myself with thinktrue knowledge of liberty. By and by, of livelihood, and le assured in their I thought, when they had been free long enough, they would conceive of it aright, and would be entished to take it for what it was weeth, as I never doubted all the Americans were. Then | fact, which in its highest effect is saif they liked; to go or come without asking for a passport; and this would be sufficient, although it was not all they expected of liberty. It did not occur to me that the Venetians had a right to me that the venetians are norman and the venetians are not the venetians unconsciously and yet really expected; security from want and from the fear of want. If any such metion had been suggested to me I should have laughed their formless and tacit expectations was so ridiculent.

ideal of liberty, which lords it over the livelihood, they would really have all imagination in politics, as the antique ideal of beauty-lords it over the im-agination in esthetics. The ideal of liberty is the creature of rhetoric very largely; so far aw it ever had reality it was the prepotence of a slaveholder who freed himself from tyranny by violence. In his conception, liberty was narrowed to his city or country; it was a Hellenic or a Roman privilege, and not a human right. It was, to be sure, the condition of things unexamuled and unexcelled... It gave us literform of society which is the vision of the future state. But the liberty which flowered in the culture of Athens, the legality of Rome, and the socialism of Sports, was rooted in slavery crueler In the cruelest oppression of any modern despotism. It was the denial of the aspirution for freedom in those whose capitally it rested upon; and as an ideal it has been the faithful mother of atrocities. Yet still it is in this image that the notion of liberty first presents itself to the mind, just as the thought of beauty first presents itself But liberty is never a good in itself, is well that the Austrians are away and is never final; it is a means to but the mass of the Venetians are sen something good, and a way to the end which its lovers are really seeking. It is provisionally a blessing, but it is purely provisional; it is self-limited. and is forever merging into some sort of subjection. It no sooner establishes itself than it busing to control itself. liberty is the hadiucination of the anarchist, that is, of the individualist

hest, not even of the most, but of the So far as we can have any consequences of it; liberty is merely choice.

When a man is not free to choose, he is not free at all. When he is free to not free at all. When he is free to regard himself in that light. Resily, without the means of the limens. self or he ensiaves, some one else. Where there is mainly a choice of wrong there are no longer rights, there are only advantages. In its noblest and simplest terms, this liberty which we can feel only as choice, is the power of self-sacrifice. Self-sacrifice can be the act only of those who are free; others may be sacrificed, but these

the rule, not of the wiscet, not of the

alone can sacrifice themselves. self-sacrifice begins with the of the savage's self-assertion. The earliest use that a citizen of a liberated state makes of his freedom is to give up some part of it for the com-non good, to exchange his advantages for rights, to find his own happiness in the well-being of others. It is for this that he pledges his life, his fortune and his sacred honor. He outlaws himself from an unjust order only that himself from an unjust order only that he may inlaw himself with a just order; and he employs that instant of volition which is the whole appreciable existence of liberty, not to secure advantages, but to impart them. Freedom has really no higher function, and it can appear to its possessor only in some moment of evansescence. We are always fameving it something pormanity of the property of the men who shall make his laws, judge them and execute them. He chooses, he elects, he always fameving it something pormanity of the property of the men who shall make his laws, judge them and execute them. it can appear to its possessor only in some moment of evansacence. We are always fancying it something porman-ent that be preserved by a jenious vigilance. But we can enjoy it only in imparting it; we can each of us preserve his own freedom only by guarding the the greatest good of the whole num-ber, nor cease to strive for it.

In fine, liberty, whose supreme expression is self-sacrifice, is only another name for choice; the essence of choice is freedom; and in adverse conditions a man has so choice; he does this or he does that because he must, not because he will. But we shut our eyes to the effect of conditions, and expect people to rise above tasm, to overcome the attraction of gravitation. We

obedience, meckness, abuegation, which are virtues, in the free man. The free man has duties, but the slave has noue, and he has no responsibilities. Liberty is not only the power of celf-merifice; knowing whether he can find it or not. It is the responsibility of celf-merifice.

fer who is responsible.

As to what empowers yes to self-sacrifice, renders ...yos ...responsible, makes you free, it is commonly supposed to be the citizenable of a free country. But this is very-questionable; freedom by no masse follows from such citizenable. In the first place there seems to be as yet no free countries in the would others as man, to be tries in the world; there seem to be only freer countries; and not every citi possession; if he is independent of others. But if he is dependent upon some other man for the means of carning his livelihood he is not free. Freedom in would be content with liberty in its sucrifice, and of the skies, is chained true sense, as we were; and even if to the earth in question of necessity, they were not content, they would be as certainly as the soul is chained to free, and that was the great thing. the earth in the body. It is only oc-They would be able to vote for this casionally a political affair, a civic affair, and against that one; to make their own laws, or choose legislators to pecuniary affair, an economic arise, it is constantly a social affair, at make them; to speak or print anything is true that in a tyranny the richest are is no man free without the means of livelihood, but the richer man is al-ways freer than the poorer man, as he

> such as have permanently displaced an oppression, has been their failure to recognize this fact. If the Venetians and agreed with Garibaldi when he same (he did not come in person, of course), or with Italy when they were course), or with Italy when they were united to it, that themosforward all should be guaranteed the means of freed themselves. If the French revo-lution had established these conditions the first republic would still be one and indivisible. But the Venetians fancied it was enough to drive out the Austrians; the French thought to end all injustice by behending the aristocrats. Even the Americans believed they had ordained surversal freedom when they had thrown off their old allegiance to Enginud, abolished titles, given every one the suf-

frage, and made their prince elective. In each case something was gnised, but it was not liberty for all. Italy is now a freer country; or at least a freer government, and I do not suppose there are many Italiams who would wish back the old despotism; but probably most Italians under their crushing bur den of taxation are now less free than they were under their alien most va. The Venetians during their Demonstra-tions believed that if the Austrians were driven out the people would be free, just as the French during their revolution believed that if the aristo-crats were killed the people would govern. But I fancy none of the gay visions of the Venetians have bee quite verified; they have got general progress, but not general prosperity. It is well that the Austrians are away, Venice. We believe that a republic is a freer country than a monarchy; cer-tainly a president is less absurt than a king, as a personification of the popu-lar will; and doubtless such liberty as men now have is safer under den cratic forms and with an elective chief as if the great mass of people in every existing state were sacrificed to others

without the power-to merides them hood in his hands, but in the hands of another, he is scarcely the regal shape we figured him. The workingman out of a job can have little joy of his vote; and if he is very poor, if he is not mak-ing both ends meet, he can bardly will good to others, the sovereign act of the freeman, because he has done to will. It is true that he may rebel, that he may renounce his employment when he has one and does not think himself justly paid; but without the means of livelihood he has no choice except to

seek some other employment, and this choice is scarcely freedom: He may,

gives, and "The gods themselves cannot rescue their gifts,"

much less a poor devil-who has voted with his party and has nothing to eat. For such a citizen of the freer state. much less a poor devil who has voted with his party and has nothing to eat. For such a citizen of the free state, and our state free so long as there is one oppressed man in it. We are faish to our trust and in danger of losing our treasure if we content ourselves even with the greatest good of the greatest roughler; we must not mean less than the sense that it exists for the more unfortunate. He cannot choose, he cannot sacrificed himself for others, for with the greatest good of the greatest. number; we must not mean less than no advantages, for he has none; and the greatest good of the whole number, nor cease to strive for it.

In fine, liberty, whose supreme expenses the strip of self-assertion, in the savage necessity warfare which manifests itself in strikes, riots, mutinies, murders. The poor man knows, if the rich man does not know, that the poorer man has al-ways less liberty than the richer man, fust as certain as that he has less money. If he has not the means of livelihood in his own hands, he cannot come and go when he will; he cannot choose the kind of work he will do, as thoor and shame from no conditions rise;

Act well your part, there all the bonor lies. But no one who thinks can believe this. If a man is in conditions which hinder him from doing what he will, he can no more have bonor than he can have shama. The vices of a slave are hateful, but we do not blame the slave for them, and we do not praise him from obedience, mechanes, abnegation, which his own attrestly but we way to the could down his hirelingity as when them, and we do not praise him for obedience, mechanes, abnegation, which

mane employer, especially in the case of hirelings who have served him long and well, and more than any other it tells with the conscience against the whole relation of "hireling and him that hires." The hireling may have all those rights which are inseparable from the old ideal of liberty and which we valuly suppose are the proofs of we vainly suppose are the proofs of liberty. He may have the right to speak freely, print freely, pray freely, vote freely; but he cannot manfully use his right, though warranted in it by the constitutions and the statutes of all the states, if he is afraid another man may take away his means of live libood for doing so. It is needles sto say that the per

onal equation will have much to with the character of the event. Many fine that they would abbor to interfere with the constitutional rights of then hirelings; and there are hirelings so brave that they would starve, and see their wives and little ones starve, before they yielded their rights. But six very was none the less an evil because most slaveholders were kind and good people, or because there was now and then a heroic siave. The man who is in danger of want or even in dread of want of not a free man; and the country which does not guard him against this danger and dread, or does not assure him the means of livelihood, is not a free country though it may be the freest of all the freer countries.

In other words liberty and poverty

are incompatible, and if the poverty is extreme, liberty is impossible to it. We pretend otherwise, such of us as are not so directly oppressed by the condiknow better. From time to time they express their dissent in their uncomfortable way, but, tacitly or explicity, they always dissent from our optimistic pre tense. It is possible that the American who earns his bread in the sweat of his brow and votes with his party has known all along that he was not the sort of sovereign we fancied bim.

labor troubles is nothing more nor less than an endeavor for the liberty which the working classes think they see the amploying classes possessed of. It seems to be a question of more wages with them, and primarily it is a question of more wages, but ultimately it is a question of more power, more case, more freedom. It is a question of business, of the means of livelihood; and how to secure every nun in the means of livelihood, and so guarantee equal freedom to all, is the great prob-lem for statesmanship to solve. It has been supposed hitherto by the comfortable sentimentalists that every man would secure himself in them, but the inefficiency of the individual in this direction has been shown so widely that the problem remains and it is still as it has always been, the instinctive expectation of the workingman every-where that society would yet somehow warrant him the means of earning a livelihood, and so constitute him for the time a free man.

His expectation seems more or loss absurd to his employers, for they have come to believe themselves the only fit repositories of his means of carning s livelihood, But his expectation is deeply grounded in human nature, and more than once in history has found pathetic expression. We need not go far back for instances. When the serfs cause they alone had worked the land. In fact, Stepniak tells us that the land owners themselves would scarcely have felt wrouged if they had been expropriated from the acres they had never touched in behalf of the peasants who had tilled them. At the end of our own war, when the slave's dream of freedom came true, he believed that the gift of liberty would be followed with the gift of forty acres and a mule to every head of a family. When his fond delusion became known to the nation which had broken the chains of the oppressed and bidden them go free and see what they could do to keep from starving, a roar of derision went up from all the millions of American humorists. We thought it much less comical to give our acres, not by fortier but by millions, to certain railroad cor-porations. Now that turns out to have been a great joke, too, and we are

laughing again, but on the wrong side of our mouths. In the meantime the fact remains that liberty is for those who have the means of livelihood. With them, however, it is always in danger of ceasing to be liberty and of becoming tyranty. In view of this danger some say that those caunot safely be trusted in private hands, for the individual may use the only to assure himself of life, liber and the pursuit of happiness, but may use them to jeopardize another in life, liberty and the pursuit of happi-ness. These philosophers have imagin-ed that all should own the means which form the opportunity and safety of each, and so far no one else has im agined any other way out of the trouble, though few are ready to take

this way.

Opportunity is one phase of liberty. safety is another. The safe man is the only free man; and it is not enough not to be in danger, one must not be in fear of danger. Want and the dread of want are the same in moral effect; and when we have liberty in the form of op-portunity we must have it in the form of safety or we have it not at all. If we wished to keep liberty simply as opportunity, we should lose it, for there is nothing vital, nothing lasting in oppor-tunity. We can enjoy liberty only in its ultimate form of safety, and we can- \$87.30; balance, \$25.75 not any one of us, or any part of us, be safe, unless all the rest are safe, for the insecurity of others is the perpetual manace of our own security. We must somehow be equals in opportunity and in safety or we cannot be free.

This equality is the logic of liberty. and liberty cannot stop short of it without censing to be. It can confer no lasting good, no final blessing, until fice in its supreme manifestation .-William Dean Howells.

The Swedish trade unions and Social Democratic women organized a demonstration on May 17, to demand women suffrade. The bourgeois cham-plons of "Suffrage for Ladies" did not demonstration on May 14, to demand women suffrade. The bourgeois champions of "Buffrage for Ladies" did not take part. The associations of women workers numbered 800 to 1,000 and about 5,000 took part in the procession.

against the atroctices committed with soldiers, after serving in the towns, return to apread disaffection among the peasantry. It shows how absolutes part, The associations of women workers numbered 800 to 1,000 and about 5,000 took part in the procession.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

All Comrades and Organizations are heraby informed that an

Industrial Labor Exposition and Food Show

For the benefit of the Labor Press, "THE WORKER" and the "NEW YORKER VOLKSZEITUNG," is being arranged, and will take place April 23 to May 8, 1964, at the GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Forty-third and Fortyfourth Streets, New York.

Organizations are requested to consider arranging Festivals Ac-

THE ARRENGEMENTS COMMITTEE.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

of Social Democratic Party. The party emblem in New York is the Arm and Torch.]

The Socialist Farty of America in national convention sheembled, readings its asherence to the principles of luterantional Socialisms, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working cinas and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of converting the powers of government and saling them for the parbose of transforming-the present aystem of the party of the transforming-the present aystem of the party of the transforming-the collective owner-ship by the callir people collective owner-ship by the callir people collective owner-ship by the callir people collective owner-ship of the callir people collective owner-ship by the callir people collective owner-ship of the production and distribution the interest of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This owner-ship callies the capitalists to custroi the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

I Trivate owner-ship of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the capitalists to custroi the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

I trivate owner-ship of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the capitalist in the control of the product and keep the workers dependently of livelihood and the poverty of the workers and the decrease of the capitalist class and the working class. In two boattle classes—the gapitalists and the povernment, the product of the government, the product of the working class are rectically sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between and the working class are rectically sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between and the whole their councertain domination abount and whanter their supremacy at house.

ion abroad and enhance their supremacy at bome.

If the name economic causes which developed cipitalism are leading to Bocialism, which will aboula both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, deeplie their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the capitalist conflicts, are alike interested in the bongeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class. The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied chapsel of the DEMANDS.

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

ment of the service and diminishing the rares in the recommendation of the Sours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the predict of labor.

2. First or national insurance of working people in case of secidents, lack of employment, sichnean and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the previous of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public rectit to be used for that purpose is order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen rears, and state and musicipal sid for books, clothing, and food.

5. Equal civil and political rights for more constant of the continual representation and the right of recall in the invertible of the continuents of the continuents. But in advorting three measures as steps in the envertherew of capitalism and the eight commence of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warm the working class against

SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONISM.

BELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS.

BELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS.

The National Committee of the Socialist.
Party in annual assains assembled, hereby resuffrant the attitude of the party found the trade-union movement an eight count in the resistation on the subject alonged by the same of the trade-union movement and the Nocialist movement as inseparable parts of the groupal labor movement, produced by the same cosmic forces and tending towards the same goal, and we deem it the duly of each of the two movements to extend its hearty co-operation and support to the other in its special subero of activity.

But we are size another to find the fact that special subero size sainful of the fact that special subsets of activity.

But we are size sainful of the fact that special subsets of activity and the two movements has its own special subsets to the confect the economic atruggles of the working class, that it devolves on the Nocialist party to

ANTI-FURION RESOLUTIONS.
Whereas, The history of the labor movement of the world has conclusively demonstrated by the state of the working class, and Whereas, All "radical and reform" parties, including the so-called "linion Labor Parties," have, after a beid raisease, usiformly succensized to the indisease of the old political parties and lave proven discount of the state of the

nd Whereas, At the present mage of develop-ant of the Socialist movement of the counment of the fortallet inovement of the coun-try there is neither necessity nor excuse for such attance, therefore be it Resolved. That no state or boral organiza-tion, or member of the party shall, under any circumstances, from, combine or com-promise with any political party or organi-sation, or refrain from making nominations in order to further the interests of cash-dates of such parties or organization.

A Book for "Thinkers" and Those Beginning to "Think."

To be published in June 1903, "Revolutionary Essays in Socialist Faith and Faney," by Peter E. Burrowes. 320 pp. 12 me. Finely bound in orimon cloth, gilt top, embossed covers with half-tone pertrait and signature of author.

The above book, now in course of production, will be ready for delivery the 30th of June, and all orders received up to that date will be filled at the \$1.00 rate, after that date the price will be \$1.25. Send orders to Blankenfeld & Burrowes, No. 1232 45th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

or Monopoly

A four-page leastet, reprinted by request from the May Day Number of The Worker. Adapted for use either in New York or in other states. Good

for general distribution. Price, \$1 a thousand, at the office; postage or express charges extra. For sale by the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New

PHILADELPHIA TEXTILE STRIKE AGITATION FUND.

PHILADEDPHIA, Pa., June 11 .-The committee chosen by Local Phila-delphia of the Socialist Party to take charge of the financial side of the agitation in the textile district, consisting of W. W. Atkinson, E. H. Davies, and Mason Gill, wishes to report contribu-tions to date of \$118.65; expenditures. 897.30; balance, \$25.75. Comrades everywhere are carneally requested to send contributions of cash and literature. The committee have also on hand a contribution of 150 copies of the Socialist song, words and music, "In the Southern Cotton Mill." a plea for the child slave; any courses. for the child slave; any comrade send-ing 10c. in stamps or cash will receive by return mail a copy of this great propaganda song, postage prepaid. The sceipts of its sale go entirely to the fund. All orders for the song or contributions to the fund should be ad-dressed to Edwin H. Davies, Secretary, 1305 Arch street.

The Polish Socialists of New York will hold a mass meeting to protest against the atrocities committed with

Primaries for Queets Brough,

for Election for Delegates to the City-, County-, Borough-, Assemand Aldermanic-Conventions be held at the following Places, 8 P. M

Ch. Voelker's Hall, Snedecker Ave., cor. 2nd street, Union Course, Wednesday, June 24th, 1903. Otto Muhlenbrinek's Turn Hall,

College Point, Thursday, June 25th, 1903. Hettinger's Hall, Broadway, Long Island City, Saturday, June 27th,

Markmann's Hall, Woodside, Saturday, June 27th, 1903 Chr. Fricke, s Hall, Central Ave., Corona, Saturday, June 27th, 1903. Ch. Schaible's Hall, Fairview

Wyckoff Heights, Saturday, Ave., June 27th, 1903. J. Hoffmann's Hall, Cooper Ave., Glendale, Saturday, June 27th,

By order of of the Local Queens County Executive:

L. Haen, Secretary.

Primary

of the Social Democratic Party, Local Richmond Borough, will be held Friday, June 19th, at 8 o'clock sharp, at the Labor Lyceum, Roff Stapleton, St. Ial., to eleck Delegates to the City Convention in Brooklyn, July 4th, 1903. GUSTAVE THEIMER, Secretary.

-An interesting document which has found its way to the light of day, says "Justice," shows that the Russian soldiers, after serving in the towns,

Agents are personally charged and hold responsible for unpaid subscriptions seat in by them.

Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XIII.-NO. 18.

DEBS ON THE

Able Reply to Manufacturer Parry.

RACE QUESTION.

White and Black Workers Bust Reser nize the identity of Their interests-Oriticizes Booker Washington's Counsels of Servility-Race Division Fatal to the Cause of Freedom.

fThe following article was contrib tited by Eugene V. Debs to a recent number of the Indianapolis "World," a paper devoted to the interests of the Negro race in America.]

The following letter, under date of May 23, 1903, has been received from Mr. Gurley Brewer, Editor of the Indianapolis "World.":

"The 'World' is investigating industrial conditions among colored people. Booker T. Washington advocates industrial education for the Negro. In the attitude of labor unions toward black labor compatible with the teachings of Washington? The 'World' is a colored newspaper and would like to publish your views, * * **

To this letter there was attached a clipping from the "World" containing an article from Mr. D. M. Parry, Presi-dent of the National Association of Manufacturers, in answer to the same question, the hurden of which was that rganized labor is a trust and that a sajority of its members are opposed to the colored workingman, especially in the teachings of Mr. Washington. His arraignment of organised infor closed with the followremarkable paragraphs: "Mr. "Briven from the opportunity of learning to be artisans in the shops, their only hope is the technical schools such as Washington conducts." "* * * The chief hope of the younger generation

have opposed discrimination, political, , or social, against any hunorant, cruel and barbarous past.

Capitalists Fester Rose Hatred.

fred labor in the main was hostile to the Negro, and it must be admitted in all candor that certain unions, such as the railroad brotherhoods, still ignor-autly guard the trades they represent, as well as their unions, against invasion by the colored man, and in this ve always had the active support of the corporations whose interest is to have workingmen at each others' throats, that they may keep them all, black and white, in subjec-

Indeed, it is a fact, that wherever labor unions, now or in the past, opinspired, or at least encouraged by the comploying class represented by Mr. Parry, who now seeks so assiduously to place the responsibility on the poor ignorant dupes of his capitalistic mas-

At Montgomery, Ala., some years ago, a riot was almost precipitated at the instigntion of the "upper class," because the labor union under whose nuspices I spoke, proposed the admis-sion of Negroes to the opera house, on the floors reserved for white people. and the proprietor of the house de-clared that the house should be lurned to the ground before any "danned nig-ger" should have access to it.

The ignorant members of labor and there are many such, thanks to the system of wage-slavery oppose the Negro, unconsciously echo the interests of their industrial masters, while those who know better and echt the black man are mies and rs in the service of the same

Railway Union which resulted in the great railroad strike of 1894, after a fierce and protracted debate, turned the factors in our defeat. The leaders of the opposition, as I remember them, proved subsequently to have been traitors to the union, sent to the convention, doubtless, at the instigation of the corporations to defeat the unity of the

and business sagacity which Mr. as a successful manufacturer posses-ses in such an eminent degree, confirm

Workers Rapidly Learning.

But in spité of all such influence, the hor movement in general, in America and throughout the world, stands acquirocally committed to receive and treat the Negro upon terms of ab-solute equality with his white brother, and where this is not the case the renius of unionism is violated and inestigation will disclose the fact that er and its benchmen are

The Socialist Party, the political wing of the labor movement, is abso-lutely free from color prejudice, and the labor union, its economic wing, is rapidly becoming so, and in the next few years not a trace of it will remain year in the so-called black belt of the Southern States.

through organised effort, are becoming conscious of their interests as a class, utterly regardless of color, erred or sex, and in time they will creed or sex, and in time they will the close relationship between his vote units and act together upon a common basis of equality in spite of "the world," Coming Nation.

the flesh, and the devil," and the

A Nyposritissi Plea. The hypocritical plea of the indus trial master for "the education of the

poor Negro" while he is living out of his labor, deceives no one except the ignorant and service victims of the wage system. The first requisite, Mr. Parry, in ele-

vating the Negro, is to get off his back. From the tone of Mr. Parry's letter, I assume that he is a great friend to the Negro. Now there are any number of them capable of operating his factory and "bossing" it. How many does be employ, especially in the latter posi-tions? To what extent does be make his professions good by associating with his black brethren and explaining to them, as Christ did, what they must do to be saved? Will Mr. Parry and his class pretend that their practice accords with their preaching? If they actually believe that the Negro is entitled to equal consideration with the white man why do they not set the example by meeting and treating him as

That is my conviction as a "union" man, and I have the consistency and courage to practice it. Until Mr. Parry and his class do the same, no in-

telligent Negro will be deceived by their professions of friendship. Now as to Mr. Booker T. Washington and the attitude of organized labor toward his scheme of industrial educa-

Your question implies that you look upon Mr. Washington as the Moses of the black race and his educational scheme as the sure means of their

entancipation. To answer your question candidly, I feel gratified to be able to say that Mr. Washington's scheme is not at all compatible with organized labor.

Mr. Washington is backed by the plutocrats of the country clear up, or down, to Grover Cleveland. They fur-nish the means that support his Institute, and if it were conducted with a view to opening the Negro's eyes and emancipating him from the system of wage-slavery which robs and debases him while it fattens his master, not another dollar would be subscribed for the Negro's "industrial education."

A few questions may be pertinent

Why is it that the plutocrats, the trust magnates of the country are solidly in favor of Mr. Washington and

What fraction of one thousandth of one per cent. of the eleven million Negroes in the United States are to get the benefit of his industrial education? What are they to do with it when

if the answer is that they will com pete with their white brethren, then is it not obvious that it means less wages and still lower depths of degradation for all?

Mookness and Humility.

Does not Mr. Washington advocate the meekness and humility of the Negro race and their respectful obedience to their exploiting masters?

Would Wendell Phillips tolerate this scheme of saving the Negro through the charity of his master? On what occasion did Mr. Washing-

ton ever utter one sentiment, one word in favor of emancipation? When did he ever advise his race to

stand erect, to act together as one, to assert their united power, to hold up their heads like self-reliant, self-respecting men and hew out their way from the swamps of slavery to the highlands of freedom?

What has he ever done to show the Negro that in the present industrial system he is simply the slave of the capitalist and the prey of the politi-

dependence upon charity is degrading, that robust self-reliance is a thousand times better, that he has three million votes to enforce his demand and that he will be a slave as long as he listens to the siren song of his master and votes for capitalist parties that sup-

Mr. Parry likes Mr. Washington and Mr. Washington likes Mr. Parry better far than Mr. Parry likes labor unions.

As between the two Mr. Parry is the lesser enemy of the Negro. Washington lulis him to sleep with charity

soothing-evrup while Parry stings him to action by attacking his unions.

I have much respect for Mr. Parry.

He is a consistent capitalist and as

such is far preferable to Mr. Hanna who flatters labor unions for the votes of their members.

I have also great consideration for

Mr. Washington, especially as he was born a slave. His motive is doubtless pure, but unfortunately for bimself and race, his blood is still tainted with reverence for and obelsance to the master, and he does not seem to realize that the auction-block and slave-per differ in degree only, from the "labor-

What the Negro wants is not charity but industrial freedom and then be will attend to his own education. Then is no "Negro problem." apart from the general labor problem. The Negro is not one whit worse off than thousands not one wait worse on than thousands of white slaves who throng the same labor market to sell their labor power to the same industrial masters. The workers, white and black, want land and mines and factories and ma-

chinery, and they are organizing to put thomselves in possession of these means of production and then they will be their own employers, they will get all they produce and the problem will be solved.

The difference between their trust

and Mr. Parry's present-day frust, will be that it will embrace the whole popu-lation, and in the meantime Mr. Parry deserves our thanks for calling atten-tion to it.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia's Striking Textile Worker: Eagerly Listen to Socialist Speakers -Progress Throughout the State.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 22.--At last night's meeting of the State Committee, Comrade Rihi presiding, charters were granted to new locals a Monaca in Beaver County and Wilmer Man Allenhous County ding in Allegheny County.

Communications were read from Lo cals Pittsburg, Lehighton, West New ton, Spring Forge, Lausford, Mahanoy City, Royersford, Wilkinsburg, Irwin, York, Sellersville, Rending, Charleroi, and Pottsville. From all over the state come encouraging reports.

At Seliersville Comrade Frost spoke to one of the largest and best meet-ings ever held in that place. Lehighton reports that things look

bright in that neighborhood and from present indications they will have a good sized local in the near future. Carlon County is making prepara-

and placing a ticket in the field. Local Lansford reports that they were compelled to suspend one of their

comrades who is a member of the Town Council for his collusion with the old-party members in electing Chief of Police. Louis Goszion of Charlerol has ac

epted the nomination for Judge of Su-erior Court to fill the vacancy on the ticket caused by the resignation of omrade Heydrick.

Nowhere in the Keystone State is there a grander field for Socialist work now than in the City of Brotherly Love. Philadelphia, with its hundred thousand textile workers on strike for a shorter work week, offers an ou unity that the local comrades have not been slow to take advantage of On Monday thousands of men, women, and children had gathered on the base ball ground at Kipp street and Indiana avenue to hear Mother Jones. The rain began to fall and it was decided to hold the meeting in the Kensington Labor Lyceum. This was announced to the crowd and a rush was made for the hall. The streets and the railroad were soon thronged with strikers, resembling the charge of a victorious army on a retreating foe. In a few seconds the hall was filled with a crowd massed as close together as hu man beings could possibly crowd and still breathe. Equally as successful meetings were held in Southwark, Fairmount, Falls of Schuylkill, and

Manayunk, On Wednesday, early in the morn ing, the mill workers in all sections of the city assembled at the several head-quarters and marched to Independence Hall, and from there to the North Plaza of the City Hall. No gaudy uniforms decked the textile paraders, the business houses displayed no bunting. The crowd that stood at the edge of the pavement looked on and sympathized. They knew that passing before them were men, women, and children engaged in a fight to save their lives from the greed of mercenary employers. The sight of the tollers whom the osses have threatened with starvation because they have asked for a shorter work week was not one to cause en-thusiasm. The North Plaza of City Hall never saw such an assemblage as gathered there. When the parade reached this point all crowded around the speakers' stand to listen to Mother Isaac Cowen, the Socialist can didate for Governor of Ohio, opened

On Monday afternoon Mother Jones addressed fully five thousand textile workers at their picnic in Central Park. The principal speakers at all these meetings has been Comrades Mother Jones, Cowen, Barnes, and

For this week meetings have been arranged for Tuesday at the Kensing-ton-Labor Lyceum; Wednesday after-noon at Twenty-fifth and Green streets and in the evening at Manayunk;

LIFE'S AWFUL BALANCE.

"At last!" said the proud inventor "My design has won its way; They are putting it in to-day That plan had the great God's blessing My weary waiting is done, not the work for a thousand

Will be saved by the brain of one "Thank God!" cried a sweet-faced

"My loved one is happy at last, The days of defeat and sorrow ... Lie buried away in the past. We mind not the years of struggle, Nor fret at the long delay— This glorious message has reached u "They are putting it in to-day."

Scarcely a mile from this triumph Is the home of a factory-hand Where four little fatherless chil Are huddled-a trembling hand. No more work for dear mother, Hundreds are turned away, one cruel machine will do it— They are putting it in to-day."

Oh, poets! You play with the problem of wrong. Amid cesseless want and strife; Pray, what do you mean, in your me

By "the balance wheels of life?" rise! and your dreamland formaking, Turn rhymes into trumpet peals: For the world's great heart is breaking Under these "balance wheels." -Mary McNabb Johnston.

-No man really wants his childre runs a great risk, to say the least.

OUR PREDICTION IS VERIFIED.

NEW YORK, JUNE 28, 1903.

The "Independent Labor League". Shows its Hand

as Scab Agency.

Organization Promoted by Ex-Clorgyman, Patronized by New York "Sun," Ostensibly to Forward Conciliation and Technical Education, Now Offers to Break Machinists' Strike,

Two or three months ago The Worker gave an account of an organisation known as the Independent Labor League of America, promoted by an Albany man calling himself Rev. E. M. Fairchild and especially patron ized by the New York "Nan. Worker predicted that under its pretences of working for conciliation be-tween employer and employee, for bet-ter industrial education, and other apparently laudable purposes, it would ultimately be found that the essential purpose of this "non-union union" was to serve as a scab agency for the

breaking of strikes.

This prediction was indignantly resented, by. Mr. Enirchild, to when space was granted for a letter in these columns. The confirmation of our guess has come sooner than we could

The New York "Times" of June 22 contains the following news item: "OFFER TO REPLACE STRIKERS.

independent Labor League Would

Shipyarda. "Bince the strike of the machinists n the shippards for a minimum wage scale of \$3 a day started, offers have een made by the Independent Labor League of Ambrica to fill the places of the strikers. The league, which is an incorporated body, has its local head-quarters at 39 Cortland street. Among ts arowed objects are ' the doing away with strikes, boycotts, and blacklists, the protection of workmen in their in-dependence, the obtaining of high wages and better conditions, and the

bringing about of harmonions relations between employers and employees."

""The league has been in communication with the New York Metal Track's Association, which employs most of the shippard machinists, but it was stated yesterday that the association had decided not to inke all the men from the league. Secretary Hunter of the association says that its members are not in favor of binding themselves to take all the men from one union."

Organized workingmen hardly need to be warned against this and similar societies formed with the approval or at the instigation of employers for the ostensible purpose of "reforming the ostensible purpose of "reforming the labor movement." Workingmen who are not yet affiliated with the unions but desirous of conducting themselves as bonorable men may, however, profit by the present incident as a warning steer clear of any such hybrid organizations, which in every case turn out, sooner or later, to be mere source for misleading them and using them as ols of the capitalists against their brothers of the working class.

NEW YORK STATE.

Floidman and Roower Start Out in the Automobile Within a Week-Heip Them in Their Work.

State Secretary Slobodin as hat the automobile is about ready for operation. It is of French make and bears the noble name of De Dion-Bou-ton Molorette, which it will discard for the still nobler name of Torch Bearer. The best artists of the city were im

The best artists of the city were im-pressed into pointing signs significant of the Socialist message, which the ions steed will carry through the state. Sol Fieldmun and George Roewer are training for all sorts of collisions and pill-outs. They are armed each with a pair of goggles which are calculated to strike terror into the hearts of the natives. Comrade Fieldman is fairly bristling with points for all persons and consions; points for trade unionists and occasions; points for the cambrian and points for scale; points for farmers and points for petry storekeepers; points for DeLeonites and points for reformers; points for the inquirer and points for the denier. Comrade Roewer is wondering how anyone within reach of the

two Socialist voices will be able to accape subscribing for The Worker or buying literature.

The two organizers will start out for Orange County in the latter part of this week or the early part of maxt week. They will probably stop over in Pearl River and put a pair of beacers on the local organization.

The comrades throughout the state should eagerly grasp this rare oppor-tunity to stir up trouble for the capi-talists. This we cannot do without sacrifices. Let every Socialist do his duty and the State Committee can see 50,000 Social Democratic votes within 30,000 Social Democratic votes within feasy reach. To work, comrades! Help was to pay for the machine. Help the iwo Socialist agitators on their way forward. Onward to the 50,000! "The Abtomobile Funds now stands. The Automobile Funds now stands

viously acknowledged..... \$32.50 Local Kines & M. A. L. Byron-Curtise, Bome..... &C. Local Schenectady...... Kingston, N. Y..... Lyndhurst comrades...... A. L. Purdy.....

-Unionism without Socialism is like a defective steam boiler-liable to blow to pieces most any minute.-

OUR VICTORY IN GERMANY.

Gains Are Greater Than at First Supposed.

Eight Hundred Thousand Added to the Social Democratic Vote-As Many Seats Won on First Bailot This Time as on Both Batists in 1898-Misrepresentations in American Capi-

The official reports show that in the Jernan Reichstag election held on Fuesday, June 16, the Social Demo-ratic Furty polled 2.911.317 votes—an percase of about 800,000, or about 35 cent, over our vote at the last ction in 1808.

We have elected 5th members of the new Reichstag on first ballot, in nearly half the districts of the Empire a sec and haffot will be held on Thursday June 25, to decide between the two leading candidates where no one had s clear majority on the first ballot, The Social Democratic Party will pur ticipate in 123 of these second elec-tions, having in so many districts wor wither first or second place without getting a majority over all.

In 1508 we elected 32 members of first vote, entered 98 second elections, and won in 24, giving us 50 members at the beginning of the last Reichstag Two more seals were won during the life of the Reichstag, on special clec

It is impossible to guess whether we shall do as well proportionately in the second building this year. If no, we should elect 30 members on Thursday, but it is quite possible that the closer coalition of capitalist parties may prevent our holding so large a slurg. The number of Social Democrats elected on Thursday will mark the increase of or representation in this Reichstag pared with the leginning of the

Thirty Years' Growth.

The following table shows the progress of the Social Democratic Party in the eleven Reichstag elections, begin-

ning in	1871:	
		Popular . Mem
Year.		vore. bern
1871		124,653
		851,962
		493,298
1578		437.158
		311,961 15
		549,990 2
		708,128 1
		.427.258 3
1803	1	,876,738 4
		1,113,073

Explaining It Away.

The capitalist newspapers of the United States are showing a curiously the Socialist vote in Germany. the first few days they hesitated and emed at a loss what to say, but by e end of the week they got together. It would almost seem as if a "tip must have been sent out from Wall Street or from Washington to all the Republican and Democratic editorial writers of the land. From Boston to Ran Francisco they broke out simul tancously, explaining that the German Social Democrats are not really Social-ists or Social Democrats at all, as those words are understood in this country, but are actually quite mod-erate "reformers." The dear public should be on its guard against supposanound be on its guard against suppos-ing that the same and steady German people are really taking up any such wild vagaries as are advocated by the Socialists of America, who actually wish to do away with profit and class

Social Democrats used to be "wild visionaries," dreaming of a Co-operative Commonwealth, they have thrown Marx and Engels overboard now, put the essential ideas of Socialism on the shelf, and are merely fighting new for immediate partial reforms under the

The motive of this representation is obvious enough—to neutralize, if pos-sible, the inspiration which this glorious advance is likely to give to the American division of the interna tional Socialist army and, incidentally to tempt those of our people who are impatient for big gains at the polls to alandon the revolutionary and uncom promising attitude and devote them selves to petty reform programs.

It is not difficult to give the lie to these misrepresentations of the capitalist press. We grant, certainly, that our commies have—and quite rightlymade campaign material out of the "hunger tariff," out of the enormous demands of the military and naval sevices, out of the abuses exposed in the army and in the colonial administra-tions, and out of the foolish speeches of the Kniser. They have used things as campaign material, and they have frankly stated to the elector the Reichstag while they remain a minority and while the capitalist state sists. But in so doing, they have no means abandoned or concealed the revolutionary end of our move

The Campaign Monifesto. The capitalist press can easily quot

from the manifesto with which the German Social Democratic Party opened the campaign on May I pas-ages which, standing by themselves, seem to support the "reform" theory. But they are careful to omit the closing paragraph of that manifesto, in which, after arraigning the government and the capitalist parties and discussing the existing economic and political situation in detail, they sum all up in

a declaration of principle and purpose fere is the paragraph:
"Our aim is the establishment of th

Socialist state and social order bases approximate in the means of the means of production and the duty of all to have—the establishment of a political and social condition in which truth justice, equality, and the common wel-fare shall be the sure rule of conduct for all. Voters, you who agree with us in these ideas, vote on June 16 only for the candidates of the Social Demo-

It is advisable that our comrades in every city where the capitalist press is practicing this misrepresentation should use every effort to correct it, both by communications address newspapers and by all other

THE KAISER'S SOLILOQUY.

To be or not to be, that is the question Whether to dissolve the Reichstag and suffer
The "miserables" to capture still more

REN[N To oust me (oh, outrageous fortune!) Or to take arms against my sea of

And seek to end them? To kill; to slay lieds all; and by one sweep to say I The heart-ache and the thousand un-

natural shocks They're made me heir to, is a consummintion
That I devoutly wish. * * *

But conscience doth make cowards of And then this beastly hue of revolution Sicklies me o'er with a pale cast of

I see myself emigrating to America. MICKEY DOOGAN. is ascending!

RUSSIAN POLAND.

SOCIALISM IN

Its Tan Year's Labor, Its Sufferings its Foos, and its Achievements.

"There is in Poland one thing of which the Russian government is afraid even more than of the diseatisfaction of the Catholic Church-that is Socialism." However curious it may seem, the comparison of "revolutionary qualities" of the international Catholic Church-which, by itself, never had in Poland any revolutionary tendeucles— with international Socialism, yet in this opinion, expressed by Mr. Georg Brandes in the year 1886, we see that even seventeen years ago the political significance of Polish Socialism was evident to all observers of Polish life. It was so seventeen years ago, when

Socialism, as a popular movement, had but appeared in Poland, when there was no strong organized party cease-lessly spreading the agitation and leading the movement. At last, in the year 1803, different Socialist groups united into one Polish Social t Party. And since that time Polish Socialism, in which hitherto, in spite of its external revolutionism, economic tendencies pre ponderated, acquires the features of the definite political movement. The new united party puts forward as its program the abolition of the Russian invasion and the establishment of the

independent Polish Republic.
It is now ten years since the Polish Socialist Party was established, ten years of hard struggle in conditions unheard of in any of the countries of Western Lurope, And the progress which has been accomplished during that time, although perhaps not so brilliant as one would desire, proves that the future of Poland belongs to Social

As there is in Russian Poland

neither freedom of speech nor freedom of press, the propaganda of Socialism is confined to the formation of secret societies and to the distribution of So-cialist literature. But as the propagauda by means of literature sur from alread did not satisfy ad did not satisfy all the peeds of the growing movement, the Polish Socialist Party started in 1804 the secretly printed journal "Robotnik" ("The Worker"). Those comrades who were engaged in organizing the secret press estimated that the claudestine press would stand the publication of twelve issues of "Robotnik and would then fall luto the hands of the gendarmes. The reality has out grown these expectations, as the journal went on appearing for years, and only in 1600 our "editorial offices and establishment" have been seized by the police. However, the seizure of this press has not interrupted the continuity of the publication; another press was immediately established and the publishing of "Robotnik" is going on till to-day and, let us hope, will go on secretly up to the time when we shall be able to publish it quite openly. Recently we printed the fiftieth issue of "Robotnik." Fifty issues of a jour-nal in nine years. Such fact may seem entirely insignificant to those who are recustomed to read fresh Socialist ournals every morning at breakfast able. But people acquainted with the secret press know that it is for the first time in history that a clandestine journal has run such a number of edi-tions. By the same party press "Gor-nik" ("The Miner"), the paper for the workers of mining districts, is published, together with occasional papers for different provincial towns. different provincial towns. Freedom of speech being suppressed, the party expresses its opinion on every question of political or social importance by means of hundreds upon hundreds of handbills and leaflets issued by the

ment" was extended. In 1962 a clan destine journal in Yiddish was started o spread Socialism among the Jews and teach them solidarity with the Pol-ish proletariat. To this increase of publishing activity within the country corresponded the development of liter-ature published abroad; in 1898, in ad-dition to the monthly "Praedswit," ap-pearing since 1881, was started the

(Continued on page 4.)

THE DUTY OF ACTIVE DISCONTENT.

[The article here reproduced was written by our comrade, Miss Caroline
H. Femberton, and printed in the Philidelphila "North American" at the beginning of the textile strike.]

at \$1.25 per day by this poor creature,
have ceased to employ another skilled
sewing woman who has the presumption to ask \$1.50 per day for her ser-H. Pemberton, and printed in the Philadelphia "North American" at the beginning of the textile strike.]

What sepectacle does Philadelphia present to the world! We see 100,000 men, women and children pitifully begging for a few hours to be taken off their working week of eleven hours per day-begging as a favor what should be their unquestioned rightthe right to rest when they are weary from excessive toil! The newspapers commend the testile workers with a great show of patronizing condescen-sion because they ask-most of themfor a shortening of hours and not for a higher wage. As if the asking for a tiny raise in wages were in itself a sign of degeneracy or a lack of virtue!

Those weavers and spinners who are willing to have their meagre wage re duced still further as payment for a few hours of rest from prolonged toll need to be reminded that their sacrifice is a very costly one to the race—they are simply building up a class of de-generates to drag down the average of merican manhood and womanbood they are simply making it harder for their children to obtain justice and their children to obtain justice and their children's children to be anything but stunted dwarfs and degraded human beings. The lesson before them of the stunted, miserable white chil-dren who toll in the cotton mills of the South and of the degenerate race they represent. They are descending in the human scale, while the negro race with its children in the public schools and its men and women in the open fields

Is this pattern of "virtuous acceptance of their condition in life" to please the mill owners one that our corkers desire to copy?

I know well the false standard that prevails both among the rich and the poor in regard to the "duty" of work-ing for as little as possible and giving their all to their employer—their health, their comfort, their resting hours, their children's education—nay, their own lives, and their children's lives:

The wealthy classes have success fully planted this ideal in the minds of the working poor, until they are almost ashamed—think of it:-they are almost ashamed to ask for better pay

and less toil! I am not personally acquainted with many textile workers—certainly not with the women and children—but-I know that this false standard of virtue, this unnatural and monstrous sacrifice of the poor in order that the rich may live in greater luxury, has rich may live in greater luxury, has prevailed until very recently with the majority of the workers who cater to the pleasures and selfish case of their wealthy employers.

Slaves of the Reedle.

I know even to-day a sewing woman broken down in health from giving her all that her patrous might wear fine clothes at small cost to any one but this poor woman. And in spite of her years of experience, her resulting poverty and ill health, my poor friend wields her needle long after 6 o'clock P. M. and strains her dim eyes and her weak, bent back in daily self-sacrifice to the rich-in return for the

skilled services.

And what is the immediate result? Why, a family of wealthy ladies, find- | point.

And behold the irony of it ail! One of these ladies called at my house the other day and related with great complacency her experiences in visiting this seedle-woman of \$1.25 per day: they found her ill in bed, with no coal

ing that they can get good work done

PRICE 2 CENTS.

and no heat in her room; with no nurse and no proper food—with every sign of poverty staring the rich lady in the face! And it was she-this rich ladywho were on her back the product of this woman's unrequited tell-it was the and her kind who had swallowed up this poor creature's food and medicine and robbed her of her conl and the attention she ought to have

'All She Asks, Quoth She.

But when I called the Luxurions One's attention to the fact that it was impossible for any one to live com-fortably and save money on \$1.25 per day (irregularly employed at that), sho made the usual reply: "Why, it's all she asks-why should I pay her

Yet in spite of all this hard experience my poor, self-sacrificing n woman explains her theory of life as follows:

"When people treat me well I like to treat them well. I always feel as if I wanted to do everything the ladies ask me to do all in one day if I can't I like to finish what I begin; I hate to disappoint the ladies. And I don't mind staying late to finish anything. You know, the ladies always want everything in a hurry when they are going away for the summer!"

This drew from me the following bondly, severely addressed to the toil-ing, beat figure, with its pullid, worn.

"Margaret! Self-sacrifice is noble in a great cause! But you are sacri-ncing yourself for what? That idle women may wear prettily made clothes all summer and save their money for new extravagances! And you pay for it all. You—with your ill nealth, with nothing saved for your old age or for sickness-is such a sacri-

fice worth while?" "No, ma'am, I know it isn't; but the ladies won't employ you unless you do to please them," was the meek reply. But out of her dire necessity she had tried to argue herself into the belief that her escritice was noble and

True Path of Duty. I labored to undeceive her, and I would be happier and have a lighter conscience if I could undeceive all working people on this point—that there is anything virtuous in starving for the sake of adding to the luxuries

More luxury is no benefit to the rich

-they also become degenerates of an-other type under too much luxury. Textile workers, be brave in your fight and open-eyed! There is no virtue and no heroism in passive submission to grinding poverty; to conditions that keep your young children in the mills and your wives at the loom, in-stead of in their homes.

You owe a duty to the race and to pittful sum of \$1.25 per day—all that she nation to elevate yourselves; it far exceeds that of adding to the profits of your employers. Let no man and no newspaper deceive you on this

HAVEMEYER CHALLENGED.

Yonkers Socialists Willing to Meet Him

tions Can Easily Bo Refuted-See If He Will Undertake the Task.

YONKERS, N. - Y., June 19,-Mr Havemeyer, whose questions about the labor movement were answered by chosen representatives of the trade unions of Yonkers in Music Hall on June 0, has followed up the matter with an open letter reflecting upon the address of Benjamin Hanford, one of the speakers. Comrade Bauerberg of Local Yonkers, S. D. P., has accordingly addressed to Mr. Havemeyer the following communication, published in the Yonkers "Herald" of

June 18: "Mr. J. C. Havemeyer.
"Dear Sir:--In your letter to the local newspapers of June 11, 1903, wallecommenting on the Music Hall meet-ing, you remark about the address of Mr. Benjamin Hanford that it was largely made up of 'bluff, bluster and defiance, unsupported assertions, false statements and rank Socialism,' and, further, that 'a man of very moderate abilities would certainly have made him an object of ridicule. You also make misstatements, especially when you say that Hanford expressed his disbellef in law. That part of his address was Socialism, is undoubtedly true, but as to false statements, unsup-ported assertions, etc., I believe that Mr. Hanford's statements cannot be refuted by you, Mr. Havemeyer, nor by any other man, whether of moderate abilities or otherwise. In order that you may state your side (the capitalistic side) of the question; in order that you may refute Mr. Hanford's 'assections, in order that you may refute 'rank Socialism,' I challenge you to de-bate the subject, 'Socialism vs. Capitallam,' under the following conditions. You can have either one man of any kind of abilities to debate the issue with Mr. Hanford or three men against three Socialists; the meecing to take place in Music Hall; all expenses, ex-

cept for delaters, to be paid by you and me, half and half, and a decision to be rendered by the audience. "If you think that you can find anybody able to refute the arguments of Socialism, yourself included, kindly, notify through the Youkers 'Herald' of your acceptance. Should you not be heard from within this and next week's jame, I shall come to the con-clusion that you have taken back all you said about Mr. He

P. J. BAUERBERG, M. D. "99 Ruena Vista avenue. Vonkera.

The trade unions had it in mind to invite Mr. Havemeyer to debate or to answer questions to be put by the unions, but on his declaring that he would do so only as an individual, that he did not represent the Sugar Trust or any other trust and would not speak as a representative of trusts or nil-lionaires, they decided that it would not be worth while. We consider, however, that Mr. Havemeyer has clearly constituted himself de facto a char pion of capitalism by his question his public remarks previous and sub-sequent to the meeting of June 9 and we should be glad to give him an op-portunity to refute our arguments if he can. We want to know the truth. If we are wrong we shall thank Mr Havemeyer or anyone else for setting Here is his chance to do us and the "general public" a service,

GLASS WORKERS' STRIKE. About eight hundred glass bevelers,

rongers, and silverers of New York are on strike for the abolition of a so called "recommendation" system put Manufacturing Association. The strike began at noon on Thursday, June 18, and virtually tied up every mirror house in the city and vicinity. A committee cailed on the officers of the Manufacturing Association to present the demand and received a scale calling for an increase of 15 per cent, in the amount of work to be done by the men. The men are well organized under the Amaignmental t-lase Workers' International Association and propose to fight it out, of the employers have already

The Worker.

AM ORGAN OF THE SCCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York Stale as the Social Democratic Party.) PUBLISHED WEFKLY

AT 104 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association. P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John-

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THE PARTY'S EMBLEM. processors of the ejection laws, to trarty is officially recognized and

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. Socialist Party (the Social Democratic of New Yorks has pessed through it general election. Its growing power traited und its spoody victory for each by the great increase of its vot-wa in these figures:



Magistrate Furious of Brooklyn, in deciding that calling a woman an "old E aid" constitutes disorderly conduct. lars down the general rule that, "The truth should not arways be spoken. This is good capitalist law. It harmonizes with the rule of bourgeois ethics formulated by Mark Twain: "Truth is the most precious thing we have: let us economize it."

The "Sun"-not the one that shines to beaven but the one that fails to stine in New York newspaperdom-has made a discovery. The "Sun" financial writer save. "Described in plain terms the forthcoming proddential election will be a struggle between classes." It in good to are even so tardy a recogni tion of this truth from such a quarter. Before the Socialist campaign is over more things.

We have heard a great deal about breaking agreements and declaring accounthatic strikes. How about the employers' respect for the annetity of agreements, as exhibited in the present building-trades lockout in New York City? But, as a matter of fact, the capitalist always has a double standard of morality-one for his own the wage-workers. It is time the work ing class learned this.

GOD'S PROVIDENCE TO BE DE-CLARED BEFORE WORK-INDMER.

Mr. John C. Havemeyer of Yonkers, to whose lauduble desire for informs tion about the aims and methods of the labor movement we owe the oppor tunity for the hest Socialist meeting ever held in Westchester County, is not altogether entiated with the answers he not there. In an open letter published in the Yonkers "Hernid" just

mendable and desirable as think labor unions may be, a radical and fatal defect is that they now fall to racognize important facts. One of these facts is the existence and provi-dence of God, and another that He has created men for a purpose and in ac rdance with that purpose has made own the relations He designed and quires between them, and the laws by which their intercourse is to be gov To ignore these facts is allure a certainty."

It is a little unfortunate that Mr Mavemeyer speaks in such loose and

general terms. It is easy to say that the labor organizations ignore the laws by which God has designed them to be governed. It would be just as easy for us to say that Mr. Havemeyer ignores the laws by which God has designed him to be governed. But we would not think it either fair or sensible to make such a general statement without being able to specify, for his guidance and instructions, just what those laws are.: Will not Mr. Havemeyer be as

Very likely he is more intimately familiar with the intentions of divine providence than are we poor workingmen. He has had much more leisur mune-with the Almighty while the workingmen were refining sugar or digging coal or weaving cloth or shoveling dirt ten hours a day and coming home too tired in body and mind to rise to high thoughts.

Mr. Baer knows God's wishes as per feetly as the Almighty himself, so far as coal mines and coal-carrying roads are concerned, at least. And Mr. Baer is very frunk and open about it. He doesn't bide his light under a bushel. He tells the miners just what God wants them to do. This is only fair. Now if the miners disobey God and ask for an eight-hour day they cannot plead ignorance of His eternal decrees. Mr. Bger has put the responsibility equarely on their rheumatic but rebellions shoulders.

There is one other man who knows Gud's will perfectly and plainly declares it before men. We refer, of course, to the Kaiser. William is a modest man and a peaceable, who loves his subjects like a father. But he knows better than to let his amiable humility get the better of him. He and holds himself sternly to duty. He goes about the country and even makes weary pilgrimages to Rome and Jeruother holy places, preaching the gospel to his own and to atten peoples. leaves the Germans under no cloud of ignorance or doubt as to what God expects of them. He explains to them the divine will that Reichstag members should always vote army and navy appropriations without opposition, that civilians should always yield the way to army officers or meekly resign themselves to being run through the heart for neglect to do so, that editors should never criticize the Kaiser, cartoonists never make fun of him, and musical critics never fall to praise his opera, that, workingmen should never go on strike, and that nobody should listen to those wicked Social Democrats. The Kaiser has not shirked his duty. He has made plain the whole of the law and the gospel in mundance affairs. As for the stiff-necked people who still disober, their perdition be on their own heads. His hands are clean,

We commend these two illustrated examples to Mr. Havemeyer. , We understand, that the trade unlong of Yonkers have asked him if he will conent, they having answered his sixteen estions three times over, to answer sixteen questions that they will put, and he graciously deigns to do so "strictly in an individual capacity." Now we suggest that the way for him to do his duty as an interpreter of the providence of God will be made greatly smoother if the trade unions of Youkers will boil their "sixteen or more"

questions down into two, as follows: 1. Just what are "the regulations and laws by which God has designed and requires" workingmen to be gov erned in their intercourse with employ rs, and vice versa?

2. What are Mr. Havemerer's credentials as an interpreter of the divine providence in this matter?

Come, let us not be kept waiting for the Revelations of Soint John the Saccharine to the Hewers of Wood and Drawers of Water.

THE POSTOPFICE SCANDAL.

Even the editors of capitalist dailles have held intervals. The "Times" of hast Monday says, semi-editorially:

"Those who selvocate the public ownership and operation of pu utilities all ought to be, and most them probably are, worried and chagrined by the daily revelations of new frauds and malfeasances in th estal service. The supposedly excelent work of this department of the gov The supposedly excelernment has long supplied a conveni argument for the public ow people, and they have used it plie, and they have used it by against their opponents. now the turn of the latter, and they are not likely to be more considerate Both sides will do well to remember however, that neither political not financial abuses in the Postoffice really affect the principle in question. are no essential or necessary part of it and under it can be remedied as easily as, perhaps more easily than, in a pri vate corporation conducting a business of the same size and kind. employees, and their operations have sometimes been thought to feel the effect of political influence. Postoffice, tog. it can still be its work has been done, on the whole extremely well, and at a cost extremely low, even when the annual deneit, now shown to be needless at least in part, is taken into considera-

This is weak and half-hearted nough, to be sure; but so far as it goes it is fulr; and that makes it're markable—considering the source, as the husband does outside the house and

We have something to add, however

type of public or collective ownership and administration of industry, falling far short of the Socialist ideal. In the first place, it is but one isolated and incomplete industry run as a public service and necessarily connected with and dependent on private capitalist (profit-making) enterprises in related industries which exercise a great influence upon its methods and workings. Furthermore, being carried on by a government controlled by and in the interests of the capitalist class at large and especially of the greater capitalists, the Postoffice is not even an near to the Socialist ideal as the limitation of its scope would allow. It is, considered, not as a public service pure and simple, but as a business enterprise run by the government in order to facilitate the workings of other business enterprises in private hands. It is organized upon the capitalist plan and permeated with the bourgeois or business ideal.

It would be wonderful, indeed, if a public institution so organized and so limited did not exhibit to some extent the corrupt tendencies growing out of the fundamentally dishonest principles of capitalist business. What we would emphasize is that, even under these conditions-

First, there is not more, probably much less dishonesty in the public postal service than in such private enterprises as the express, the rallways. or the banks; .

Second, when dishonesty in this service is discovered it causes much grenter indignation, is much more gen erally condemned (in spite of the efforts of powerful interests to concest it, than dishonesty in private business;

Third, that far the greater part of the corruption and malfensance that has from time to time developed in the salem and Kiel and Cronstadt and postal service has arisen just at those points where the public service comes in contact with or merges into private enterprises-in the making of mail contracis with railway and stoamship componies, in the relations of the legal department of the service with private law firms, and the like.

Insofar as the Postoffice is truly and independently a public service, it is both purer and more efficient than most private enterprises. Insofar as it is organized on hourgeots lines, is dependent on capitalist enterprises, or comes in contact with business influences, it is liable to the inefficiency and dishonesty characteristic of a system whose highest rule of conduct is to get something for nothing-that is, to get profit.

A FRACTICAL QUESTION IN SOCIALIST ETHICS.

We are asked to answer the follow ing question from a Socialist stand-

"Is a woman who before marriage entered into an agreement to be equal in all respects with her husband and who, after marriage, helped him is everything, even to the extent of factory work when necessary, and later in lunines,—is such a woman still de-pendent on her husband?"

"With feer and trembling we under take the task.

We presume that the question our orrespondent meant to ask is: From a Socialist standpoint ought such a woman to be regarded as dependent on her husband?" Unfortunately we still live in a bourgeois world and "is" is still for from synonymous with "ought to be." Our marriage lawsand still more, perhaps, the general trend of public opinion-are in many respects and in many cases most unjust to wives and in some respects an In some cases equally unjust to husbands. That is because the existing laws and ctines rules in regard to the relations of the sexes are very largely influenced by economic considerations nd admited to a system of exploits tion. As the marriage laws of every country, together with the teachings of every church and the moral feeling of every people with regard to this subject, have changed very greatly in the past in consequence of (but considerably slower than) the changing of the economic system, so, undoubtedly, the hideous evils that in so many cases are now sanctioned by the marriage laws and at least condoned by public opinion will become unlawful and be recognized as immoral when we have

won economic freedom and equality. But that is not the question asked. Ought a Socialist to regard his wife as dependent on him in the sense of being his inferior or his pensioner. bound to vield to his will because he is the "bread-winner" of the family? That is the question and we answer it

with a most emphatic No. It is marvellous how great is the power of superficial forms to concen from men the reality of things. We have met Socialists, even, men who were keen enough to understand th theory of surplus value, but who would give the title of productive workers to such women only as do some work for wages outside of their household duties. That it wife should beer and nurse and care for children and cook and sew and wash and scrub'at home, this they did not recognize as equire lent or comparable to the work which by which he gets money to pay the rent and buy food and clothes and We have to point out once again; as fuel. Granting that the husband might find it as hard to keep h the Postoffice is but a very imperfect | properly as the wife to go out and lay

brick properly, it would get be urged that housework is the woman's natural field ("Natural," oh, most confusing of words!) and that her performing he duties in this field does not give her an equal and joint right in the money he gets för his work outside er an equa or joint voice in the use of it. It would be granted that he ought to provide well for her and their children, in proportion to his means; but only in the same way that Biship Potter and Young Mr. Rockefeller admit that an employer ought to pay and treat his employees well, according to his

means.

Such a view is as unreasonable as it is commonly accepted—all but universally accepted, we might say, outside the Socialist influence. What, a baker who provides a loaf of bread for the child or a barber who trims its hair or a merchant who supplies it with g toy has rendered an economic service to the father and has a just claim on his purse, but the woman who fed that child with blood and with milk from her own body has no such cinim? A hired girl who scrubs another's 'floor or cooks his steak is a productive worker in the economic sense, but the housewife who does the same thing at home is not? Could anything he more ridiculous? Is no the simple statement of the proposition enough to ensure its rejection?

We do not believe such views thoughtlessly accepted from bourgeois society, are common in the Socialist novement. There are some Socialists who think (or fail to think) in this fashion, but not many. That there are any is an evidence that, as Comrade Spargo suggests in a passage quoted in this paper last week, in emphasizing the political side of our movement, we have a little too much neglected its vital scientific principles and revolutionary traditions.

If we may venture to express what we hold to be the true Socialist view on the question asked us, we would say: The Socialist must hold to almoint equality of rights between men and women just as firmly as to equality among men. The only distinction he has a right to draw among human beings is that of the social service they render as proportioned to their varying powers.

If our conitalist institutions and customs unjustly put the wife in the position of an inferior, a dependent or pensioner upon her husband, all the more reason for the Socialist to take care that he does not fall into that hourgeois way of thinking, that he, by word or deed; carefully -maintains his wife's position as his equal, and not only as his equal, but as his comrade future, to which we should approximate as well as we can in the present, it will not be a question between husland and wife of what you want and what I want, but of what we want. If there does not exist between them such sympathy as to make possible this nuity of interest and will, then they are not truly married, up matter what priest or magistrate may have sanctioned their union. But even in such a cose, where a recognition of separate interests and separate wills is unavoidable, then the true Socialist will cortainly hold himself strictly to a recognition of his wife's count right with himself in economic as well as in other relations.

If there is any one dangerous tendency against which the Socialists of the United States have especially to guard at the present time, it is the tendency to a division between the Socialist forces of the East and those of the West. It is not surprising that such a tendency exists, for differing economic and social conditions have, in the past, Manual line southedown bear ings, which old-party politicians have eciniously kept alive, and which we unavoidably inherit. But we have no room for such divisions in the Socialist movement and if we would avoid arrioga evil consequences we must do all in our power to eliminate them. The one way to accomplish this is for us to get better acquainted with each other. Our national organization has a great opportunity to help in bringing about such mutual knowledge and understanding-and has already made good beginning toward improving itby sending Socialist speakers and organizers un extended tours, Eastern men through the West and Western men through the East, so that the comrades in each region may have a chance to hear representatives of the party trained in other quarters and so that whatever is good in the peculiarities of the movement in the various sections may be diffused and mingled into a harmonious whole. Another means for the promotion of a mainal good understanding is to be found in the party press. While The Worker has never willingily been guilty of injustice toward our comrades of the Wast, we are quite willing to admit that we may sometimes unintentionally misindge and misrepresent them; and we suppose that our colleagues of the Socialist press in those other regions will make the same adulation of the possibility that they may semetime ot in the East. Wa are all of me

fallible, in snite of the hest intentions!

To belp in overcoming this danger

PROPERTY SPEAKS ABOUT ITS OWN RIGHTS.

By Horace Traubel.

The plutocrats and the potentates | capitalist don't own you, who does? and their fawners and poor relations have desfened and dumbed the world for many generations by their declarations upon the subject of the "rights-of property. But I have never heard property boasting about its own rights. I wondered how it was that property relied for its defense upon such questionable counsellors. Su in order to clear the matter I made up my mind to go myself and interview property and learn from its own lips what it thought about its own rights. I found property very ready to talk. I said to the money bug: "I concede your point. Property has rights. These rights I. too, incist upon. But what are these rights? I am willing to let property tell ss. And after property has de-livered its brief I will submit no fur-ther alternatives." So we let property talk. And property interpreted itself in a way that was not easily misunderstood.
I am glad to get a chance to say

ething for myself," said property

"Everybody has been saying ever thing for me and about me and I have

perer been allowed to put in a word

I have rights. Of course I have. Or, perhaps, I might say I have one great right which covers all the little rights. I have the right to live where I belong and to serve my creator." But how has it been with me? I am always sept in allen places. I am always separated from my creator. I belong to my creator. Who is my creator? Labor. I am made, head, foot, and middle, by Inim made, nead, toot, and initide. Jahor has pladged its life to me. Labor has pladged its love to me. Yet the sunuggler, the pirate, the bandit, have divorced me from labor. The state has puts its armies and its laws be-tween. The church has put its creed and its anathems between. And of course commerce has not its bouls and stocks between. And labor has been crying a long cry over these larriers to And I have cried my long cry back. But we have not met and mixed. I have never been allowed to do justice to my creator. The men and momen and children who have made me what I am have starved and stunted because of our separation. They wept for me. I have wept for them. But the cruel terrier has remained. What is my right? It is my right to be enjoyed. I have but one ambition. I want to be enjoyed. I do not want to be praised or stolen of fought over. I want to be enjoyed. I want those who produce me to enjoy mm. I do not want to be built into the walls of palaces and be put as food on the tables of the rich. I want to go in equitable plenty all around. I do not want to be too much in one place. For if I am too much in one place I am too little in another place. My only happiness is in provisioning others. I like to coat myself shout someone's body. I like to gladden the children with that wholesome enough which stops short of surfeit. I like to have people work in a ministure Co-operative Common-wealth. In the ideal marriage of the lack whole to the worker. I could not exist in a world of loafers.

and buried to loaf. I am alive and The money bug had listened to this

no longer. Then the money bug inter-posed an anary question:

I admit that capital would be nothing without labor, but it is als true that labor would be nothing withont capital."
"You are both right and wrong-you

entil listening confd listen in silence

have begun to see."
"Yes, more than begun to see!" interrupted money bug again: "And this necessity of capital constitutes my rights of property."

"There you lug me in again," re-sumed property, colmly: "But you haven't got my equations exactly fixed. You seem to think I am something in You seem to think that I can breathe, feel and dream, all alone, many own strength. You seem to think that I am a free entity and that I could emassisted produce your crops, run your factories, serve at your table and sing you an opera. But that is where you are wrong. I can do nothing un you are wrong. I can to holling the less labor backs me up. I cannot more a step without—labor. I am myself nothing but labor—stored labor. And I meed notive labor to breathe into me the breath of life. I might be building with rights. But until labor certifies to those rights I am useless hart clay.

Labor it was notice. Labor turns me and you who mouth use most lo Labor is my potter. Labor turns me to its user. Labor can make anything to its user. of me that it pleases. You have appro-priated me. When you selze me you call me capital. You try to isolate me from my creator. But I am of no value in such a situation. I can do nothing for anyhody." property his advocate. Property Well, if I don't own you, if the stuffed my pillow with daggers."

would urge, for our part, that every reader of The Worker, most of whom belong to the Eastern region, should, if possible, subscribe for and read some one of the several good Socialist weeklies published in the Western statek. In general, we would advise. and would suggest that our Socialist contemporaries join in advising, that every party member should regularly read two party papers, one belonging to his own part of the country and one to some distant portion. It is a good rule to "hear the other side"-not mersly for the other fellow's sake, but quite as much for your own,

A correspondent; saying he had always thought Tolstoy a Socialist, wants to know what is to be thought of his donunciations of Socialism, now being given so much notice in the daily press. As a matter of fact, Tolatol never was a Socialist and never under stood Bocialism. He has been described ow a Christian Anarchist, and the chiefactorization is as accurate as it. in startling.

turned and enforced to prevent lock-out liouen from importing scale, elect cialist judges and executive.of

broke in money bug.
"I do not know that I do know who owns me," responded property. I do know who does not own me. I certainly do not belong to the man who did nothing to produce me. Who did produce me? There you have got me. I am not sure that I know who produced me. But I am sure that I know what produced me. Labor produced me. To labor I belong. So I return to the point from which I started. My right is the right to return to my makers. All your rage and rant about the rights of property has fouled because you have started with an unstartable assumption. Certainly, if I am of such value to society as to be disputed and even warred about, I should have some say myself as to where I prefer my endowments to go You speculate about social justice. You cannot have justice until I am do-ing the service for which I am destined. I am to-day robbed of my rights. You who have made the most fuse about my rights have been the readlest to violate them. You have accused the working class of a disposition to disregard my rights. What have the working classes claimed? They have claimed that your sciences have constituted the real infraction of my rights. And their contention is correct. I do not wish to seem harsh. But you have asked my opinion and you have got it."

Noney bug wore an anxious look. He glaured appealingly over to me. Then he turned to property with a last question, as if intending to recover his ont case by the expedient of an at-

"If inbor should ever dare make an

"Just as you say," retorted property. "Your case with labor you will settle with labor. Your case with me you will settle with me. You seem to forget that you fellows inight all in a bunch to-morrow eat or drink or sex yourselves to death without futal burt to the social body, which would go on living and loving just about the same without as with you. With you out of the road labor is made more than ever With labor out of the road you are made more than ever useless Labor can take care of itself whatever happens. But how can you take care of yourself if a certain thing that is count soon to happen happens? might destroy all the property of the carth without essential ruin to labor. Labor would roll up its sleeves, wrestle with the earth and the air and the water, and round up again in its pres-ent estate. But where would you round up?"

"But I still assert the rights of property." "Assert and be damned," cried prop

erty. "But until you have worked ome what right have you to any proprty? And even after you have ored some what right have you to erty? property which belougs to any other or to all? Of one thing society is getting rigidly determined upon. To get rid of the buin. The buin by whatever polite name called is still the buin. You may call him a savior of society or a capitalist or anything clea. He is still only the hum. After labor has got rid of the hum it will have another question to settle wholly within itself. In what resides any individual right to property? With the enrichment of the consciousness and conscience of the race labor is getting more and more encertain on that point. The finer the individual soul the less you hear about

private property."
"You must feel like Japhet in search
of a father," interposed money bug
compliseratingly—"you refuse my

parentage. But you admit that you have no parent to substitute for me."
"I am anxious but I am satisfied."
said property. "I would rather go to all than a few because that would relieve the world of the most serious feuds, which are to me a constant source of sorrow. One thing is clear to me. In a world in which the best of me was reserved for all I would no am haunted by the injustices of the world. I am the innocent counter of til then my rights will be my wro and you who mouth use most loudly will be at heart my most traiturous

I left with money bur. Money bur was disturbed. "I'm sorry we shook up those questions." money ling said. "I had no iden the devil would find Property has

A PROLETARIAN NYME.

We are the landless many, The labranels of the earth; The tyrant and the spoiler

Have stripped us ere our bifth;
But now to win our birthright, Our battle-cry we raise, To gain the glory, glory, Of the coming days.

No fing have we, nor nation, Nor cuit nor creed have we: The wide earth is our country, Our clan humanity; And none but they who labor Shall win the meed of praise And share the glory, glory

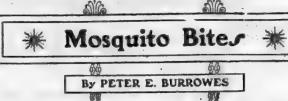
The day is long and tellsome. And heavy are our hands Our hearts are sad with striving To win the heedless lands; But still, with eyes uplifted Across the cloudy ways, We see the glory, glory Of the coming days.

The vineyards all see purple
. Beneath the autumn sun;
And we who sowed in weeping. When tears bedimmed our gase, Shall see the glery, glery
Of the coming days:

—Webster Rogers

The harvest now is ripened,

BUY UNION MADE GOODS.



The venerable Metropolitan of Bel-grade, who has been hanging his old conscience to bleach on the back of the throne for a good many years and has doubtless been kept basy loyally forgiving the sins and blessing the two sinners recently markered, is now, as far as rheumatism will permit, running over himself to bless the successful assassins. So we need not be timid as to setting up a state church, whether we are Democrats or Republicans. She is full of mercy. Indeed, it is in the department of morals alone that a ruling class is able adequately to test the benevolent tolerance of an endowed religion. Had a bishop been at the head of the postoffice department, for instance, this administration would not have been worried by recent disclos-

The good Tear, who seems never to mouth without letting God fall out of it, has also been invoking a blessing on the successful results of the Beigrade murder. What an amusing collection of addicpates those crowned heads are. He prays for this enterprise which King Peter is under-taking for the happiness of the people. What a bluff! Why, the crown came to the fellow by mail. And to promot the happiness of the people is just the very thing it did not come to him for.

By the way, if the Russian govern nent goes on as, now investigating the wholesale murder of the Jews, it will wind up by discovering that those wicked people entered into a conspir-ncy to murder themselves and british the poor murderors to do the deed jus for political effect. Oh, those Jewal

This is an outrage! Those fellows of Essen, who knew no better than to find fault with Saint Krupp of the guns, and thereby proved themselves, in the actiuntion of the Emperor, to be inworthy the name of Germans, have noturily quintupled their Social-lat vote and their anti-Kruppism. Now what will an Emperor of Germany do whose people are voting so un-Germanly? Will be resign or try to hold his job by becoming himself, for the tirst time in his life, a German? The ladiot-box is able to work miracles. Kings are not in the labit of resigning. so I think His Majesty will become

A full-blown strenuosity is a finthing to go to bed with, provided it does not keep you awake thinking of numerous duties, which it seldom. The President has been a long unting-for a renomination. The advertising enters the White House when he comes home and leaves it whene'er he takes his walkes abroad. He moves across the continent the head of a panoranic procession of big posters; and the children cry and the women sharles and the officers howl for castoria. This "ad" is free.

Well, why not advertise the head of the administration? Why not make him the business nation's drummer? But, now, is it the enupaign commit tee or the department for experiment ing on wild animals that pays the hunter's bilis? Everybody knows that he is poor. Mrs. R. at the time of his election spoke as if she were on the point of pawning the family smooth-ing-iron. Besides. Theodore is eco-nomical to a fault if dodging one's taxes be a fault in good society, whereall the obligations of patriotism are so gracefully deputed to the workingman. I fear that smoothing-iron will have all the world's common people

A row of buttons makes a wonderful difference in a man's way of looking at the world. I had this nicely illustrated to me by a ratiroad man the other day. The railroad company, said he, in every case is all right. The time-tables are all right, if people were not such hinned fools as to trust time-tables. Why don't they get up early and catch the train before? As for

him, he considers the public ought every one of 'em to be taken down on the street and puncked, and he would like to do it. It seems that railroad companion, from presidents down to buttune, get born that war.

I met a radical Democrat the other day, and upon examining the object I found him to be the same old munimy that has been getting periodically gal-vanised since Lot, the radical, choose one-half of the world and left the other haif to his aged conservative relative. Mr. Nosh, and this is what the munny

"My friend, all you've got to do is to strengthen the great middle class." At what degrees of latitude, Mr. Radical, does your middle class begin and end. I know some working people who are muddled on this matter. "Never mind muddied on this matter. "Never the working people, and let the mil that remains is the great middle class. the bulwark of civilization." Against what? "Oh, against Anarchy and So-cialism." So, after all, civilization is the bit on top of America; the workingman is the Atlantic ocean; and the middle class is Mrs. Partington aweep-

The postoffice frauds afford a strong example of the herole virtue of Mr. Payns. He fought the inquiry until it was impossible to prevent the exposure. For if we sacrifice our, Republican officlais, where will we find the supply of virtue required to keep up the perpetual exposure of Democratic sinners which makes up the life of the Republican party? Certainly the vitality of the Postoffice Department is the best arguent that Socialists can urge in favor lord in the political community who does not entertain a religious batred of the success of the Postoffice, which gives the public altogether too much for two cents. If it is ever lawful to steal, they think, it is lawful to steat from an institution whose success sug-gests Socialism. Yet, in spite of a horde of remorseless bloodsuckers, inside and out, the postoffice warries

Englishmen are all jenious of American prosperity. Some fellows from that country who were brought over here and held under contract by the Newcastle Pottery Company sciually declare that they are glad the Bureau of Inunigration is relieving them of their contract and sending them back home to England, because, they say, they can earn better wages over there. Have, sordid wretches! As if any amount of money could compensate them for the misfortune of not living in America.

The capitalist press is busy finding out how to misinterpret the Socialist success in Germany. One declares it all to be a protest against protection with its high-priced dinner-pall. An-other explains it as an effort to emithe German gerrymander laws, which are certainly ciliamous, Another at-tributes it all to Prince Bismarck's anti-Socialist laws, without there would be no Socialism. many other things are said by the blind foxes of the press who know, one and sil, very well that it is the tierunn workman's protest against the capitalist mode of wealth-production which can only end in the slavery of

A handlome reward will be paid to any genius who can show the railroad and mining compunies how not to recognize the gallant scales who leaped into the breach in loyalty to the companies and for the beneft of the pub-lic alone. Is there any way of organ-izing strike-breaking unions without

Current # # # Literature

All books and pamphlets mentioned a this column may be obtained ough the Socialist Literature Com pang, 184 William street, New York.

We have long needed a short and popular and at the same systematic and correct exposition of Socialist comonic and political principles for the use of the average thoughtful but the thinks adverted man. Of several not highly educated man. Of several books and pamphiets, intended to fill this need, none has, to our mirst, bemithafactory. Some which were popular in innguage and method incked or both. Those which were systematic ind correct failed to be really popular in language and especially in method. Within H. Leitingwell's "Essay Lessons in Secialism," just fasned by Charles H. Korr & Co. sprice, 5 cours. seems to us to come a little a sier to the mark, in at least one essential respect, than any previous attempt. Not only does Comrade Leifngwell use hopsiar language, but he avoids a mis-take of mathod that has vitiated sev-cral otherwise good books. Instead of following the form of Marx (which was adapted to his purpose, but not t the purpose of general propagands) and simply trying to abridge "Capital" ten" is a series of sermons by it and put it into familiar words, be makes an independent start and works out the subject in his own way as if no one had written on it before pamphlet does not, an we think, sito-gether dit the bill. It is too short to Charles H. Kerr & Co. of Chicago. complete. But in method it makes to complete, part is demond it makes a distinct advance. There being no much to be said in praise of the pamphigi, it is too bad to have to note that the writer has incorporated the common but extremely inaccurate statement that "the working class receives

or the capitalist class." The facts of should be very careful not to exac-gerate them. And this is an exaggeration that will not for a moment the test of criticism.

Herbert N. Casson has demonstrated his devotion to the ident of harmony between Capital and Labor by writing namphlet entitled "Common Some of Labor Question" and offering to give away the whole edition of 100,000 copies. This is very generous of Mr. Casson, as it is written, to use his own ords, thy a basy man who has no copies could hardly have cost him is than a thousand or offeen hundred dollars. The chief point in the para-phlet that which is evidently degrest to Mr Cass of scheart is a victoria attack mon and truly Cassonian misrepresentation of the Socialist move-ment. We like a good hater. It isn't every man with a grudge against the party be could not rule that is willing to spend so puch of his hard cornel cash in gratifying his spite. For course we must take Mr. Casson a. course we must take Mr. Casson a word and believe that he and he is responsible for the Joh. Those who

"The Kingdom of God and Social Likurch of the Commonwealth, Los An

- Sectifist and Secial Democratic are virtually interchangeshis to The Social Democratic Party of York and Whecousin is identical is the party of the working class in the trait of the value of its product against all parties of capitalsm. Its and, of the balance, what is not wasted amblem in New York is the Arm and in uncless labor goes into the pockets.

PARTY NOTES.

************** The National Secretary sent charters to four new locals last week—McCabe and Phoenix in Arizona and Orange and Macon in Georgia—there being as yet no state or territorial organizations

In view of the spiendid results of the Jerman election, the 21st A. D. at its last meeting instructed its delegates in the General Committee to urge that an earnest attempt be made to induce Au-gust Behel to come to the United States for an agitation tour. It was believed that a visit from Comrade Bebel Would have a great effect in strengthening the hers present as a start toward provid-ing for the expenses.

National Organizer John W. Brown, who was selected to fill Dan A. White's dates in New Hampshire and Vermont, reports successful meetings in the former state, where he closed on June 13. He spoke in Ecchester, Milrord, Nashua, Manchester, Concord (twice), Franklin, Tilton, Claremont, Hinsdale, Keens, and Portsmouth. New locals have resulted in Rochester, Tilton, and Keene, with increase of membership and prospects of new locals where none were organized. Brown began his Vermont trip on June 13. Comrade White of Massachusetts is also filling special dates in Maine upon request of the State Committee.

out to all trade unions in that county n circular letter stating the position of the Socialist Party (called in New York the Social Democratic Party) in regard trade unionism and explaining that it has no connection whatever with the Socialist Labor Party or the So-cialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

The County Committee of Union County, N. J., mot at Westfield, June Socialist Cinb and try to induce it to nffiliate with the party. As the Mayor of Plainfield refuses to allow Socialist public meetings there, it was resolved co-operate to show him that he cannot mussie na. It was reported that Branch Greenwood will hold a Ger-man agitation meeting and Branch Elizabeth will celebrate the Social Democratic victory in the German elec-Union County to be held on July 20 at Comrade Kakosch's farm at Gallop to the State Committee was accept and in the matter of the propose withdrawal of the present National

Committee Oswald is having good suc New Jersey. He held a good street meeting in Camden; the crowd asked of Local Camden. Comrade Leads of Movestown helped both by apeaking and by assisting in the sale of literature. Fifty copies of The Worker were distributed and some subscriptions taken. At Rosenhayn Comrade Oswald meeting was held and the crowd engerly took all the literature that was o hand and wanted more. The next stop was at Vineland. Comrade Opwald says the town is "fairly saturated but for the most part

The Tenth Ward Branch, Jersey City. N. J., will hold a street meeting at Five Corners every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. All are welcome.

Comrades Schwarts and Wagen meetings. Comrades and sympathizer desiring dates will please write to Fred L. Schwartz, 800 Concord street

The state convention of the Socialist The state convenient of the beld on Bonor, but in a cur Party of Maryland will be held on Monday, June 20, at Labor Lyceum, 2011 East Baltimora atreet, Baltimora, are battling for it.

National Organizer Ray's work in Georgia and Tennessee was considerably hampered by the floods and washvisited Tullahoma, Manchester, Knovvilla, Sweetwater, and Chattanoga in Tennessee and Blue Bidge, Orange, Canton, Atlanta (two days), Midland, Columbus, Macon, and Augusta in Georgia. He organized locals in Tullahoma, Knoxville, Sweet-water, Canton, Columbus, and Macon.

Comrade Chandler of West Palm Bench, Fin., is a new convert and an carnest one. He lasts from North Carolina, but has been in Florida a few months, got acquainted with the firing volleys of Socialist literature back into his old home—at long range, but well nimed. Incidentally, he is hustling in West Paim Reach and sends in twelve new yearly subscrip-tions for The Worker this week. May

Ky., writes for three hundred copies of the present issue of The Worker and two hundred copies of "Labor Politics the people want to read about Social

force has been working overtime ever Just getting arranged again into a systematic method. Plans are being laid for the fail campaign and litera-

week at Conneaut, Elyria, Akron, and Wadsworth, while Kirkpatrich has been holding forth in the southern part of the state at Jacksonville, Corning, Newark, and McMechen. Auother man will shortly be put at work, when it will be possible to reach every part, of the state thoroughly before election.—The street agitation has been started in Dayton and Comrades Lewis, Gardner, Hynes, Martin, and others will be heard at regular intervals on the corners from now on State Secretary Critchlow has, so far at least, had to forego the pleasure of acting on the "box" because of the official duties at the state office which requires attention day and night.-John W. Martin of Dayton has been selected by the Local Quorum to act as State Secretary's Assistant,

The state referendum in Indiana re suited in the re-election of James Onea as State Secretary and the election of S. M. Reynolds as National Committeeman with Matt Hollanbarger as Alternate. Comrades Oneal and Rey-nolds both belong to Terre Haute, where the referendum also decided that state headquarters be located.

The Socialists of Eastern Michigan will hold a conference at Island Lake, July 4, for the purpose of extending the open-nir circuit system to new towns. The occasion is a picule. A. M. Dewey has been invited to address the meeting, and Comrade Waiter will

State Organiser Lamb of Michigan reports that the politicians of Dryden have learned a lesson. They tried to prevent Comrade O'Hare from speaking on the street, the Marshal and the Mayor in turn coming to stop the meeting. But the speaker insisted on his rights, the crowd wouldn't stand for interruption, and the officials finally retreated with a less exag-gerated bles of their own importance.

National Organizer Wilkins reports having made forty-three speaches and organized fourteen locals in Oregon from April 15 to Mny 31. The locals were at Brain, Cottage Grove, Turner Oregon City, Aunsville, Slayton, De-troit, Lebanon, Belo, Independence, Dallos, Sheridan, McMainville, and Lafayette. Wilkins met with bitter pposition from the supporters of capi-alism at many points, where advertising posters were torn down and sent stolen from the halls. He will soon enter Washington and also fill a few dates in British Columbia, by request of the comrades there.

They are quick and discerning people out in Idaho. A Mulian man writes:
"I found a copy of your paper on the and doctrine I wish to see more of it Enclosed find 25 cents for which please We wouldn't advise throwing the paper down in the street as the best means of introducing it to the public, but it seems to work sometimes.

Local Peekskill does its good share to keep our subscription list growing. Comrade Heleker sends in five this week. E. L. Holmes has been chosen as Dues Collector and is meeting with good success. The local took in two new members at the last moeting and has more in sight for next time. The comrades are hustling for the Automo-

The City Executive Committee of Local New York, Social Democratic Party, has decided to hold a public rarry, nas evenue to some a parameteristic in Cooper Union on Friday evening. July 3, in celebration of the results of the German elections. Good speakers will discuss the Rociality victory in the Kaiser's domain and its uraning for us in Morgan's empire. n will be free.

horse of the Socialist movement, who was obliged by the failure of his health to get out of reach of the movement two years ago, has returned in much improved health and in excellent spirits. He was greeted by about a hun-dred old comrades and friends last Sunday evaning at a banquet given in his honor at the Union Square Hotel. Dr. Furman presided and Peter E. Bur-rowes, followed by a score of others in turn, rolered the general appreciation of the guest's sterling qualities as a man and a fighter for Socialism. Committee and a fighter for Socialism. Committee and the state of the state

At the last meeting of the 14th A. D. a committee from the C. E. C. was present and explained the necessity of immediately organizing the Second Agitation District, comprising the 6th, 10th, and 14th A. D. Comrades Stolder, Birk, and E. Meyer were and to act as delegates after the committee is organized. The Agitation Committee reported inving held two successful open-air meetings at Ninth atreet and Avenue G and at Tenth street and Second avenue, and that a large number of copies of The Worker were distributed among the crowds. The Entertainment Committee reported that a next sum was realized at the last outing held in conjunction with the German School and the Social Democratic Women's Society, Br. 111. The committee elected at a previous meeting for the purpose of organizing a Young People's Club in the downtown districts reported that the joint committee had made all arrangements to organize the club on Saturday ayening. June 27, at the Labor Lyceum. The district advanced \$5 as its share-towards expenses. Young readers of The Worker are invited to attend the The Agitation Committee reports that circulars will be and est to all enrolled Social Democratic voters inducing them to become active manhers in the party. The Worker Distributing Committee reports progress.

At the last meeting of the 21st & D. laid for the fall campaign and literatime learing the state ticket and emblem in addition to the regular propaganda material is being prepared for
distribution.—The lecture tense for
Calalwell and Kirkpatrick me highly
nuccessful and excellent work has
been done during the fast week. Calalder

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he speaking came to a conclusion last week, he that splendld agitator is about to start on his tour of the state. There are ten members of Typographical Union Ne. 6 in this branch and more coming. Wn. Edwards was chosen as Financial Secretary, Oliver Smith as Recording Secretary, Wn. Paschberg as Treasurer. Edward Casaldy as Or ganizer: Kanely, Edwards, and Smith as delegates to the General Committee; Egerton, Saphro, and Abrams to the Harlem Agitation Committee.

The 21st A. D. now charges an initigoes to pay for a six-months' subscrip-tion for The Worker or some other party paper, at the member's choice.

Open-air meetings will be held as follows next week under the direction of the West Side Agitation Committee Monday, June 29, 15th A. D., southers corner Fosts-night street and Eightl avenue, with Wood and Abrahams as avenue, Tuesday, 25th A. D., north-east corner Twenty-second street and Seventh avenue, Wood and Cassidy: Wednesday, 5th A. D., southeast cor corner Exteenth street and Eight avenue. Phillips and Ufert; Thursday 0th A. D., northwest corner Twenty seventh street and Tenth avenue Wood and Abraham; 13th A. D., north west corner Forty-third street and Tenth avenue, Searing and Cole; Pri-day, 11th A. D., northwest corner Thirty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, Mayes and Droste.

In spite of the very had weather last Saturday evening, a considerable num ber of Social Democratic voters turned out to the meeting called by the York-ville Agitation Committee and one re-suit was the enrollment of fifteen new members for the affiliated districts.

At the last meeting of the Young Peo-ple's Club of Yorkville the Recretary was instructed to correspond with all estive organizations in that part of the city, with a view to getting new mumbers for the Club. A committee will also visit many of these organiza-

will be held on Monday evening at ! o'clock, June 20, at the residence 'of Comrade D. F. Featherston on Poplar street, Westchester, for the purpose of organizing a party branch, as this district covers a large territory.

The Social Democratic Women's So clety has arranged a meeting for July in hast New York and one for August i Elizabeth, N. J., where prominent speakers will lecture on Woman Suf-frage. No woman should fail to at-tend them. Ten thousand pamphiets discussing this question will be distributed. This organization will also aid Local New York at the picaic on Sunday, July 19, and take the variou

The Yorkville Agitation Committee is pushing the distribution of Socialis literature. The other day this Comliterature. The other day this Committee took five hundred copies each of the two little pamphlets issued by the Socialist Literature Company, one containing "The Socialist View of the Waterbury Strike," "Real Race Suicide," and "The Incentive," the other containing "Prepare for the Campaign," "The Boot of the Social Problems," and "Socialism versus Class Harred." These namphlets are sold Hatred." These pamphlets are sold at 75 cents a hundred and will be found very useful for propagands.

The Dally Globe Conference of Brooklyn will meet Thursday, June 25, at the Brooklyn Labor Lycetim and delegates should endeavor to be there

The regular meeting of the 1st, 26 and 3d A. D. of Brooklyn will take pinco Tuesday, June 30, at the house of Comrade Furman, 121 Schermerhorn street. All members must be present

Leonard D. Abbott will speak of William Morris on Sunday evening June 28, in Central Half, 410 Ston avenue, Brocklyn, under the auspice of the William Morris Educational So All are welcome.

The picnic of the Brooklyn Socialis Club, in spite of the very unfavorable weather, was a decided success. A good crowd turned out, and there was every evidence of general enjoyment of Accounts are not all closed yet, but it is known that a neat sum was netted for the campuign.

CRITCHLOW ANSWERED.

Editor of The Worker:—I note that in your issue of June 21 Comrade Critchlow characterises my report of Ohio state convention as a "gross mis-statement of facta." In justice to pun as well as myself I desire a few lines

in reply.

1. Yes, it was held in Fraternity

1. Yes, it was held in Fraternity Hall imstend of Pricadehip Hall nemorandum shows-a slip of the pon hy a sleepy writer.

2. I reported the names of the three regular secretaries. During the last hours of the session two substitutes were selected to take the places of those having to keave. This was an omission, not a "gross misstatement of facts."
2. I noted figures as read by the

Secretary, and he has the report. only know that my figures correspond with those taken by comrades sitting

alumly stated a fact in saying his report was sent back to permit him to strike out the language objected to by the convention.

There came before the commitmyself were members, a resolution to myself were immirers, it resolution to amend the constitution, the worlding of which was changed by the committee, and which was adopted by the conven-tion as reported and, with all other shatter, to go to referendular. I took it for great discrete the state of the alond, as all action takes that course. By the way, this proposition was any

bles any male to benesigate to benesig by the speakers. I know all I heard talked of was slayton's address. The way- the other speaker solicited dangates from over the state to sing his praises to the local comrades and min princes to the local committee and urged those to have him speak after Slayton, together with what he ad-mitted on the floor of the convention. vertisement, a thing he has the nerve personnly to solicit. Comrade Critchlow's own antement will, I feel, justify my use of the word "impened," to which he takes no much ex-

I think that my action in the convention will prove that no one is more strongly opposed to "these in simutions against the party's best workers" than I, but there is a sharp distinction between open statement of fact and such back-biting insinuations and calling of names as Frank P.
O'Hare was forced on the floor of the
convention to admit being guilty of.
I know twenty years' active partici-

untion in minority party, politics has demonstrated that falsification of facts always "comes home to roost," and I want to say to Comrade Critchlow in all kindness that he is likely to learn this fact. I believe all fair-minded delegates to the state convention will know that my report was not "a gross misatatement of facta." Those who were not there will learn the truth in due time. I can afford to await the ultimate verdict.

Fraternally. O. R. M.

Tittin, O., June 20.

NATIONAL SECRETARY'S REPORT FOR MAY

The monthly financial report for Mny was out by the National Secre-tary (delayed because of his absence in Massachusetts) shows a very satisfactory condition of affairs, though the figures are not quite so large as those for April. The totals are:

Balance, May 1 \$338.79 Receipts for May...... 1,633,21

Belance, June 1:::..... \$650.33 Items of income were: Dues from

atate committees—California, \$37.85; Colorndo, \$20; Connecticut, \$15; Florida, \$20.70; Illinoia, \$60; Indiana, \$30; Iowa, \$28.80; Kamaa, \$24.20; Kentucky, \$18.75; Mutne, \$15; Michigan, \$16; Minnesota, \$20.10; Missouri, \$25; Montana, 820; Nebraska, 48,25; New York, 8100; North Dakota, \$18,75; Ore-gon, 814,45; Pennaylvania, \$25; South Dakota, \$5; Vermont, 84,00; Washington, \$14.70; from locale in unorganized states—Alabams, \$10.10; Arkamas, \$15.10; Arkama, \$21.80; Georgia, \$28.8; Indian Territory, \$1.10; Louisiana, \$0.10; Maryland, \$250; Rhodo Island, \$1.30; Tennessee, \$7.20; Virginia, \$4; Washington, D. C., \$2; Wyoming, \$4.80; from members-at-large, \$1.30; supplies, \$28.73; Special Organising Fund, \$807.85; W. T. Mills, donation of expenses attending National Committee meeting, \$22; domation to apply on payment of old debts, through The Worker, \$17; miscellaneous, \$4.

items of expenses were; Salaries— Wm. Mailly, \$84.56; W. M. Clark, \$74; expenses of National Committee asset-ing, \$32; on old debts of Chicago N. E. B.—Theo. Debs. \$40; A. S. Edwards. \$40; on old debts of Springfield N. E. C., Geo, J. Speyer, \$40; for organizing, John M. Ray, \$21.60; expenses of Wm, Mailly: Boston to Omaha, Feb., 1963, \$55 52; office rent, \$15; printing, \$31; office help, \$121; postage, \$54.85; antitionery, \$20.55; express, freight, exchange, talegrams, etc., \$40.55; National Committeeman Mills having, in an article published in several

party papers, complained of a mis-statement in the appli, report, the Na-tional Secretary appends to his report the following note:

"In the account of expenses of the

National Committee meeting held in 1993, which was sent out by me on 1903, which was sent out by me on May 7, it was reported that \$31.75 had been paid toward the expenses of Walter Thomas Mills, representing Kanson. This amount was incurred for the meeting of 1992, but was not paid until Jan. 29, 1993, when former Secretary Greenbaum received from the State Secretary of Kansons the account, dated Jan. 23, 1993, with the request that it he modified to the direct quest that it be applied to the dues account of Kansaa. The request was

compiled with.
"The expenses of the National Committeeman from Kansas for the 1983 weeting were \$22, and were donated by Comrado Mills to the national organization. This much as no account The Ry order of the Kings County Companization. This much as no account The Ry order of the Kings County Committee, Social Democratic Purty of the of this year's expenses and the donation had boom resolved by me from Comrade Mills when the report for 1963 was fisued, and the cash book of former Secretary Greenhaum did not specify otherwise, I assumed that the 831.75 entered as paid on Jan. 29, 1903 was for expenses incurred this year, and I so reported it. This would not have occurred if the National Committeeman from Kausas had filed the acrougt of his expenses for 1903 in regular order. The account of his expenses was not received until May 18

"This explanation has been delayed beenuse of my absence in Massachu

THE ORGANIZING FUND.

National Secretary Mailly acknowl edges the receipt of the following co relation to the Special Organizing Fund: Vorwiltte Club, Roxbury. Missa., 82; Local Lakle, Wash., 50 cents; South Dakota State Committee, 814.75; Joe A. Thomas, Medford, Ore. 194.75; Joe A. Paomas, monthly contribution, 25 cents; Second nonthly contribution, 25 cents; Second Ward Brauch, Local Paterson, \$2.50; Local Terry, S. D., \$14.75; Lookelu, Okia., \$2.50; Local Washing, ton, D. C., \$1.50; Local Hammond, Minn., \$1.50; G. Gaenser, New York City, 30 cants; Chas. Hans, Providence, 15-L. \$1; Albert Muchers and E. Gauch, do., 50 cents each; Wm. Henthg. 65. 25 cents; Heary Hughson, Deephole, New, 50 cents; Local Rockford, 111 \$7.50; total for week, \$51; previously acknowledged, \$473.00; total to noun. June 20, \$724.00.

This is the best report for the last

This is the best report for the last four weeks, but it is not up to the weekly average of May.

South Dahoin course to the front beautifully. In fact, nearly, the whole of this week's addition to the final comes from west of the Missiasippi. Let us see New York appearing a little-oftence in this roll of honor between new and the opening of our local cam-

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paigns. We may feel that we need all our money at home after another mouth, but we can afford to give up s

few dollars now.

The comrades of the South are few and scattered and not yet well organized. They have a hard field to work.

They need beig. Our national organimost have money fo route more speakers through that deld. Hearst is speaking money there for the wort of propagands. We should not be left be-hind.

Several states and territories in the West also want Socialist speakers to educate and organize the intense eco-nomic discontent existing there and must depend on the party at large, for the present, to help pay the expenses. It costs some money now to send out initional organisers. But as they cover their routes they leave behind them a chain of local organisations which will gradually become self-supporting and become a source of new strength to the national party and yield it revenue, in turn, to do yet other needed work. . So now is the time to give.

The National Economic League is sending out tons of leaflets and psimpl-lets against Focialism. We must see that their lies are refuted and exposed. They have moré money than we can hope to collect, indeed. But one dollar spent on Socialist literature or speak-ers will counteract the effect of fen dollars' worth of opposition, because truth is on our side.

Truth is bound to prevail—IF WE WORK FOR IT.

KINGS COUNTY PRIMARIES.

Primaries of the Social Democratic prty of Kings County, state of New York, to elect delegates to City, County, Borough, Assembly, and Aldermanic District Conventions will be held on Friday, June 26, from 7 p. m to 0:30 p. m., at the following places:
1st A. D.—No. 121 Schermerhors
street, Dr. G. L. Burman's.
2d A. D.—No. 95 Duffield street, Mr.

J. Libskie's home. 2d A. D.—No. 193 Sackett street Comrade Butscher's home.

6th A. D .- No. 30 Bumner avenue district headquarters.
7th A. D.—No. 8646 Bay Twenty-sev enth street, home of W. D. Campbell. 8th A. D.-No. 45 Wyckoff street, Comrade William Schmidt's home.

9th A. D.—318 Coles street, home of comrade James Walsh. 10th A. D.—Ne. 148 N. Elliott place, comrade Bychauer's home 11th A. D.-No. 122 Fort Greene

12th A. D.-3463 Fifth avenue, home of Comrade Peters.

13th A. D.—No. 110 Huron street, home of Comrade Clayton.

14th A. D.—No, 47 Jewel street, Fred

15th A. D.-No. 639 Broadway. 16th A. D.-No. 9 McDougal att

the Socialist Club.

17th A. D.—No. 540 Hancock street, home of F. E. Coddington.

18th A. D.—No. 1658 Dean street,

19th A. D.—The Labor L yeeum, No. 040-037 Willoughby avenue. 40-937 Willoughby avenue.

20th A. D.—No. 237, Hamburg, ave-

2°st A. D.-No. 075 Glenmore ave-

WARREN ATKINSON.

SOCIALISTS GAIN IN DERMARK.

The general election of members of the Folketing, the lower house of the Danish partiament, was held on June 16. Herr Hage, the Finnes Minister, was defented by a Social Democrat named Schmidt, and War Minister Madeen was also defeated by a Social ist at Randers. In all the Sochi Demo

--- It would be as well to remembe ed for the postal frauda were all "good men" of the capitalist political strips -Erie People.

CARRIAGE AND WACON WORKERS UNION, LOCAL 127.

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THE PROBLEM OF RAPID TRANSIT.

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New York City has increased in against it. But, when hopes of profits population 37 per cent. in ten years.
The causes that make it to the interest of large-numbers of people to remove to the cities are in the nature of the business system which offers to them a living in the manufacturing cities which they do not make on the hoort. of large-numbers of people to remove to the cities are in the intuss of the business system which offers to them a living in the manufacturing cities which they do not make on the mortaged farms. There is no doubte that this inconvenient and unnatural congestion of the population in cities is increased by the admitted practice of all transportation companies to "tax the truffic for all it will bear." And this furnishes agreements the problem of this class, calling for the inalional of the population are the problem of this class, calling for the inalional of this class, calling for the inalional of the call it will be a problem of the class, calling for the inalional of the class. further aggravates the problem of street car service. Apparently our sur-face cars could not be run very much face cars could not be run vary inten-faster through crowded streets with-out great danger. This does not apply, however, to the elevated trains. Per-haps on the existing lines hardly enough cars could be saided to comfortably accommodate the people at al That there are engineering as will be admitted. But these engineering problems are created by the present business system. That the nle can be comfortably accommo people can be commodation dated and pay for such accommodation there is no doubt. The fact is that

Investors in the stocks of the stree railway companies will admit that their investments are governed by their purpose to get the largest possi-ble profits, dividends, on their capital. Their profit is the difference between the income and the expenses of the business. They are consequently inter-cated in having this difference as large as possible; and the management that is most acceptable to them will be that which can make the expenses as bw as possible and the income as large as possible. That is to say that the men managing the street-car service are selected for their ability to supply the public with the cheapest possible service and charge them for it the largest possible price. The cost of run-ning crowded.cars is probably very lit-tle greater than the cost of running pty cars or cars only comfortably The motive for building ne lines can only be the hope of more pro-fits. Whatever tends to reduce the crowding on cars tends to reduce the profit per car and the rate of interest on stock. It does not seem that incom-petence in management could make for the public as lad a state of things as this delilierate intention to give them the poorest possible service at the est possible price.

It will be urged that the income doe not permit the necessary changes. The low rate of interest on stock will be cited to prove this. It is perfectly well known that the rate of interest on face value of any stock has no meaning whatever to show the rate of profit on investment unless the capital actually involved in the business is known. Not even the market price of the stock is any guide in determining this, for this market price is in proportion to the anticipated dividends on it, and bears so relation to either previous investment or the capital actually involved in the business. The practice of watering stock is a perfectly commonplace method of concealing large profits and diverting attention from the extortion by weiting attention from the extortion by which they are accumulated. If the profit for every \$100 actually involved in the business is \$25, the actual rate of interest is 25 per cent. If on this atock of a face value of \$500 is solo. there would \$5 profit for every hundred of it, and the rate of interest declared would be 5 per cent. Where no dividend on stock is declared at all, it will be found that profits are devoted to payment of interest on bonds which differ not from the stocks except in that interest is guaranteed at fixed

There are people in every community who hover between the hope of profit by the present business system and the fear of being crushed by it into the great mass of the working class. The foundation of this business system is the control of the land, machinery, and joy the products of the labor of the many. Labor power is purchased at the lowest possible price in the market, the in making profits, a surplus over and above its wages. This consumption of human life in unwilling, unpaid service dull to see this, however clearly shown. There is nothing in their expited relighave no moral sense that revolts have no moral sense that revolts

THE SCAR.

There is a vast difference between the "scah" and the mere non unionist. Non-unionists are those workers who drudge along like "dumb driven entile," taking no part in the great industrial struggles that are being waged around them, while "scales" are those who take an active part in the fight against the workers of their own trade. In nearly every case the "scab" is like the horse in a burning stable. who not only refines to come out, but kicks and bites the brave fireman who goes to his rescue. It is for this res-son that the strike breaker has been called a moral criminal. When a body of workers are being treated with gross injustice, when their employer contemptuously refuses even to arbitrate, and when they choose to b strikers rather than slaves, the met who take their places are morally and pocially guilty of a criminal act.

To say that it is legal to be a strike breaker in such a case only proves the moral deficiencies of the law. It is also legal to be a monopolist, to be a Wall street plunger, to be a lobbylat for the trust, to be a promoter of the wheat "corners"; but to class the Our ideas about what is right and what is wrong are changing Morality, like everything else, evolves. We are beginning to understand that the crimes against individuals are not as great as those against large lastles. of men. The social criminal injures all of us, himself included. He tries to scuttle the slip in which he is a passenger. His success means social fail-ure, and his failure means social suc-cess. These facts may not be clearly seen by the ethical teachers and the are, and his failure means social success. These facts may not be clearly seen by the chical factions and the I — The receipt of a sample copy of a professors of political economy, but this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

ownership of coal mines and rattroads. ownership of coal nime and rancass, and for the municipal ownership of public utilities. The business of purchasing later power at the lowest possible market price and consuming it to pay interest on bonds rating than stocks is to be transferred to the state. This is state capitalism, commonly (a.l-ed state socialism or public ownership. This change must extend the oppor-

unities for political corruption as it extends the powers of public officers to control of industries, and without af-feeling the causes of political corrup-tion. We do not want numerical own-er-hip of anything until we first seed as public ownership of the municipe '.i.g., Corruption of public officers is common in all states of society in which the wealth produced by the people is accumulated through various processes always legal, of course, by others con-trolling the industries of the people. There is no substantial difference in their appropriation of profit and interest and rent as the holders of bonds rather than of stocks. Such a wealthowning class always has profits to make out of the people and are certain to use all means in their power to con-trol public affairs in their own interest against the interest of the people. How against the interest of the people. However, purply in public affairs be sustained on a business system that is founded on stealing? The moral and material effects are not changed by the fact that it is not commonly called by that name. How can a political republic be sustained in industrial despotism? The costs of running a successful

business are always a part of the in come, the profit being the other part. If this profit is abolished and the price to the public is made the cost of the service or product, the price must be less. If not, the incompetence or dishonesty of the management is proven, conditions being the same. It is only fair to admit that the dishon-esty of capitalist politicians is no worse than their incompetency in such worse than their incompetency in sich affairs. However, the fourteenth annual report of the United States Commissioner of Labor on Water. Gas, and Electric Light Plants shows that the municipally controlled plants do supply the public at lower rates. If it did not, nothing would be established against the contentions of Socialists, as these plants are with very few exceptions burdened with bonded indebt edense, and the interest on these city bonds is charged to the cost of produc-tion. But, if it is pointed out for in-stance that the cost of running the government Bureau of Engraving and Printing is so great that private capi-talists can contract to do the work for less and yet make a profit, this only illustrates that the private capitalist, impelled by his selfish interest, is far more successful in wringing out unmore successful in wringing out un-paid labor from employees than is the capitalist politicisn impelled by his seal for the public economy. This fact is not questioned. As a system for get-ting labor unpaid this present one could hardly be improved by transfer-ring its management to the state.

If the public do not like to be herded like cattle into the cars, why do they persist in offering bonor and great re-wards to men who do this most suecessfully? But what solution is proposed to the problem of rapid transit in cities? It seems safe to say that the service will not be run for the benepletely into the control of the public Are we going to leave the pegotistion of this transfer for us to agents and friends of the present owners of the street railways? And is it to be experted that the representatives of the people will be generally true to their trust, left to shift for themselves agains the capitalist interests they an-tagonize, and while the means of corruption is in the hands of these capi talists who have great incentives to for the profit of a few is the only easen-tial condition of slavery. These people, while as a class the most intelligent in the community, have always been too insufficient opportunities of employ ment are limited by the chances of

trade unious, which have again and again been the ploneers of social reform, understand them perfectly, and act accordingly.—Coast Seamen's

THE ARMY IN THE REAR.

[The following are the first an third stanzas of a "song of revolt" written by Henry Lawson, the Austra lian poet of Labor, on the occasion of the Queen's Juidice. We take them from Robert Rives LaMonte's article on Lawson in the June number of the "Comrade."1

sounds of revelry, And all the hollow noises of that year

of jubilce-I heard beyond the cheering and be youd the trumpets' blare The stendy tramp of thousands that

Marching in the rear, Tramp! tramp! tramp! They seem to shake the air. Those never censing footsteps of the outcasts of the rear.

I hate the wrongs I read about, I hate the wrongs I see; the wrongs I see;
The tramping of that army sounds as music unto me:

A music that is terrible, that fights the onxious air, is beaten from the weary feet tha tramp

Along the rear. Tramp! tramp! tramp! In dogged, grim despair— They have a goal, those footsteps of the army in the rear.

AS TO HEADQUARTERS.

Long Controversy Apparently Closed by Convess of Seneral Vote Continuing Headquarters at Omaha and Installing New Querum.

Under date June 20, National Becre try Mailly reports the vote of the Ne donal Committee on three proposition that have recently come before it; 1. Mills' motion to strike out from the anti-fusion resolutions adopted at the meeting of the National Committee in Pebruary the clause: "At the present stage of development of the Socialist movement of this country there is neither necessity nor excuse for such alliances"; 2. The protest of the Ne-braska State Quorum against the counting of the vote of Ghio on the ucadquarters question; 3. Mills motion to set aside the general vote, continue the old Quorum in office, and take an-other general vote on the question in a different form.

The motion to amend the anti-fusion resolutions is carried by a vote of 17 to 5, as follows: Yes—Richardson, Cal.: Berlyn, Ill.; Work, Iows; Mills. Kas.; Dobla, Ky.; Talbott, Minn.; Fox, Mo.; Turner, Mo.; Christenson, Neb.; Claffin, N. H.; Goebel, N. J.; Massey, . D.: Critchlow, Ohio; Halbrooks Oklas: Lovett, R. D.; and Untermain and Roe of the Quorum; No-Mahoney, Ind.; Carey, Mass.; Hiliquit, N. Y.; Barnes, Pa.; Boomer, Wash.; not voling-LaKamp, Colo.; Healey, Fla.; Miller, Ida.; Raebel, Mich.; Fox., Mont.; Masser, Mass. Berger, Wis.

The Nebraska protest (based upon the circumstances attending the sub-mission of the headquarters question by the Ohio State Committee, as at ready reported at length in The Worker) was submitted to the National Committee in the following form:

"First-Was the national referen dum on the question of headquarters properly put by the Ohio State Com-

"Second-Shall the Obio vote on the national referendum on the question o. headquarters be counted?' On the first question the vote stood

as follows: Yes-Mills, Critchlow, Gohel, Turner, Fox (Me.), and Untermann; No-Mahoney, Work, Dobbs, Carey, Christenson, Hiliquit, Barnes, Berger, and Roe. By a vote of 9 to 6 the Na tional Committee thus disapproves the action of the Ohio State Committee. But by a vote of 15 to 4 it decides not to refuse to count the Obio vote on ac count of such irregularity, the roll on the second question being: Yes-Mills, Dobbs. Critchiow: Richardson, Hillquit, Goebel, Berger, Lovett, Carey, Mahoney, Claffin, Turner, Halbrooks, Boomer, Untermann; No-Christenson,

Work, Barnes, Roc. The third point was the following motion made by Mills immediately upon the announcement of the result of the vote on headquarters (that result being to keep headquarters at Omaha but to change the composition

of the Quorum):
"That the vote on the recent refer endum relating to the headquarters and to the election of the new Quorum be declared unintsiligible and that pending further instructions from the membership the beadquarters remain in Omaha, with John M. Work, Sam'l Lovett, J. P. Roe, Geo. H. Turner, and Ernest Untermann remaining the National Quorum until further and more definite instructions from the party membership.

This is defeated by a vote of 16 to 3. as follows: Yes-Richardson, Milisi, Lovett; No-Healey, Berlyn, Mahoney, Work, Dobbs, Fox (Me.), Carey, Turner, Claffin, Hillquit, Critchlow, Halbrooks, Barnes, Boomer, Berger,

The Quorum met at Omaha on June 21, all the members—Lovett, Roe, Work, Untermann, and Turner—being present, with the National Secretary, and canvaraed the general vote of the party on the question of location of headquarters and composition of Quo-rum. The returns as already in-formally announced (see The Worker of May 31) were found to be correct, with some slight changes, not affecting the result. The Quorum accepted the result, which substitutes the National Committeemen for Wisconsin, Iows Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky for those heretofore serving and adjourned sine die, Comrades Untermann, Turner, and Lovett submitted a brief statement of their position, with a sugges-tion that the constitution be amended in accordance with the result of the general vote.

The Quorum, as now reconstituted. Berger, Work, Berlyn, Beynolds, and

PARTY WORK IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 20.-The Socialist outlook was never brighter in Kentucky, for the new State Com-mittee elected in March last is displaying unusual activity and we are al-ready witnessing substantial evidences of growth in sentiment and in party membership. For the past two weeks F. E. Beecks of Covington has been em ployed by Local Louisville in street work. Comrade Seeds is a plain, blund man who is a most effective speaker and all of his talks are like his personality, plain, houest, and courageous. At nights he has been speaking on the street corners and at the noon hour he has held most successful meetings at the various industrial establishments of the city. Comrade Chase of Massahunetts was with us this week and from here went to Covington, where he will put in a week or ten days in the Kentucky suburbs of Cincinnati. after which he will cover points in the interior of the state, closing at Ash-iand on our extreme eastern border. Under the auspices of the State Com-mittee W. C. Benton has made a tour o. the western end of the state and reports most gratifying success. The Kentucky Socialists are making an especial effort to increase their vote this year to the point necessary to se-cure official standing, which requires two per cent, of the total vote cast. As the present is a state election year when the rote is not so heavy as in the presidential years, we should have no great difficulty in achieving the end

RUSSIAN POLAND. -(Continued from page 1.)

popular ecientific quarterly "Swiatio" ("Light"), afterwards turned into a bi-monthly; in 1990 a new monthly, "Kurnerck," was started, giving news of foreign politics and the Socialist morganent abroad; in 1896 a Yiddish quarterly was started to meet the in-creasing needs of the Jewish proletariat; last year the Polish Socialist Party began to publish an irregularly-appearing papes, "Walka" ("Strug-gle"), for the use of Lithuanian pro-vinces, and a bi-monthly, "Gaseta Ludown!")"People's Gmette"), for peasants and land laborers, who still form a majority of the population in Poland. Numerous pamphlets in the Pollsh, Yiddwh; and White Buthenian isnguages help in the great task of the political education of the masses. Statistical data, representing the quantity of all publications, will hardly

ever amount to tens of thousands, and by its numbers will certainly not im-press English Socialists, accustomed to see pamphiests printed in hundreds of and economical of thousands. But if you will look upon Socialist Party le these modest thousands of our pam-phlets from other points of view, if you will remember that Polish Social-who support the I sts, in distributing all this literature, with Clericalism cannot make any use at all of the post office, parcel post, etc., but have been compelled to organize something of the era, but kind of their own—a Socialist post service throughout Poland and throughout the Polash western frou-tier; if you will see how our pamphlet goes from hand to hand until, it is completely wreen our and unreadable. completely worn out and unreadable, you will see that the "social efficiency" of thousands of our literature is per-haps greater than that of hundreds of thousands in countries enjoying the freedom of the press, and at least cor-responds to the "social cost" of our

propagands.
And this "social cost" of our propaganda is enormous. Prisons and Si-beria take every year a heavy fax from the ranks of the party. I have not in hand the data concerning the number of rictima in the last two years, but the following statistics may give to the reader an idea of what is the "social cost" of working for Bocialism in Poland:

in in Poland:
In the year 1855, forty-two comrades
were committed for aggregate sentences of ten years of hard labor, thirteen and one-half years of prison, seventy-seven years of exile to Siberia, forty-one years of Northern Russia, thirteen years of axile from Poland. In the year 1836: One hundred and

eleven comrades for forty-eight years of hard labor, fifteen years of prison, one hundred and thirty-two years of exile to Siberia, twenty years of Northern Russia, one hundred and ninetyfour years of common exile

In the year, 1897; Fifty-four com-rades for seven years of prison, eighty-seven years of exile to Siberia, eighteen years of Northern Russia, sixty-

six years of common exile.

In the year 1900 nine comrades were condemned to death, which sentence afterwards was com.nuted to hard in Siberia, each individual from ten to twenty years. "In that year denined to various terms of prison and exile to Siberia and Russia.

From among the prisoners but few were able to escape from, or on the way to, Siberia. To this small knot of lucky individuals belong two out of four persons arrested in connection with the claudestine press of "Robot-

The Russian government, seeing the increase of revolutionary propaganda, applies again and again prosecutions, and devises new kinds of administrative machinery for crushing the organ sation. The corps of gendarmes and secret police are increased; in Warsaw, parallel, with, gendarmes, a special force of local political police ("ochrana") has been formed; a special contrivance of Russian administrators "the factory police"—was set to work; in every factory there are a few officials whose only occupation is the supervision of workmen and discouraging them from forming any combi-nation. Every strike of workmen meets with the staunch opposition of the government; this method comes sometimes even to this, that during strikes having any chance of success, Russian governors expressly prohibit factory owners from making any concessions to labor. In such conditions every workman must become a Socialist; we in Poland do not even understand how a distinction can be drawn between a Labor movement and a Socialist movemente a distinction so apparent in England. The policy of Russian government tends only to still into the minds stil into the minds of people the con viction, that first of all they must ge rid of the dominion of the Tear; and everyone understands that in such surcoundings the class war must develop into the struggle for political independ ence. Herein lies the secret why our propagands, in spite of all prosecu-tions, continually goes forward and finds acceptance by the masses.

Since the year 1890 the Polish So-cialist Party determined to celebrate the First of May and called on the workers to make that day a general holiday. The celebration of the First of May, started in that year, was ob-served, in spife of all obstacles and proceedings, by thousands of work-men. In 1896 a new step was taken, and in order to celebrate the interna-tional holiday, a public meeting and a procession organized. To the inhabitants of a country where all public gatherings are quite free, a demonstration does not seem to be anything extraordinary. But the significance of May Day demonstration in Poland, May Day demonstration in round, where all things are prohibited, and the impression of it on the spirit of the people, can only be comprehended when we take into consideration the fact, that such demonstrations have not taken place since those held in the year 1862, on the eve of the last revolu-tion. The May Day demonstration, orig-inated in 1898, takes place now every inated in less, takes parce how every year, and year by year the number of demonstrants increases; neither Cos-sacks' charges nor the arrest of hun-dreds of people can prevent the work-ers from demonstrating their dissatis-faction with the existing order. What

PIONIO AND SUMMER-FESTIVAL TO BE HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE Social Democratic Party and Volkszeitungs Conferenz of N. Y. City

SULZER'S WESTCHESTER PARK (Borough of Bronx.)

DIRECTIONS TO THE PARK.-Take West Farms or Southern Boulevard Trolley Car at 129th St. and 3d Ave. which goes direct to the Park; also 135th St. and 8th Ave. Trolley Cars and transfer to West Farms Car; also

cess of this work may be measured by the last First of May being celebrated in some villages. This simple fact proves that the village, the same village the lukewarmness of which to- moneys received as cash contributions hitherto considere men as the suresi

form the necessar ern bourgeois so darmes in ferreti Nationalis torn. principle of the class war as "being entirely out of place within a nation overrun by foreign oppression," tries to overlook all discord existing be-tween Polish capitalists and Polish workmen, to hush it up by phrases about national solidarity and, in practice, to subriue the interests of the enormous majority of the nation to the interests of the well-to-do class. Anti-semitism, encouraged indirectly and perhaps unconsciously by different sorts of Polish and Jewish Nationalists, and directly by the Russian government, tends to create animosity between two races living together, and in such way to turn the popular dis-content into channels quite harmless to the stability of the government. Against all these unhealthy tendencies the Polish Socialist Party must fight and also against serious dangers threatening the emancipation of the

territory of Poland.
Yes, of all nations inhabiting the ter-ritory of Poland. Because, beside the Poles who form the great majority of the population of the country, there are living side by side with them White-Ruthenians, Lithuanians, Ruthenians, Jews. The past history of thes nations was common, the present lot is common, and they must fight in com-mon for their futures. Socialism, and Socialism only, can unite them and give them the strength necessary for breaking the sway of Russia.

projetariat of all nations inhabiting th

Ten years of constant work towards the realization of this aim have passe The past work, when summed up shortly, has consisted of "mere agi-tation." But this agitation tended to revolutionize human minds, and only when this revolution of human minds is completed may we proceed towards the expression of it in outward political changes. How soon the progre of the agitation will allow us to under take the actual preparation of the armed outbreak—that is the question which begins to gleam on the borizon of our practical politics, and which surely will demand definite answer be fore another ten years have passed. At present one thing is quite sure—that we will start the revolution when we shall have all chances of success. We look upon the insurrections of 1831 and 1863 as upon unsuccessful experiments which in every branch of human activity precede the successful result. These past revolutions of ours have taught us how the fevolution is not to be done; surely, we shall not begto, as in 1863, having in hand six hundred sporting guns. And in the peaparation of the armed outbreak which will bring us the independent Socialist Republic. we will start the revolution when w of the armed outbreak which will owing us the independent Socialist Republic, we shall make use as well of the ex-perience of past generations as of the enormous revolutionary forces of our people revealed by the ten years' labo of the Polish Socialise The labo of the Polish Socialist Karski, in London Justice. Socialist Party.-8.

FOR THE DAILY.

Asknowledgment of Resolpts for the Socialist Daily Fund-Those Who Have Made Pledges Urged to Send in Their Instalments.

By the statement appended hereto the comrades of New York and vicinity will notice that instalments on piedges to the Daily Globe Fund have been paid very poorly the past month, and they are reminded that it is to see that their instalments are for to see that their instalments are for the see that their instalments as the secretary Butscher, as the minded that it is their duty warded to Secretary Butscher, as the Association now has no paid official to attend to the collections as heretofore. every comrade or sympathiser who has made a piedge is requested to bear the Daily Globe Fund in mind and is is hoped they will do their utmost to pay their instalments promptly and

regularly. The importance and need of a So cialist daily becomes more apparent as the days go by, and the duty of creat-ing this valuable adjunct to the So-cialist movement devolves upon all of ns. Comrades, fulfill your obligations

In order to raise more funds for the Daily Globe, a committee of ways and Daily Globe, a committee of ways and means to devise a pian for bolding some kind of a festival in the fall has been elected by the Workingmen's Cooperative Publishing Association and a similar committee by the Daily Globe Conference. As soon as the third branch of this committee has been elected by the Brooklyn Conference a joint meeting will be held.

The Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association at its last meeting resolved that all members of the Association who have not paid up their arrears on shares by the July meeting.

faction with the existing order. What is more, demonstrations and different forms of celebration of the First of May have spread from Warsaw over the provinces, marking everywhere the progress of Socialist propagands. As we have already said, it is only about a year ago that the Polish Socialist propagants with the Association until such time as they pay up. The next regular meeting of the Association will take place on the second Monday in July at the

ON SUNDAY, JULY 19, 1903, 10 A. M.,

ABMISSION, TEN CENTS. . . . PAYABLE AT THE GATE

from City Hall or South Ferry "L" road to 177th St. and Third (Tremont) Ave. and then with Trolley Car to Park.

antry and village isborers. The suc- | Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street A new pledge of \$3 has been received from John Hausch, bringing the total pledged up to \$7,674.50,

The following is a statement of

cal movements was	or payments on pledges since the la
d by Russian states-	report:
base of Russian rule	CONTRIBUTIONS.
ready to accept anti-	P. Pascasilli, Boston \$1.0
ing.	J. E. Hooggreef, city 1.
ruggle with political	Ralph Buck, Brucklyn 2
ppression, the Polish	Punch Card 68, city: 8
ads a constant strug-	B. Holsman, city
Polish "conciliatory	L. H. Alwine, Spring Forge,
few people are called	Pa
tussian government-	C. H. Storer, Spring Forge, Pa. 2.
Antisemitism, and	Freviously acknowledged 1,721.
ich, as everywhere,	
ry attributes of mod-	Total contributions \$1,736.
ciety. The Catholic	CASH ON PLEDGES.
rgone days had been	
opposed to the Rus-	O. Wegener, city \$1.
irn into defenders of	Geo. Lochat, Glendale
order," use their pul-	Aug. Fless, Glendale
cing Socialism, and	Wm. G. Smith, Glendale
co-operate with gen-	Chas, Kircher, Gleudale
ng out Socialist agita-	Aug. Thompson, Glendale
un, denouncing the	Henry Supil, Glendale
class war as "being	A. W. Kaplan, city 1.
dace within a nation	B. Holzman, city 13
gn oppression," tries	Emil Zimmerman, Newark 3.

John Beaman, Westfield, N.J. C. Zeltelbach, Westfield, N.J., Robt. Otto, Westfield, N.J.... L. Greene, city..... Previously acknowledged.....

Edw. Rou, Newark.....

2.00

8.00

3.00

3,116,90 Total cash on pledges. \$3,140,75 'ash contributions as above. . 1,736.10

ORGANIZING THE

YOUNG SOCIALISTS. In view of the good work done by

the Young People's Social Democratic Clubs of Yorkville and of Brooklyn it has been decided to form a similar orannization, to be known as the Down-Town Young People's Social Demo-cratic Club, for the young Socialists of the Sixth, Tenth, and Fourteenth Assembly Districts.

A meeting for this purpose will be held in the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, on Saturday evening, June 27. An excellent program has been arranged and several prominent speakers will explain the reasons for organizing a club of this kind, the aims of the club, and the work that it can accomplish. The Socialist Band has rolunteered its services and will render the musical numbers on the program, and several other artists have volunteered to furnish entertainment. Danc ing will also be a feature of the evening's enjoyment.

The purpose of the club will be threefold—to give an opportunity for social intercourse and recreation, to educate the members in Socialist principies by means of debates, discus-sions, and lectures, and finally to assist in the campaign and propaganda work of the Social Democratic Party.

All young readers of The Worker in the down-town districts are urgently invited to attend the organization meeting on Saturday evening and it is suggested that older comrades may do well to induce their sons and daughters become members of the club

HOSTON SOCIALIST PICKIC

The committee in charge of the Boaton Socialist Club picnic to be held on July 4 has arrangements complete and is confident this will be the best and biggest picule ever held in Boston There will be baseball, tug of war be tween Brockton and Haverhill teams and between the winner and a Bos-ton team, a basket-ball game between the German Workingmen's Club and the People's Institute, and other games. Mayor Flanders of Haverbill and Mayor Coulter of Brockton will speak. A fine souvenir has been prepared, containing portraits of our So-cialist officials in Massachusetts and much other atractive matter. The ouvenir alone, the committee says, is worth the price of admission. Those who caunot attend the picule can get copies by mail, at 10 cents each, from G. G. Hall, Secretary, 250 Westville street. Dorchester.

HORWEGIAN AUTI-STRIKE

The prompt and vigorous protest of the working people of Norway against the proposed law, modeled on that re-cently adopted in Holland and similar to that proposed in Connecticut this year, to penalize strikes, resulted in the defeat of the bill when it came to vote in the Lagthing—the love ouse of the Norwegian parliament.

FOR CITY CONVENTION.

Take notice that a convention of the Rocial Democratic Party of the City of New York, for the purpose of nomi-nating candidates for city officers for the ensuing election and to attend to such other matters as may come be-fore the convention, will be held on Saturday, the fourth day of July, 1903, at 10 a. m., in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 940-965 Willoughby avenue, Bor

ough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

The besis of representation to said convention is: One delegate for every Assembly District and an additional delegate for every twenty members in good standing.

For the City Executive Committee of the S. D. P. of the City of New York,

M. M. BARTHOLOMEW.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

All Comrades and Organizations are hereby informed that an Industrial Labor Exposition and Food Show

For the benefit of the Labor Press, "THE WORKER" and the "HEW YORKER VOLKSZEITUNG," is being arranged, and will take place April 23 to May 8, 1804, at the GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Forty-third and Fortyfourth Streets, New York.

Organizations are requested to consider arranging Festivals Accordingly.

THE ARPANGEMENTS COMMITTEE.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in national

blem in New York is the Arm and Torch.]

The Socialist Enry of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of international socialisms, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of the property of the control of the control of production and distribution into collective ownership of the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed too in production, is owned by the capitalists and not by additional to the control of t

ion abroad and cahance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Sectation, which will shallob both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the lighter order of society is the working class. All other crasses, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the uphoiding of the system of private owner solip of the instruments of wealth production. The Jemocratic, Reguliniens, the conflicts which we have been conflicted by the conflict overthern of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their strongle against the collective are class in their strongle against the collective serves that a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

While we declare that the development of evolution conditions tends to the present of the transition to the conditions tends to the present of the time and manner of the transition to Sorialiam also depend upon the sings of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to to positivel officers, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all fasts of the control of the such as well as of all fasts of the control of the control of the control of the control of the capital class, but to be applied to the reduction of lazes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied to the reduction of lazes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied to the reduction of lazes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied to the improvement of the vonsumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wars in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of Liter to the property of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the cantrol of the working class.

he administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public landastries, public credit to be used for that purpose is order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal sid for books, clothing, and food.

5. Equal civil and political rights for many control of the control of the

SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONISM

The trade-union movement and independent political action are the chief emanacipations of the wage-working class. The production of the wage-working class is a substantial of tapitalist production, and represents the economic side of the working class movement. We consider it the duty of Norfolists to lois the unions of their respective trades and assist in building up and unifying the trades and labor organizations. We recognize that trade unions are by historical necessity organized on neutral grounds, as far as political affiliation is concerned. We call the attention of trades and labor organizations. We trade whom same by historical necessary of the attention of trades and the superior of the benefit of all the people, it is the duty of creep trade unions to reside the necessary of independent political actions of creep trade unions to reside the necessary of independent political actions of the benefit of all the people. It is the duty of creep trade unions to reside the necessary of independent political actions of Science and the content of the superior of the superior of the benefit of all the people. It is the duty of creep trade unions to reside the necessary of independent political actions of Science and assist in building up a recognized that the superior of the people. The superior of the people of

RELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS.

RELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS.

The National Committee of the Socialist Party in abusinesson assembled, hereby renditing at the action of the party toward the trade union movement as expressed in the resolution on the subject adopted by the indiamapolis convention of 10d.

We consider the trade union movement and the Socialist movement in the party of the general labor movement, produced by the same economic forces and tending towards the same goal, and we deem it the duty of each of the two movements to catend its hearty co-operation and support to the other in its special sphere of activity.

Itst we are also mindful of the fact that

ANTI FUSION RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The history of the labor move-ment of the world has conclusively demon-started that a Socialist Farty is the only political organization able to indequately and consistently conduct the political struggles. Whereas, All "radical and reform" par-tics, including the so-called "finin Labor Pariles," have, after a brief existence, uni-formly sucumbed to the influence of the

in in the utilizate was or ment, and creek, any altiance, direct or indirect, and creek, any altiance, direct or indirect, anch parties is daugerous to the public stegrity and the very existence of the last larry and the Socialist in vernicular of the party shall, under member of the party shall, under the companion of the party shall be companion of the party shall under the companion of the party shall be c

A Book for "Thinkers" and Those Beginning to "Think."

To be published in June 1903, "Revolutionary Essays in Socialist Faith and Feney," by Peter E. Burrowes. 320 pp. 12 mo. Finely bound in crimson cloth, gik top, embossed covers with half-tone portrait and signature of author.

The Zhove book, now in course of production, will be ready for delivery the 30th of June, and all orders received up to that date will be filled at the 31.00 rate, after that date the price will be \$1.25. Send orders to Biankenfeld & Burrowes, Mo. 1232 45th St., Brooklyn, M. Y.

HOW TO ORGANIZE LOCALS.

1. Five or more persons may organise a local branch, provided they subrelations with all other political par

2. The officers to be sleeted are: (a) A Chairman at each meeting (b) Recording Secretary.

(e) Financial Secretary. (d) Organizer. (e) Literature Agent. 3. Order of business.

(a) Reading of the minutes.
(b) Admission of new incurbers.
(c) Communications and bills.
(d) Report of Organizer.

(e) Reports of committees. (f) Unfinished business. (g) New business.
4. Where a state is unorganized and

computed on a basis of ten cents for each member, for the maintenance of the national organization, shall be paid Where state organizations exist, this payment of ten cents should be made to the State Secretary with a formal application for charter. These funds can be raised by levying dues on the manufacture of the state of to the National Secretary.

local is formed, a monthly payment

mbership or otherwise, as the local may see fit.

5. A full report of the meeting in which organization was decided on, the names of persons participating, to-

other with the ten cents for each member, should be sent with applica-tion for charter: after receipt of which, upon approval of the National or State Committee, charter will be granted. 6 Each local branch should hold a meeting at least once a week, for the transaction of business or the discus-sion of political and economic ques-

7. Where no local exists, any person desiring to become a member of the party may apply to the State Secretary in organized states or to the National Secretary in unorganized states, and will be enrolled as a member-at-large on payment of the monthly dues of

SOCIALISM and the Social Movement in the 19th Century

By WERNER SOMBART WITH A CHRONICLE OF THE SOCIAL MOVEMENT 1760-1800

Seminart's treating on Seminar Supreme me go ofmicals, -d. S. Claffill, Professor of Published South-my in Columbia Labourdia. CLOTH, 12ma, 218 PAGES Publisher's Price, \$1,25-OMR Price, Pootage, 10 etc. extra

TWENTIETH CENTURY PRESS 17 East 16th St., NEW YORK

REALIZABLE IDEALS.

Ideals are all right, but ideals are only founded on bedrock when grounded on the laws actually at work in human nature and human society. Ideals would be a frail dependence

if their victory depended on the over throw of human nature, but when he man nature is seen to be making straight for the same goal by flat of natural law, confidence is immensura-bly increased both in the worth of the ideals and the certainty of their resti-zation. * * *

I like to feel that the universe is going my way and when you get hold of the forces that are moving men and nations you catch the secret of the universe. A comradeship born of solf-interest has been something worth while in all the world-moulding struggles of the race. I no longer despise it, but joy to be in the thick of the comrade army moving along lines marked out by the nature of things to-ward the sure victory of the approach-ing future.—Mila Tupper Maynard in the Comrade for June.

-It is a curious fact that the G. O. P. never "points with pride" to the use of injunctions and the D. O. P. never "deplores" the use of armed forces during a strike, although both of them are adepts in their use.-The Toller.

The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittaness must state distinctly how long they are to run, Agents are personally charged and held responsible for

sapoid subscriptions cont in by thom. Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

.VOL. XIII.-NO. 14.

NEW YORK, JULY 5, 1903.

GRAND MASS MEETING IN COOPER UNION

To Celebrate Socialist Victories in Germany and Open the New York Campaign.

On Friday, July 3, the Eve of Independence Day, a Brilliant Array of Social Demogratic Orators Will Speak for International Solidarity and Industrial Freedom.

choose between the two standing high-

On the lift ballot in less, the social Democratic Party elected thirty-two mainters of the Reichstag or parliament of the Empire. On second ballot we carried twenty-four maps districts, thus entering the Reichstag with fifty-lift maps have produced by the control of the contr

six members. During the five years

we gained two more seats on special

On June 16 of this year, when the

first ballot was held, the Social Demo-

cratic Party elected fifty-six members, AS MANY AS WE ELECTED ON BOTH BALLOTS IN 1898.

Eighty-one New Soats.

On Thursday of last week, June 25,

s second ballot was held in nearly half

the districts of the Empire, where no choice had been effected. The Social Democrats participated in one hundred

and twenty-two of these contests.

Everywhere the most powerful coali-tions were formed against us. The various capitalist parties laid saide all

their quarrels in order to support what-

ever candidate was opposed to the So-cial Democrata. In spite of all, we carried last week TWENTY-FIVE MORE DISTRICTS.

Through stronger capitalist coali-tions we have lost eight seats which we captured in 1878. On the other

hand, we have gained thirty-three

sents that we had never held before.

We go into the new Reichstag with EIGHTY-ONE members—a net gain of

Irresistible Progress.

progress of the Social Remocratic Party in Germany, in spite of the drastic repressive laws by which Bis-

marck tried for nine years to stifle the

movement, in spite of the policy of con-cession and conciliation which he tried after that, and in spite of all the

leagues and coalitions that the capital-

Popular

763.128

ist groups have formed:

1874...... 851.962 1877..... 486.288

1884..... 549,090

1800. 1,427,218 1863. 1,870,738

The really impressive feature of this

ity party steadily growing through a whole generation, neither temfted away from its right path by hopes of

quicker victory, nor in the least dis-

NEEDS, ITS GREAT HISTORIC MISSION, AND THE PROFOUND

GRAVITY OF THE TASK OF

TO PERFORM.

Figures Do Not Tell

WORLI-EMANCIPATION IT HAS

The present Reichstag consists of 105

Clericals, 81 Social Democrats, 52 Con-servatives, 51 National Liberals, 30 Radicals (of both branches), and 81

representatives of the eight or nine

mittor parties and groups. The appor-tionment is an unjust one, giving the agricultural districts more and the cit-les and industrial centres less than

their proportional representation. If this were not so, if the representation

were truly proportioned to the popular vote, the Social Democratic Party would have about 125 seats and the

But the moral effect of the Socialist

popular gain is not lost. The comments of the German press already show that the capitalist politicians of all shades realize that they must respect the 80-

realize that they must respect the So-cial Democratic group as the most powerful-indeed, the only real posi-tive force—in the new parliament. Yet another consideration adds to this moral effect. In Germany a man

cannot vote till be is twenty-five years

old. It is well known that Socialis

Ciericals only about 75.

the Whole Story.

1871.....

1878.....

1881.....

The following table shows the steady

twenty-five.

On the first ballot in 1808, the Social

On Priday evening of this week, the | candidate must have a clear majority eve of Independence Day, the Social in order to be elected. If there are Democrats of New York City will hold a grand mass meeting in Cooper Union to celebrate the splendid progress made total vote, a second election is held to by our comrades in Germany toward the achievement of the international chrancipation of the working class from the rule of capitalism.

The list of speakers who will speak

of doemlism in Germany and Socialism in the United States and the mem-ing of the German elections for us in New York is truly representative of the character of our movement. It includes John W. Slayton, union carpenter and Socialist Councilman of New Castle, Pa.; Benjamin Hanford, union printer and standard bearer of the Social Democratic Party in last fail's spieudid enupsign in this state; Morris Hillquit and John Spargo of New York and Dr. C. L. Furman of Brooklyn, all well known to the working class of the city; and Dr. Howard A. Gibbs of Worcester, Mass., one of the staiwart fighters for economic freedom in New England. Alexander Jonas the well-known veteran, will speak in German. It is hoped also that George D. Herron, who has been in Europe for some months, will reach the city in time to address this meeting and bring us the greetings of our comrades on the other side of the water.

If necessary, open-air overflow meetings will be arranged.

It is right and proper that the work-ingmen of the United States should join with their brothers oversea in re-joicing over the great progress made there, just as the workingmen of Germany will look eagerly for news of our election in November and heartly re-joice in the good news of the growth of Socialism that we are going to send

We Share the Victory.

The day of national exclusiveness is past. The working classes in all lands recognize their common interests and their common danger. The industrial despotism is essentially the same, whether under the forms of republic in America or in France, of constitu-tional monarchy in Britain or in Germany, or of autocracy in Russia. Mor gan and Rockefeller and the Rothschilds, the powers behind the thrones, and the Kings and Kaisers and Tsars that govern at their will, all recognize to-day that, whatever minor quarrels they may have over the division of the spoils of the world's industry, they are all threatened alike by the revolt of the thinking workers of the world.

It is no longer, as in ages past, a question of nation against nation.
This is the century of international-ism. The one real issue is that of class against class, that of the ruled and exploited and oppressed working class of all lands against the rulers and ex-

ploiters and oppressors of all lands. Every means at the disposal of the ruling class in Germany has been used, during the five years since the last general elections, to discredit, to divide, to mislend or in any way to injure the Social Democratic Party. The per-sonal influence of the Kaiser and of the whole official and "noble" body, the influence of the churches with few exceptions, the influence of all the press except the papers owned and exceptions, the influence of all the press except the papers owned and controlled by the postponement of its ultimate triumph. ONLY A SOCIAL-IST PARTY CAN THUS ENDURED AND GROW, BECAUSE IT IS THE AND ACCURATE INDEX OF TRUE AND ACCURATE INDEX OF miniversities so far as it is there possible for them to be so perserted, as well as the direct influence of the capitalists themselves, great and small, has all been directed to an open or a secret statack upon the Social Democratic struck upon the Social Democratic showment of the working class.

THE GRADUAL AWAKENING OF THE WORKING CLASS, NOT TO BENTIMENTAL AND EFFERVES. CENT ENTHUSIASM. BUT TO A CALM AND THOROUGH UNDERSOLUTION OF THE WIGORGS. ITS STANDING OF ITS WIGORGS. ITS

The Socialists of every country, the progressive and thoughtful working-men of the whole world, have looked forward to the German general elections, now just completed, with hopeful interest, as the capitalists of all countries have awaited them with ap-prehension. The election days have come and gone. Our hopes have been more than fulfilled, the apprehension more than busily trying to explain away defeat, it is fitting that we should unite onstration for the interna in a demonstration for the interna-tional solidarity of labor, its growing strength and assurance of speedy

Gain 900,000.

In 180% the Social Democratic Party In the German Empire cast 2.113,000 votes. On June 16 of the present year, according to the latest official reports, we marched to the polls and registered numerical strength at 3,008,000. NINE HUNDRED THOUSAND SOL ADDED TO THE VOTING OF THE INTERNATIONAL PROLETARIAT-nine bundred thou and additional votes, not against the foolish Kaiser alone, not against millturism and bureaucracy and clexical-ism alone, but against the whole sys-tem of economic autocracy, of capitalfat class rule, that maintains arrogant officialdom, that foments were and necessitates armies and navies, that perpetuates ignorance and prejudice—

iem of economic autocracy, of capitalist class rule, that maintains arrogant is class rule, that maintains arrogant old. It is well known that Socialism counts its greatest strength among the connect superior and perpetuates ignorance and prejudice—against the whole capitalist system, with all the crits that it implies.

These are nine hundred thousand idded votes for freedom in the United Kintes and for freedom in Russia, for freedom in Russia, for freedom in South Africa, as well as for the freedom of the German working class.

According to the German system, a second old. It is well known that Socialism counts its greatest strength among the control to be doubted that there are a million more young men devoted to the Socialist ideal, who will be ready to vote af the next election, and who are ready with clear head and brave heart and strong arm to defend the ideal against any abtempt at violent and lawless reaction. The most signal victories were in the industrial kingdom of Sexony. In the last Reichstag we had tweive of the twenty-three representatives from Earony. This jour we carried eighten with all the evils that it implies. added votes for freedom in the United States and for freedom in Russia, for freedom in the Philippines and for for the freedom of the German work-

districts with clear majorities on first

The capital of the Empire also gave us splendid gains. Five years ago we cast 155,000 votes in Berlin, carrying two of the six districts on first ballot and two on second. This year we raised our vote to 220,000, carried five districts on first ballot, and lost the other on second ballot by a margin of only a few hundred votes, with all other parties united against us.

The Lying American Press.

The American capitalist press recognized the world-wide significance of this election. The old-party papers, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, are publishing made-to-order editorials to explain it away. The Republican pa-pers say the German Socialists are not dangerous fellows, like the Socialists of the United States, but are really very like the liberal Republican. Democratic papers say the German So-cialists are not dangerous fellows like the Socialists of the United States, but are really very like the liberal Demo-crats. That they should unite in such misrepresentation sufficiently allows the interest American workingmen should have in the Socialist movement

of the world.

The fact is that the Social Demo ratic Party of Germany stands on ex-actly the same basis as the Socialist Party of the United States, called in New York the Social Democratic l'arty. It takes advantage, certainly, of every issue that arises. It makes campaign material out of the "hunger tariff." out of the enormous demands of the military and naval services, out of the abuses exposed in the army and in the colonial administrations, and out of the foolish speeches of the Kaiser. But on these and on every other question that arises it takes the strictly revolutionary and uncomprom-ising Socialist position. It can afford to take up all these questions, just be cause it stands on a firm and consist ent lusis of fundamenta; principles. The mere reformer often has to dodge issues, because he goes only on a basis of expediency. The Socialist who treats every question in the light of Socialist principles, need fear no issue. Such is the attitude of our German courades and they have won by it. fust because they are not the prominers and expediency politicians that the American press pretends them

In the principal manifesto issued in the late compaign, the purpose of the Social Democratic Party of Germany is set forth in these plain words:

"Our aim is the establishment of the Socialist state and sucial order based upon collective ownership of the means of production and the duty of all to labor—the establishment of a political and social condition in which truth, justice, equality, and the common welfare shall be the sure rule of conduct

That should be plain enough for even the editor of the New York "Bun" to understand.

WORKINGMEN OF NEW YORK CITY, TURN OUT FRIDAY EVEN-ING, JULY 8, AND PACK COOPER UNION TO THE DOORS, SHOW THE VENAL PRESS THAT YOU CAN AND WILL THINK FOR YOU'RELVES, MAKE THIS THE OPENING NIGHT OF NEW YORK'S MOST EARNEST AND ENTHUSIprogress is its gradual and irresistible character, like the operation of some great force of Nature—as, indeed. it-is—not sudden and nolsy, but with ASTIC SOCIALIST. CAMPAIGN small beginnings, slow speed and momentum, such that no power can hope to stand against it. In all the political bistory of the world there can be found no other example of a minor-PREPARE TO ANSWER THE CAPITALIST MINLEADERS AT THE BALLOT-BOX.

OTHER VICTORIES IN OLD EUROPE.

Switzerland, and Italy Supplement Our Triumphe in the Reichsteg Elec-

tions.

tive states of the German Empire, the Social Democratic Party has for the first time elected a Mayor. In spote of the restricted suffrage in local elections, which excludes a large propor tion of the workingmen from the our comrade Wilhelm Haug has been elected Mayor of lapringen, near Pforz-heim, defeating the former incum-

bent, who ran for re-election. Another signal victory was in a spe-cial election for the landing or legisla-ture of Hesse. The election of Com-rade Orb from Bieber was annulled because of some alleged irregularity in held. The result was greatly to in-crease the Social Democratic vote, so that Camrade Orb swept the field.

In Denmark elections for the na tional parliament were held on June 16. We have not yet received full in-formation, but know that the Socialista gained two seats.

Switzerland Joins in the advance. In the last legislature of the Canton of Lucerne we had but one member. The recent elections put in six Socialists— four from the city of Lucerne and two from the neighboring industrial vil from the neighboring industrial vil-lage of Kriems. In the caston of Grau-bunden we have invaded the legisla-ture with two members. In the elec-tion of the popular branch of the city council of Chauxdefonds the Socialists captured ten seats, the Liberala nine, and the Radicals twenty-one. In the city council of Basel we have gained

THE NEW YORK BUILDING TRADES LOCKOUT.

The Real Questions at Issue in the Struggle Between the Associated Employers and the Organized Workingmen.

The Complete Emasculation of the Unions Is the End Aimed at by the Lockout Bosses-A Battle that Must Be Fought to a Finish, and Better Now than Later-Workingmen, Use Your Political Power!

ised their employees-if they can do

We do not know whether the

charges made against some of the

Business Agents of the unions are true

TATE THE EXAMPLE OF SYS-

If the charges are true, we know that

of the unions to see that they are in-

vestigated and that the gully ones are

What Does Jorome Mean?

Bu we know, too, that the truth of

the charges is not yet proven. We ob-

serve that the capitalist press and all

the critics of the labor movement as-

sume these union officers to be guilty

unless they can prove their innocence.

and we observe that District Attorney

Jerome, respectable capitalist "reform-

er" that he is, who claims to have

known of these corrupt practices for

many months past, HAS CHOSEN TO

PROSECUTE THEM JUST AT THE

MOMENT WHEN THE PROSECU-

TION WOULD DO THE MOST FOR

THE SERVICE OF THE LOCKOUT

But no question of the bonesty of

dishonesty of individuals and no ques-

tion of the details of methods used by

union officials should be allowed to ou-

scure the one great question: Shall

the workingmen's organizations be

starved into "unconditional surren-

der," shall they be compelled to sub-

mit absolutely to the will of their as

sociated employers? Shall men who

produce nothing be allowed with im-

punity to interfere with industry and

hold myriads of useful workers in un-

willing idleness in order to secure their

Must Be Fought Out Now.

it will have to be fought

later. If it is compromised now, it is

as certain as that two and two make

four that the workingmen will get the

worst of the compromise. If the work-

ingmen are defeated now, they will

have to take up the fight again, sooner

or later. And the harder they fight

now, the more unitedly they fight now,

the more uncompromising the position

they take now, and the more vigorous

the support given them now, the more

respect will they and the whole work-

ing class command in the future and

the more self-reliance and the greater

strength will it have for every future

And now, bearing in mind how con

pletely the political power is now on the

side of the capitalists, let the working-

men of the building trades and of all

other trades not forget that they have

Remember that it is easier to vote

than to strike and that a vote cast

right will left the enemy much harder.

Remember that every hod-carrier,

very common laborer, has a vote a

weighty as that of the President of the

Building Trades Employers' Associa-

tion or of R Pierpont Morgan himself

How It Might Be.

A DISTRICT ATTORNEY WHO

WOULD PROSECUTE THE LOCK-

OUT EMPLOYERS FOR CONSPIR-

just as Jerome, at the bosses' bidding,

milder what it would be to have

-if it is only that right.

at hand a weapon more formidable

than the strike or the boycott.

conflict.

trresponsible power.

RESPECTABLE EMPLOYERS.

exposed and punished.

One hundred and thirty thousand | nothing to arbitrate," when they who workingmen of the building trades in have so often declaimed against the New York City are standing idle.

Why? Is it because they are lasy, jurious to the "innocent general pub cause they are unwilling to work? lic" and "contrary to the spirit of No. Is it because they feel that they American institutions when they have carned a racation and can afford | lock out a hundred and thirty thousand to enjoy it? No. They have earned a workingmen and do it in the name of vacation, indeed, but they cannot well arbitration, we are reminded of the afford to take it. Pleasant vacations Russian Tsar, red with the blood of are not for them, but for those who ds no work or work of the least useful crimes, profaning the name of Christ sorts. These hundred and thirty those with a hypocritical plea for "universal sand men would-like to be back at work, even in the broiling sun of July, mask for yet more shameful aggresframing timbers, handling iron beams, sions abroad and yet more bloody laying stone and brick, doing all the tyranny at home. hard and dangerous work that is necessary for the housing of a great have thoroughly beaten and disorganpopulation.

Wby are they idle, then? Is it because we have enough homes, enough united power and the division and deschoolhouses, enough buildings in fent of the workingmen, then and then which to carry on industry and busi- only will they be willing to arbitrateness? No. Most pressing and neces- TO ARBITRATE AT THEIR OWN sary work is waiting, half-erected TERMS. buildings rapidly deteriorating because

of the delay. We need the buildings. One hundred and thirty thousand men who know or false. We may suppose that there their trades well he willing to erect are some rascals in the ranks of these them. Work is at a standstill BE, unions. IT WOULD BE A WONDER CAUSE A FEW HUNDRED MEN IF SOME OF THEM DID NOT IMI-WHO ARE NOT USEFUL WORK ERS, BUT WHO HAVE THE LEGAL TEMATIC DISHONESTY CON-RIGHT TO CONTROL THE INDUS- BTANTLY SET THEM BY THEIR THY, HAVE CHOSEN TO BAND THEMSELVES TOGETHER AND PUT THEIR DESIRE FOR PROFIT it is to the interest of the rank and file AND THEIR DESIRE FOR POWER ABOVE ALE OTHER SOCIAL IN-TERESTS.

Whatever may be said in criticism of the unions of the building trades whatever mistakes they may have made or may now be making-and doubtiess they make their share of blunders—the one fact overshadows all others is that in this great LOCKOUT -perhaps the largest and most disastrous labor dispute that has ever occurred in this city-the interests of those who are willing to work, whether directly concerned in this industry or in others, are being insolently distegarded and wantonly outraged by an organization of those who live by the sweat of other men's brown.

The Bosses' Real Purpose.

The purpose of the Building Trades Employers' Association is plain to every man who knows anything of the real world of industry, to every man who does not take all his ideas from the employers' spokesmen.

The workingmen of the building trades have learned to organize and act together very, effectively. They have yet much to learn, but they have succeeded at least in offering powerful resistance to the aggressions of the hitherto imperfectly organized capitalists, in materially improving their own conditions and getting a considerably larger share of the product of their own labor, and . in .encouraging the workingmen of other industries to almi-

lar organized action. The employers have come to realize this and have felt that, in the words of President Eidlitz, "there was never a time in the history of the building business Wiren eduditions were as favorable for a united move as they are at present," they have felt that it was necessary to strike now and strike together a decigive blow against these workingmen who are so insolent as to demand a voice in determining the conditions under which they shall work

In a word, under whatever sweet words and pretenses of moderation they may disguise it, the purpose of the Employers' Association is to emasculate the unions of the building trades. TO RENDER THEM HARM-LESS TO THE CAPITALISTS AND USELESS TO THE WORKING

and in limiting the rate of exploitation

to which they will submit.

CLASS. "Divide and Conquer."

It is the purpose of the employer completely to sever the organisation of the "skilled mechanics" from these of the "common laborers." This is but a part of a general plants create divisions and dissensions and foster prejudices and jeniousies within the ranks of their employees, so that they may in future play off one uni against another, one leader against another, one grade of workmen against another, and make each in turn the ailies of the bosses against thek ACY, & which they are openly guilty, brother tollers.

When the employers, who have so eften in time past declared "There is exploitation. No one but a Social Dem

ocratic workingmen's District Attorney would do that or dare do it. sympathetic strike and boycott as in-Consider what it would be to have JUDGER WHO WOULD HOLD THE WORKINGMAN'S RIGHT TO HIS JOB MORE SACRED than the employer's right to "run his business in his own way." No one but a Social

view. Cousider what it would be to have cowardly wars and authless domesti Mayor and Controller and Aldermen who would use their power at such a juncture as this TO INAUGURATE peace" and then making that plea the GREAT PUBLIC WORKS, WITH-OUT THE INTERVENTION OF CONTRACTORS, FOR THE EX-When the building trades employer PRESS PURPOSE OF HELPING THE WORKINGMEN TO DEFEAT THE BOSSEN CONSPIRACY. Only

Social Democratic officials would think of doing that or would dare to do it. Only One Party Dare Do it.

Democratic Judge would dare take that

Only Social Democrats would dare to take this course, because the Rocial Democratic Party stands as the party of the working class against the espitalist class, is composed of workingmen democratically organized, denends upon the working class slope for fine-tal support, chooses its candidates from the ranks of the working class, pledges them to the interests of the workers alone, and appeals solely to the working class for its support at the polis.

A party which recognises the right of one class to make profit by the labor of another class cannot consistently and in fact will not beip the workers ngninst the profit-takers.

A party which claims to see no class divisions or class interests in society, or which pretends to represent the interests of all classes and appeals to all classes for support, exanot in principle defend the interests of the exploited class against the exploiters and in practice must and does always help the exploiters to perpetuate their rule.

Both the Republican and the Demo eratic parties stand in that position Both Tammany and the Reformers pretend to represent all classes and actually represent the capitalist class,

Every vote for either of these old parties is a vote to sanction profit-taking. a vote to sanction the reduction of wages, a vote to sanction the lockout, a vote to sanction every act by which the capitalists seek to further their business interests. Shall we continue to cast such votes?

Make the City Your Dwn.

All that this city is, it has been made by its working people. It is the working class of New York that has paved its streets, that has laid its car-tracks, that operates the cars. It is the working class that has built alice the man slous and the tenements, the factories and the business buildings. It is the working class that feeds the people, that clothes the people, that houses the people, that carries the people, some to their daily toil, some to their daily peaceful and loyal population of Fin- nings, Jr., formerly of New York, is

But this New York that you working en have made and still maintain, de you own it? Do you own any share in it? Do you rule it? Is it ruled with the slightest regard for your interests? You live in the tenements that you have built, and you pay rent for them to the men who live in the palaces that you have built.

And it is they who rule, as it is they who own. Under Reformer Low the city is governed in accordance with the "business interests," regardless of yours. So it was under Democrat Van Wyck before him. So it was under Reformer Strong and under all the Republican and Democratic Mayora before him. So it will be SO LONG AS YOU WORKINGMEN DIVIDE ' YOUR VOTES BETWEEN THE TWO PAR-TIES SUPPORTED BY THE MEN

You can change all this if you but dare to think for yourselves and to trust yourselves.

Workingmen of the building trades, the Social Democratic Party call on you to cease voting into power the class that prospers by your poverty and ours. We call on you to demand more than you have ever demanded-before- to demand the FULL PRODUCT of your labor and INDUSTRIAL FREEDOMto join us in demanding and winning this for the whole working class. We call on you to study the principles of Socialism, the demands of the Social Democratic Party. If you do that with candid minds, we know that you will candid minds, we know that you will be with us, that you will resolve to the election law. Our amblem is the vote together under the Arm and Torch.

Torch and to work increasntly to educate and organize others.

The Social Democratic Party will no be "friends of Labor." They will be workingmen, the chosen and responsible representatives of organised workingmen. We call upon you, not alone to vote for these candidates, not alone to work for their election, but to become members of our party organization and take your full share in choosing and instructing and controlling them. The Social Democratic Party is your party. Join it, support it, and through it MAKE THE CITY YOUR CITY.

TSARISM INDICTED.

Poles In New York Recite the Manifeld Atrocities of the Russian Government and Demand International Astion Against It.

At the protest meeting, held under the auspices of the Polish Socialists in Manhattan Lyceum, June 20, the fol-

lowing resolutions were accepted. "Whereas, The Russian government has always tried to play in the eyes of other nations the hypocritical part of either the defender of Slavoniana or the champion of religious liberty or

"Whereas, The brutal murders committed on the defenseless Jewish population in the city of Kishineff tore off its false mask, showing the world the atural face of murderer and ba

barlan; "Therefore, Uniting in the general protest against Antisemitism and the Kishineff massacre, we, the representa-tives of the Polish nation, knowing thoroughly the true nature of the Tant's government, at the same time call the attention of the civilized world

to the following facts:
"That the Klehineff affair is not an mexpected or an incidental episode in the Tear's dominions;
"That the Tear's government, based

on the acquisition system and on the darkness of its own people, constantly practises the persecution of its con-quered nations, raising religious and national strife, using its own ignorant masses as an instrument for murders

That the Tear's government has fo over twenty years cultivated in the minds of the masses a feeling of hatred towards Jews, backing that

"That the Tear a government has for Polish nation;
"That, but a short while since, in

the city of Krose in Lithuania, officers soldiers, and Cossacks committed the same sort of murders and abuses on defenseless women, children, and old men, because the population objected against closing up the Roman Catholic

"That the Tant's government sends every year hundreds of Polish peasant families from the states of Liubiin and Sledice to Siberia, because they object to accepting the Greek Catholic

eligion;
"That officers like General von Ranben are not exceptions, but form the general type of Russian officers who are rewarded by the imperial government for nitrders and robberies, as illustrated by the case of the Govern eral of Vilna, von Wahl, who re-ed a medal and a higher military rank for persecuting the laboring classes in the prisons:

That to the haugman and murdere Muravieff the government built a me morial statue on the earth still wet with the blood of his victims; "That General von Raaben was only

temporarily deprived of his position, owing to the loud protest of the civilised world, but will certainly soon assume a similar one: "That during the last few years, the

imperial government has deprived the and of their constitutional rights; and "Be view of the facts and nothing but the facts, be it "Resolved, That, in order to prevent

in future a repetition of similar out-rages in Russia, the civilized nations should place a constant guardinaship on that empire and try to crush its despotism, thus freeing the nations now suffering in that land of blood and

FREEDOM.

Men whose boast it is that ve Come of fathers prave and free, if there breathe on earth a plave-Are ye truly free and brave? If ye do not feel the chain When it works a brother's pain, Are ye not have slaves indeed Blaves unworthy to be freed?

Is true freedom but to break Fetters for our own dear sake, And with leathern hearts forget That we owe mankind a debt? No, true freedom is to share Al! the chains our brothers wear, And with heart and hand to be

They are slaves who fear to speak For the fallen and the weak They are slaves who will not choo Hatred, scoffing, and abuse Rather than in slience shrink From the truth they needs must think: They are slaves who dare not be In the right with two or the

-The Arm and Torch is the em blem of Socialism on the official ball

--- The Social Democratic Party of New York is identical with the Social ist Party of other states. The differ

CITY CONVENTION.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

New York Social Democrats Will Colobrate the Fourth.

Independence Day Will /Be Observed at Breeklyn Labor Lycoum by Hominating Political Representatives of Working Class Interests.

The Social Democrats of New York ity will appropriately observe the fourth of July by holding their city convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of Mayor. Controller, and President of the Board of Aldermen, to stand as representa-tives of the interests of the working class in the coming municipal cam-paign against all the representatives of capitalist interests, under whatever

Official notice of the convention has already been given in the following terms; "FOR CITY CONVENTION.

"Take notice that a convention of th Social Democratic Party of the City of New York, for the purpose of nominating candidates for city officers for the ensuing election and to attend to such other matters as may come be fore the convention, will be held on Saturday, the fourth day of July, 1903, at 10 a. m., in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949-965 Willoughby avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York,

"The basis of representation to said convention is: One delegate for every Assembly District and an additional delegate for every twenty members is good standing.

"For the City Executive Committee of the S. D. P. of the City of New York,

"M. M. BARTHOLOMEW,

For once our city convention will be eld in a comfortable and commodious helt in a cointortable and commodious hall, which will conduce much to the orderly and careful dispatching of business. There will be plenty of room for visitors, without crowding the delegates, and it is expected that there will be a large turns

Delegates ougt to be on hand prompt ly at ten o'clock in the morning, so that no time shall be lost. The convention will have a great deal to do and it is o be desired that there be no unneces sary delay, so that every delegate may be able to stay to the end and that everything may be done in a satisfac-

NEW YORK STATE.

Fieldman and Roomer Start on Automobile Agitation Tour This Week-> New Locals in Olean and Deigeville.

Comrades Sol Fieldman and George Roewer contempiate holding the first meeting of their agitation tour in an antomobile on July 3 in Orange County.

Our reference to prospective "collitions and spill-outs" bas precipitated a flood of anxious inquiries regarding the safety of the lives and limbs of Comrades Fieldman and Roewer. The universal query is, Will they scorch? The comrades need have no fear or this score. The automobile is not built for scorching. Besides, the work of the Socialist agitators precludes fast racing. They will have to adorn tele-graph posts and fences on the roadside with posters bearing the Socialist message, paint the red letters of Socialism on convenient rocks, and generally, leave a red trail in their tracks.

Olean comrades organized a local with fifteen members to start. The officers are: Organizer, J. Floyd Johnson; Secratary, W. C. Hess, and Literature Agent, Wm. Flanigan. with them.

The Socialists of Polgeville have joined the Grand Army of Emancipa-tion with a local of twelve members, Welcome to the ranks, comrades of Dolgeville! We are expanding. Watch us grow: Local Ticonderoga ordered one hun-

dred of the state pamphlet No. 2. Long Island City secured 250 of the same. The 10th A. D. of Manhattan ordered 100 ditto. Locals and assembly die tricts should secure a supply of pam-phiet No. 2 while they last. The State Price: 75 cents a hundred, \$6 pez thousand.

TEXTILE STRIKE AGITATION. Ninety thousand textile workers are

on strike in Philadelphia. The com-rades there are making every effort to bring Socialist principles to the attention of the strikers, and they are being well received. Local Philadelphia appeals to comrades everywhere to send propaganda literature or money for the purchase of such literature to assist in this great work. Address Edwin H. Davies, 1305 Arch street, Philadelphia,

YOUNG PEOPLE'S PICNIC

The picnic of the Young People's So-ial Democratic Club of Yorkville, to be held on Sunday, July 12, at Noll's Schützen Park, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth street and Boston Road, should have the support of the older commides, as well as of the young peopie. Admission \$1, including beer

New York City will see to it that every family in his house gets a copy of the paper and some Socialist leaflets or pamphlets within the next month, many new Social Democratic votes with be assured for November.

The Worker. IN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY own in New York State as the Seeles Democratic Paris-)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY 164 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub-P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Oail: 302 John

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ered as second-class matter at the York, R. Y., Post Office on April 6.



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

the state of New York, on across ain previations of the election inve-niest Party is officially recognised. after in a ring-raised organization which on all its reaction to two purposes re discount the faciality movement and or the Socialists who extry on the regainst capitalism; accord, to making ulture the trade-uslom movement.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party (the Social Democraty of New Yorki has passed through condigeness election. In growing pindicated and its speedy victory allowed by the great increase of its shown is these Spures:

belped the Socialist cause with his unbridled tongue even better than Base belped it here. May the supply of arrogant foois in the ruling class never run out-sud it will not, while m roling class remains.

"CONFISCATION."

A reader of The Worker appeals to

"I have a workingman friend who A have been trying to convert to Social-dam. His chief objection is that when the Socialists get into power they will cestificants the wealth of the capitalists. Aviil you define the position of the So-Party as regards that ques-

How ridiculous that a workingman should object to Socialism because it would mean the confiscation of the would new regret the Emancipation rapitalists' property! Did anyone ever Processation and the Thirteenth hear of Rockefeller or Morgan or Car. Amendment. The Socialist set of nocie bruitating over any action for fear it would conficute the meager gavings of the toliers? Not a bit of R. All their abilities are devoted to plus- of uncorned and demorabiling wealth ning and carrying out schemes for the times uninwful appropriation to themneives of the product of other men's labor. Let them do the worrying about confiscation." Socialism means truly the restitution to the working class of that which has been sequestrated from ground at the Socialist program. it by sprini parasites. But let then confiscation if they choose Sputice by any other name will be as just and liberty as sweet.

The triumph of Socialism will certainly mean the socialization of the means of production now held as priwate property for the profit of non- a definite settlement and that our celtheir transformation into public property for public use. That which the workers collectively have gix months to come, with the discustively keep in repair and reproduce as it is worn out, that which the workers collectively use to maintain the life of the nation, that which all the people collectively need, that all the people must collectively own and all the people must become workers if they would share in the joint product and the com-

probable details of that change. We only know that the change must and in 1776 our forefathers could only declare that the American colonies must become free and inde-

prodict offer the exact terms upon which the British power should be abalished nor the exact terms upon which the new reputate should be ruled. It took the experience of seven years' war to answer the former question and five years' further experience to answer the other. We can say now that private ownership in the mosus of production must and shall be done away with. The exact methods by which it is to be done away with will depend upon many contingencies, but seuse or the folly of the capitalist class in its opposition to this necessary next | National Committeeman Critchlow's step in human progress. It is conceivable that, if the capital-

ists have the sense to bow to the popular will as expressed at the ballot-box, the working people, more generous in the exercise of power than the capitalists have been, might grant them some their quiet submission to the new social order. That is conceivable. We do not know whether it is probable. Judging from past history, it seems rather more probable that the capitalist class, which takes large about law and order now that it makes law and maintains order to suit itself, will, once the political power is voted out of its hands, throw law and order to the winds and by foolish attempts at reactionary conspiracy and insurrection

But, however that may be, if may mch concessions are made to the dispossessed exploiters, it will assuredly not be as a measure of justice, but as a measure of generosity. They have no claime against us. We have incalculable claims against them. It is not for them to raise the question of compensation. Their fortunes are compacted of the sweat and blood and tears of generation upon generation of suffering tollers of overworked men. of the matter to an extreme, it has been women defrauded of the loys of home and family, of children robbed of their childish innocence and gies. Compensetion? Who are they, the drones of society, to talk to us, the disinberited, of compression when we resolve to cuter into possession of that which is our own? They owe us all that they have, all that they are. It is a bitter debt of wrong that we owe them. Lat them not talk of repayment. Nor will we. We will gladly can

ool old accounts. We will give to the Reckefoliers and Morgans, to them who have said "The people be dammed," to them who have said of os "The damned fools don't know what is good for them," to thom who have claimed authority from Almighty God to plunder and to misrule us-we will give to them as leave a share in the rights and the duties, in the work and the product of that new commissioniti senship of the Co-operative Commonwealth as we will domand for the wretchedest of their victims. That is more than they have reason to expect. That is all that we have a right to

pledge. Let us only add that routiscation is so new thing in history, even in American history. To say nothing of ou emisention of the British King's vested right to govern this country over s century and a quarter age, and the confircation, at the same time, of the property of many colonists who sided with the British government against the releases, let us refer only to the confieration of four millions of sinvesthe confluention, that is, of some bundreds of millions of dollars' worth of property expressly guaranteed to its' owners by the constitution, the statutes, and the highest court decisions. That act of confiscation reduced amour them many who were per sountly in no sense responsible for the rebellion which had led up to it. Yet we suppose there are few if any who sists on calling it so-will reduce no one to poverty. It will deprive many and it will make us all sharers in the wealth of the richest nation on earth. guaranteeing the right to the enjoyment of truly human and civilized Hf to all. Anyone who approves the great confecution of forty years ago has surely no reason to cavil on this

THE ADJUDICATAL.

We releice in supposing that at last the questions of national organisation which have agitated the party since any process of piecemeal mending. It the National Committee meeting at the close of January have been brought to umas need no longer be accupied to any considerable extent, at least for sion of internal affairs.

It is high time, indeed, that this should be the case. Yet, while the discussion has been tedious and has not New Hampshire and Korth Dakota, on always been conducted with that franknels and freedom from projudice that could have been desired, we are by no means sorry that it arose. We if for nothing else, it would be worth take it that several points more inpertant than the location of the Mational Secretary's office and the composition of the Quorum have been pretty conclusively decided, and it may be worth while to sum up these

For one thing, it would seem to be established that the contradictions, the at Omaha.

ambiguities, or the ommissions of a hastily and considering drawn constitu tion are not to be regarded as effective party's will; that the constitution is intended as an instrument for the ervice of the party, not a fetter upon its power to adapt itself to unforese needs; that the expression of the pres ent will of the rank and file through the general vote is of higher authority than any act of a delegate convention and is competent at any time to re verse previous decisions taken even by general vote. We heartly concur in remuzks an this point.

For another thing, it would seem to be demonstrated that those who, espe cially upon grounds of technical cor stitutionality, oppose the taking of a general vote when it is seriously de sanded are likely to turn the result o special concessions in consideration of that vote against themselves, the more strongly in proportion to the strenu maness of their pleatruction.

Again, after the vote of the Nation Committee reported last weak, it is hardly to be expected that anyone will again propose that that tody arrogate to itself the power istrongly suggestive of the record of our United States St preme Court) to declare the result of a general vote "unintelligible" and to set it saids. It is fortunate that this issue forfeit all chance of ionient treatment. moment

Yet again, quite incidentally but tone the less effectively, that delightfully vague phrase of which we have heard so much in the last two years, "state autonomy." has been given some measure of definition. Although the National Committee, in passing on the Nebruska protest against the counting of the Ohio vote, very wisely, as it seems to us, refrained from pushing -pretty clearly declared that in the future no state committee can with impunity take such liberties in submitting national questions to the mem bership as were taken in the Ohio case National Committeeman Work, decision tribines much to the clearness of our mutuel understanding by pointing out that there are two sides to the raie of state autoposiy—that the state organizatione must no more interfere in national affairs than the national organi nation in state affairs. Finally, the whole affair has one

more demonstrated our growing on-

pacity for self-government. There has been some bitterness, some unfortuaste recrimination and insinuation, some offensive personalities, some appeals to sectional pride and projudice, a good deal of brag and bluster, and site gether too much vague "sweet talk." But in spite of all, an analysis of the vote shows that, in general, the real questions at issue were considered in telligently and dispassionately by the greater part of the rank and file and decided accordingly. We have had a distinct majority and affinority in the National Committee, representing, renectively, a distinct minority and majority in the party membership; but even when the controversy waxed hottest, no one dared to threaten and so one seriously apprehended a schlam in the party. Better still, even while the contest was at its height, the work of propaganda and organization was steadily carried on, not only by the several states, but by the national orgazination theif. The credit for this, so far as it is due to individuals, is very largely due to the sound judgment and undagging energy of our Na tional Secretary, who deserves the tens of thousands of people to poverty, nimest commendation for his conduct in so difficult a position; it is due also to the spirit generally pervading the party which supported him in his determination that the regular work of the party should not suffer through these unavoidable internal conflicts. restitution—or confecution, if one in- their hopes on any dissensions that may arise among us; Secialists can settle their internal differences without forgetting the common enemy and the common purpose.

We heartfly agree with Comrador Lovett, Work, Untermann, and Turner of the outgoing Quorum in desiring that the party constitution should be adapted to the expressed will of the party membership. We have our Soubts whether the present countitytion-which is about as unsatisfactory, both for what it says and for what it fails to eay, as was ever evolved-car be put into really workable shape by to be thoroughly revised or, rather, rewritten, and that will un doubtedly be done next year. Mean while, although a constitution is not to be regarded as a thing of mored or magical authority, it may be very use ful if it is a reasonably good one. And for the peace of mind of those who, tertain consciontions scruples about the constitutional legitimacy of the present national party adm while to have two or three amond proposed and adopted with due form and ceremony, "decently and in or-

Le Rol est Mort. Tive le Rei. Gree ings to the new Quorum and may their official life be less troubled then that of their predecessors at St. Louis or

It is to hugh, to see how the eppo ente de Sacialism contradict cach other. Hup only a few menths ago, the capitalist aditions were talking us that Socialism in America was not a native movement, but it was imported, ready made, from Germany. Now the German elections have been held and registered ar unprecedented advance for our comrades there, the same saplent molders of public opinion as explaining to us that Socialism in Ger many is something quite harmises and unobjectionable, quite different from the revolutionary sort that is making so much stir in this country.

Oh, what a taugled web we weave Let us hope they keep on lying about ns. He whose rule it is to lie cannot help contradicting-himself and so destroying his own-influence.

One of our contemporaries declared

in clamorously big black type that

"There are three million conscious Socialists in the United States to-day." The purpose of this surprising declaration, the inference which is meant to be drawn from it, is not quite clear. Anyhow, we take like with the state ment. "If there are three; million con scious Socialists in the United States, two million seven bundred thousand of them are conscious hypocrites and trimmers and traitors to their principles, for less than three hundred, thousand of them voted for Socialism at the last election. If a man is a consclous Socialist he knows that a vote against Socialism is a vote to perpetuate poverty and social oppresulo and crime and vice and prostitution and disease and that every vote for Socialism being to bring this reign of misery to an end. We do not think so badly of the people of America as to believe that nine-tentlus of them are so criminally foolish as this statement would imply. We do not ourselves presume to make any accurate estimate, but we would not quarrel with the statement that there are three million unconscious Socialists in the country-men who' more or less vaguely and confusedly hold to the ideals and uninciples that the Socialist Pasty stands-fee, but, who, partly became these ideas are still vague in their_minds and confused with false conception inherited from the past, partly because they as yet know little or nothing of the Socialist Party as an erganization, continue to cast their votes for one or another of the aid parties as a choice among evils. How many there now are in this position we do not know. We know there are very many and that it is our business to make conscious Bocksists of them. to do our best to clear up their conparty represents just those sound principles and that noble ideal that they are vaguely groping after. The task is a big one and we will not make it any easier by understating or miseinting it.

THE NIGHT-SINGERS.

When the clouds of the night hung fluidtest, and no star in the heavens appeared; And the soul shrank back in the shad-

ows from the phantems it saw

promed as black as the dismal

And the fluttering heart heat feebly to

Then calm and clear on the darkness

ers who same of a hannier time. When the skies should be blue and oudless, and the earth should

be fair and gay.

And the shadows of night be scattered by the light of the dawning day.

tains, and the rivulet's voice of And the brigh of the leaning river as it rushed to the dancing sea.

When all the world abould be joyful. Which the speckless beavens should re-echo, and the breezes should waft along. Which told that the Night was over

away. ered that each To-morrow would be brighter than each to

And lo, as the gladsome chorus rang out in the darksone sight.
Away is the far horizon there gifttered a gleam of light,
The light of an earnest longing.
Hope's steadfast, expanding

ivi; am of the morning twilight that

To-day, as we swell the author that is borne on the breeze of Spring.
We think of the old-time singers, and
blend with the seng we sing:
The praises of all who battled, and fell

are the dawn was nigh.

And the first red gleams of the merning had gilded the Eastern sky. And haply when in the future the pec-

ple shall only know ster of stately grandeur, a season of ice and snow, ey gather around the Greatle and

There is a classico

* Mosquito Bites By PETER E. BURROWES

naciousness which does not worry about itself but works out its own interest every day. This is the sort possessed by the intellectuals of upper capitalism, and Andrew D. White, ex-Ambassador to Germany, in common with all our Am-hazandors possesses it. For twenty mil-lion dollars he thinks the universities of America could be induced to turn out professors of public affairs who would succeed in teaching us what our laws should be rather than what they are. Dr. White is not a Socialist, for this is "a patriotic investment," but he is a revolutionist. He desires to give aristocracy interpretation to our democracy laws, and by an unsatisfied and reballious what-they-should-be at-titude he means to stand for ever against any law of America that is pot upper capitalism. Here, then, is investment of Carnegie's life. Says Andy to Andy, "Harry up, Andy!

Did it ever occur to you why blind tion are generally so happy and good natured in spite of their hard affiletion? Well, I believe that it is because, uslike the rest of us, they do not find themselves in a competitive world. Nabody is their rival, everybody's hand is good naturedly extended to them. But go into a blind asylum and mark the difference.

Sweetness and light are among th two pleasantest things in human experieuce. Yet augar and oil are the two naughtiest things in America. Havermeyerism and Rackafellerism undoubtedly stand for more of public corruption them any other two lone outside of railwaybun in the country. How, then, shall we throw water on our troubled oil and sweeten our surat

husiness? Try Secialism Property patriotism has a persisten way of working out its own damustion which is very encouraging. The very heroes who took possession of Manila for the benefit of the heirs of civilkation the children and grandchildren o the capitalist invaders) alid not ober the church catechism to keep their hands from picking and stealing Therefore, in spile of stretiuous cor reiment, a number of prominent milltriry heroes (hine bloods and Repub-licans) are about to be forced into the light as losters of Mauffk in the gentle manty way. Of course, the light will not be very strennously binsed upon them, but the American public under this administration have learned to know where to stop expecting more light in such investigations and how

Socialists can have no clean white wedding garment count the lanquetting board of modern party politics. Vet it is our duty to keep near by and to study the ways of the ambidexterous gentlemen who rule Americans into political idlocy in the name of law and reler. The reform refuse-louists who order. The retorm returns who now pray on our backs shall leave a few simple rules for political despots behind them that may supersed the rending of hischarelli, "Let your judges be elected, but weed out those you do not like between elections, on purely moral principles otherwisely ad-ministered," may be one of their rules. "To weed out come indger unt of our planting gives encouragement to our pulitical dependents and opens the juli deers for those who are not of our graft." may be another role. This is not Socialist red shirtism, it is only capitalist dirty shirtism (very Alr(x), but what can ther do who have no other shirts? A clean political laundry

tremed to them in their own surt of "ology"; it never them upon them that taxes are paid to the general re-outrement—a concept for which the church eranium has no posis. Suipuse the people should list wife the Sectalists refused to may on those gladness to the voice of the grounds. Sunpose workingmen to fused to render public service only as es it is specifically returned to them in that dwell in the woodland trees,

And the sound of the investing four. Men who do bestween in chirest are class advaginges. What a toyel of ought the success with which ainstrument would be raised in the land, result the success with which ainstrument would be raised in the land. rerily the west unreasonable tribe of

Not alterestive by the Yolan of the workers and the discreted resentment of decent manhous will the capitalistic honest man to any of the cubbacts it controls and that every government felten under its guilty suell is doomed. There is not a department of the l'nited States government to-lay, but is either giving up its specifies of disbe enter givine to the semimonal to the bar for exposure. A pricate amp-erty civilization based upon marked slavery, extorted profits, and forced consequently cannot produce bonest exprepriation cannot produce bonest public men.

A friend of mine who is of no small diameter himself, objects to the growth of Socialism because he does business near Wall Street. But he assures me that the signals from Mars the other night were not congratulations to us on the result of the German elections. an the resear or the certain section.

And if they were such congratulations, be adds, the respectable scopie of this planet would expersed the unasses; for the seeing machines, like all the offices, are in their hands. The taleacopes are in the universities, and the universities are in the pawn shops of ersition are in the pawn shops of eracy, and therefore no science mental to the religion of private any will over look through the

When people will not be moral the way we want them to be we are apt to become furnious in our marrell?

room a reformer will violate half dozen of other moralities. To convict a policeman of being Tammany, a Fa-sionist will preduce my amount of other legal and moral confusions. America's Black list of lyon arises out of this sert of perversity is now becoming appalling. So far, ser hypocriny among the masculine gender of our rotal districts has covered inself

fense of a thing the pomeasion of which they are not quite sure of, that Delaware has burned another nago? The other night I wrote a very long fell into a trance and the ghost of the aditor appeared to me, saving:

with more infamy than there is virtue to account for. Is it because pass are generally most streamous in the de-

"My first advice, nor is the counse

Is, that you kindly look at that again. My arcond this; Before you go to msil It Take up your pen and very much cur-

My third: That ere the thing is duly

You try how much you can abbreviate it. This being done, I further would ex-

That you resume your work and cut

It short. If much there still be left 'twill much enhance it Should you again take courage and

Mark how it mends! Now with perfection dress it.

Take up the whole and very much compress it.
This done, you'll find its clearness no

war dimmed further shortened, chopped.

and trimmed. Then ahridge all, boll down, epitomize, And you'll be getting near the proper

size. be to crown all, before The Worker ares II. Take up the whole affair and firmly

Of course the comrade who own that ghost is not responsible for the lines. In these days of spiritualism no man knows what his short may be out no fellow can keep himself together. Will I think, leaving the ghost out, there is a little lift of a bint in it for people writing to other papers, dan't you know.

Since Brooklyn Bridge fell into the hands of the trolley companies it has become a bridge of sighs and apprehen-sions. The roar, confusion, and con-gestion there presented is awful. The daily dead blocks, the brutal crushing and profaulty with which the panies have separated Brooklyn from New York is a fine example of private capital's incapacity to perform public duties: What a harvest the accident insurance companies must be reaping out of the fears of the people!

I suppose if we were wisely observant enough we should be able to discover uniformity even in the maddest anarchies. Strikes on the street railroads of Southern cities are the same as in the North (see Richmond, Va.) and can now be disgnowed and Va.: and can now be diagnosed and their singss timed like an attack of measies. First singe: Enterprising measion. First stage: Enterprising public-spirited citizens appear with petitions to invoke the blessings of a street railroad in their beloved city. Second: Petitiaso having been signed the P. S. C. dispense You can never make ecclesiastics anything but indidunded who are now kicking against paying school taxes, because the faxes are not because the section of t thus carefully provided for, the com-pany finds a sheriff who "has reason to believe the public peace will be dis-turbed." Fifth: The military forms are called out and the people shot. Bixth: That city becomes henceforth class-conscious on the war to Social-

It is hard for us to appreciate as we

ducted by our new owners without a whipping past. The gentlemen on top of the neverthelesse have the same proleans to grapple with as the slaveholders of preceding centuries. How to keep the slaves from organizing (con-spiring); how to provide sportures in are shown fall. It will one day ring out the size ring for such individuals as like a free slarm fironish the nations that capitalism is not able to give an break up slavery (Carnegicism); how would either break out of slavery or break up slavery (Carnegicism); how to give the sting without the whistle of the old whip by giving the white siave the suivilege of having a "gal and pleasimiles of his own," so that the home needs should be his whipping post; how to shoot the slaves down with a gun that has not too straightforward a barrel—to shoot them down as something else than slaves while the marksmen seem to be something else than the slave-owners and time suppose New tf in addition to all this they could, in a gentlemanly cert of way, reintroduce the whipping post what an adroit set they would be. And the whipping post is coming sure. It is all ready to be trundled in as a pacificator of laber. Keep your ears open. They are whipping tramps al-ready and it is not hard to turn strikers into tramps. There is a very strong middle class sentiment, remember, in favor of whipping posts. I hear the

callege commoncements of first year the labor question has been cretorically wheeled out on the platforms, or its features have been visible behind a vail of words. In almost every case the orators betrayed thamselves as seele of capitalism and spoke for the

In almost every one of the gree

AMERICA'S OUESTION TO AMERICA.

By Horaco Traubol.

with itself. Everybody in the States is uniting. The employer is uniting for the employer. The employed is miting for the employed. The artist is uniting for the artist. The artist is uniting for the artist. The artist is uniting for the artist. Class unites for class. The man who is not uniting. The platecacy answers America. for something is back numbered. You can only get into the swim by uniting. Units for something. Units against something. The mine reports its unit the camp. It has got as far as the class. The class reflects a loyal bond. But there is another unity beyond. When will unity reach that suity?

when will unity reach that suity?

Who is uniting for America? Is Europe? Is America to rely upor to Europe? Is America to rely upor minor unities all have an outside. But a saving remnant for salvation? Is our democracy to play forever with the bem of its promise and never to get to the premise itself? Or are all the little the premise itself? Or are all the little things which to-day mystify us to converge to the one Big thing which the teart hopes for and the brain under-stands? Shall we not trust democracy to the formulation of its own a b c? The parties work towards the party. The schisms work towards the new load of usion. If all these unities mean only the perpetuation of class clauser who then is left to apask for

America? The sir is clearing. We are getting to know where we stand. The vagaries integers whether of the class or the mins are taking their places. We hear the call and response of the honest yes and no. When we really have peace we will have no yes and no. But we will have no yes and no. But meanwhile the contrasts must work out their dissevered destinies. The capitalist answers against the laborer, The laborer answers against the capi-talist. Good. That defines the issue. America looks on. "Who will answer for me?" asks America.

for me?" asks America. Next year, or year after next, someone will answer for America? Some are answering for America to-day. Pinally, all will answer for America. For America is yet to achieve a more than simply geographical unity. Long has America waited for spiritual answers. Its mines have suswered. The factories and stores have answered. Even its farms have answered. But the spirit has remained muta. When will the spirit answer? America is all enrate listen. America is all eye to ace. America is all soul to know. But the spirit waits. For the spirit will not answer until it can answer right. And things are so to-day that the spirit could not answer right.

Men who only dream are full of fear.
Men who only think are black with
despair. Men who only feel are serrowed with disaster. And so the par-tial fates play their fragments out. The forces gather. The shattered minorities everywhere class. Interest meets interest and fights. What can interest do but fight? We are all aliens when our interests cross. The social palm has not yet been correctly interpreted. The heart interprets. The head interprets. The ideal interprets, litt until the pain has been interpreted by all that dream or thought or love can do to set man right with man, our classes will fight and America will find inelf unanswered.

America waits. For what? For

musters? For leaders? For somebody to perform miracles? For some one to lift the listless millions off pillows to their feet? For issuefactors? For philanthropists? For priests with a The crowd is America. religion? For politicions with a state? For sociologists with a stopis? Is it in this din that America watts? Or is it in the limit that ensues while the people are getting ready to speak that

the leaders will do for the people. America is writing to see what the Disperse the nonitors. The people will do for themselves. All the leaders may be of one mind and may be right. Still America is not and of such is the trial of democracy. The succeed America's only answers will construct creeds and codes. But while construct creens and codes. But willow the people for the full the people remain instriculate. America does not demand too much. America does not demand the impossible. America expects a certain thing. America says: sponds the Voice: "How many have "You may answer me with treasures | saved themselves?"

This is the age of the mittee. Our | and policies and that would be not to democracy is trying to come to terms answer me at all: I want only one an-with itself. Everyholy in the States you can wait to speak. But wait I will." For America knows no answer but the answer of democracy.

America listens disappointed and con-tinues to listen. Is fight, perpetual fight, the answer of America? Is America to report to the old world to the unit of the factory. The store reports its unit to the unit of the office.

You look about upon a world divided into camps. Unity has got as far as been able to do nothing to secure to the people returns unhersided on the best of the ancient calendars? What is the answer of America to

the master unity has no outside. Is America to report that the people are still unable to do mything for them-selves? That the people can conceive of and produce objects of ineffable beauty and yet cannot live the beautiful live? Is America always to be able to make the temporary report and never to be able to make the complete report? Is America to mean a few people or all the people? America is listening for America to speak. Amer-ica hears the clash of arms, the adjective of controversy, but remains andly impassive. "Am I to accept this as the best portrait of myself?" sake America. "In this," sake America. "what I purted with the old world for are shaped to definite patterns. The is this wint i quarrelled for, won viciniterers whether of the class or the turies for, made pence for? Was it mass are taking their places. We bear for this that my rebol farmers fired the shot heard round the world"! America will not believe it. To Amerien democracy has made other piedges. America line heard enough of its ienders. Now America listens for the password of the average. America is rendy to take what can be got or ready to take all. America is not half measure. America is the full peck. She does not expect the master bringing discipline. She expects the slave bringing freedon. She expects these labor unions to see something ahead of themselves She expects our democracy to carry in burdens with such case that no burden will much burden the single man. Every man must answer to his mane. Not answer through an apologist in Congress or in the chair of the tlevernor. But answer directly, without faltering, in the syliables of an unqunified faith. Leaders have an-awared for the people long enough. America says the leaders belong to the people. The people do not belong to the leaders. Ages have asked leaders, and leaders again, leaders often treach-arons, what they could give the people. Now America asks the people what they can give themselves. have always been too easily marted from their liberties. They have starved to enable the masters to live. liberties. They have been taught and they have taught resignation. History has been made for public and rulers. What sort of history may not the people write for themselves? This is the question America asks. This is the question the

people inust answer.
You must stay in the crowd. You must become a part of the crowd. must. The individual must, as I have often said, aid the crowd to get rid of the crowd. But first the crowd must get rid of its illuminati. "We will be our own illuminati," the crowd will say. The leader taxes our individuality to death. After the leader is fed crowd. Yet the lender is not America

We are about to step across a crucial lline. Our democracy is about to sub-mit to the fund test. What can it do for itself? Who will save the city? Will a man save the city? No. The city will save itself. The man cannot even care himself if the city does not save itself. Call the guardians down cred. America's only answers will people will not trust the elect. The from the popular lips. The leadimp write songs. The leaders may of the people is the people. The people can draw mon the neonle for the full "How many have

THE "BOOD CITIZENS."

With the murai standards produced nic system, it is no went by our economic system. It is no wen-der that our periodic appeals to "good citizens" to organize and save their city, or referm the nation, have berune grotesque and rlownish. The "good citisms" whom we call upon to rise above their material solf-interests and that on the ground of more ins terial salf-interest, lest the political their material things away) are in fact socially the worst. It is from them that the city and the nation need saying. The social redemption will come at last through the people whom the "good citizens" exploit and feer. The "good citizens" are the chief cuemies "good citizens" are the chief enemies of goodness. The men of "blameless lives" are the High Privats of wrongs that affront the skies, that blampheme the universe, and that make the very stones cry out against the sufferings of man. "The sinners are with us" bitterly cried Lord Shaffeebury; "It is the admits who fight against us," "Thild-murder in factories, chatto-slavery, prisoner-logging—which of these has not had upon its side the majority of the good?" asks an English jority of the good?" asks an English writer. "Lease-holds of tyransy, ig-sorance and squalor would not be worth twelve months purchase, but for the unselfish, devoted men and women willing to die for the support of any

"You are told," said Mr. Gladstone in a speech at Edinburgh, June 30, 1802, "that adnostion, enlightenment, lateurs, high station, and political experiance are arrayed in the opposing camp; and I am sorry to say that I cannot deny it. I painfully reflect that in almost every one, if not in every

they affected the fr they affected the franchise, or com-merce, or religion, or that abominable institution of sinvery. these leisured, educated, waslithy and citical classes have been on the wrong side."
It is this defeure of evil systems by "good" men that constitutes the tragedy of progress. The Father fortragely of progress. The rather gives them, as the sons of men forgive gives them, has the know not what them, because they know not what they do. They are as truly victims of a false system and training as the little children who are to-day at work healds their mothers in West Virginia com least will repent while there is time, before the day of dress, reckening comes on, and they are called to repentance by intricated streets and burning cities, and by wasted and trampled fields. - George D.

versies of the last fifty years, whether

GIVE THEM SOOD READING MATTER. The workingmen of the building trades in New York City have plenty of time to read newadays. Our comrades in these unions should see that copies of The Worker are liberally dis-tributed and that such pamphlets as Lee's "Labor Politics," and Sparge's Where We Stand," Wilshire's "Why Workingmen Should Be Sociation and Abbott's "Root of the Social Prob-lem" are put into the hands of all who are willing to think.

-We want to be able to return good news to Berlin in November. Dis-tribute Socialist literature NOW as a

PARTY NOTES.

The National Quorum, consisting of National Committeeman Work of Iowa, Borlyn of Illinois, Berger of Wiscon-nia, Reynolds of Indians, and Dobbs of Kentucky, will meet at national Bendquarters on Sunday, July 5, to con-sider matters of importance to the na-

Beginning this week the national feedquarters will sand out from time to time for the use of the Socialist and labor press a builetin reporting stems of interest concerning thems of interest concerning the Socialist movement in other countries. These hotes will be compiled specially for the national office by Comrade Agass Wakefuld of Boston, whose qualifications for the work are strendy well known to many Socialists. The publication of these neets should tend to ention of three notes should tend to develop a greater laterest in the doing our comrades in other countries and mid emphasise the character of the

Prof. Bichard T. Ely of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., preparing the articles on Trade l'nionism and Socialism for the "New International Encyclepaedia," and has requested the National Secretary to make mention of this in the party bulletin for a special purpose. The ar-ticle on Trade Unionism will consist of 15,000 words and two articles on Soand the other on Socialist Parties, will he of the same length. Prof. Ely latior papers published in the United Any older Socialist literature plete files of any Socialist papers which are in existence flow or may have ceased to exist. Copies of all national, state, and local platforms of he Horialist parties are also desired Information is wanted which would numble Frof. Ely to give a true bla-lorical account of the Socialista in office in the United States, and for this purpose a complete fist of all persons vito have held office, and of all official itterances of Socialists, such as precises in legislatures and city councila, mayors' messages, etc. Any speeches in or pamphiets issued in So-ciolist campaigns would be very wel-rome. Prof. Ely concludes: "I have the there will be many who will be glad to assist ms, appreciating fully the importance of having an accurate presentation of facts. As you know, 'New International Encyclopaedia is a standard work, which will be con suited by editors, legislators others for years to come. I no may that in this encyclopsedia there will be no advocacy of opinions, but

National Organizer John W. Brown and will work next in Maine under di-rection of State Secretary Irish.

Receipts for the Connecticut fund for state organizer up to July 1 are as follows: B. D. Hall, Naugatuck, List 105, \$10; C: E. Bingham, Marion, \$2; John Merrick, New Haven, \$1; H. Dorkin, New London, Liet 87, 25; Louis hinan New Haven, Little 176-178, 43; previously acknowledged, \$26.20; total, \$47.20. Comrade Brown is expected to begin work in Connecticut im after completing his tour in Maine.

sing local was organised at Mystic, Conu., on Sunday, June 28, with membership of twenty-one to start off with. Although Mystle is an indus-frial town, five of the members are farmers, with more to follow. Comrade hillip Post, recently of Brockton, now of New London, happened to be pres orkton, where the Socialist moveout is sfrong, than they are is New ondon, where the cause is weak as et. He is working to organize New ondon on a solid basis. The officers f Local Mystic age: Edward Perkins l'larke, Organiser; Charles L. Heine, Trensurer: William T. Collins. Morro tary: William Riem Literature Agent

The first of a series of open-air meetheld last Friday night in front of the post office, Newark, the speakers being Courndes W. H. Killingbeck and Geo. H. Goebel. The audience at times blocked the street and the newting was one of the best ever held in Essex County, several persons handing in their names as desirons of more information, and one new member being oldnined, heside the sale of twenty-four pamphicss and the distribution of a quantity of literature. The committer in charge ask the aid of all comrades in Essex County in making these meetings a great success. They believe these meetings can be made to equal in results each night any mass meeting that is held indoors, as the audience to be obtained at this spot will be limited only by the strength of the speaker's voice, and the expense is comparatively limited. It is planned to have good speakers from New York, Philadelphia and local points at all of these meetings. The local comrades can aid by being present, by inviting non-Socialists, by helping to circulate literature and all the means generally necessary for indoor meetings. They are particularly requested to urge their shopmates to attend.

A large mass meeting was hald in Newark, N. J., Thursday, June 25, upder the auspices of the Polish branch, the apparers being Geo. H. Gosbel and the editor of "Robotnik," the Polish Socialist paper published in Chicago, The meeting was a decided success, about three bundred being present and much enthusism mani-fested. Quite a quantity of literature was sold.

All Socialists in Deleware who would like to see that state organised or are interested in the work is any way are requested to write to Mrs. Ella Recess Cohen, Grubbe P. Q., Har-yey, Del. Mrs. Cohen, who is an old

worker for Socialism, expects to spend the nummer in Delaware, and world like to help in getting Socialism more renched in that state.

The annual convention of the Socialist Party of Luzerne County, Pa., will he held in Central Labor Union Hall, 16 S. Main street, Wilkes Barra, on Sat-urday afternoon, July 4, at 120 o'clock. A full county ticket will be nominated, officers elected, and other important business of interest to the party transacted.

arranging for a circuit of street meet ings in their city with local speakers. The Socialists of Dayton, as well as the state organization, desire it distinctly understood that they have nothing to do with the proposed "Magic City" which is being heralded as a short cut to Socialism. It is a a real estate proposition pure and simple and com-

rades should not be misled into be lieving that it is endorsed by the So-cialists.—Conneast had Courade Cald-well for three days and such good work was accomplished that they are now on the speakers' circuit for a week per month.—Public meeting in Elyria on June 17 was a success and much good work was done by Speaker Caldwell. Work is now being started in earnest.—The latest success by the Akron courades was a festival which turned out finely. Caldwell was there and they are taking in new mambers as a result of his two days' visit.— Every speaker on the circuits in Ohlo will in the future distribute free each evening one hundred copies of the "Coming Nation." The Coming Nation Educational League is responsible for this.—Canal Dover comrades have got just four times the membership now that they had when first organised a few weeks ago.—Socialists of Newark are highly elated at the success of the first open-sir meeting there which was addressed by Comrade Kirkpatrick, About 600 were present and a scramble ensued when the literature was announced.-The work in Youngstown is heing pushed and the secretary reports excellent work done by Cakiwell in spite of the rainy weather. One evening he drove the Socialist philosophy home to a crowd of fully 1.500, the largest crowd ever assembled in largest crowd ever assembled in Youngstown to hear a Socialist

State Secretary Oncal of Indiana writes that fifty-two towns have been put on the organizing circuit for sum mer work and others will be ealisted as the work develops. New locals have been organised at Laketon, New Wash-ington, and Hartford City, and others are in process of organization at Wabash and Waterioo. Prospects are bright and the number of locals is ex-pected to be doubled by December.

speaker.

National Lecturer J. W. Slavton has returned to New Castle for the pres-ent. He will probably speak in Hag-erstown, Md., on July 4. At Greensburg. Ind., Slayton acted as orator durcomrade writes that the Mayor presided and introduced Stayton is a nest speech in which "Capital and Labor were to go on to greater achievements hand in hand." The Mayor docun't know now whether to post or feel hurt, while there is a strong desire to have Stayton speak in Greensburg again. The secretaries of the Carpenbave again. ters' Unions at Bedford, Ind., and Marion, O., write enthusiastically about Slayton's addresses and want

Local Covington, Ky., shows its appreciation of The Worker as a propa-ganda paper and party organ by or dering one hundred copies weekly for six months. Heretofore the local has taken ten copies a week.

port the visit of Geo. Kirkpatrick a great success. Since his departure the preachers have been calling him an Anarchist and arrangements are being made for a return trip to take another fall out of the plutocrats who are trying to starre the striking steel workers of Ashland into submission.

National Lecturer John C. Chasclosed his two weeks' work in Kentucky on June 30. State Secretary Dial writes that "be is doing splendic work and the comrades hated to see him leave." Chase will spend July in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York. The first of a series of open-nir meet-lings to be held each Friday night at the same place under the suspices of during August under direction of the State Committee.

> National Organizer John M. Ray will devote the next two weeks to a return visit to Alabama, where he will work principally in the Birmingham district, under direction of State Secretary Waldhorst.

Thomas H. Lucas of Minneapolis was arvested in that city one night last week for "blockading the side-walk," while making a Socialist walk," while making a Socialist speech. Lucas acted as his own attormey and subjected the policeman who made the arrest to a rigid examina-tion, much to the officer's discomfiture and the intense ammement of the spectators. The judge was anxious to dismiss the case without trial, but the Bocialists insisted on a hearing, with the result that the judge decided that: under the present ordinance the So-cialists could not be molested. Lucas was followed to the police station by an immense crowd when arrested and next night, thanks to the advertising, there was a great sudience in the same place, and cheers given for the Social-ist speakers. The annual excursion of the St. Paul and Minneapolis locals held last Sunday was attended by over CCRS.

Father Thomas J. Hagerly contemplates a tour of Minnesota during September or early October. Comrades interested abould write to the state secretary, S. M. Holman, S South Fourth street, Minneapolis.

The State Quorum of Kansas met on June 21 and outlined plans by which an organizer will be kept in the field. The dues system will be pushed and an organizing fund for state purposes Deales

Gourade Ernest Untermann was ar

rested and fixed test week for speaking apon the streets of Gleard, Kas. He paid his fixe, but the street seetings

The Washington, Iows, and Nobrasks state conventions will meet on July 4, the first mamed at Tacousa, the second at Des Moisse, and the third

Comrade LaKamp, who was elected year ago as National Committeeman comrades will elect someone else in his

rease of five new members over last - distanti

National Organizer M. W. Wilkins is now in Washington, working under the direction of State Secretary Moore.

"I like The Worker better with every issue," writes Comrade A. L. Purdy of Wellsville, N. Y.

Local Peckskill held a successful pen-sir meeting on June 24, with comrade del Fieldman as the speaker. Despite a drizzling rais through most of the meeting, some literature was sold and two applications for member-ship taken, the speaker holding atten-tion throughout. Last Sunday Comrades Hohnes and Heleker went to ('roton, distributing leafets and col-lecting names to send party papers on a three months' trial trip.

Comrade Charles Lincoln Phifer sending an advertisement of his periodical booklet. "The Norial Thought." says: "I should like to use your paper as I think it is the solidest printed."

New York City.

The 4th A. D. mosts every Friday

A special meeting of the 16th A. D. will be held on Thursday, July 2, at Lafayette Hall, 8-10 Avenue D. All members of the district are urged to

The 16th A. D. bolds an open-air meeting on Thursday evening, July 2, on the southeast corner of Twelfth street and Second avenue, with Paulitach, Itoewer, and Sackin as speakers.

The 21st A. D. branch will meet an Priday evening, July 3, at Colonial Hait, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue. Comrades are requested to attend promptly at eight

At the last meeting of the Young Peo At the mit meeting of the Young res-ple's Social Lemocratic Club of York-ville, as regular meetings take place every second Thursday only, during July rid August, it was decided to hold regular meeting this Thursday. July 2 and to call, in addition, a spi cial meeting for the following Thurs-day, July 9, in order to complete at-rangements for the picnic of the club which will be hold on Sunday, July 12. at Nall's Schutsen Park, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth atrect and Boston Hoad. All courades are cordially in-vited to attend this picuic.

The comrades of the Murray Hill Acttation District are determined to follow the lead of the Yorkville Agita-tion District in energetic propaganda. The Worker and Lee's "Labor Politics and Socialist Politics," sprinkled with some Western literature, are being sent to registered voters, and a cou-mittee has been elected to visit the unions meeting in this territory and ask them to send delegates to the meet-lags of the agitation district, which being held regularly every Wednes, at 241 H. Forty-second street. Comrade Classon acts as organizer and performs his duties well.

The Bronx Borough Agitation Com mittee has arranged for open-air meetings as follows: Wednesday, July 1 ortheast corner of One Hundred an Forty-eighth street and Willis avenue Tuesday, July 7, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street and Bathgate avenue; Wednes day, July 8, junction of Third and

D. of Brooklyn will be made by Comrade Butscher, who and manages to special invitation to former members of the district to meet at his home, 27b them are street, on Friday evening, July Benedit Benedit Bociotics and distribute women are doing for use another members of them to the party branches. The fellowing them as much as possible in their work of organizing their sex. The primary election was beid as Matur-Party allowed them as much as possible in the party of the Social Democratic Party allowed them as much as possible in them as much as possible in the party of the social Democratic Party allowed them are represented on the Daily primary election was beid as Matur-Party allowed them are doing for use the distribute of the party branches are represented on the Daily primary election was beid as Matur-Party allowed them are much as possible in the party branches are represented on the Daily primary election was beid as Matur-Party allowed them are made to the party branches are represented on the Daily primary election was beid as Matur-Party allowed them are made to be party branches are represented on the Daily primary election was beid as Matur-Party allowed the party branches are represented on the Daily primary election was beid as Matur-Party allowed the party branches are represented on the Daily primary election was beid as Matur-Party allowed the party branches are represented to see that their work of organizing the party branches are represented to see that their party allowed the party branches are represented to see that their work of organizing the party branches are represented to see that their work of organizing the party branches are represented to see that their work of organizing the party branches are represented to see that their work of organizing the party branches are represented to see that their work of organizing the party branches are represented to see that their work of organization and the party branches are represented to see that their work of organization and the party branches are represented to see tha rade Butscher, who has issued a spea systematic Socialist campaign should be prepared for so as to make the larg-est possible increase at the next elec-All Socialists and sympathiser living in this district should attend the meeting and join the party organiza

The 9th A. D. branch of Kings County will hereafter hold its regular meetings at the home of Comrade Meyer, 181 Lulay street, corner Verona street, on the second and fourth Thurs

to the fact that 25 per cent, of the proceeds of the picule to be held by the New York Socialist; Literary Soclety at Cypress Hills Park on Saturday, July 25, will be given to the Daily Globe Fund, and the co-sporation of rourades throughout the greater city is requested towards making the affair unusually successful. Tickets can be had at the rooms of the society, 282 East Broadway, any night in the week etings each wook.

At the last meeting of the 6th and 10th A. D. branch Comrade W. J. F. Hannemann was elected organiser and Comrade Feltz Broach financial secretary for the ensuing term. Election of delegates to General Committee and of platform committee was postponed to next meeting. Comrades Hanry L. Blobothn and Edward W. Serring were elected delegates to the Second Agtintion District Committee, and Comrades Hansvernam. Branch, and M. Tamer. At the last meeting of the 6th an

leaving a not somplus of \$6.11. The Worker Distributing Committee re-Worker Distributing Committee re-ported 410 copies of The Worker sold. Commide M. Toomer-was authorized to act in conjunction with the accretion in collecting dues of members in arrenre. A list for the collection of fund for the district will be circulated. It was decided to purchase a hundred pamphiets of the State Committee.

At the last meeting of the Bronx Bor ough Agitation Committee it was re-ported that three open-air meetings were being held-each week with great up of the names and addresses croiled Socialist voters and district vass. The women's pranch has been vass. The women's pranch has been invited to, ec-aperate. Comrade Leib made a donation of books to the Borough Committee. The committee will meet again at 3200 Third avenue on Monday, July 6, as the time for regular meetings has been changed to the first and third Mendays of each month.

The First Agitation District was or gaulsed on June 10, comprising the 2nd, 8th, 4th, 12th, and 16th Assetsbly District branches, for the purpose of carrying forward the work of S. D. P. propaganda and organization in these districts. A general meeting of all the members will be held once a month. The Socialist clubs within the territory of the agitation district have seen requested to send delegates to the The delegates from the averal districts reported that the state of organization is not what it should be considering the number of Secial Democratic votes in their respective dis-tricts. The delegates from the Social Democratic Club reported that they will hold a mass meeting soon after the city election takes place, to ratify the nominations of that convention They further suported that their child is about to issue a propaganda pamphler. The delegates of the New York let. The delegates of the New York Socialist Interature Society reported that their organization is au strong enough to aid materially in the coming campaign. They are already holding three open-air meetings a week. They further reported that their organization will aid the First Agitation' District financially, Markmen's Progressive Horiety was niso represented by two delegates. This organization has at least 300 members, and can be relied upon for good work. The accoral assembly districts and clubs represented in the First Agitation District were request ed to aid the new organization by cast contributions and through the arrange ment of entertainments, the process of which are to go to the agitation di triet funds, At the next meeting, on Thursday evening, July 2, at 8 p. m., will be considered the arrangement of must meetings for the purpose of im-mediately atrengthening the severat assembly district branches of the Noperatic Party and printing o ampaign literature

At the meeting of the Kings County

ommittee, held on June 27, it was de

cided to continue the street agitation during the number. The organizer re-ports the moetings very successful, and that there is a marked improvement in the spirit and enthusiasm of Some districts complain that they have arranged street meetings. but have been unable to hold them through lack of speakers, while at other meetings as many as six or more speakers have been present. In view of this a resolution was passed that the chairman in charge of street agi-tation meetings be instructed in future to give distinct preference of bearing to the speakers assigned to the meeting. Only in case no speaker who has been assigned to the meeting is present and unheard shall any other speaker be invited to address the meeting. The 12th A. D. is opposed to the plan of con-centrating our efficient in one district as outlined at last needing of the County Committee. The 16th A. D. reports that the Socialist Ciuli has now cleared the debt incurred in putting the club-rooms into shape. A communication was received from the State Commit-tee authorizing Kings County Committee to set the time and place and to call the convention of the Becond Judi-cial District and give due notice to the other locals. It was decided that the ouvention be held in the Brooklyn Lahor Lycenth on July 25. The secretary the pictic of the United Sick and Doub Benefit Societies and distribute Globe Conference, and that they attend the meetings regularly. The Organizer reports that primaries have been bekiin most of the districts and thinks that candidates in all districts. He was in-structed to draw up an appeal to the from the Organiser. The Agitatic trade unions to be sent with the cam-

The Worker have been ordered by Local New York for free distril among the workers of the building trades and at the mass meeting to oble-brate the Socialist advance in Germany. The papers are in the office of the Organiser at 04 East Fourth-street, and comrades who are mem-isers of the building trades unions are wayed to call für as many free copies as they can distribute invite responsible members of their, unions to do likewise. They can be had at the office any time during the day on Friday, July 8, and the office is also open every evening from T p. m. Agitation district organi-

At the last meeting of the 30th A. D., the election of officers was laid over to the next meeting, which will take pince out July 7. Commandes Wagner- and Enthman were elected delegates to the Local New York Picnic, Conference, and Commune 10th was given charge of the seliciting of advertisements for the sourcell journal to be insert for the September picule of the party and the S. O. P. A. The tion District Committee, and M. Tamer to be insured for the September picule of the party and the S. G. P. A. The recommendation of the General Committee committee above income from April 20, 1905, to Jame 23, 322.75; expenditures, \$68.80; leaving a deficit of \$5.57. Financial report on the Commission Feeling aboved income in date, a construction of the General Committee that every assembly district for \$5.57. Financial report on the Commission Feeling aboved income in date, and the committee that office with Commission Feeling and Committee that control of the General Committee that every assembly district for \$5.57. Financial report of the committee that every assembly district for \$5.57. Financial report on the Committee that office with Committee that every assembly district for \$5.57. Financial report on the Committee that every assembly district for \$5.57. Financial report on the Committee that every assembly district for \$5.57. Financial report on the Committee that every assembly district for \$5.57. Financial report on the Committee that every assembly district for \$5.57. Financial report on the Committee that every assembly district for \$5.57. Financial report on the Committee that every assembly district for \$5.57. Financial report on the Committee that every assembly district for \$5.57. Financial report on the Committee that every assembly district for \$5.57. Financial report on the Committee that every assembly district for \$5.57. Financial report on the Committee that every assembly district for \$5.57. Financial report on the Committee that every assembly district for \$5.57. Financial report on the Committee that every a

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and Schuldhels as assistants. A collection for the fund of the State Committee brought in \$5.65 and the branch as such voted \$5 for the same parpose. making a total-of \$10.65. Eleven applications for membership were re-ceived. It was reported that one of the members who is also a member of the Architectural Iron Workers' Union had acted as a scab, and the secretary was instructed to write to the about the matter and if action is

there, the branch will do its duty.

Open-air mostings wiff he held on Open-air mesonings win he lead on the West Sido as follows: Monday, July 6, 19th A. D., southwest corner Sixty-seventh sireet and Amsterdam avenue, speakers — Abrahams and Mayeng Tuesday, July 7, 1st A. D., southeast corner Beach and Varick treated Buttlesch and Nicholson; streets—Paulisch and Nicholson; Tuesday, July 7, 11th A. D., southeast corner Thirty-third street and Tenth nvenue—Cassidy and De Yoe; Wednesday: July & 25th A. D., southeast cer ner Thirty-third street and Seventh avenue—Goldstein and Phillips; Wed-nesday, July 8, 15th A. D., northwest corner Forty-ninth street and Math avanue—Searing and Havidon; Thursday, July 9, 7th A. D., southwest corner Sixteenth street and Eighth avenue-Plear and Abrahama; Saturday July 11, 9th Are Day northwest corner

At the last meeting of the 14th A. D. branch a committee from the Social Democratic Women's Society, Branch 3, was present and donated \$10 to the district fund-for-agulation. Twentyfire tickets for an outing of the same organization were accepted. The mem-bers should appreciate what the women are doing for the cause and day, June 20, and Comrades Burlice and Gunther were elected as delegate to the city, oranty and borough convantions. Comrades During, and Birk were elected to the Picnic Conference. ittee was reunasted to get a liei paign lists and a copy of the party of all available corners for the purpose platform. successful open-air mosting was b Priday, June 26, at Eleventh street and Priday, June 28, at Elepenth street and Avenue B. and a large number of copies of The Worker were distributed. Income encounted to \$29.78; expenditures. \$25.18. The next meeting will be held on Thursday, July 8, and as same in the quarterly meeting and the officers are to be alected all members are requested to attend.

A meeting of members of the Social Democratic Party and sympath who are interested in the publication of a Socialist paper in the Jewish language will be held on Sunday, July 5, at 8 p. m., in the recess of the New York Socialist Literary Society, 222 S. Broadway, to discuss a final plan of

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THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIAL DEMO-CRATE' SOCIETY OF NEW YORK meets first Sunday of every mouth, 10-36 m. m., bs Link's Hall, 25' K. Seth street, New York. All Nandinavian are wel-ter. E. Miller, Severary, 38' Kaleimerheeter avenue's Berochery, 38'

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lng class throughout the world to unite and take control of the power of government by means of the ballot and free themselvas from the bondage of wage-slavery. The working class work wage-nlavery. The working class must emancipate themselves. No other class will give them full freedom, because it is not to the immediate interest of any other class to get entirely on the back of labor. back of labor. In every civilized country the Socialist Party is organized and doing active work for the liberty tallst system amounts to more that of the working class, This is why the cialist Party is growing at such a

dom to win their industrial freedom before they lose even their political freedom. Men cannot long retain their litical freedom when they do not

see that the conditions which compel them to go to the ewners of vast industries and beg for the privilege of working in these privately owned in-dustries in order that they may live are becoming unbearable. struggle for a living in this age of rapidly increasing labor-saving ma-chinery and gigantic trusts is causing e working class to think as they ever thought before. In this time of thefind and restless. Trade-unionists of nearly every craft in all parts of the country are compelled to strike for higher-wages and better conditions of even by nutting up the price of the and force them to low down before the divine right of the private owner-snip of industry at a time when our

The Socialist Party is the new therty party. Changed conditions are forcing the working class to demand dustrial liberty-the right of the pulcollective ownership of industry in-ad of the private ownership of inlednatrial monarchy ruled by capitalist ore and lords. The Socialist Party rese because of these conditions to be the demands of the working less. The struggle of to-day for instrial liberty is the continuation of e fight for political liberty that was en by the founders of this republic. d by kings and their lords who real the people to support them.
bese private owners of government to had great armies, recruited from people themselves, to keep the in subjection as well as to en beavy taxes wring from the people w'o imagined they must have kings to rele them, just as many workingmen still imagine we must have capitalist ous to employ us. Our forefathers ally rose up and abolished the sysreer -R government of the people, by ministry for a long time to be "good" before they dired assert their inde-pendence, so firm was the belief that the people-could not govern themselves; just as organized labor is now bez-sing that constalled. ore of the product of their own labes firm is the belief that the working

an administration of the workers, by the workers, for the workers. It is be-cause of these conditions that the fight for industrial liberty has begun. The constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen and controlled. The capitalist class own the jobs of the working class, and they are, therefore, the masters of the working class. The capitalist class, though comparatively few in number. now the real government because working class enslaved and compel them to pile up wealth for their capi-talist masters against the time when a few Rockefellers, Morgans, Goulds, tries and businesses in the country sops thrown to them by the political is of the capitalist class-se

dustrial anairs. It King visings its had not been such an oppressive king the colonists never would have thrown off the yoke of England and established this republic. If world wide conditions did not now compel the capitalist class

to oppress infor more and more, labor would not dare to think of throwing off the voke of capitalist kings and setting up an industrial democracy—

The Socialist Party is a world-wide | how to "joily" the workers while help person who believes in liberty and progress. The chief object of the So-cialist Party is to get the entire work. SELECTED by the political machines lng class throughout the world to unite

talist system amounts to more than four-fifths of the products of their labor. The system of the private ownership of capital must be abolished be The working class in this country fore the working class can be free. A still have political freedom, but they must unite and use their political free-ship of all industries, in fact, all the means of production and distribution, must be set up in its place, under which system each and every worker will have an equal voice and vote in the management of industrial affairs Then each and every worker will re-ceive the full product of his labor, or its equivalent. Socialism, therefore, instead of abolishing private property. an some think, is the only system which can guarantee to the entire working class equal opportunity to work and the full product of their labor, so that they may own private property without fear of its being

taken from them.
We must have industrial democracy as well as political democracy—a re-publican form of industry as well as a republican form of governmentthe working class can be really and trully free American citizens. Ou forefathers fought for and won political liberty—the right of the public col-The capitalists answer their de- lective ownership of government. working class of to-day, much more oppressed than they, have put VOTE for industrial liberty to ge the right of the public collective own eccessities of life. They also use all the powers of government, whether in the momentic or a Republican state, to trike the blow at the ballot box that will secure their real liberty for all time. Industrial liberty! This is the great principle for which the Socialist Party everywhere, and at all times, is con-

rust industries have come to be public seconsities, and should, therefore, be severy person who belongs to the work. The working class are also beginning with that class to join them in The working class are also beginning to see that there is a direct and irreconciliatic conflict of interest between the owners of their jobs and themselves which really amounts to a conflict between masters and slaves. The more wealth they produce for their capitalist masters, the wider becomes the suffit best principles are right, then it is masters, the wider becomes the suffit that separates the capitalist class from the working class. The richer the capitalist class for the working class relatively become, and the more easily do the capitalist class me the powers of government to option of industry is a compromise with the exploiters of the working class.

"No compromise with monarchy," was "No compromise with monarchy," was the answer of the revolutionary pa-triots of 1776 to the sops which King George and his ministry finally offered them to keep them contented with the system of the private ownership of government. No compromise with capitalism, should be the answer of the working class to the sops and pretended reforms which the political tools of the capitalist class are offering the working class to keep them con-tented with the iniquitous system of the private ownership of the means of living. A workingman's vote for either of the Siamese twins of capitalism is lost, even though the party he voted A vote for the Socialist Party is not lost, even though the Ro-cialist ticket is, for the present, de-fented; because a vote for a great prin-

ciple is never lost. Workers of the world, unite and vote your own emancipation. You have the power to win freedom. Then why not

INTERESTING COMMENT.

Explanations with Which Several National Committeemen Accompanied Their Votes on Mills' Two Metions and on the Nebraska Protest.

vote of the National Committee on various questions coming before it, as reported last week, the National Secretary gives out the expressions of opinion of various members in explana-tion of their votes. Space allows us to quote only a few that seem most important.

On Mills' motion to amend the anti On Mills' motion to amend the anti-fusion resolutions by striking out the clause: "Whereas, At the present stage of development of the Socialist move-ment of this country there is neither necessity nor excuse for such alliance." which motion was carried, 17 to 5, Ma-boney of Indians, voting No, says: "We can legislate only for the present. We do not know what the future may dedo not know what the future may de do not know what the future may de-velop. It is within the bounds of future possibility that the organized workers of this country would form a Socialist party that would eclipse us completely and force us to fuse or annalgamate, but that is not within the present stage. But as we are not oracles it is best that we speak for our own time, and if we speak with cor-rectness we must admit that the Socialist movement has fused and this

clause simply states that we have passed that stage. Comrade Mills gives it a biased construction."

Carey of Massachusetts, voting No. says: "I vote in the negative, not be-cause I believe the clause to be absotutely necessary, not because I believe there will ever be necessity or excuse for fusion, but as a protest against the methods used in presenting the ques-tion, and sgainst the construction placed upon the meaning or intent of this clause by Comrade Mills,

lutions upon fusion. Comrade Mills was present at the time and I cannot understand why he should plead ignorance as to the contents of the resolu-

tions, under the circumstances. Ther equivocation upon the matter neither did any member of the commit-tee give reason to believe that he was in favor of fusion. To assume, there-fore, that any member of the National Committee favors fusion because be voted for the resolutions as adopted is not only ridiculous, but becomes almost malicious, when its effect is considered.

"In this connection, I cannot help commenting upon the attempt being made by certain comrades, Comrade Mills in particular, to fasten by implication, if not directly, the stigms of cation, it not arrectly, the sligma of fusionists upon those who acted as a minority at the recent National Som-mittee meeting, because this minority opposed the remoral of the old Local Quorum in an indecent and unfair manper, as well as the summary removal per, as well as the summary removal of the headquarters to Omaha before a referendum of the party was taken upon the question. An examination of the names of those who made up the minority will abow them to be men who have been identified with the So-cialist movement for years and not one of them can be charged with ever having attempted to compromise the Fo-cialist Farty, which they helped to or

ganize, or to endanger its principles.
"These comrades have differed over internal party affairs in the past, differences unavoidable in the process of organizing a party like ours, but no organizing a party like ours, our not until this year has their adherence and develon to Socialist principles and the international movement been brought into question. I especially regret that Comrade Hillquit of New York should Courade Hiliquit of New York should have been made a special object of attack. It is not clear to me why be should be subjected to misrepresentation and suspicion at this time, unless it is that ability, fearlegeness, and faithful service are to be derided inside the Socialist Party rather than excurrences.

"Comrade Mills' motion exaggerate a harmless statement but of all propor-tion with the situation. The Socialist movement has reached its present commanding position after many vicinsi-tudes and through many dangers. It is not likely that those who beloed to organize it and steer its course will try, either now or in the future, to wreck it upon the rocks of fusion of

wretek it upon the rocks of rusion or compromise, or deliver it over to a Hearst after saving it from a Bryan. "Nor is it likely that the new com-rudes who are now entering the party in every section of the country will consciously do aught that would undo the work that has already been done. Having confidence in the working class and faith in its power to emancipate itself, I welcome the accession to the Socialist party of the workers everywhere, regardless of section, or matter what may be said to the con-

"You are at liberty to use this for publication if necessary, and I would have said before what I say now had not the controversy over headquarters sumed a phase which precluded dis assumed a phase which precluded dis-cussion along fair and rational lines." Hillquit of New York, voting No, says: "The clause in question is an organic aid necessary part of the reso-lution. The Socialist parties in this country as well as in all other coun-tries have at the outset of their carefra supported not only other labor parties, but reform parties of the lourparties, but reform parties of the bout reols class as well, and that not as a

matter of principle or choice, but as a matter of necessity.

"The first diclaration of modern Socialism was that it would not form a party of its own, but support the most rogressive and radical political move regressive and raurent pointest mover ent in every country, as those who re familiar with the 'Communist innifesto' will remember. "If a union labor party had arisen

in this country at the time when So cialism was just in its infancy and had hardly any organization of its own. Socialists would very properly have supported that party. It has supported similar parties when it was in that condition, and our resolution was not intended as a censure of those past acts. We are opposed to fusion with the union labor party to-day, because the Socialist Party is strong enough to wage the political battles of the work-ing class and, being atrong enough, it is the most competent organization to

"This phase of the question was "This phase of the question was fully gone into by the committee on resolutions at the last National Com-mittee meeting and the members adopted the resolution with this clause in it by a unanimous vote. It comes with ill grace at the present time for any Committeeman to say that he had not understood what he was voting for at the time."

The Rebraska Protest.

On the Nebraska protest against the counting of the Ohio vote, Work of Iowa, voting that the Ohio State Committee's action was wrong and for the throwing out of the vote, says: "I am a state autonomist. State autonomy means that the state organization shall be supreme in state matters and the national organization supreme in na tional matters. This is a national mat

Goebel of New Jersey, "oting to sur tain the Ohio State Committee's action and to count the vote, says in part: "I first protest that we have no duty or choice in the matter but to count the vote—that the action of Ohio itself is final—but if the question is insisted upon, I vote to count the vote on the ground that the two ballots as finally submitted were separate, that even it master of its own actions, and can sub mit a referendum in any way it sees fit,

mit a referendum in any way it sees it, as long as the rights of its own membership are conserved."

Rarnes of Pennsylvania, voting to condemn the action of the Ohio State Committee and to throw out the vote. says: "If Ohio should be sustained in says: "If Onle should be sustained in this course, then it would be impossible to maintain a national organization in more than name, as each question sub-mitted from the National Comulties would be twisted into a question of purely state importance, on state for one reason, another for anciser. Each state therefore might wir, consistency have a policy distinct from any other and the national organization be with-

out any. Berner of Wisconsin. voting to con Berger of Wisconsin. voting to con-demn the action of the Ohio State Com-mittee but to count the vote, says: "I consider the mixing of a national referendum with a referendum issued by a state committee as a direct viola-tion of the principles of state auton-owy. It is just as much a violation of this principle for state headquarters to interfere in national matters as for

the national headquarters to interfer in state matters. Clearly the nations referendhin will put lif a manner cal culated to confuse the Ohio members, and the limitation of time was a fur-ther usurpation of power by the Ohio

State Committee. could legally throw out the Obio vote, or require that it should be taken over again, I am not in favor of such action, ocause it would not be in the interest of harmony at this time. However, the counting of the Ohio vote must not be or harmony are the Ohio vote must not be construed as a precedent in similar cases, but it must be clearly understood that a state-vote thus irregularly put shall not be counted in any future

Several other members expressed

The Proposed Coup d'Etat. On Mills' motion that the National Committee set aside the whole decision of the general vote and keep the old Quorum in office pending a new vote to be taken, Mahoney, voting No, says: "The National Committee cannot nullify the vote of the membership and my

belief is that those who may be dis-satisfied should proceed in a different way." in other nearby towns and si blobbs of Kentucky, voting No, says: the city nights and Sundays. "It strikes me as passing strauge that Comrade Milia, who sees with one eye an unequivocal, andorsement of his course at St. Louis, should see with the

other eye an unintelligible verdict." For o'-Maine-voting No, says: "I am opposed to reopening the question of headquarters. I do not agree with Comrade Milis that the recent yole on this subject...was unintalligible. The answer was clear enough to allow us getting upon more important matter. getting upon more important matter. Now let us get to work, where our time and money will count,"

Carey, voting No. says: "Comrade Mills' motion amuses me. It has al.

the abandon of the coal combine."

Hillquit, young No. says: "I know of no powers by which the National Committee could override the decision of the membership at large, on the of the membership at larke, on the ground that such decision is 'unintelligible.' The proposition on the head-quarters referendum was submitted in the form approved by the National Committee, and the decision of the members is clear and unequivocal. As the business between the National Secretary and the Local Quorum is transacted abnost exclusively by mail and acted almost exclusively by mail and the meetings of the Local Quorum take place at long intervals. I do not see why the decision of the membership cannot be carried out. The fact that Courade Mille thinks a different arrangement more convenient does not make the contrary decision of the mem-bership unintelligible. I believe that a proceeding of this kind would set a dangerous precedent, and insist that the National Secretary has no power to carry out Comrade Mills propos tion, even if a..majority of the Committee should vote in favor of it." Barnes, voting No, says: "I would

say I am of the opinion that the Na tional Committee bays not the right to decide one part of the result of a referendum right, and another part wrong, which, as I see it, is the propo-

Boomer of Washington, voting No. calls attention to Mills, own contention that the National Committee has no authority to initiate a referendum.

Herger argues that, if any action is necessary to should be in the line.

necessary, it should be in the line of removing the headquarters rather, sluce the new Quorum was voted for by a much larger majority than that for Omaha as headquarters. Lovett of South Dakota calls atten-

tion to the fact that if the National Recretary's formulation of the ques-tions had been adopted, all the con-fusion would have been avoided.

fusion would nave been avoided.
('Infliu of New Hampshire holds
"that Omaha is constitutionally chosen,
that the present (old) Quorum constitutionally goes with 'th." man that the
rote for the new Quorum is therefore constitutionally null and void." Massey of North Dakota save the

whole proceeding has been unconstitu-tional and refuses to vote. Critchlow of Ohio thinks the decision of the general vote in in violation of

the constitution but regards a genera vote as of higher authority than a con-stitution adopted by a delegate conven-tion. He therefore votes against Mills'

PORTLAND, Men., Jame 29.-Comon Saturday evening, June 27,

Comrade White has covered over six Rumford Falls, Wiscasset, Bath, Free-port, Dresden, Richmond, Bangor, Elleworth and Sanford, The audiences, while not large, owing to the poor weather which prevailed during the entire trip, made up in attentiveness and evident interest for any dis-

tions, and there it was no uncommon feature of the meeting to see farmers present who had driven five and six miles with teams, over bad roads and through darkness

At one of these meetings-Dreaden Comrade White was successful in get-ting an organization with ten charter members, although the town is made up of several isolated hamiets withou

steam or trolley connection.

An organization was also secured at Rumford Fails, a "floor" town," owned practically by two men-Waldo Pettingill of the Maine State Senate, and Hugh J. Chisholm of New York. It was absolute, virgin soil to the So-cialist agitator, yet so convincing was Comrade White's presentation of the subject that at the close of his address twenty came forward and signed the application blank.

At Rangor a permit to use the street was at first denied, the authorities evi dealty being under the delusion that Comrada White was of the variety labeled "liable to explode," but after the Mayor and City Marshal had attended his first meeting and convinced themselves that he carried in his arse-nal no more dangerous weapons than the shot and shell of thought and speech, all objections were withdrawn and a mass meeting was held on the Square on Sunday, June 20, with the Mayor and Chief again in attendance.

So ministral a speciacle as a man on a soap-box on Sunday in the Queen City attracted a large audience who were held an bour and thirty-five min-utes while Comrade White gave them

PIONIG AND SUMMER-PESTIVAL TO BE HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE Social Democratic Party and Yolkszeitungs Conferenz of N. Y. City ON SUNDAY, JULY 19, 1903, 10 A. M.,

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a forreful presentation of our program. Twenty-three new members and a com-plete reversal of the public sentiment

in regard to Socialism was the result of the Bangor detes. Elisworth was another town where

the results of Comrade White's work were immediate and unique. Elle-worth was formerly a Populist strong-hold and a highly prosperous mili town, but the bottom fell out of bosiness some years ago and the town to-day reminds one of Golidsmith's de-serted village. Most of the men work in other nearby towns and are only is

Comrade White spoke in the Public Square to a good andience and proused se much interest in Socialism that the writer understands a committee of citizens has been appointed to visit Comrade Carey (who is summering nearby), and invite him to speak at Elisworth in the near future, hisyor offering the use of the City Hall free of charge for the occasion. As you may judge from what is writ-

tan, the comrades along the line are highly pleased with Comrade White's work while with us, and they have abundant reason to feel as they do for he is as nearly the ideal pioned speaker and organizer at it is countile for poor humanity to attain. Thor-oughly in earnest, gifted by nature with a magnetic personality and strong, resonant voice which can be heard above and beyond the wildest storm of prejudice that ever hurled its seething waves of jeers and hisses around the soap-hox of the agitator; erect, calm, dignified and perfectly at home with his subject-six feet magnificent American manbood, that is Dan White, as we see him here in

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. June 29 .- At the regular meeting of the State Com mittee held on this date Comrade W. W. Ribl was in the chair. Charters were granted to Locals Williamsport, Lycoming County, and Chester, Delaware County. Communications were read from the following: Duqueme, Williamsport, Brownsville, Jennsville, Shamokin, Pittsburg, Milivale, Wilkinsburg, and Rending.

Binsburg, and Reading.
Duquesne-reports "that Allegheny
County is beginning to get a move on
and will soon take her pisce in the and will soon take ber place in the front rank of the counties. Williamsport has opened headquarters in the central part of the city and will keep it open every evening. Pittaburg reports that there will be something doing in that seek of the woods infore many moons. Milivale has taken in five new members this month and indications point to many more in the dications point to many more in the near future. The Luxrine County convention will be held in Central Labor Union Hall, 16 South Main street. Wilkesharre, on Saturday afternoon July 4, at 1:30 o'clock. A. full ticket will be nominated, officers elected and other party business transacted. Shamokin reports that the Northumber-land County convention, will be held July 12 to nominate candidates for the fall election. Berks County convention was held in Reading and a full On Thursday, June 25, Eric held its

county convention and nominated candidntes. The two-following resolutions

didates. The two-following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That we testify our appreciation of the spiendid record made by our State Gommittee in the last general election, and exhort all comrades to renewed effort to maintain the high position attained, or to idvance to the control of t it. The individual and concerted action of every wage-worker voter, loyal to his class and its interests, is invoked, that the great floresheat for his ludustrial emancipation-may experience not even a temporary setback or suspen-sion. The emancipation of the workweeks engagement in Maine with a sion. "The emancipation of the work-very succeeded incetting at Springvale ing class must be the act of the work-

the 'Eric People,' is accomplishing and urge that Socialists do all in their power to extend its circulation and induence.

The Philadelphia "North" American" of June 27 says: The Socialist vote will make the outcome of the election in Carbon County uncertain. Last year the Socialists polled more than 1,000 builds, and at the Spring elec-tion they captured offices in Lansford, Yesquehoning and Summit Hill. They are organizing 'right' flong' and since February have formed eleven, new

The Philadelphia comrades are holding meetings nightly among the striking textile workers. Mother Jones is still in Philadelphia, holding meetings daily. It is expected Comrade John Spargo of New York will spend a week here under the annivers of the National here under the auspices of the National Committee. The 38d, Ward Branch of Local Philadelphia have promised to contribute \$1 per month to help pay off the State Committee's indebtedness.

The Socialist Party, in conjunction with the United Workingmen's Sing-ing Society, will give a grand excursion to Mauch Chunk and hold a reunion at lummit Hill. Locals in the vicinity are invited to attend and make the oc used to defray the indebtedness of the State Cor

FRANKLIN H. BLICK.

THE CAPITALIST POLITICIAN. "Now that you are one of them, tell what a politician is?"

"A politician is a feller that prot sometifing he can't do to get elected and does something he promised not to do to hold his jour.—Life.

-- The Arm and Torch is the emm on the official bailot

HE WASN'T THE AUTHOR.

Editor of The Worker:-The "Social Democratic Herald" of June 6 contains the following insult to me: "Since the national referendum let him out as a member of the Local Quorum, Comrade Untermann of the 'Appeal to Reason' has discovered that a Local Quorum is not needed after all. Little by little we are getting Untermann's measure." ber that you will publish my answer

"Editor "Social Democratic Herald":

—In your issue of June 6, page 8, you publish a gratuitous filing at me re-garding the question of the national Quorum. I can leave it to the rank and file of the Socialist Party to decide whose measure they are getting, when I publicly declare that I am not the author of the statement in the 'Appeal' which forms the basis for this siur, and that the incriminating remark was written and published in the 'Social Democratic Reraid' without ascertaining who was the author of that statement. I request that the author of the insult and the man responsible for its publication, publicly retract." Yours fraternali

ERNEST UNTERMANN.

ANOTHER RULING ON STATE AUTONOMY.

National Secretary reports the rote of the National Committee on the following motion offered by Critchiow of Ohio and submitted on June 1: "That the National Secretary be

bereby instructed to recognize res tions presented to him only when com-ing from the Socialist locals in good standing in unorganized states and state organizations in good standing in the organized states."
The motion is defeated by a vote of

0 to 4, as follows: In favor-Richardson, Critchlow, Berger, and Unter-mann: Against-Mahoney, Work, Ca-rey, Claffin, Goebel, Halbrooks, Barnes, Boomer, and Roe; Not voting-La Kamp, Healey, Miller, Berlyn, Dobbs, Mills, Fox (Me.); Christenson, Hill-quit, Massey, and Lovett.

The purpose of the motion was to prevent locals in organized states from going directly to the national head-quarters over the heads of their state committees. The general opinion seemed to be that, while locals in organized states should, nuder all ordi-nary circumstances, carry on their correspondents with the national headquarters through their state commit-ters, yet, as a safeguard against pos-sible usurpation or suppression by state committees, it is better not to cut off the direct communication. It will be observed that several of the Na-tional Committeemen who stand tional Committeemen who stand strongly for state autonomy, nevertheless vote against this proposition. are evidently coming to a mutual un-derstanding as to what state autonomy does and does not mean.

SPECIAL NATIONAL ORGANIZING FUND.

nal Secretary Mailly encknowledges the receipt of the following contributions to the Special National Or-ganizing Fund: Ross Branch, Local Scattle, Wash., \$2; Geo. H. Turner, Kansas City, \$2; Ernest Untermann, Girard, Kas., \$4; Samuel Lovett, Aber-deen, S. D., \$2; John M. Work, Des Moines, Ia., \$2; H. T. Smith, New York, \$1: Local San Antonio, Tex (monthly contribution), \$2; Local Wakefield, Mass., \$2.25; Job Sturkey. Macon, Ga., \$1; Eugene V. Dehs, Terre Haute, Ind., \$5; Edw. Kirby, Fairmount, W. Va., 25 cents; Robemian Branch, 20th A. D., New York, \$5; Local Moline, Ill., \$2.50; A. A. Heller, New York, \$10: Branch 6, Local De-Molnes, Ia., \$2; Local Indianapolis, \$3.84; Local Kingston, N. Y., 50 cents; John M. Ray, Nashville, Tcnn., \$5; Lo ing class must be the act of the working class itself."

"Resolved, That we appreciate the "Resolved, That we appreciate the viously reported, \$524.06; total to date,

> This is an improvement on last week's list, ' Let us hope next week's will be still better,

> New York, whose neglect of this fund The Worker noted last week, shows up very well this time. This the ought to be reported every time. The older established organizations can well afford to spare a little money every week to help the national organization in newer fields. Local Cheyenne has resolved to give

a dollar a month for a year, and begins this week.

THE REW DOWN TOWN YOUNG PEOPLE'S CLUB.

The Down Town Young People's Social Democratic Club was successfully can be because the Labor Lyceum last Saturday evening. There was a good attendance, including delegations from the Yorkville and Brooklyn clubs. Edward Meyer presided and Algernon Lee, Sol Fieldman, John Lentz, and Max Weigl, the two latter as representatives of the other clubs, spoke on the purposes and prospects of the or-

and violin solos.

The club was organised win twenty members and several more expressed their intention to join at the next meet-ing which will be held in the Labor Lyceum on Tuesday evening, July 7.

-The Social Democratic Party of New York is identical with the Social ist Party of other states. The difference of the states of the ence of name is due to requirements of the election law. Our emblem is the

GRAND LABOR FESTIVAL of Local Huisen County. Socialist Party. Sunday August 30th at

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

All Comrades and Organizations are hereby informed that an

Industrial Labor Exposition and Food Show

For the benefit of the Labor Press, "THE WORKER" and the "REW YORKER YOLKSZEITUNG," is being arranged, and will take place April 28 to May 8, 1904, at the GRAND GENTRAL PALACE, Forty-third and Fortyfourth Streets, New York.

Organizations are requested to consider arranging Festivals Aceardingly.

THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

party is officially recognised under the name of Social Democratic Party. The party emblem in New York is the Arm and Torch.]

of Social Democratic Party. The party emblem in New Tork is the Arm and Torch.]

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of international Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organism. The second of the principles of international Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organism. The property with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of great property of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and eword by the individual worker. Today the machine, which is but not insproved and more developed tool of production and of the control of the production of the workers. The capitalists and here the workers. The capitalists and here the workers. The capitalists are control the production and distribution is responsible for the capitalists to control the production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the powerty and misery of the working class. Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the powerty and misery of the working class. On the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalist control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical subscription, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical subscription.

ferrority, positival subservience and vival layery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system: the lives of the working class are recklessly ascrifted for profit, wars are formented be-tween nations, indiscriminate aloughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole racva is aspectioned in order that the capi-talists may extend their counserial domin-tion abroad and enhance their supremory at home.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism. by constituting themselves into a political porty, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

and opposed in all parties formed by the properlied clauses.

IMMENIATE DEMANDS.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions trouds to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognise that the time and manner of the transition to development of the population of the transition to development of the second of the capitalist conditions and object of the transition to development of the working class to better its condition and to elect. Socialists to positive its condition and to elect. Socialists to positive its condition and to elect. Socialists to positive of the working class to letter its condition and to elect. Socialists to positive of the working class to letter its condition and to elect. Socialists to positive of the working class to transport properties. At the public well-letter its condition of the working of all means of transport prior on an enumunication and sill ether public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolicis. trusts and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied wholly to the investment of the source of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the investment of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and invariant of labor.

3. Riste or antiunal insurance of working people in ranse of accidents, lack of employing finds for this purpose to be collected from the average the fail product of a system of public insurance of the spirition of the working class.

4. The imaguration of a system of public insurance of a spirition of the application.

5. The education of all children up to the applied to the improse in arber that the workers be secured the fail product of their labor.

6. The constraint of a little randown of the and and unitative of their labor.

B. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food. 6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

men and women.
7. The initiative and referendum, proper-tional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents. But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the

RELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS. The National Committee of the Socialist Party in annual session assembled, hereby reaffrms the attitude of the party toward the trade union movement as expressed in the resolution on the subject adopted by the Indianapolis convention of 1901.

the Indianapolis convention of 1901. We consider the trade-usion movement and the Socialist movement as inerparable parts of the general labor movement. Produced by the same economic forces and tending towards the same goal, and we deem it the duty of each of the two movements to extend its hearty co-operation and support to the other in the special sphere of activity.

of activities as one of activities of the fact that the two movements has its own special mission to perform in the struggles for the canacipation of labor, that it devolves upon the trade unions to conduct the consenic struggles of the working class, that it devolves un the Socialist party to fight the political battles of the working class, and that the test conserved by allowing of the working class, and that the test conserved by allowing a while will be lest conserved by allowing of the conserved by allowing of the conserved by the conserv without arrive interference by the other.

The Socialist Party will continue to give
its aid and aminiary to the economic
ties in the sociality of the economic
ties are all the economic
ties affiliation of the trade unloss eugaped
in the structle, and will take no affect in
any dissensions or strifes within the tradeunion movement. The party will also continue to solicit the sympathy and support
of all trade organizations of labor without
allowing itself to be made the ally of any
one division of the trade-union movement
as against another.

We also declare that we deem it unwise
to lastic trade union as such to be represented in the political convestions of our
party.

ANTI-FIRMON RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The bistory of the labur movement of the world has conclusively demonstrated that a Socialist Party is the only political organization stile to adequately and consistently conduct the political straggles of the working class, and
Whereas, All "radical and reform" parties, including the se-called "falon Labor Tarties," have, after a brief existence, onlinously succumised to the laduence of the old political parties and have proven dispersional parties and have proven dispersional and all proven dispersions and proven dispersional and provided the labor movement. Bell without the province of the labor movement. Bell successful the province of the labor movements. Bell successful the province of the labor movements.

movement, and
Whereas, Any alliance, direct or indirect,
with such parties is dangerous to the political integrity and the very existence of the
Socialist l'arry and the socialist movement,
Kespired, That no state or local organization, or member of the party shall, under
sky circumstances, fisse, combine or comprecise with any political party or organiaction, or refrain from making monitarities,
and order to further the interests of candilates of such patties or organization.

WARNING TO NEW READERS.

Social Democratic Party; its emblem in New York is the Arm and Torch. The Socialist Labor Party is an en-

tirely separate and hostile organiza-tion, led and controlled by Daniel De Leon. It is important that the distinc-tion be made clear, as a study of the election returns shows that the S. L. P. gets many votes not intended for it, on account of the similarity of names. The present Bocialist Party was formed three years ago by the

formed three years ago by the union of the old Social Democratic Party, organized in 1897, with the majority faction of the old Socialist Labor Party, which had split in the summer This Socialist Party or Social Demo-

cratic Party polled about 97,000 votes in 1900, with Eugene V. Debs and Job Harriman as its national candidates: in 1902 it increased its vote to about 230,000. The Socialist Labor Party polied less than 35,000 in 1900 and about 50,000 in 1902.

The leading question of party policy at issue in the split of 1800 was that of the attitude of the party toward the trade unions. The opponents of De Leonism held that the party, as the political organization of the working political organization of the working class, and the unions, as its economic organization, should work fraternally. though independently, in their sepa-

The party which The Worker sup- | time, giving to the rival organization ports is known in the nation as the only so much attention as is necessary so prevent misunderstanding, confu-Socialist Party. In New York, on ac-count of certain provisions of the elec-tion laws, it is obliged to call itself the

> without seeking to interfere in their special work or allowing them to die tate to its in ours; the E. L. P. seeks and works for the destruction of the content with denunciation, it has even gone into the economic field to ferm rival unions and scab upon the exist ing ones.
>
> 3. We regulate our internal affairs

> by democratic methods, believing that only so can the organization be kept pure and the members trained for and dissent from his views is punished by suspension or expuision.

> 4. In advocating the cause of Socialism we seek to convince men by argument and appeals to their intelligent interest as wage-workers and to their feelings of honor or humanity; the S. L. P. depends upon abusive epithets, lies, and "bluff." This article is intended as a warning

is a bons fide Socialist organization, or who do not even observe the dis-tinction between it and the Socialist though independent that it was necessary to "amash" all existing unions.

Since the split, while the Socialist Party or Social Democratic Party has vigorously attacked capitalism and taught Socialist principles, the Socialist Labor Party, diagracing its once honorable name, has devoted its efforts almost exclusively to two objects: First, to hamper the growth of the Socialist Party; second, to attack, the socialist parties aloud that men who approve of the methods of the Socialist. Party. If any of our readers doubt the The difference between our party and the Socialist Labor Party may be summed up under four heads: and the Socialist Labor Farty may be summed up under four heads:

1. We fight against capitalism all the the ather side.

it was stated that he would accept. Comrade Furman accepted and the rote was then taken. Dr. Furman re-ceived seventy-one and Brown sixteen, and the chairman declared the former

to be the choice of the convention. On motion, the nomination of Comrade Furman was then made unanimous. Morris Brown and Leonard D. Abbott

were nominated for the office of Con

unted by accimuntion

nated as candidates for President of

Comrades Bock, Phillips and Schlue

The convention closed with addresse by Mother Jones, John C. Chase, Joh

W. Biayton, Benjamin Hanford, Peter J. Flanagan, and Algernon Lee.

Our Candidates.

Our candidate for Mayor, Dr. Pur

most popular men in the local move-ment, having entered the Socialist movement in the early nineties when

Socialist speakers were in Ganger of

bodily harfs, and given long and faithful service to the cause of labor's

Morris Brown, our candidate for Con

troller, is a member of Cigarmakers' Union No. 144-and treasurer of the Central Federated Union, and one of the most stalwart defenders of Social-

ist principles in the toral trade union

erntic choice for President of the Board of Aldermen, has, like Comrado

Brown, a long and honorable record in

the trade union movement, and is one of the most tircless and energetic workers in the ranks of the Social

Democratic Party. He is a member of "Hig Six" and well and favorably

known among the printing fraternity.

THE DANISH ELECTIONS.

Seats Instead of Fourteen and Raises

Its Popular Vete from 43 000 to

On June 16, the same day with the

Reichstag elections in Germany, the

In the last parliament there were

carried three new districts-the Sev

Vallry, Helsinger, Asthorg, Asrhus North, Asrhus South, and Horsens.

The new Lagthing is composed of 16 So-cial Democrata, 74 Left Reformists, 11 of the Moderate Left, and 12 of the

In the election of 1872 our party en-

ing 268 votes. In 1876 this was in-

creased to 1,076. In 1881 it rose to

1.680. Then began a more rapid and progressive increase, as indicated in the following table, which shows also the number of districts in which we

The total vote by parties this year is as follows: Reformists, 118,957; So-cial Democrats, 53,478; Right (Con-servative, 50,559; Moderates, 20,013; We have thus about 23 per cent. of the

SOCIALISM IN ALASKA.

"St. Louis Labor" publishes a letter from Dawson, Alaska, showing that there is the beginning of an intelligent

Socialist movement in that remote or

her of the world, which, as capitalism develops there and the capitalists get control of the natural and artificial

means of production and cut off the present limited possibilities of individ-ual success, will undoubtedly develop-into a ciear and aggressive working-

class movement in territorial politics

-The Arm and Torch is the em islism on the official ballot

popular vote and rank as the party.

8,468

17.222

20,004

42,073

55,479

had candidates at each election:

Peter J. Flanagan, the Social Demo-

an, a Brooklyn dentist, is one of the

Comrade

the Board of Aldermen.

clamation.

emancipation.

\$5,000.

Right.

Year.

1903 .

1895 1898 1901

Agents sanding in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run, Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XIII.-NO. 15.

NEW YORK, JULY 12, 1903.

HEARST'S "NATURAL ALLY" COMES TARDILY TO HIS AID.

"Labor Friend" Gets "Labor Leader" to Explain Away His Lie about Chase.

"American" Reporter Deposes and Says that, Though Chase Did Rot Make Speech "American" Reported, He Did Whisper in Reporter's Ear His Intention to Do So-Steinbiss Says Chase Played Mean Trick on Little Willie-Old Stouth Theory to Vindicate Hearst Taken Up by Naverhill Republicans

false.

What Moore Swears To.

That his report of Chase's speech was correct? No. And why not? Because there are too many honest men in Nor-folk who heard Chase's speech and

know that the report was absolutely

No. Reporter Moore now swears that

In private conversation with him, be-fore the meeting. Chase teld him that he was going to my on the platform something like toot identical with what Moore then proceeds to report

him to the "American and Journal" as

actually saying—if, indeed, Moore re-ported at all, if the "dispatch" was not written in the editorial office, if Moore is not a mere hired scapegoat for the

An "Old Slouth" Theory.

Mr. Hearst's Natural Ally in St

Louis has a subtle theory to reconcile Moore's affidavit with the Henrst re-

unde, and, in the words of the Natural

Ally, thus "deliberately tricked the

pers." Oh, wicked, cunning, guileful, Machlavellian Chase! Oh, innocent, truthful, but all too hasty reporter!

wasting it in the humble role of a Nat-

Another Tale of Wee.

agreement to exchange advertisements

not having investigated closely en sight that periodical's claim to be a labor paper. The Worker was shortly noti-

fied by the bonn fide trade unions of

St. Louis that the "L. C." was consid-

ered a scab paper, that it was under a boycott because of its victors disrup-tionist tactics. Thereupon the man-

agement of The Worker did as it has

done in other cases, often at considerable cost. It refused to advertise a scab article and cancelled the contract. The Worker will do the same thing

again, if it ever again inadvertently

Hot Mr. Hearst's Way.

listing their men, when the Central Federated Union boycotted Butler and sent a committee to ask Labor's Friend Hearst to refuse Butler's "nd.," Hearst

replied: "We will take that advertis-

ing as long as Mr. Butler chooses to put it in until you show us that you can hurt us with your boycott."

There is only a little more to add to this story, already too long for so con-

"No Politics in the Unions."

Natural Ally Steinbiss is a bitter op-

Natural Ally Steinblas is a bitter op-ponent of Socialism. He holds that "there should be no politics in the un-ions"—that is, no working-class poli-tics. He call his publication a labor paper. We have before us a recent number of this remarkable labor paper —the issue of June 21. It consists of eight pages, six columns on each. Four columns of the first none are occupied.

with laudatory "personal opinions" of Hearst. Hearst's picture and baif a column of "editorial" in praise of him appears on the second page. Haif a column more about Hearst on the third

rege. Fourth fifth sixth, and see-nth pages—all Hearst, two pictures of lifearst, one of Mrs. Hearst, a poem to Hearst, newspaper extracts in praise of Hearst, account of Hearst's well

known domestic virtues, and so on, ad

libitum and ad nauseam. And this is

Birds of a Feather.

ins of the first page are occupied

ural Ally.

ble a subject as Hearst's Nat-

tice was given to withdraw it.

them right!"

This is the theory: 4. Chase in-

"twentieth century newspaper."

And to what does Mr. Moore swear?

Once more the peculiar methods by Ally" of his comes out with a "vindi-which William Randolph Hearst js working up his presidential boom call affidavit from one H. P. Moore, said to be Hearst's correspondent in Nor-Early in the present year Ex-Mayor folk.

for exposure and comment.
Early in the present year Ex-Mayor
John C. Chase of Haverhill, in the
course of a speaking tour in the South
under the direction of the National
Committee of the Socialist Party, addressed a meeting in the Building Trades Council Hall at Norfolk, Va. As our all occasions Comrade Chase talked straight Socialism. Explaining the position of the propertiess wageworkers as a subject and exploited than demonstrating the conflict be-ween their interests and those of the massessing and employing class, showtantly results in strikes and lockouts. be held that the only final settlement of this conflict was to be found in the collective ownership of the means of production, to be established by indeendent political action of the working and advocated the support of ocidist Party as the only party

embodying these principles.
The local papers gave correct though Inadequate reports of his address.

The "American" Lie.

At a distance of some hundreds of miles, however, and knowing that as yet there was no strong and trained So-cialist movement in the South, but that such a movement was beginning to and to threaten the Democratic in its very stronghold-under circumstances, Presidential Aspirant Hearst, or whoever may have then been acting for him in charge of the New York "American and Jourght it safe and profitable to publish an alleged dispatch from Nor-folk, representing Chase as having said, in the course of his address: "The it friend of Labor in this country to day is the New York 'American.' That paper, through its proprietor, W. R. Hearst, has fought the cause of the laboring man with antiring energy and the title of the people's champlon' has been well carned by that unselfain American. His fortune has not been made by greed and he pays his em-ployees according to their work." The Worker, confident that this re

port was utterly infounded, brought it to the attention of Courade Clinso and asked bim for a statement. He replied in the following words: Chase's Denial.

This entire matter, Mr. Editor, is bare-faced lie from start to finish. I only did not say what the Journal and American' claims, but I did not even mention Mr. Hearst or his paper. If I had, it would have been for the purpose of brauding him as the most unscrupulous itar and fakir in Amer-ica. Certainly it is true that he is the most unmiligated liar in politics to-day, if he will thus deliberately report th as booming him and his papers

o is unniterally opposed to him and

"At the meeting mentioned I talked Socialism from start to finish and at the close of the meeting organized a local of the Socialist Party, and there was not the slandow of an excuse for oting me as Mr. Hearst did. but a part of the game that Mr. Hearst is playing to capture the working class and corral them into the Democratic party, in support of himself. I hope you will give this statement the fullest

you will give this statement the fullest publicity."

Simultaneously, Comrade Chase mailed to the editor of the New York interests of the working class more "American and Journal" a terse point-blank denial of having uttered the words attributed to him, requesting remarked. When the New York Gro-cery Clerks were trying to organize,

Did Hearst Retract? Mot He.

What did Editor Hearst then do? Viat did ranfor bears then do? Did he print Classe's letter of denial? Did he even spare three lines to state that such a denial had reached him? Did he do anything that an honorable tor would have done to set right tical opponent he had misrepre

He did not. It is not the policy of He did not. It is not the policy of the "American" to admit its errors or its misrepresentations. The "Ameri-can" prints many "letters to the editor," genuine or fictitious. But it prints only the flattering ones, No, Mearst did not retract. He did noth-ing for a long time. He ignored the matter completely counting on his matter completely, counting on his large circulation to spread the lie more widely than The Worker could spread the denial. He remained silent until he found that the Socialist and tradeunion press all over the country was expessing him and putting him in the choese one of his own papers. To do
that, would be to acknowledge the previous suppregator of Chase's denial.
No. Mr. Hearst remembered his prin
ciple that "Labor is Democracy's natural ally"—which, being interpreted. caus that every would-be labor lead-who can be corrupted in Candidate

The organ which Mr. Hearst chooses is an alleged labor paper known as the "Labor Compendium," published in St. Lonis by one Steinblas, whose reputation as a disruptionist and misleader in the trade-union movement is as striking as it is unenviable.

Some months after Hearst received Some months after Hearst received the steinblash of the purpose of maligning the Socialist l'arty, there so strong.

Of course it is reproduced too by that

equally remarkable paper in New York City, the "People," whose consistent City, the "People," whose consistent policy it is to repeat Republican lies repeat Democratic lies, repeat Economic League lies, repeat any old lies, on the chance that some of them may take root in some credulous minds and do some burt to the Socialist Party or to

the trade unions.

What with Parry, Hearst, Mattox, DeLeon, Gompera, and the numerous cheap "matural allies" or malicious renegades from Eteinbias down to Howie, who smear when they take snug, we should have little time for anght size if we mutertook even briefly to notice all their tricks and falsifications. We do not try it. Now and the we take the trouble to expose egregious fakes such as this Henrat Steinhiss one. For the rest, we may take the Douglas motto: "They say -... 'What say they? Let them say!" "What say they? Let them say?" The 'multiplication of falsehoods against Socialism is an acknowledg-ment of its growing strength and the growing alarms of its enemies. And the more loudly they maign us, the more people will think and find out the truth for themselves. Two or three headred thousand men have heard Comrade Chase speak within the last two years. This disgraceful attack upon him will have but one effect on them, and that a good one—to make them reflect the more carefully on what they heard Chase say and to make them distrust capitalist editorpoliticians, especially "friends of la-bor" such as Hearst and friends of the friends of Labor such as his Natural Ally in St. Louis. So come again, Mesors, Hearst, Steinbiss, Howie, De

IN HAVERHILL.

Leon & Co.

Ridiculous Canards Against Socialists Published by Old-Party Piess Neve but Little Effect.

port. This is the theory; Admiss in-tended all along to make a straight 80-cialist speech; but he wanted to get Hearst into a scrape; so he got into pri-vate conversation with Moore and to'd Moore he was going to boom Hearst, A strenuous fight is being made against Socialism in Haverhill. The National Economic League has eviforesteing that Moore would hurry off and telegraph a false report of the speech, before ever the speech was dently purchased regular space in all of Haverbill's weekly and daily pa-pers. One of the Socialists is making it a business of answering the articles correspondent, for the purpose of creating timber for editors of Focialist papers." Oh, wicked, cunning, guileful, and so far seems to have the better of

the argument.
The Irish Catholic church has been holding a week's mission, with Domi-nican fathers present from out of town, and several evenings they have Oh, unfortumate Tradicatial Aspirant, no tricked and befooled! Oh, supera Steinbiss, possessed of the taleut of a Count Doyle or an Old Sleuth, and warned the assemblages against be-lieving in Socialism. The whole of one evening was taken up in delivering a long address against Socialism, and the wasting to an ural Ally!
"The times are out of joint. Oh, cursed next evening the whole address ap-peared in the "Gazette," Haverhill's only daily newspaper, occupying four spite "That Steinhiss e'er was born to set

columns of space.

The "Gasette" another evening printed what was claimed to be a facsimile of a letter received by the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, signed "Three Good Socialists," stating Steinblus has another tale of woo. He piteously recounts how The Work-er, a couple of years ago, made an that several incendiary fires were to be set. After several fires had oc-curred, it developed that a young man who was partly demented had been setting them and after his arrest he with the "Labor Compendium" and then cancelled that contract and has never paid for the continuance of its advertisement in the "L. C." after noclaimed he set them to see the engines run. The letter was not printed until after some of the fires had taken place. Query: Was the letter genuine The Worker plends guilty-proudly. It did make the mistake of agreeing to exchange "ada," with the "L. C.,"

or invented by politicians? It might be well to state that the fires began last January during the coal famine, and the largest coal and wood yard in the city was set on fire twice. The owner claimed at the time that it was probably the work of some crank who had been excited by the in-flammatory articles against the local coal combine which had been printed in the "Gazette." Of course it is needless to state that the "Gazette," which was making a bid for popular favor, did not suggest public ownership as a

remedy. to such ridiculous canards as the "Three Good Socialists" letter to fight us with, we may be sure that the op-ponents of Socialism are looking for-

other sports than in politics at this ime of the year.

time of the year.

Mayor Flanders is giving general satisfaction to nearly everybody and yet is sticking to straight Socialism so far as that can be done in a municipal government. It is generally conceded that he will be re-elected. The ques-tion is dispute is whether we will elect any Aldermen to back him up and, if so, how many. AL TRUIST.

TWO GOOD GERMAN PAMPHLEYS.

"Municipale Forderungen der Social Demokratie" and "Ein Wort an die Arbeiter Amerikas" are two German pamphlets which it would be well to circulate widely in New York City at this time. They can be had of the Sc cisiist Literature Company, 184 Wil-liam street. "Municipale Forderun-gen" costs \$1.50 a hundred or \$1 for fifty copies; "Ein Wort." \$1 a hundred or 60 cents for fifty.

WHY WE WARY SOCIALISM?

Because it will give us enough to eat and wear.

Because it will give us beautifu

Because it wi Because we can travel to Europe, if want to.

Because we shall have time to study ind make things.

Because we shall not have to work

at all after we are fifty.

Because we shall not have to be dis-lionest or mean. Because we can afford to be married and have happy, bealthy children—Se attle Socialist.

-If you want to see injunction

CHARLES L. FURMAN FOR MAYOR.

Brooklyn's Popular Socialist Veteran the Choice of City Convention.

Merris Brown of Cigarmakers' Mekers' Union No. 144 Heminated for Controller and Pater J. Flanagan of Typographical Union No. 6 our Candidate for President of the Board of Alderman.

For Mayor-Dr. Chas. L. Furman of | Comrade Brown was not present, but

For Controller-Morris Brown & Cigarmakers' Union No. 144. For President of the Board of Alder-

-Peter J. Flanagan of Typograph-Ical Union No. 6. The above ticket for the municipal

election next November was the choice of the city convention of the Social Democratic Party of New York which met in the spacious hall of the Brooklyn Laber Lyceum on July

Over one hundred delegates and as many more comrades were in attend-ance and enthusiasm, harmony, and rapid and orderly dispatch of business narked the proceedings of the conven-

of the City Executive Committee, at 11 a.m. Morris Hiliquit was elected temporary chairman, and M. M. Bar-tholonew temporary secretary. Com-mittees on credentials and on rules, were then elected and a short recess. taken to enable the committees to re-

and delegates had been duly scuted, and delegates had been duly seated, permanent officers were elected as fol-lows: Chairman, Morris Hillquit; Vice-Chairman, Dr. C. L. Furman; Sec-retaries, M. M. Hartholomew and Courtency-Lemon: The following com-mittees were elected: Committee ou Platform, Comrades Hillquit, Abson; Lemon, Schlueter, Atkinson; Commit-tee on Resolutions, Comrades Furman. tee on Resolutions, Comrades Furman, Adams, Bock, Flexchel, and Martin; Committee on Ways and Means, Com-rades Orthand, Gull, Schaefer, Wenzel, and Theimer. The report of the Cay Executive Committee was read by the

Committee on Resolutions.

After dinner recess the convention re-convened at 230 p. m. and proceeded to act upon the report of the Costs, mittee 88 Whys sidd Renns, dealing in. detail with the manner in which funds

At the recommendation of the Committee on Resolutions the following resolution on the Socialist victory in the German elections was unanin adopted, and the secretary instructed to forward it to the German com-

"Resolved, That we send greeting is our gallant German comrades ask heartily congratulate them upon their brilliant success in the face of diffi-culties that would have appalled any people not imbued with the spirit of truth and justice. We hall the day when their votes will become a tidal of capitalism.

It-was decided to send a similar resolution to the comrades of Deumark, congratulating them upon their gain in the recent parliamentary elections. And the following resolution was adopted in regard to the Kishine I

The Kishinell Massacre

"Resolved That the Social Demo cratic Party in convention assecondemn the Russian governme the massacre at Kishineff, which is th direct result of its instigation and the indirect result of its general policy in keeping the masses of the people in ignorance and of fanning their racial projudices as a means of counteracting the revolutionary tendencies in them "Resolved, That we brand the pre-

tended indignation of the capitalist class and its press about the Kishineff and that they have very little to say in view of the fact that the Russian in the way of real argument against us.

The light against us is not having much effect, especially as most people are more interested in baseball and port, and could not carry on its buildand America for their financial sup-port, and could not carry on its built-ness and inhuman policies without such aid and eo-operation; we brand the interposition of our government on behalf of the Jews of Russia as disingenuous and doomed to failure be-cause of its own policy of fostering race-hatred, and its brutal persecution of the working class whenever the in-terests of the capitalists demand it;

"Resolved. That we call upon the Jewish, working class to remember that the Jewish capitalists are in the forefront of those who keep the pres-ent itussian government slive by their ready financial aid, and that the only solution of the so-called Jewish probsolution of the so-called Jewish prob-iem flow in the aboutton of all racial and other distinctions between the workingmen of all countries, which is-only to be accomplished through the struggle of the working class for its emagcipation from the bondage of capitalism."

"A resolution condemning the Unibed States Supreme Court for refusing to rective the Alabama constitution dis-franchising the negroes was adopted and referred to the Committee on Plat-

form for revision.

It was decided that the City Care pairs Committee consist of five mem-ters from the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx, three from Kings Centry, two from Queens and two from Rich

YOUNG PEOPLE'S PIGNIC. mittee on Platform presentes The picuic of the Young People's 8 a draft of platform, recommending that it be adopted as a hash only and referred back to this committee for re-I The picuic of the Young Peoples So-cial Democratic Clab of Yorkville, to be held on Sunday, July 12, at Notice Schitzen Park. One Hundred and Skry-nintir-street and Bostor Road, should have the support of the older comrades, as well as of the young peo-ple. Admission \$1, including beer. reterred suck to this committee for re-cision and the committee by given power to increase its numbers. This recommendation was adopted. Algernon Lee, Morris Brown. Charles H. Matchett, and Dr. C. L. Furman

were nominated for Mayor. Comrade Lee absointely declined to accept, and it was stated that Comrado Matchett, who was not present, could not accept.

BIG LOCKOUT IN SWEDEN.

Part of International Attack on Labor Move-

Twenty Thousand Machinists Are Thrown Gut of Work-Appeal to Comrades in America for Ald-New Is the Time for Closer Solidarity.

Our comrade A. Skauberg of Brook lyn has received from E. Blumberg, President of the Swedish Association of Muchinists and Metal Workers, the following significant cablegram:

eral lockout in Sweden, July 7, in all the machine works. Twenty thousand men are affected. The antroller. Abbott declined and Brown Peter J. Finnagan, Leonard D. Ab-bott and Frederick Shnefer were nomiployers wish with their organization to till the workingmen's unions. The workingmen's association asks for sid from Swedish comrades and sympa-thizers in your country." Notice of this event has been given Rehaefer and Abbott declined and Flanagan was then nominated by se-

to all Swedish papers in the United States and will be given also to all machinists' unions in the country. Readers of The Worker who are willing and able to aid the machinists of them by the employers' association should write, asking for subscription blanks and for further information, to A. Skanberg, 663 President street, Brooklyn, N. Y. While the National Association of

Manufacturers in the United States has been so busy arousing the capitaljuts to concerted action, while the Economic League has been organizing them for a campaign of miseducation against the trade union and the Socialist movement, while the National Metal Trades Association, the Building Trades Employers' Association of New York, and many other organizations of bosses have been organizing lockouts, blacklists, and a great spy system and have been attempting to form rival unions to fight the legitimate organizations of the working class, while labor bilis were being killed in Congress and the state legislatures and projects of legislation against the labor movement prepared, while the courts have been busy declaring labor laws unconstitutional and awarding damages to em-ployers against unions for declaring strikes—while all this systematic attack on the labor movement in both its industrial and its political branches has been taking form and getting strength in the United States, the capitalists of Europe have not been idle

The Taff Vale and Denaby decisions in England, the great lockout of dock workers in Germany, the passage of the anti-strike laws in Holiand and the bloody repression of the transportstrike, the proposition of workers' similar laws in Norway, checked only by a vigorous and united demonstra-tion of the Socialist Party and the Reichstag elections in Germany, the voters of Denmark went to the polis to choose the members of their national parliament, called the Lagthing. We have already stated that the Social Democratic Party there gained two sents. Somewhat more detailed information is now at hand.

In the last parliament there were trade usions, form a series of related events in which this attack on the

Even at the Antipodes the same forces are at work, as shown in the defeat of the Australian rallway work-ers' strike and the passage of represfourteen Social Democrats. Thirteen of our fourteen districts we carried again on June 16, losing only that of Lungby. On the other hand, we ive laws in the colony of Victoria.

THE CAPITALISTS OF THE WORLD ARE COMING TO REAL IZE THAT THE CRISIS IS AT HAND. THE WORKERS OF THE WORLD ARE THINKING AND STRIKING AND VOTING TOGETHouth of Copenhagen, Vally, and the first of Odensee. In the Seventh Co-penhagen district our comrade, C. A. Smidt, defeated the reactionary Fi-nance Minister Hage. We now hold ER, GETTING READY TO THROW OFF THE YOKE OF PROFIT SLA-VERY, IT IS A STRUGGLE TO THE eight of the thirteen districts of the national capital, besides one in Fried-richberg, one in Odensee, and those of DEATH AND THE DECISIVE DAY IS NOT FAR OFF.

Now, when the capitalists, by their frantic attacks, show their real alarm, now is the time for the workers of all lands to draw closer the bonds of international fraternity and to redouble the energy of their fight against the

THE CONSERVATIVES.

"On, a charge of coners in the teamsters' and hackmens' strike were ar rested."-Daily Paper.

"Bleesed are they which are persecuted for rightcousness' sake."-Matthew Y. 10.

Cackling of things that are dead, ye sleek-faced bondamen to case, Living, yet ruled from the tomb, what think ye of men such as these?

Law and long usage ye prate; but who made the laws, gods or men? "Make way for the law," ye cry, but Justice is far from your ke Hireling preachers and teachers acho

your cry, for their bread; Each making the wants of his belly sway the small brains in his bead. Comforting words of the Christ dis

torted for pay in the schools; While ye and your sons hope perchance to keep laborers germane to fools.

blood and the past;

a start of surprise?

Once was the stake and the rack allotted to slaves who would rise; Why should conspiracy charges give us

Now ye are driven to bay, yelping your

may ye kili those ye hate, Gilding your dross with the pinchbeck plea: "For the good of the State." Millions now live in the dawning tho'

your courts would lengthen the night; Soon ye will fawn like cats, pretending ye, too, sought the light. -Eimer Gearing.

THE CITY OF THE WORKERS.

be a campaign of education, not of to reach the people's minds before they are dazzled and deafened and and age-long battle against class rule. confused with the clamor of enpitalist

Let us say at the outset that our campaign is not a mere municipal campaign in the ordinary sense. Whether we go into national, state, or city contests, we have always one and the same purpose. We may say, indeed, that the Socialist movement does not bave successive campaigns, but that we carry on one continuous campaign for the overthrow of competition and the establishment of Socialism in its stead, for the destruction of the political, social, and economic supremacy of the capitalist class and the emancination of the workers from all class rule. City campaigns, state camiwenden in this conflict forced upon paigns, national campaigns are but incidents or phases of this great movement.

We know that Socialism cannot be realized in a single city, while the powers of state and nation remain in the hands of the capitalists and their agents. We know that the powers of city officers are limited-especially their powers for good.

But we know also that, while a city government in the hands of Social We challenge them to meet us in fair Democrats could not do all that it discussion of principles. We work for would desire, it could do much for the Socialism in our time, for economic interests of the working class. We freedom in our time, and we will be know that it would do what neither satisfied with nothing less.

On the Fourth of July the Social | Tammany demagogues nor "respectaemocratic Party of New York City ble" Reformers ever dreem of doingdefinitely entered the municipal cam- that it would use every jots of power paign of 1908. As our campaign is to at its disposal for the amelioration of the wrongs under which the workers brase bands and fireworks and beer suffer to-day, and that it would beand boodle, we begin it early, in order come a citadel and tower of strength for the working class in its world-wide

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Whose city is this by right? It is the city of the workers, for they have made it all that it is. Whose city is it by present law? It

is the idlers' city, the parasites' city, the non-producers' city, for the workera, lacking self-reliance and self-assertiveness, have allowed themselves to be divided on faise houses and boodwinked by the capitalists' impudent assumption of superiority.

The Social Democratic Party proposes that this city, made by the workers, shall be ruled by and for the work-

The Social Democratic Party in nome inating its candidates for municipal ofnee, can tay down this as their sole and sufficient rule of conduct on every question that may present itself to them when elected to office: "Is this measure in the interest of the working class? If so, we are for it. If not, we are against it."

Upon that basis we enter this cambuign, against Tammany, against the Republican party, against the "Reform-

THE TEXTILE WORKERS' STRUGGLE.

The Causes and Progress of Their Big Strike In Philadelphia.

John Sporgo Writes on Conditions in the City of Brotherly Love—Overwork and Miserable Wages-Strikers are Helding Out Bravely and Are Think-

enty-five thousand textile workers-men, women, and ch..dren, in nearly equal proportions—are on strike in this City of Brotherly Love. The sixth week of the strike is now on and both ides seem as determined as at the first hour. Despite the insidious sense tional reports in the capitalist papers that the ranks of the workers are being weakened, and that some of the most important mills are being opened, the fact is that with the exception of a few women and children, honery workers, the workers are standing sol-

self, together with members of the local Textile Strike Committee, addressed a magnificent mass meeting in the Labor Lyceum at Kensington.
From all I could gather from conversation with the strike leaders and many
of the workers themselves, the prospects of a successful issue to the strike are decidedly encouraging. The spirit manifest everywhere is one of de-termination and enthusiastic loyalty.

ers," against every party of capitalism.

ing Hard. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 7 .- Sev- 1 I was assured by the local leaders that their number was something less than 10 per cent, of the whole, Holding Out Bravely. The organization of the textile works

ers is young and until now it had not been tried. With practically no funds at their disposal, however, the leaders have managed to keep the workers well together, and, when one considers the large number of women and chil-dren there seems to be remarkably littie complaining or division. While they are all unquestionably poor, and while the bulk of them must feel the pinch to a greater or less extent, upon

idly together. This morning Mother Jones and my-

The Point at Issue.

From the local committee of the textile workers I have received the following statement upon the real points of the dispute:

There are about 125,000 textile workers to the committee ers in the city of Philadelphia, of which number about 70,000 are organized and used to the best possible

ized in various separate unions, the whole being brought together for common action in the Central Textile the committee notably the "Appeal to whole being brought together for common action in the Central Textile.
Workers' Union of Philadelphia and vicinity. The Central Union decided me two months before the strike began to initiate a referendum vote upon the question of a shortening of the working time, a great deal of discontent having been manifested upon that score for two years past. The organi-sations voted almost unanimously in favor of making a demand for a short ening of the hours of labor from sixty to fifty-five per week.

Now, about 10 per cent, of the whole umber ask for the reduction of hours without any reduction in pay, but the remaining 90 per cent. of the workers merely ask for the reduction of hours and are content to lose the five hours' wages, although their pay is miserably small already. As nearly as I have been able to ascertain, those who are demanding the decrease of hours with no decrease of pay are the entire ingrain carpet trade, including windingrain carpet trade, including wind-ers, spoolers, weavers, warpers, and loom fixers, woolen and carpet yarn spinners and dyers. Those who are willing to accept the decreased wage provide they obtain the shortening of Centuries old is your game, stinking of their working time, are:

Brondcloth weavers 20,000 1,000 weavers
Haircloth weavers
Fancy novelty weavers
Reamers and twisters
Nerrow loom fixers 1.0tm Broad loom fixers 200

Reason," "Coming Nation," "Social Democratic Herald," and "The Com rade." The Charles H. Kerr Co. have also responded liberally to the appeal. The Strikers March.

the whole there appears to be much

the whole there appears to be much less real suffering and hardship than I had expected to find.

The local comrades are availing themselves of the splendid opportunity, which the strike affords for the propa-

ganda of our principles. Meetings are being held all over the city, especially in the textile districts, and whenever

possible speakers are being sent to the

meetings arranged by the strikers

themselves. Comrades Frost, Taylor, Potter, Casaile, Moore, Knebele, and Atkinson are doing all in their power

to rouse the workers. There is a mag-

LATER.—To-day, after the Labor Lyceum meeting, Mother Jones headed a parade of several hundred men women, and children upon a long march designed to win moral and financial support for the strikers. Accompanied by a hand of music, the men marching and the little child-slaves and a few women riding in wagons, they marched from the city for a point about ten miles distant where a great mass meeting will be held. Frost and myself are just hurrying there. To morrow the atopping place will be Bristol, and so, by easy stages, Mother proposes to continue her murch. Already it has had the re-suit of forcing the capitalist press to bor cvil, which feature of the strike they have ignored right plong. the first time since the strike began the papers are full to-day of the sub-

Whatever the immediate ontcome of the struggle the seeds sown by our agitation cannot fail to be productive of lasting good. A most encouraging feature of the meetings I have so for feature of the meetings I have so far attended has been the barge sprinkling of Socialist buttons seen in the audiences. Sometimes they seem even more plentiful than in our own party meetings, and every reference to Socialism is londly cheered. Things move even in Philadelphiet.

J. S.

-Send 73 cents to the Socialist send 15 cents to the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York, for a hundred copies of that new pamphiet containing "The Socialist View of the Waterbury Strike," "Real Race Suicide," and "The Incentive."

The Worker. AR ORDAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York State as the Social

Democratic-Party.) PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association. P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John

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checks and drafts pay paper the editorial

Hittgardel, implifies a most the business of editorial suggests of the paper should be admed to the Paper of Directors, Socialist specialist Publishing Association, 184 llam street, New York.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Past Office on April 6



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

In the state of New York, on account

Socialist Party for Social Democratic In New York) should not be confused the so-called Socialist Labor Party itter to a ring ruled organization which clatter is a ring ruled organization which dates all its energies to two purposes. st, to disrupt the Nocialian invenent and ader the decisions who carry so the fire against capitation; second, to making I lajare the trade-bulou movement. THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

s Socialist Party (the Social Democratic y of New Yorki has peased through its all general election. Its growing power silicated and its speedy victory for oved by the great increase of its voice lower in these figures:



One good result of the Parks affair that it has provoked the Housemulthe' and Bridgemen's Union to ithdraw from the Civic Federation. fire an HI wind that blows no good inme quarter.

An attempt to blow up an electric ght company's plunt in Colorado is enorted and it is said the proprietors are at a loss to gness who could have stigated it. Better ask Mr. Rocke-Belles-not the innier centleman with the wings, but the old man, the "real thing." He is reported to know a great deal about the use of explosives as an acressory to "legitimate business en feruriso,"

"Set a thief to catch a thief," fo the to the Asphalt Trust must think Mayor Low acted on this principle when he chose General Greene to head the no-Dee department of this city. Not that we would consider General Greene thirf-no matter how much loot he got. We consider him "ap eminently re spectable business man." Can you tell the difference?

e it is said that the Englishman "does love a lord." We Americans are no far behind in snobbery. It seems that, after Prince Henry and Duke Boria, we are to have another chance to make an exhibition of ourselves over Prince 'Adalbert, Aren't our home-made Pork Kings and Kerosene Emperors enough for m, without importing the other

"LABOR'S REAL SHARE." The man with but one idea is

sort?

fronblesome and pitiable object, ever though his one dominating notion be wholly or in part a correct one, sa is not uncommonly the case. But if the Men be correct, we should not despise it, however we pity the monomaniac Such happens to be the case with our erstwhile intriguing and backbiting fellow party member (we find it impossible to say "comrade") and now negade, F. G. B. Gordon. For years, his hobby, his "ldfe fize," his obsessing desire, leaving no room in his head for any other, has been to carll at and pick flaws in the organization and policy of the Socialist Party, its official dec lurations, and the utterances of its spokesmen. While he yet called himself a Socialist, he seemed never to give a thought to what was good and

wrung-headed Diogenes, with a rushlight lantern in broad day, searching for faults. But even a wrongheaded Diogenes may have his uses. When he is right, let us listen to him, as readily as to others.

Mr. Gordon's latest assault is in the pages of the July "Federationist." in criticism. That were not to be expected of him. He picks out certain erronoous or inaccurate statements made by some Socialists, cites them as representative utterances of the Socialthe erroneous or inaccurate étatements he criffeigns are much too commonly made by more or less credited spokesmen of our party, that his criticism is, in the main, though not altogether, & sound one, and that it is much to be desired that none of our comrades should commit indiscretions of state nent for which the credit of the movement as a whole has to suffer.

Mr. Gordon cites such statements as

"The Census for 1900 shows the verage annual wage paid in this country to be \$437.50 per capita and the wealth produced per capita to be \$2.451 per year. The difference between these two sums represent the extent of robbery committed by the capitalists on working class."

Or this: "The workers receive only 17 per cost, of what they produce and the capitalists get 83 per cent.' Or this: "dtatistics show that the wage-workers produce \$10 per day and receive only \$1.33."

He then proceeds to show that, while the wage-figures given in these statements are approximately correct, the figure for the product is much exag-

gerated. Ho says: "The great mistake is made by supposing that the gross value of the product represents the net value. Ac-cording to the above quoted statement, materials cost nothing, freight, furl, superintendence, and office help like

wise cost absolutely nothing.
"Volume 7, United States Consus,
1900, shows the gross value of our manufacturing and mechanical cutabschments to be \$13.014.287.488. This gross value is arrived at by a constant duplication of value, owing to the fact that the finished products of one plant become the material of some other factory, in which they are changed into some higher form and again innto some higher form and again intotal cost of partly manufactured and | that is not the question. It is not safe original raw material used according to the Census of 1900 was \$7,348,-

"This latter sum subtracted from the gross value leaves \$5,686,142,743, and this is the net value added to the original raw material. All will underoriginal raw material. Air wise univer-stand at a glance that the tentile workers did not produce the cotton, nor gin it, yet raw cotton cost 37.5 per cent. of the gross total value of the preducts of the cotton mills in 190e. "Dividing this \$3.086,1-52,743 by the total wage hands, 5.216,862 and we

have \$1,065 as the net product per

von a little farther, as he shows that after silowing for cost of superintendence, fuel, freight, and one or two other Rems of legitimate cost, the avernge net yearly product per employee in about \$349, instead of \$2,451.

We are with Mr. Gordon, horrily.

Several times within the last three or four years The Worker has protested against the use by Socialist speakers and writers of the erude misstate ments which he here criticines. It is foolish to exaggerate. And we have no need to exaggerate, even if it were safe or right to do so. The soler statement of fact that remains, which tallies pretty closely with the result of our own auxiysis of the statistics, is striking enough. If, even under the wasteful capitalist system, the wage-worker creates an average value of \$020 a year and sets back but \$437.50, about 47 per cent., that should be sufficient to convince the wage-worker of the propriety of changing to a system under which he would get the whole \$929 he produces—to say nothing of the increase in the product, through the reduction of waste and in other ways.

Mr. Gordon runs on to other remarks that are almost if not quite as far wrong as those he flude fault with. For instance, he argues that a part the does not attempt to guess what part) of the \$220 is produced by "plant, power, machinery, and organization"as if plant, power, or anything except labor necessarily performed fixed the value of the product. His most orthodox economists could have taught him better than this.

Agein, he says: "In connection with these facts h may be well to state that the profit to the manufacturers according to the 1900 Census was \$1,000,485,004. This, however, was not a net profit, for out of this sum must be taken the cost of selling goods, bad debfs, interest on burrowed capital, taxes, and internsi The Census returns are of such a character that it is impossible to figure the actual profits in the manufacturing industry. They are not near so large, however, as our social intic friends would like the public to

believe." Here he is offerly wrong. The cos of selling must not be counted in this connection, because the figures are based on factory price, not on wholesalers', jobbers', or retailers' prices. In the transfer of the goods from the factory to the consumer various new elements of labor, of resultant value, and of division of that value between capitalist and worker enter in. We have no accurate data on this; and it is as well for Mr. Gordon's point of view

true in the party, but went about, like profit to wages in the distributive in dustries is probably much higher than ctures. Bud debts have no place 2 such an analysis, unless we are to follow the economies of Dougla Jersold and believe that the He brideass "earn an honest but precarious living by washing each others clothes." Bad debts constitute a loss an article entitled "Labor's Real to individual creditors, a gain to indi-Share." Of course, it is not a fair vidual debtors, but neither a gain nor a loss to the capitalist class as such to its relations to the raiting class. Interest on borrowed capital, as Mr. Gordon must know, is as much a part of the income of the espitalist class as diviist Party, and proceeds to demolish dends on stock. If we are to concede them. Yet it must be admitted that the one item of taxes, we might more than cancel it by some neglected items on the other side; But R is relatively small enough to be passed over at present. It is eafe to say that the figures for total profit as given by the Census are far, very far, below the truth.

> Not in follow him into these wasaries, the essential part of Mr. Gordon's article is correct and the statement which he criticises and which are not infrequently to be met in Socialist papers are, in the form in which they are made (as expressing the direct division of product between employer and employed), utterly indefensible and perniclous.

> . Of course, it is possible to point out that, after the worker has got his wages, he has to give up a portion of it to the capitalist class in forms of capitalist revenue that have not yet been taken into account. For instance, he has to pay rout, which is as hole this would make in his average of \$437.50 we have no means of saving would take away a fifth of it. Again, as a retail purchaser (and often buying in the smallest quantities from day to day and under other disadvautages), he has to pay certain monopoly profits and bear the cost of certain wasten Peculiar to such trade, which further reduces the ultimate purchasing power of his income. If then it is a question, not of what ratio wages bear to net product of labor, but of what share of their product the wage-workers are finally able to buy and consume, it is very likely that the true ratio would be as near to 17 per cent. as to 47. But for us to make statements about this question, because we have no adequate data en which to bese even an estiguate.

.Let us stick to this, then: At pres ent, in the manufacturing industries of the United States (which may be taken as fairly typical of all wage industry) the workers get back in wages but 47 per cent, of the net value they create, and the capitalists keep 53 per cent. in the form of profits or interest, open or disguised; and out of this 47 per cent., something more is exploited from the workers by the capitalists claudfords and others, but just how much we cannot say; and as the system developes, the capitalists' share tends to grow larger and the workers' share to grow smaller. This is a strong enough statement, though probably well within the facts; and this much we can awart with positive certitude. More we cannot prove and should not say.

Yes, bombs and cannon-crackers are abourd. But they are one degree less almord time the average Fourth of July patriotic speech. They may be meaningless, but they are not post-

OPEN FOES AND PALSE PRIEMDS

May or should a Socialist take advantage of every opportunity that pre seuts itself to spenk for Bocistians, refarilless of the character and purposes of the organization under whose auspirade Milie at Ossalus, and elsowhere, for which, as reported in another coi umn in this paper, home locals censure him and others come to his defense raises the greation in the heat possible form for the discussion of the principle

The Ashton commules think it was very intolerant, unreasonable, and no ocialistic of the Omaha comrades to object to Comrade Milis' speaking under the ampices of the so-called Soialist Propaganda Club of that city They say it is all right for a Socialis to speak for Socialism wasqueer be gets a chance, "even under the auspices of any capitalist party." This, as w understand it, is the position Comrade

Mills himself takes in his defense. "Even under the anspices of any capitalist party." The word "even" here is misleading. We presume that no objection would be raised in any quarter to a comrade speaking from the platform of a Republican or a Democratic organisation, of any or munication frankly and openly opposed to Socialism, if he got the chance (which is not likely to happen), pro vided only be talked straight Socialism and in unmistakable terms advocated the support of the Socialist Party and opposed the party under whose auspi-

The case under discussion is quite different one, and the comparison made can only confuse the question The ground upon which the Omahi comrades objected to Coursile Mills

ces he was speaking.

Farty for good reason, having been convicted of seting as tools of capital lat politiciams. Its evident purpose is to sidetrack, as far as possible, the Socialist tendencies of the people of Omaha, to keep them away from and in hostility to the Socialist Party, to do this in the interest of the Republic machine, and to do it by the treachsrom method of pretending to be a

Socialist organization." In a word, the

club is a decoy sat out by the political

be no doubt that it is led by mee who

have been driven out of the Socialist

agents of capitalism to divide, disorganize, mislead, and betray the Socialist forces. False friends are much more denerous than open enemies, especially in the case of a movement as yet so little understood and so subject to misrepresentation as ours. The strength of the "stoot pigeon," "decay duck," or whitever we choose to call this particular species of political traitor de-

penda on his success in making strangers believe that he is a true friend of the movement that he is actually seeking to betray. Whoever and whatever helps to clothe him with this mask of friendship is inimical to the true interests of our movement and mant be condemned: - --

The Omaha comrades did not object to Comrade Milis' "lecturing on Secialism under auspices other than that of the local, Had he spoken for a church, a Chantauqua assembly, a literary club, no one would have objected, because in such cases it is undenstood that the ageing in question merely offers an open forum for the distinctly a form of exploitation as discussion of this and other questions dividends and interest. How large a and there is no assumption that the society endorses the speaker or that he endorses the society. Had he accepted with any accuracy, but very likely it a challenge or an invitation to speak at a meeting arranged by the Repub-Bean or the Democratic city committee or by the Employees' Association, had he spoken there frankly as an opponent of such party or association, none of us would have objected, for there would have been no danger of snyone being misled. What he did was to speak under the anapices of a body protending to be a Socialist organization and an auxiliary of the party, but in fact an active and corrupt enemy of the party. By so doing, he-the more. as he occupies a high official position in the party and has some celebrity as a speaker-dick-sormilis, whether he intended it or not, add to the prestige of that fake organization, hard strangers to believe that it was a genuine Socialist club, and so increase its power

to harm the movement. Assuming their statement of facts to be correct tax it is not questioned by their critics, and as we have good reason for believing it), we enrilly endorse the protest of the Omaha comrades. No Socialist-and under whatever pretext, to lend aid agents for old-party politicians, must e exposed and branded for the contempt of all decent men. And any comrade who helps such men to ply their neferious trade, however innocent may be his intentions, does a greater wrung to the party than he could do by openly deserting and opposing it.

newed attack on Socialism is giving great joy to those very capitalist papers which are most virnient in their attacks on the trade-union movemen that Mr. Gomners ostensibly leads. We observe it with satisfaction, for we know that the result will be to make the working-class renders think for themselves. That is all we want.

The deficit of the postotice system is announced to be nearly twice as big this year as has, "Considering recent disclosures of the work of the good business men in charge of it, this i not surprising. And anyhow, why should we grumble? The bigger the postoffice deficit, the bigger the raisway dividends. It all goes to increase "our" national prosperity. But a Nocialist system of public ownershipsue that did hot allow for profit, commissions, graft, rake-off, and loot-that would be terrible indeed.

The New Orleans "Times-Dem crat," in a laudatory, editorial article about Bebel, the German Socialist

ender, says: "A radical of the radicals in Ger amny, he would, if he held the same views in this country, be regarded, ex-cept for a few of his tenets, and these the least important, as a conservative and a mossback."

Bebel spoke in this fashion in the Seichstag, not long ago: "We Social Democraft recognitie no national frontions. There are really but two nations in the world to day the nation of the workers of the world and the nation of the capitalists of the works. They are cogaged in a world-wide war, which can be ended only by the victory of the working class through the So-cial Democratic Party." So also say we Socialists of the United States. Door 'for "Times-Democrat" consider

comrades objected to Coursile Mills' speaking for the "Socialist Propaganda Club" is that this body is seither a frankly capitalistic nor an honestly 80-cialist organization. There seems to like it!—Coming Nation.

THE RED FLAG OF CAPITALISM.

By Gourge IL Kirkpatrick.

DIVIDE your enemies and CRUSH the supercilieus anobs at Saminga and THEM ONE AT A TIME; or, DIVIDE Nawport; approval from the efforting intellectual prostitutes of a subsidized press; approval from the "leading citiests," approval from the "leading cities". these are military tactics craftily em-ployed from the days of Alexander to the time of Baer, Parry, Hanna, Mor gan, and Rockefeller. These tactics are absolutely reliable. The asplinlists know these tactics; the expitailuts accept these tactics; the cupitalists em-

ploy these tactics—and conquer.

Regarded from the view-point of engitalism another war is now imperatively
necessary. The much plundered working people are beginning to think Thought is revolutionary. Thought is intellectual nitro-giveering for hissing intellectual attro-giveerme for massing the flinty mountains of prejudice. A thought is a file, a sharp saw for a soul in the gloomy dungeon of prejudice. Thought kills. Thought atterly destroys mental rubbish. Thought never alayes promptly become defiant and dare to do for freedom. Thought lifts -kills slavery.

Thought, however, can still be pre-

vented. Nascent thought can still be strangled in a wild delirium called "patriotio" war. Hence, everyone with influence must play his prostitute part in remerceting the ferocious thirst for

Stiffe brotheriners. Strangle man's grand, sweet dream of peace. Because a fat life of domineering idieness for Industrial pirates and their pampered pers and shameless hangers on is not much longer possible, unless the mas-ters, as usual, can set the working people clutching at each other's throats draining each other's sweat and blood draining such other's awart and blood in a hateful sparm of national epilepsy called 'patriotic' war. Drug the working people. Rend sgain to the weary multitude the goriest pages of recent history, and declare to them that an act must be soaked in human blood before it is magnificent. The people must be the page of t lust again for another savage sturm of stupid wrath called war.

THREFORK, we see the red fing of ospitulism strennessly waved before the buiging, easily inflamed eyes of the multitude. "Good fighters," "war," "young men analous to fight;" "war," military glory," "war;" "brave sol-lers," "war;" "the most improved diers,' arms," "war;" "the greatest may on earth," "war;" "victory," "war;" "a strongermilitin," "war!" "war;" "war!" thus over and over this red flag, this Christless vecabulary of blood-spilling crucky, on and on for weary weeks and for fourteen thousand miles—till those diagnating phrases steam in memory with the grashing blood of the long "Fill the trenches with the blood-

neared careames of citizens and with dxed bayonets march on on on to noisy glory, on to the red maintens of the bratal battle-field." That was his pagan text before a nation of Christians; that was his loveless refrain beliewed before blushing school girls; that was his Alexandrian slogar before excitable, impressible boys; that was his gore-stained banner gallantly faunted before the wet eyed, and souted widows and the hobbling cripples of the Civil War: that was his raceleast of all an official representative of cursing call to eighty millions of pro-the national organization—has a right, ple sick of stupidity disputing with sword and causen, longing to embrace and comfort to spies and traitors with- Hideons echo of the cruel voice of in the lines. Open opponents we can respect. But men who pretend to be Napoleon, the assessin of France, Socialists, but set in our ranks as: plains of the long, long ago-that-yea, Just that was as high as his poor, sub-by wings could lift him from the red-stained earth on his tour of self-exhibition, fondly, jejunely petting himself before his people; just that constituted his undignified bid for enough ignorant adulation to secure renominating en-dorsoments of conventions packed with sleek and higy stall-fed parasites called

> e played his winning card, his part, the lambetion of cruelty till cruelty has the laudetion of cruelty till cruelty he-comes picturesque, aggressive, impu-dent and national. He played. He-won. He will be renominated. Renom-insted by a "glory"-loving pasople, grateful for a heavy dose of literary, military symp that invariably flatters, fosters and fattens the subre-to-thied tiger lurking in the human breast, "Benominated?" "That man?" Certain-by From all marks of this thinty-celled despotism of foxy, industrial cours comes enthusiastic approval; approval from the profit-stuffed leeches whose

Our > Erteemed

Contemporaries

BBB (and OTHERS) BBB

has held full sway, forty-one locals be-

ing organized during the hurrah of the lest campaign, most of them dying

soon after. Direct Legislation Leagues

one that dared to show that it was

The Liberator.

ens" that roll along carefully smooth seam' that roll along carefally smooth-ed stream in rubber-tired carriages and from' those who insolently ancer through palace-car windows at the common "hired men" that man the trains and keep the track he repair; ap-proval from the masters who own the mills and mines and stick out their tongues in secur at the hundreds of theusands out of work or "on strike" for a few cesses many a day; amonowal for a few cents more a day; approval from the "great business men" who search the earth for markets for goods produced by the swenting wage slaves ionaly seduced with ironically empty "presperity" phrases, chloroformed with pompous military rhetoric, stupe-ted by the proud strut and cheap swagger of "the man on herschack"—yes, approval from these also through whose veins slipe the inherited taint of long, low-bowing servitude. Therefore, aye, therefore, from Missis-

"man on horselnek" many-leard-fought, far-famed dier now for the United States Se tives, ably and artfully seconded by l'nerowned Cruelty in the White House-to yell, "Sic 'em, sic 'em, boys." Yet, yet-everywhere, every day, the

more intelligently, more intently, more gratefully LISTEN to the glad nev by the lion-hunting "man on horse back," craftily boosted by his far-look ing manipulators, that cruel spell, will be, must be, broken. The shackles on the wrists and ankles of the working-men are broken. The shackles on the bends of workingmen must be broken. Comes now swiftly forward that soft-toned but all conquering gospel of peace and freedom-freedom for the numb, voiceless multitude, now dead-ened with the deafening rost of machinory, deadened with the stifling dust and heat of the mills, deadened with the poisoning gases of the mines; freedom for the multitude som to be glad, happy, loving, laughing in the commonwealth of co-operation, of mu-tualism, of fraternalism—of Socialism Courage: "Courage! Put the strong shoulders of your twelve million bal lots to the "stalled world's wheel" and with victorious boldness push! Strike Murch! Dawnward toward pence! Po iow, you sweating, toll-tormented lorde, know this:--tint shrewd juggirt's word, word with which the swin-ishly selfish masters have for ages se-duced the guilible multitude into the thehes across which those same mus tern have then rolled on, specime

pouting lips suck and tug at the veins peace and the same, abidiof the toiling multifude; approval from WARLESS SOCIALISM.

Oregon there is a wide-grinning chuckle of lip-smacking actisfaction in the palares and club-houses of America's masters. The easily "buffaloed" multitude has again clapped its outlowed palms in thoughtless approval. when the rough, very rough-riding made fleren-"man on horselands" made flerer-risaged war stalk across the stage be-fore the plain, deludable people. The people's delight in arms has been re-newed, artfully deepwied; and Tielis and THEREFORE that default fort-ness of glittering steel, the military be-hind which the gorged masters of the multitude have for ages fattened and threatened in security-that fortress of

force is stronger, much stronger to-day thun before, the swangerius, unpainted, brave little hero of no many—so very serups, dog-tights and buncomb batthfields strutted twice across the con-tinent with his cheap screen of "bravery in buttle," and his hollow, wicked recommendation of official, international associaation of brother by brothers-commonly called war. Yes, that fortress of riot-guns is now stronger. No doubt the rent-interestprofit game, the game of gouge and grab and keep, will be played more securely yet a little while by the plun-der-bloated masters of our "great and glorious" country. Undoubtedly milllons of our thoughtless young men are ate of capitalists and capitalist prosti-tutes and the House of Misrepresenta-

entekering and safe, that spell-working word recking with the stench of conturies, that damaable word war and all be stricken from the vocabulary and affairs of mankind,-forgotten forever --forever replaced by the sweetening abiding power of

ed" Socialists who price themselves or their ability to reach all classes, espe-cially the capitalist class and who cirily the capitalist class and who point with pride at our postal and school systems as living examples of what Socialism will do. The only rea-son that this middle class Socialism and its teachers did not create a split The "broad" Socialists, the "Chrishere on a fusion or compromise deal as was the case in San Francisco, Spo-kane. Utah and Denver or deliberate tion" Socialists, the "New Thought" Focialists, and the middle class "just me good a Socialist as you are" say that you are narrow-minded, while case of accepting bribes as in Montana that you are narrow-minded, while and Nebraska, was that there was no they are working for the cause of humanity.

""" are not the cause of humanity." are not to hold them in line, so they It is best for the growth of a strong voted for the best man in all parties commutation that this element in the localist Party be understood.

In Organ this "mopian" Socialism there being but few Socialist straigh

It is becoming noticeable that the lines are being drawn and birds of feather are flocking together, papers and speakers are lining up, some stand ing up for a working class program were attracting more notice among the Socialists than Socialists than Socialists than Socialist. And the intrinsic and referendum was the principal topic under discussion and any-

one that chired to show that it was simply a rune of the capitalist parties to side-track us, was booked down as an enemy of Secialism. The public school system, postal system and public roads were the principal examples of Secialism. If the working class was spoken of, it was with an expression of sympathy. The provalling sentiment was that the working class must depend upon the middle class for advisers and leaders. We must all admit that this condition it surely deployable and hasten to inquire us to the cause of it. These people have received their ideas concerning Socialism from the "Apspal to Reason" and the literature that it advertised, also from lecturers that it advertised, also from lecturers. encied in disruption wherever they

WAGES AND

By Horses Traubal.

Wages and - De you not see, boss, that the and is worth a good deal more to us than wages? We wunt the and is a beyond which demands. Wages will as satisfy stomach. But no wages however high will satisfy the soul. Our demand is whi satisty the soil. Our demand is not a stomach demand. It is a soil demand. That is why wages will never settle our issue. Yes might build wages up big as a mountain. The soul would still have new proportions to make. What is it that the soul would still ask? The soul's self. That is what we are fighting for. The soul's self. All is for the soul's self. All self. All is for the soul's self. All civilization is for the soul's self. All of America, shrawdly kapt too poor to buy what their own weary minds and their puffed and blistered hands create; and, anddess of all, approval from millions of shame-faced wage-carners victures to the same of cause that is a fonture of our pe But it is only a feature. We get down to real business in our and. The motive of that program is a soul motive. We sometimes express it in the han-grage of a price list. But it is still a soul demand. It is a call for self-own-You think you make a great point on

too think you make a great point on as when you tell us how much money we lose when wo go on a strike. We know we lose the money. But we gait in self-respect. What the purse loses the soul wins. It is a price we are willing to pay. When wages look down the soul looks up. The highest wages may be the lowest. They may be purchased at swilling only of shearer. be purchased at such a cost of slavery Wages cannot be civilized. The very conception of wages is harbarous. When we are civilized wages will have disappeared. Wages will be superceded by ownership. Ownership is civiliza tion. We may compromise with you, expedient for expedient. But we never compromise, principle for principle. You may as well understand first as but that we are not really fighting for wages. That is on the surface. That has deceived you. We are tighting for ownership. Our children go into the mines and factories and offices marfired to this idea. They do not know it, but they are martyred. Wages and —. If we had only wages to fight for we would surrender right here. It is the and beyond fint keeps us going. You think that if you could get us to accept a figure below what we ask and perhaps about what you are willing to give our case would be settled. He no believe it. Our case will be reopened again and again until the question of ownership is settled in our favor.

Do you think that we are inempable

of spiritual protest? Do you think that we have no ambition beyond the creature desires that may be prefiled by a wage-lift? Are the margon joys in life beyond us? They are beyond our purse. They are not beyond us. We build your cities. Then you ask. Can the city afford to pay these men wages? Let the city pay us the city. That the city can afford to do. skyscripers look dawn with disdain upon the men who at sunset descend from monster scaffolds, put their empty dinner pails on their tired arms and go east or west or north or south to rather dubious tenements which the call their homes. "Can we afford t pny these men what they ask?" the skyserapers ask. Why, yes, dear miracied skyernpers, you can. You can pay them yourself. They do not ask for more than yourself. Less than yourself would not be pay. It would be a manacle quotation. What is withheld for full pay is a tribute to barbe

ant. It has taken possession of the freuns of the continents, It is fierce and strong. It is sleepless and inexor-nide. It is without matter, It is also without fear. That little tremendous and. Three letters spelling revolution in a new way. An innocent fury word running humble errands in speech. A word beried unit full of challenge. A word soft and full of treats. You may entid your babels. This and will con

frages and -... That next some thing which labor has to say will show you how far above its stomach infor has always fived. Labor may hav reasons for taking less than reason de-mands. But the and is still ahead and will yet prevail. The and of ownership. The and of the spirit. That and buried deep in the heart of the chikiren nt to slave ruokerie lisp of the cradle. That and of protest and accusation. That and that leads and promises. That and of our faith that you have often put on crosses but pould never kill.

The translator's introduction, one should not forget to say, is appreciative and helpful,

Current # # Literature

All books and pamphlets mentioned in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

FELFRHACH: The Roots of the No. cialist Philosophy. By Frederick Engels. Translated, with a Critical Introduction, by Austin Lewis. Chicago, Charles-H. Kerr & Co. 1968. Cloth, 133 pages. Price, 50 cents.

Grant Allen says that no den tion will really convince an Englishof a right-angled triangle is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides until he has seen a railway built upon plans involving the use ing dividends. This is putting strong. But it is no doubt ensure that proposition and the company pay-But it is no doubt essentially strong. But it is no doubt essentially true that the English are an unphilo-mophic people, and it is doubly true of an Americans, who add the faults of national youth to those of the commer cial spirit. We take pride in being "practical," and too often that means that we take a perverse and unreasonable pride in being superficial. It is to be feared, therefore, that the circle of readers to whom this translation of ers book on Fenerbach will smesi a small one. However, so will be a small one. However, so much in to be mid—that in the ranks of the Socialist movement is to be found more capacity for the appreciation of such books time in any other circle of the American reading public, not excepting

those who talk with the most assurf their own culture. For most of ne-and alor that is

should be so-Hegel in a mame and Fenerbach one degree worse, an un-heard-of name. Yet if there lived any man in the pineteenth century who for sheer power of mind and for fluence upon the world's thought deserves a permanent place above Marx. that man was certainly Hegel, Americans at least think that we know something of Darwin and Spencergenerally at second hand-and we talk rather confidently about them. Hegel's direct influence on Darwin was probably very slight; but what Dar-winiam owes to the Hegelian philosophy, what Hegel's influence did to make possible the understanding and the ready acceptance of Darwin's great idea, it would be hard indeed to overstate. As for Spencer, he certainly has never-realized to what an extent he is a Hegelian; but the world will ultimately recognize that a very large part of Spincer's tremendous work consisted in putting into its right form the content of philosophic thought that Hegel embodied in false and confusing

The epoch-making idea of the nine eenth century, the idea of evolution in its largest sense, was enunciated by Hegel with a force that, circumstances sophic thought of the whole world. In England and in Germany the develo ment of the idea took somewhat inde-pendent courses with Darwin and Spencer in England, Marx and Enge's above all others in Germany as its great exponents.

Yet, by the greater number of those

tot, by the greater number of 10000 who have read him from preface to colopbon. Hegel is regarded as the great champion of idealism, as opposed to materialism—most unitarity of wordst—as opposed, let us ear, to the mientific method and "Weltanschup-ing." That is beenuse most studen"s read with their eyes only, not with their brains, because they read words and not the things that

How Hegel is related to Darwin and After-Purwin, to Spancer and After-Spencer, one who cares to know-and all should care to know-may and learn much beside, from the de lightful pages of Pavid G. Rivilia How Hegel is related to Marx, in what relation the "Communist Manifesto" stands to the "Philosophy of History." by what truly Hegelian manner of turning inside-out the Hegelian idenism, welcomed at first by reactionaries ns well as by empty dreamers, transformed liself into what we knew as tory" and became legitimately the philosophy of the social revolution, he who cares to know-and, again, all should care to know-may learn from the not so attractive pages of this little book of Marx' great and modest col-

laborator and thought-comrade.

Not so attractive. It is all too short and it presumes too much philosophical fraining in the average reader to be always as lucid as might be wished. But let us take the good the gods provide enreasonable to expect that every book should be at once as compact and as clear as "Rocislism, from Utopia to Science."

And one need not care much for Hegel or Feuerbach to find it worth while to read and reread the fifth and losing section, in which the "materialistic conception" is expounded and ilinstrated—especially the exceed-ingly suggestive, though so briefly sketched, application of it to the history of religion.

As for the translation, Austin Lewis as grappied bravely with a difficult task and, on the whole, succeeded as well as we need expect. It may be ungracious to pick flaws, but we canungracions to pick flaws, but we con-not refrain from asking whether "genial" on page 30 and page 68, "alienation" on page 52, "fantastie" and "fantastien" on page 53 and else-where, "delivering" on page 53, "evi-dences" on page 64, really convey to English minds the contextual meaning of the words they are used to trans-late. Near the bettern of mas 57 three. late. Near the bottom of page 87 there is a break in the construction and thesense, evidently due to a printer's "out." Finally, to do no more faulfinding, we could wish for a footnoton page 66 to explain the now so us-familiar wead "phlogistic," and allit more for a footnote on page 54 to tell the unwary reader just what sort of

Joseph Wanhope, formerly editor of the Chicago "Socialist" and now of the Eric "People," contributes to the July number of the "Courade" the fifteenth article in the "How I Became a So-ciniist" series—decidedly the best, we should ony, that has yet appeared under that head. Leonard D. Abbott writes on "The Influence of Emerson and Thoreau," John Spargo on "Keir" (J. Keir Hardie), and William Thur-ston Brown on "A Question from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children." "Love and Labor Krnest Crosby, is a astribut aimed at a certain type of dilatrante reformer; to our judgment, it is not up to Mr. Crosby's mark. Portraits of Commile Wanhope, of Hardle, of I'm erson and Thoreau are among the many filustrations. One other describe particular notice—a reproduction of a very remarkable allegarical drawing by J. Franklin Booth entitled "Tho Muster's Vision," which commanded Muster's Vision," which communifed the attention of thousands of visitors at the Globe Fair.

MORE TRUE THAN FURRY.

Many a truth is spoken in jest. The Washington "Star" states the tion" of the capitalist class ma

curately, perhaps, than it intends in this imaginary dislogue: "Suppose you succeed in owning the earth," said the abrupt man, "what good will it do you?"
"Well," numwered the trust promoter

"Tu naturally a mera of hespitable in-structs. There will be a kind of satis-faction in feeling that I am permitting other people to inhabit this globe."

--- If you have an extra conv of The Norker please pass it on to a neigh or shopmate with the request that im-

T7****************** PARTY NOTES. -----

heading of "The Way They Worked for Omaia," publishes copies of letters from A. W. Ricker, of the "Appeal to Renson," to Nebraska comrades, writlocation of headquarters, in which he attempts to "show you how necessary It is that we organize locals in the Western field at once, in order that the Eastern cohirades may not take our liendquarters away from Omaha." In one letter to the Nebraska State Secretury, Richer myst "I am confident the locals, and you comrades must see to it that the membership of the party is increased sufficiently to make this week for six months."—W. R. Hinke is increased sufficiently to make this possible."

Notwithstanding the hot weather. when it is difficult to meet for the pur-lose of organization, the national office has received requests during the week for organizing materials from Vermont, Washington, Kansan, Ten-nesses, Iown, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, North Carolina, West Virginia Nevada, and Louislana.

Arrangements are being made to have Commide Ben Hanford of New York make a western tour under the direction of the national party head-quarters. Hanford is one of the most rioquent and logical proletarian speak ers in America, and his tour should beproductive of much good to the organ-ized movement. Dates will be made only with the principal cities in each state, and the tour will extend to the Pacific Coast. Full particulars will be furnished in due time by the National Secretary through the state secretaries in the various states.

Socialist speakers who are open for engagements on Labor Day are rerested to send their names and terms the National Secretary, as inquiries or speakers are beginning to arrive.

Inasuuch as the national office has to pay cash for supplies, it will be movementy for cush to accompany all orders for the new party battons, Namples will be sent to local secretaries on

State Secretary Irish of Maine writes enthusinstically about Comrade Dan A. White's work in that state, where eighteen meetings were addressed. Two new locals were formed with 30 members and two reorganized and put into good shape. Irish states that Commiss James F. Carey will break into his vacation to fill several dates In Maine, and other able speakers will used during the next few onths, among them Charles H. Vail, T. Brown, and Dr. H. A. Gibbs of

Mational Organizer John W. Brown but a hard time in Vermont, where it rained almost continually after he en-tered the state. Nevertheless he aded eight meetings and organized a local at Bellows Falls with eight mer

Frank P. O 'Hare held a meeting at Dryden, Mich., recently that came near ending in a riot through the unwarranted interference of the mayor and chief of police. Comrade O'Hare bad ern speaking but a few minutes when was ordered to desist by the chief. He stopped his speech and be and Or ganiner C. J. Lamb of Bryslen aggre the matter with the officer and the mayor, protesting against the invasion constitutional right of the people to peaceable assemblage and free It was finally agreed that O'Hare should proceed with his ad-dress; but he barrily got well into his aubject before the chief interfered again and attempted to pull him off the box. Three times during his ad-dress was O'Hare set upon and beaten by the authorities who know they had determination to break up a peacenble public meeting by a miserable binf that did not work. The Socialists knew their legal rights and stood for knew their legal rights and stood for them. The large assemblage, number-ing well into the hundreds, voted its coming, as the comrades are too poor officials and their hackers, in which source of decent Republicans and Democrats joined with the Socialists. For a time it looked as if the village officer would receive rough handling, but the meaker got the crowd under control and speaker got the crowd under control and the meeting went on peaceably to the end. The following saturiay night Com-rudes McFariand and Clark came from Flint. Threats of violence had been made and many expected a rough time. A large crowd assembled, and Com-rade McFariand began the speaking, not knowing whether he would land in tail or the allowed to rature home. jail or be allowed to return home Quiet prevailed. The people, number-ing several hundred, listened attentively and learned many new things. Comerowd till a late hour. Not a havens voice was raised. Socialism and free speech had won the day.

and the vicinity were equally surprised and pleased when Rev. C. E. Reals, one high school, avowed himself a Socialist and commended the ctudy of Socialist principles to the young men and women just entering an active life. In a newspaper interview afterward, Mr. Beals said that while he does not pro-pose to take any active part in politics, reading, shall vote the ticket of the Socialist Party, and make no secret of

P. W. Doyle of East Boston is re-

every Wednesday evening until Ele Day. On Wednesday, July 15, racio Il obort Palme will ape

will gire a week of his best energies to the service of the Philadelphia com-rades in their agitation among the 100-000 atriking, textile workers of that city, at the expense of the National Headquartess. He will work from July ten during the controversy over the 5 to 12. Spargo is a good man for such

> Comrade Caldwell seems to have made a deep impression in Youngs town, O., judging from the excellent report and interview given in the "Lahor Advocate" of that town.

The financial secretary of Local Covington, Ky., writes: 100 copies of The Worker every week. nother Covington comrade, sags: "T Worker is Local Covington's favorite The other papers are good chough in their way, but Covington comendes like the ways of The Worker better."

There is a strike of street raftway employees on in Richmond, Va., and the customary tactics used by the capitallst government officials are being employed. The military is out and 'omrade John Catrell says little boys are being arrested and fixed for calling a seab a scab. Socialists are nevertheiem holding agitation meetings and distributing excellent Socialist liferature. The Socialist local has endorsed the strike, and has a committee seting jointly with the executive committee of strikers. Now that the workers are in trouble the old party politicians are found with the enemy, as usual.

National Organizer John M. Ray is in the Hirmingham district of Ala-hama, where 13,000 minurs suspended work on July 1, pending a settlement of the wage scale question with the operators for another year.

It was intended that National Le turer John C. Chase should spend a-week in southeastern Ohio on his re-turn trip home to Massachusetts. BE Strete Secretary Critchlow could not arrumes dates, so Chase was ordered to Philadelphia, where he will spent two days assisting the local comrades in their sgitation among the striking texworkers. Chase will then go to New York, where it is espected a meetings will be arranged. Cl closed in Kentucky at Ashinud on Jun 30, after addressing nine meetings in Bellevue, Dayton, Cavington, West Covington, Ludlow, Newport, Ashinut, and Winslow, State Secretary writes that Chase's work was out of all proportion to the cost, which was comparatively small, and much good was accomplished. Kentucky comrade expect to get on the official ballot in the next election.

Comrade W. E. Clark, amistant t the National Secretary, filled two dates upon short notice at Madison and Aberdeen, S. D., during the weak endbug Jume 28, speaking on Sucialism to well attended meetings held under the auspices of the Madison Chautauqua and Aberdeen Industrial Rucampment.

"I am glad to note the uncompror ing attitude of The Worker," Communication of Latiner of Portland, Ore., bulwarks of the movement

National Organizer M. W. Wilkin opened his work in Washington, at Scattle, June 28, speaking under the auspices of the local there.

The State Committee of the Socialist Party of Montana will meet at Butte on July 12, to elect officers for the (\$75-ing year. The headquarters will here-

after be in Butte. "The old state of New Hampshire is beginning to emerge from the dari valley of conservation in which it has so long dwelt and is climbing the bill ss was O'Hare set upon and beaten the authorities who know they had law under which he could be ar-ted, no attempt was made to arrest.

The people are already discarding the old-time sarrow ideas induced by their hitt-enclosed savironment and are coming up into the glad sunshine of the broad kless inculcated by the guepal of Socialism. Socialist speakers urades are too peor regular dues. Party literature is doing goed work, however, and the move-ment is growing in numbers and means, and as erganised effort will now amplement individual work good that sive away from bestimen meet-than they away from bestimen meet-than they away from bestimen meetgains are expected all along the line. Manager Critchiow reports that the

western tour of Father McGrady is go-ing to be an unqualified success, as applications for engagements are arriv ing in every muil.

Local New Haven, Cons., will hold an important meeting at Aurora Hall, 135 Union street, Tuesday evening, July 14, at 8 p. m. All should attend.

The free, independent, American citizens of Somerville. Coam, are afraid to have a Socialist paper sent to them because the postmenter. Mr. Homer, is brother-in-law of the Keeney brothers who own the principal local manufacturing company. Subscribers to Socialist papers having failed to get their papers regularly, one young fellow had courage enough to go to the post-office and ask why the paper which he had paid for did not come, and he received the reply: "Yes, it comes every week, but we did not think you wanted such a paper, so we put it in the banket." The postmanter who exercises such a care-The free, independent, American citipostmarter who exercises such a care-ful comorable over the minds of the people he is supposed to serve was ar-rested three years ago est a charge of having robbud the post-office, but he is postmarter yet instead of being in Manufactuals?

On July 1 Comrade Frederick Krafft spoke to about two hundred people at Five Corners, Jersey City, and sold tweaty-four copies of the "Comrade." Temple, Room 7. All who are interested in Socialism are invited to attend and join the organization.

The mosting hald by the Social Democratic Party in Cooper Union last Friday to celebrate the fremendous gains of the German Socialists was well at who presided, in opening the meeting, denounced the lying of our public press, and declared that the Secial press, said tonarou that the secial Democratic Party of dermany was as revolutionary as any assembly district branch of the S. D. P. of New York. He compared the editor of the New York "Times" to Dickens' Mr. Pod-snap, who put all annoying facts be-hind him with a wave of the hand, and pointed out that the "Pitues" spoke of Liebknecht as if he were living, no knowing that the great German was dead, aithough he had the largest funeral ever seen in Europe. This side of twins, said Hanford, there were of twins, said Hanford, there were never two people more allies than the Kaiser and our own Reseaveit, and we will do with Kaises Rossaveit and the class he represents, what the Social Democrate of Germany will do with Kaiser William—thêt is get along without him. George D. Herron, who had just returned from Europe, follow-ed with a sharmeteristic address, dealed with a characteristic address, dealond, Va., and ing with the difference between reform and revolution and declaring that the also see being victory of the German Social Democracy was due to the fact of its having been a consistent movement. He pointed out that the German Socialist move ment had succeeded in preventing the precipitation of an abortive revolution at arms which would be just what the Kaiser desires, and warned the American workers that the same danger should be avoided here. Comrade Her-ron spoke vioquently against the temptation to compromise with the old prejudices of the people in order to make temporary gains and declared that Socialism stood for a complete break with the whole existing society. Herron was followed by Dr. H. A. Glibs of Worcester, Mass., and John W. Slayton, the Socialist councilman of Newcastie, Pa. Dr. Gibbs said the the door of opportunity was closed to the workingman when the individual tool of preduction became a machine and would never again be opened ex-cept by a Socialist ballot in the hands of class-conscious workingmen. The elequence an d wit of our Massachu setts comrade made a most favorable impression upon the Socialists of New York who heard him for the first time.

> A joint meeting of the 16th and 17th A. D. branches of Brooklyn will be held on Friday, July 10, at the Socialist Club, Fulton street and Raiph avenue Members are urged to make a special

lew York, S. D. P., desires to learn the dates and places of meetings of all such societies, clubs, and other organi-zations as are likely to permit a Socialist speaker to deliver one or mor addresses before their members. All Socialists or sympathizers who know of any such organization are requested to give the information required to the Organizer of Local New York, 64 H.

The Workingmen's Co-operative Pub ishing Association will neet at Labor m. 64 E. Fourth street, on Mon dny, July 13, at 8 p. m. All members are urged to attend. The Committee on Ways and Means will report on plans for raising more funds for the

A regular meeting of the 26th A. D. was held on June 20. A report from the Auditing Committee was the first order of lessiness. Committee Princip perted that the books of former Ernnels I were found correct, and that they and \$51.91 on hand and nineteen good standing members. The committee to nudit the books of former Branch 11 has not met, but Comrade Konecky re-ported that former Branch II has twenty good standing members, and Comrade Goldbarth reported that he has \$5.78 on hand. The Auditing Committee was instructed to make a report at the next meeting. Officers elected: nt the next meeting. Officers elected: Financial Secretary, Comrade Melzer; Becording and Corresponding Secretary and Organizer, Comrade C. Her-tie; Treasurer, Commide Ditter. Defe-gates to the Marray Hill Agitation District Committee: Comrade Sacks, Ertel, and Goldbarth. Delegates to the General Committee: Comrades the Heneral Committee: Comrades Gulbarth, Meyer, Wallace, and Hertie. Platform Committee: Comrades Guldbarth, Brier and Hertle, Picnic Cun-mittee: Commudes Lovy, Ditzer, Mel-zer, Zettwock, and Hirsch, Delegates to Local New York Committee Picnic: that stay away from business meet ings, or are not in good standing. The organizer has been idstructed to arrange outdoor meetings whenever con-venient. The next meeting will be held at Bervoort Hall on Thursday, July 16.

All members of the 4th A. D. branch Local Omaha commends The Worker and the "Socialist" of Seattle as "worthy the support of all true Socialists."

1. at 222 B. Broadway, and being friends willing to be earolled as new members. Earolled Social Democratic are requested to attend the next regu-lar meeting on Friday evening, July votem are also invited.

The special meeting of the Young People's Social Democratic Club of Brookiya, held on July 2, was well attended, and one new member was adtended, and one new member was ad-mitted. The report of the picnic com-mittee showed total income, \$313.25; total expenditures, \$173.49; not re-ceipts, \$130.76. It was decided to at-tend the affair of the Yevkville Young tend the affair of the Yerkville Young Feople's Club at Noll's Schnetzen Park, one Hundred and Sixty-ninth street and Eoston Road, Bronx, in a body, and members are to meet for that purpose at Broadway and Myrtio avenue station at 1 p. m. on Sinday, July 12. Comrades Krueger, Kaufmann and Weigi were elected as committee for the arrangement of excursions; and Comrades Burnelster, Schlegel and Krueger are to arrange debates and Comeades Burmeister, Schlegel and Krusger are to arrange delates and discussions by which to acquaint the members and their friends with the principles of the Socialist merement. After an interesting discussion of the negro problem and its relation to the present system of wage-sixvery, the club adjourned until the next regular meeting on July 16.

ertheless, they are able to do the move-ment a certain amount of harm, two-porarily, and the comrades in Onsaha fiventy-fifth Assembly Districts have Committeemen and a prominent pasty

Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue an Friday evening, July 10, which will be addressed by George D. Herron and Algernon Lee.

At the last meeting of the First Agitation District the delegates of the dif-ferent assembly branches reported that they are about to issue an appeal to the enrolled Socialist voters to take an active part in the campaign. The Great Central Palace Hall in Clinton street has been taken for a mass meeting on July 24, and prominent speakers will be procured for the occasion. It was decided to issue an appeal through the Jewish "Forward" to all the Socialist clubs to send delegates to the meetings of the Piest Agitation District and a ee was siso elected to ask the "Forward" Advisory Editorial Board meeting of this agitation district will be held on Thursday evening, July 2.

Comrades Chase, Roewer, and Phillips held a very successful open-alt meeting on Matitaca Square, Tuesday evening. There was a Single Tax meeting in another part of the Square, their midbut the crowd soon deserted their pl form for that of the Social Democra Party. The Single Taxers appealed to the police to stop those Socialist dis-turbers and our comrades obligingly-moved a block up the avenue. The whole crowd followed, of course, and applicated vigorously when our spenti

MILLS AND OMAHA.

Locat Pertland, Ore., sales us to publish the following resolution: "Whateras, Waifor Thomas Mills, Na-tional Committeeann from Kansas, lms been spenking maler the auspless of expelled members of Oumba, Nan Francisco, and Spokane, against the wishes of the regular party organism-

"Whereas, Local Portland lacks con fidence in such taction; therefore be it "Resolved, That Local Portland de-cines the services of Comrade Mills." Local Aunton. Neb., on the other hand, has adopted and asks us to pu lish a resolution condensing Local Omaks for its action in the motter, in

these terms:
"Whereas, The State Local Quorum submitted to use its sudures resolutions passed by Local Omans, condemning Commde Walter Thomas Mills for lecturing on Socialism in Omaha under auspices other than that of Lorel Oumba: and

or a control of the caunot see any reason for any comrade to refuse to propagate socialism under any and all circumstances, even "their auspices of any apitalist party; and
"Whereas It has been the custom of

many prominent Socialist speakers to speak on different occasions under uspices other than that of Socialist rganizations, Couride E. V. Dein having spoken in Omaha, July 4, 1002,

Local Quorum in endorsing the resortations of Local Omnha, condenning Comrade Writer Thomas Milla."

Countride Waiter Thomas Milla.

To put this matter in a colrect light before the party membership, to elephain the action of Local Omaha and the Nebrasika State Quorum in requesting Comrade Mills not to speak under ing tournas aims not to spens under the auspices of the so-called "forcialled Propaganda Cfufr" of that city and consuring film when he discognized that request, if is necessary to present some facts from a statement basied by the State Quorum, under the signatures of Comrades La Bille, Coudif, Caffery, and Hyland.

According to this statement, which The Worker, from other sources, has The Worker, from other sources, has reason to believe correct, the name of the Socialist Farty was seized upon in 1900 by corrupt agents of the Republican party, for the purpose of dividing the opposition and securing Republican rictory. Very little Socialist agitation had at that the been done in the state, there was virtually no organization there, and the field was thus still open for political fakirs to use the lit-tle unicratood word "Socialist" as a tle understood word "Socialist" as a phrase to juggle with, to attract senti-

spoils. Baird and Edwards charged Kharsa whit being in the pay of the Republican party, proved their charges, and had him expelled, the majority of the followers of the morement, of course; not being assues of the courset practical of the followers of the movement, of course; not being assues of the courset practical of the followers of the course practical of the followers of the course practical of the same crowd expelled A. W. Ricker mow of the "Appeal to Reson" in his absence, evidently fearing that he would be able to expose their rascality. Bretzer, appealing to the National Committee; and Baird and Edwards being called on to being proof of their charges against him, they backed down very suchlenly.

Meanwhile, a real knowledge of Socialist principles and policy had been growing in Nebraska and the heginings of an organization to left.

growing in Nebraska and the heginings of an organisation ball up absorbetly unconprensising is its attitude toward each and all of the old parties. As a real Socialist nevenent arose, the comrades proceeded to the estigate the things that had been done in the numbe of the party, with the result that these expelled or draws one and the things that had been done in the numbe of the party, with the result that these expelled or draws one and the second of the party. things that had been done in the name of the party, with the result that they expelled or drew out of the party the whole maiodorous group referred to. Home of these mambers, expelled for proven complicity with Republican politicians—netably Baird, Alexander, Chambers, and Ramdolph—barre segan-ned what they call the Socialist, Propaganda Ciub is Omaha, se a means of dividing the Socialist movement as they divided the Populist movement as they divided the Populist movement before and of discrediting it in the cyse of the workingson. In this tisy are signally fuffing, because the workings are able to make their own comparison between the crooked record of these mea and the striightforward conduct of the organized party. Nevertheless, they are able to do the movement a cartain amount of harm, teleproporties and the convendent (means the convendent of the proporties and the convendent of the proporties of the proporties and the convendent of the proporties and the convendent of the proporties and the convendent in Conseins.

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fakirs by speaking under suspices against the protest of the local, even though he speaks straight

The affair raises a serious question of party discipline, which is commented upon in the editorial column of The Worker this week.

THE "C. R. M." REPORT.

Frank P. O'Hare writes us to desp that, as stated by our Ohio correspon dent. C. R. M., he took advantage of "boom" Comrade Mills for the presidential nomination, saying that what he did do was to recommend Mills as a speaker. He also denies having spoken as reported about the New York coursiles and organisation.

On the same matter Comrade Thos. C. Devine of Toledo writes us, pointing out that State Secretary Critchlow's reply to C. R. M. dealt hegely with ridiculously unimportant details, and declaring that the statement of C. R. M. in regard to the State Secretary's report was virtually correct; the report did contain the objectionable language sileged by C. R. M. and the only resson it was not referred back was that, on a motion to that effect being made, the Secretary himself caucified the passage, so that Comrade Critchlow's phrase to juggle with, to attract sent-mental radicals away from the atready declining Populist and Bryanite move-ment. Theo. Kharaz, T. A. Edwards, G. E. Baird, Alexander, Chambers, and Randolph are named as having been active in this move.

After the election of 1000 this group dishitsegrated and began to quarret, probably about the division of the spotia. Baird and Edwards charged speakers wanted for the patty.

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HOW OTHERS THINK OF F. O. MacCARTNEY.

Memorial Resolutions Adopted by the Massachusetts House of Representatives and Estimate Made by Spring-Said "Resubtions."

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 24.he daily press of the United States for dignity, and breadth of view, in reviewing this year's session of the Legislature to-day, speaks in 'the foi-

owing terms of the Socialist members:
"The Socialist Party has gained one
member in Mr. Ransden of Brockton. but it has suffered an almost irrepara loss, in legislative circles, by the eath of Mr. MacCartney of Rockland. in Mr. Mact'artney's honor were wel deserved, and they put the vast social and moral issue which inspired him more clearly than could have been exected from members of other political parties. The new member has not risen to the grade of the former two, but he has emphasized upon the state age in the numbers of Social

and Democratic parties have been per attention of the House particularly be teni principles. Indeed, with the exception of two or three other members, they have been alone in having a workg political philosophy. Their fulness ight has illustrated the general doubtedly represent the ller, for the decline in the general and political tone of the peo-which emphasizes the urgenboth of which the popular defletency marked, serious and detrimental. Socialists, in this regard, are betthan any other class in the Legisla

Representatives in memory of our late

a member of the House of Representaes from the Fourth Plymouth Rep-May in the year nineteen hundred and

sentatives hereby expresses its deep sense of loss and profound sorrow at the death of one of its most earnest ber 2, 1864, and educated in the publichools of Storm Lake, Iowa, at Iowa MacCartney was ordained first as a Congregational minister, and then as capacity he was an assistant paster of Record Unitarian Church of Box ton, and, later, minister of the Unita-Church of Hockland. After a yearn' pastorate in the latter Mr. MacCartney decided to enter politics, as affording him a broader field for the accomplishment of his life purpose,—the uplifting and advancement of the inhering classes. in a normally Republican district he a Democratic-Socialist, and then as a Socialist. He at once arose to emi-nence in the House, not only by the radical character of his opinions, but the uncompromising intrepldity the which be championed them. Bevishes privileges upon the rich and ne opportunity to denounce it in scath terms. Itightly or wrongly he was With his whole heart he gave hin self to the propagation of his faith, and fell battling in its service at the very threshold of his powers. For his sincerity, his courage, his ability, his his love of his fellow-men.

"Content thee, howsoe'er, whose days

There lies not any troublous thing

Nor sight nor sound to war against

for whom all winds are quiet as the

All waters as the shore

"Resolved, That the sympathy of the House of Representatives be extended to the family of the deceased in this

their hour of bereavement. "Resolved, That an engrossed copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and that they be entered on the Journal of the

to explain that, just as the Socialis Party is still unable to use that nam under the election laws of New York and must call itself the Social Dem cratic Party, so in Massachusetts, in earlier years, we were, for similar rea-tons, obliged to accept the official designation of Democratic Socialist.

The change is a change of name only not of the identity or character of the before the House, several of our op ponents spoke in enlogy of MacCart-ney's noble personal character... Rep-tesentative Schofield said in past:

"As one of those who, during the past two years have had the opportunity of knowing the late Frederick O. MacCartney. I have learned during that time to respect and honor him as an earnest, honest, and enthusiastic

advocate of the rights of the masse sistently opposed to special privi-leges to classes. I also learned to know Mr. MacCartney in his every day life and to find in him the kind, courteeus, and lovable man, who, in spite of the fact that in debate be was always firm. determined, and intensely in earnest in the advocacy of the principles in which he believed, could, when the fray was over and the battle fought, meet his most determined opponents with the courtly grace and the pleasing smile of a warm hearted Christian gentleman. That his belief in the principles he advocated was sincere and honest, no one who knows him can doubt. Whether victory perched upon his banner, or whether the cause he loved was engulfed in defeat, he stood firm as a rock for that cause, and never sacrideed principle for policy."

Representative Everett said:
"In our political and in some of our theological views we were wide apart as the poles, but that did not bluder me

"Let us briefly analyze his character. In the first place, he was honest and sincere in the advocacy of what he thought was right. The press of New England has given him credit for that, and every man on this floor believes it.

hate, his unfailing courtesy to his fel-low men, his undying friendship for his Intimate associates, formed a cluster of

recklessness. On the battle plain amid charging squadrons, the air full of the missiles of death, and the dead and dying all around, he would have been in the front ranks, and one of the first to scale the parapets of the enemy and plant the dag of his country thereon. Brave as he was in life, he was equally brave in death. Hour after hour, and day after day, he kept the grim monlast enemy until compelled to yield by sheer exhaustion. In his hours of de-lirium, he imagined himself once more standing upon this floor, and he hurled ousness far beyond his natural strength."

Representative Dana of Newton

ed in the acknowledgment of Mac-Cartney's great qualities, saying:
"As I was probably the member of the House with whom he most often roused awords in debate mon the that I should in some measure at least attest my admiration of his qualities and his unswerving integrity. "Differing so widely as we did as to

the legislative policy of the state. It is to be supposed that in the heat of de-late and argument statements would be made that would have strained and wounded feelings between us. Such, however, was not the case. MacCart-ney, while fighting incesssantly for the principles which he so, fondly wished to see realized, at no time forgut intensely for a radical change of con ditions as applied to the people and the government, he at all times accorded to his opponents the same courtesy and respectful hearing that he wished to receive. He was certainly a man whom the people of Massachusetts may be proud to claim as a citizen and .tb Legislature proud to claim as a mem ber. Honest, upright, incorruptible, MacCartney was a shining honor to the Massachusetts House, and, although of an opposing party, I can here will ever be questioned in least degree. Representing as he did the smallest of the political parties of the state, nevertheless, his ability from the commencement of his membership conneiled the admiration and atten-

ion of the House.
"Always loyal to the interests he s engerly championed, always true to for plaudit or preferment, doing his duty as he saw it, fearlessly, unceas ingly, and faithfully, he won our last-ing and abiding friendship and respect and stamped himself a leader of mer and a source of pride to this Common

the latest comer in the little group of Socialist legislators, spoke briefly in memory of his friend and comrade,

"Mr. Spenker, I should not feel that I had done my duty if I kent silent in that it is not only my duty, but one of the crowning honors of my life, to be permitted to stand here in my place and speak a few words of praise in elonronce, his love of his fellow-men, and his loyalty to the truth, as he saw it, he commanded, as he deserved, the respect of his associates of the House of Representatives, and of all men of his time, energy, and money for the first of that along of possible to the control of the same of possible to the control of th real benefit of that class of people to whom he sought to give justice and real prosperity. For, Mr. Speaker, do we not realize that we are living in a time when we can see the ripening conditions of a capitalistic system that is to my mind fast coming to be damnable and ungodly system, that i allowed to continue will ret prove t us all the truth of that passage of scripture that says, "the love of money is the root of all cvil." MacCartney was not made of that material that would allow him to be satisfied with a ystem that brings forth on the on ide, a monetary king clothed in broad cloth and diamonds, living in luxury and criminal waste, and on the otl hand, a vast army of toilers, many of whom are women and children living in want and misery, while others are in want and inserty, wante others are being crowded into that ever growing army of tramps and criminals. Mr Speaker, as we look back on the life of Marc'armey and follow him from his boyhood to his death, we see in him at _every stage. One who has freely given the best that was in him for the good of hamanity, for his record has shown that he was not only a man of culture and ability; but he was made

> opies of The Worker; you will under stand that you are requested to dis-tribute them among your fellow work-ers. We need the help of many hands

of that metal and guided by that in-fluence that made him as true as steel to the best interests of those for whom he labored."

NEW YORK STATE

Progress of the Automobile Fund-Socialist Tax Collector la Constable villo-Aritation at Various Points.

Comrade Hugo Peters of Brookly has been elected a new member of the State Committee by vote of Greater

At the last meeting of the State Com-mittee, Sol Fieldman made a report on the automobile project, stating that the machine was still in course of re-pairs at Paterson, N. J., but would be ready for the road in a few days.

Communications from Albany an Falconer bring news that new local are in process of organization at both these places. Preliminary to organiz-ing a local in Port Jervis, Comrade H.

Huise applies for membership. State Becretary Blobodin announces that Supreme Court Justices will be voted for at the coming election in the First, Becond, Fourth, and Eighth Con gressional Districts, and that the localhold nominating conventions. He also reported that 178 new subscription lists

tax-collector, Comrade W. J. Taylor He was elected last March. The com-rades were too late in filing nomina-tions; undismayed, they instructed the voters to write Comrade Taylor's name in the blank column, which the vil-lagers duly did in sufficient numbers to elect Comrade Taylor to office. rade Taylor will be kind enough to in

form us: Do workingmen pay taxes?
The Constableville comrades came within four votes of electing the president of the village. The following party officers were elected at the last quarterly meeting of the local: Or-ganizer, Daniel Plowe: Treasurer, R. V. De Peyster; Financial Secretary and Literature Agent, Jacob Powell Recording Secretary, C. E. Roser, Comrade Stanton orders 100 of State Committee pamphlet No. 2 to be fired at capitalism in Whitehall.

Local Peckskill is as usual on the fing line and keeps the local politiclans guessing. Comrade Holmes has undertaken to do the least recognized his work the local sold 47 dues stamps during June. A successful agitation meeting was recently held, with Sol Fieldman as speaker. A meeting is being arranged for Comrade Chase It the latter part of July. About \$3 was collected for the Automobile Fund, and \$4.00 was collected for the local agita-tion fund, which is to be used to send party papers to addresses in Croton, procured by Comrades Heleker and Holmes, Owing to the activity of Comrades Heleker, Simonds, Holmes and others. Local Peekskill shows a

healthy militant activity which other locals would do well to emulate... The Automobile Fund now stands as Previously acknowledged\$108.50 Local Troy, first payment W. Garnett Local Rochester Dr. J. Halpern .. Down-town Free German Sch

Total\$180.50

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN NEW YORK.

Open-air agitation meetings will be held in Greater New York under the anapices of the Social Democratic Party or auxiliary organizations as fol-

FRIDAY, JULY 10. Rutgers Square, Speakers; Rosen Karlinsky and Dobsevage, Miles wil

SATURDAY, JULY 11. Cherry and Clinton streets, Speak rs: Pine, Josephson, Rosen, and Kar

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street and Willis avenue, Bronx MONDAY, JULY 18. East Broadway and Pike street

Speakers: Josephson, Dolsevage, Rosen, Karimsky, and Bernstein. Southwest corner Thirty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, 11th A. D. Speak-ers: Krufft and Mayes.

TUESDAY, JULY 14. Henry and Grand streets. Speakers: Bernstein, Rosen, Dobsevage, Karlin-sky, and others.

Wendover and Third avenue, Bronx. Southeast corner Bleecker and Car ne streets, 3d A. D. Speakers: Fin

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15. One liundred and Seventy-sevent street and Bathgate avenue, Bronx.
Southwest corner Sixteenth, street
and Eighth avenue, 7th A. D. Speakers: Goldstein and Phillips.

THURSDAY, JULY 16. Northwest corner Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, 9th A. D. Spenkers: Cassidy and Burrowes, Northwest corner Twenty-seventh street and Tenth avenue, 6th A. D. Spenkers: Abrahaus and Wood.

SATURDAY, JULY 18. Northeast corner Thirty-fourth stree and Seventh avenue, 25th A. D. Speak

ers: Lee and Panken. Brooklyn.

FRIDAY, JULY 10. Atlantic avenue and Nevins street. Speakers: Aberle and Droste. Washington and Johnson streets. Speakers: Mark, Pelser, and Dooloy. SATURDAY, JULY 11.

Third avenue and Fifty-third street SATURDAY JULY 18

Brooklyn Labor Lycenn, 949 Willoughby avenue. Speakers: E. Dawson and Miss Emma Swinton.
Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, 12th A. D. Speakers: Droste and

Forticth street and Fort Hamilton

FRIDAY, JULY 24. Atlantic avenue and Nevins street Speakers: Pelser and Droste. Washington and Johnson streets Speakers; Lackemacher and Streets

SATURDAY, JULY 25. Broadway and Lafayette avenue Speakers: Well and others.

IN PERMAYLVANIA

PHIDADELPHIA, Pa., July 6,—
Begular meeting of the State Committee was held to-night, Comrade Rhili
prestding. Charters were granted to
Locais Loyaisock, Lycoming County,
and Allegheau. Allegheap County.
Communications were received from
Locais Williamsport, Avonmore, Pittsburg, Wilkes-Berre, "Pothstown, Wesi Newton, Hauto, Goodwill Hill, Lans-ford, Lehighton and Delaware County. Avonmore reports that the movemen has lain dormant there for some time but is beginning to wake up now, and they are making arrungements to have a speaker on Labor Day. Pittsburg is day, June 28, to a good meeting, taking in seven new mambers, which makes a total of fourteen in two weeks. Com-rade Moore of Philadelphia will ad-dress a meeting at Hoyersford on July 11, and July, 13. Comrade Goebal of New Jersey will speak in the same

on July 4, and is reported elsewhere in this paper. Delaware County also held its convention on Independence Day its convention on Independence Day and made nominations as follows: For Protionatary, William Robertshaw of Swarthursen, and Allertshaw of Swarthmore: for Director of the Poor, James W. Sullivan of Chester; and for Jury Commissioner, Andrew Mayes of Darly. The police in Media, Delaware County, have been trying to break up the meetings there, and have passed an ordinance prohibiting any two peo-ple from stopping and talking on the sidewalk at one of the open-air meetings. The police ordered the people to move on, and the crowd started to move on, and the crowd started to move in a circle around the speaker's stand and made the police look so ridiculous that they told them they Spargo of New York will give a week Spargo of New Lork will give a week to the service of the Philadelphia com-rades in their agitation among the 100,-000 striking textile workers of that city, at the expense of the National Headquarters. He will work from July 5 to 12. On Sunday, July 12, a committee will go to Mauch Chunk to choose a place to hold a reunion on Au Secretary has been compelled to cancel the dates in Pennsylvania for Comrade Chase, not being able to secure any dates for him in Ohio and not hearing

LUZERNE COUNTY.

WILKES BARRE, Pa., July 4.- The of Luzerne County in Central Inbor Union Hall, Wilker-Barre, was we'll at-tended. County Chairman J. G. Roth presided and County Secretary C. F.

man and treathret the following platform was adopted: "At the date of the last convention

of the Socialist Party of Luzerne County the great strike of the anthracita miners was in progress. The history miners was in progress. The instery of that struggle is now complete and the story of the moral victory achieved has been written in the memory of the people. That the Rocialist Party took an active part in the combat and added to the full extent of its power in forcing capitalism to its knees, is a remembrance that should be a pleasant and become he recollection to every 80and honorable recollection to every So cialist, and more particularly so, be-cause of the evidence furnished during the strike of the forceful effect of political action, and the demonstration of the truth of the Socialistic position that the curse of capitalism can be most effectually, overcome by the strike at the ballot boz. As the party of the working class we seek no credit for our activity on behalf of the miners' cause in the industrial rebellion of 1902. We desire, however, to point out to all workingmen that the influence which cuerted itself at the last moment be-fore the battle of the ballots and brought about the settlement of the strike, was a political influence, and that that influence was spurred to ac-tion by the class-conscious political war made by the Socialist Party upon capitalistic politicians. Remembering within us that the working class should unite at the ballot box, as well

ernmental affairs.

"We relierate the demand made last year that the mines be converted into public property and conducted for the good of all the people, and not for the benefit of a few individuals. rnmental affairs.

"We endorse, the national and state platforms of our party, which unafterably demand the public ownership of all the means of production and distribution, and this day we place a party ticket in the field to afford an oppor-tunity for the tollers to themselves work for their industrial freedom by

Luzerne Borough; Clerk of Courts, M. Mikolalule of Plymouth; Prothonotary, William M. Evans of Hazleton; Jury Commissioner, John F. Pesotini of

The following officers were unauicounty re-elected for the year: *
County C hairman, J. G. Hoth; County Secretary. C. F. Quinn; County ly Secretary, C. F. Q Frensurer, F. Schäde, Sr.

Short addresses were delivered by Charles Lavin and C. F. Quinn of Wilkes-Barra, H. B. Honey of Nanti-coke, Gwilym Seward of Luserne Borough, John T. Jenkins of Edwards-ville, Charles F. Duke of Pittston, Thomas M. Jonesof Plymouth, Thomas A. Jenkins of Plains, and others, after which the convention adjourned.

Democratic Party (Socialist Party) in New York address the State Secretary, Henry J. Slobodin, 60 Second avenue,

PICNIC AND SUMMER-RESTIGAL TO BE HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE Social Democratic Party and Volkszeitungs Conferenz of N. Y. City ON SUNDAY, JULY 19, 1903, 10 A. M.,

SULZER'S WESTCHESTER PARK (Borough of Bronx.) PRIZE BOWLING, GAMES, AMUSEMENTS, MUSIC AND BANCING.

PAYABLE AT THE GATE. ADMISSION, THE CENTER OF STREET OF STREET DIRECTIONS TO THE PARK.—Take West Farms c Southern Boulevard Trolley-Car at 120th St. and 3d Ave. which goes direct to the Park; also 135th St. and 5th Ave. Trolley Cars and transfer to West Farms Car; also from City, Hall or South Ferry "L? road to 177th St. and Third (Tremont) Ave and then with Troller Car to Park.

COVINGTON CAMPAIGN.

COVINGTON, Ky., July 1,-The Bocialist Party of Covington has adopted the following platform and nominated candidates for the municipal election

Ky., again calls upon the voters of the city to intelligently consider the follow-ing self-evident facts:

"I. The present system of the pri-vate ownership of industry produces;

upon the one hand, monopolized wealth (trusts), which controls the political powers of antion, state and city, as well as the press; and on the other hand, poverty, crime and disease.

"2. A small percentage of the people practically own and control all of the means of production and distribution, and by reason of this ownership are enabled to exploit labor; this is the capi talist class. The larger percentage of the people are compelled to sell their labor power (mental or physical) to this class in order to live; this is the working class. This class produces all wealth and receives for its share less than one-fifth of that which it creates. "3. The Republican and Democratic

parties are owned and controlled by the capitalist class, and therefore rap-resent the interests of that class. The Socialist Party alone represents the in-

terests of the working class.
"4. A people to be free and independent must possess and exercise the right to select their officers. To-day we elect our political officers, but our industrial officers are forced upon us through the alternative between working and starving. Socialists demand in dustrial democracy as well as political democracy through the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution, operated and controlled in a co-operative system by the workers, under which system each and every worker will receive the full pro-duct of his labor.

'We wish to emphasize the fact that

city governments as well as state and national are to-day controlled by Capi-tal and used to benefit Capital's interests (note the valuable franchises practically given away by city counells, both Republican and Democratic.) Bocialists pledge 'themselves' to use every means in their power to further the interests of the workers and to bot-Quian acted as secretary.

After learning the report of the chair-ter, the environment of those who are

After learning the reflection plate compelled to labor, for their daily

For Mayor. F. E. Seeds; City Treasurer. J. M. Dial, Jr.; City Clerk. F. Van Buren; City Assessor-Wallace Burker; City Jailor-Andrew Rudolf; Aldermen-John Reis, J. A. Gorrell; Councilmen-J. H. Dold, Otto Kerkow, J. F. Pugh, H. Binetter, John Thobe School Board-Sam Phillips, Pete Neuner, James Mason, Charles Riley J. A. Worrell; State Legislature-Will iam M. Danks, ...

Isaac Cowen of Cleveland, the Bo

inlist nominee for governor, will tour

Ohio in the interest of Socialism dur-ing the fall campaign. .Comrade

Cowen is an able speaker, and his work will materially aid in increasing the vote at the coming election. the vote at the coming election. His tour will be under the direc-tion of the state secretary. Every speaker in Ohio will in the future **BSWALD'S AGITATION** distribute at each evening meeting 100 copies of the "Appeal to Reason" and 100 copies of the "Coming Nation" with the compliments of these two papers.—Jos Jasin and John Glickert, two well-known speakers of Cicleratic areas agreements to make a speakers. ARLINGTON, N. J., June 29,-1 had cinnati, are arranging to make a speak-ing tour of the southwestern part of Ohio, and will cover sixteen countie which have heretofore had little of the regular agitation work done. Let the comrades all lend them a helpling hand in their tour in the interest of the Ro-cialist Party.—The publication of the should unlic at the balfot box, as well as in the union, we, the Socialist Party.—The publication of the as in the union, we, the Socialist Party.—The publication of the monton, Pleasant Mills and Risley.

Comrade Erby and Allen are particularly active in this direction and are take up the study of Socialism, to the socialist Party.—The publication of the monton, Pleasant Mills and Risley.

Comrade Erby and Allen are particularly active to this direction and are doing effective work. A good meeting was held in Folsom and all present.

On Rollers Union No. 464, for H. Scheffer: the monton, Pleasant Mills and Risley.

Comrade Erby and Allen are particularly active to this direction and are doing effective work. A good meeting was held in Folsom and all present. tellectually, assent to our position in politics and join with us to crush the power of the capitalists, by removing their agents from the control of gor-Will be done to give the section of the blank of the state work, as well as being a valuable addition to the propaganda work. John W. Martin, 26 Pruden Building, Dayton, has charge of the business end of the project, and he will furnish any information per-taining to the same,—Howard H. Cald-well, one of the speakers who is now touring on the regular circuits, has touring on the region; the third in the moved to Dayton, and will in the future travel from, there. The courades of Dayton and of Ohlo gladly welcome such a valuable addition to their ranks and hope that we can add voting for the candidates of their class rather than for the candidates of the class of the candidates of the old parties, who are either drawn from the class of the capitalism, wearing the masks of the laborers' friend."

The convention then proceeded to main the following ticket:

District Attorney, D. O. Coughlin of the capitalism, the convention then proceeded to make the following ticket:

District Attorney, D. O. Coughlin of the capitalism, wearings, all in a restitute of the capitalism, wearings, all in a restitute of the capitalism of the egggements and addressed twenty-six meetings, all in a period of twenty-three days. Increased demands are now be-ing made for speakers and many more towns are being daily added to the cir-cuits.—The local organization in Delaware has awing into line again and promise to develop unusual strength there before election. They have tried It many times before, but have certainiy got the right start this time, and
will succeed. Watch for returns from
Delaware County this fall.—The American Plint Glass Workers' Union will
meet in convention at Cincinnati July
6 and remain in session about ten days.
The Cincinnanti organization will take
advantage of this opportunity and do
propaganda work among the delegates,
many of whom are already party workera—It was expected that John C.
Chase of Masanchusetts would tour the
southern part of the state some time
in July, but owing to the notice of his
coming bring received only four days
previous to the proposed time of his
amival it was impossible to arrange. it many times before, but have certain--The Social Democratic Party had

Ohio hopes to have a tour of Comrade Chase in the future, when sufficien time will be given to arrange a rout

SPECIAL NATIONAL ORGANIZING FUND

The following contributions have een made to the Special Organizing

Fund since last report: Local Passaie County, N. J., 85 Henry Hughson, Deephole, Nevnda 50 cents; Adam Koos, Yorkville, Ill., 25 cents; Edwin A. Brenholtz, Turners-ville, Texas, \$2; Anselm B. Kirsch, Nicktown, Pn., \$1.30; Local Granite Falls, Washington, \$3.25; total to noon, July 8, \$14.30; previously reported, \$577.40; total, \$591.70.

The fund is low this week owing to having to close a day early on account of the Fourth. But the comrades will doubtless make up for the deficiency in the next few weeks. The hot weather must not be allowed to stop our work. The publishers of the "Coming Nation" announce they will turn over to the Special Organizing Fund 10 per cent, of the gross receipts on all litera-ture, books, pamphlets and leaflets or-dered during the month of July.

WATIONAL SECRETARY'S

The monthly financial report for une sent out by National Secretary Mailly shows the following totals:

Expenditures for June 1,078.44

Balance, July 1 \$436.33 Items of Income were: Dues from tate committees-Alabania, \$1.40; Arkrado, \$30; Connecticut, \$15; Florida. \$10: Idnbo. \$5: Illipois. \$30: Indiana \$30: Iowa, \$20.20: Massachusetts, \$50 Michigan, \$10; Minnesota, \$23.00; Missouri, \$25; New Jersey, \$100; New Vork. \$50: Oregon \$10.00: Pennsyl vania, \$50; Texas, \$5; Vermont, \$3.15 Washington, \$20; from locals in unor ganized states-Alabama (for April) \$5; Arizona, \$7; Georgia, \$1.70; Indian Territory, \$4.20; Louisiana, \$12.05; Maryland, \$2.70; Mississippl, \$1.85; Nevada, \$2.10; Rhode Island, \$6; Ten nessee, 10 cents; Wyoming, \$1.20; Washington, D. C., \$4; from membera-at large, \$1.60; supplies, \$62.90; Special Organizing Fund, \$193.29; miscellane-

us, 76 cents. The principal items of expense were Balaries-Wm, Mailly, \$83; W. E. Clark, \$00; expenses of National Committee meeting, \$10; expenses of Quorum meeting, June 21, \$87.50; on old debts of Chicago N. E. B.-Theo, Debug \$40; A. S. Edwards, \$40; on old debts of Springfield N. E. C.-C. H. Vail, \$40; Geo. J. Speyer, \$40; M. Hillquit, \$27; for organizing-John C. Chase, \$40; M. W. Wilkins, \$50; John M. Ray, \$50; John W. Brown, \$45.28; J. W. Slayton, \$10; D. A. White, \$6.05; office help. \$10.50; printing, \$46.50; buttons \$101.63.

a fairly successful street meeting at Vineland, Tuesday evening, June 22, although the raw weather effected the attendance considerably. The meeting planned for Miliville the following evening was made utterly impossible by the rain. At Folsom on Wednes-day the circumstances were more en-couraging. Here a small but vigorous branch exists, and not content with their local efforts they have in hand the formation of branches at Ham-monton, Pleasant Mills and Risley. an earnest interest in the lecture, and at its end gave hearty applause; con-siderable literature was sold. At At-lantic City the course who had the meeting in charge was called out of town by the demands of business for several days coinciding with the time of my visit, leaving nothing arranged in advance. Not knowing another soul in the city I found it impossible to get up a meeting in the abort time at my disposal. Friday I went to Newfield and there found a gratifying state of affairs. Comrade Weiss is the pioneer in this region, and he has done his work most efficiently. The branch is small, but the material composing it is all of the right sort—earnest class-conscious workers. We had a large openair meeting in this town, and sold a number of pamphlets. At Point Pleas-ant I was disappointed to find that no meeting had been planned. The place is a great sea-side symmer resort, and from June to September the visitors have no thought but pleasure and the residents to make a harvest while the sun shines. Hence it would have been mpossible to have gathered an audipersonal controversy. To-day I star for the northern part of the state, and im trusting for better weather and to expect, although I am confident that much good has been accomplished

nearly 10,000 votes in Greater New York in 1900. In 1902 we polled over 16,000. We must make it at least 25,000 this fail. The way to do that is to start NOW distributing Socialist literature from house to house, in the abops, in-the union halls, on the street cars, in public meetings, everywhere. People are in the mood to read and think new.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

All Comrades and Organizations are hereby informed that an

Industrial Labor Exposition and Food Show For the benefit of the Labor Press, "THE WORKER" and the " NEW YORKER YOLKSZEITUNG," is being arranged, and will take place April 25 to May 3, 1904, at the GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Forty-third and Fortyfourth Streets, New York.

Organizations are requested to consider arranging Festivals Ac pordingly.

THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

blem in New York is the Arm and Torch.]

The Socialist Farry of America in national convention assembled, resilirus its adherence to the principles of international Socialism, and declare its aim to be the of galaismion of the working class and those in symaphic with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the persons of francisming the present system of production are ourselved in the means of production and the production of the person of the person of the means of production and the production of the person of the person of the means of production of the person of the person

on abroad and cahance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are lending to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class which will abolish both the capitalist class active forces of wage workers. And the active forces of wage workers. And the active forces of working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the uphodding of the spaten of private ownership of the instruments of wenth production. The benocratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete ownership with do not stand for the complete ownership, are alike political representa-

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

propetited classes

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalite system, we prognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also deposit up the proteintal. We, development reached by the proteintal. We, portance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to belter its condition and to elect Socialists to political officers, in order to facilitate the stainment of this end. As mels means we advocate:

1. The pablic ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all the stainment of this end. As mels means we advocate:

1. The pablic ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all the stainment of this end. As mels means we advocate:

1. The pablic ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all the stainment of the controlled by monopolics, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on properly of fine capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wayers and aborticulus of the hours price to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wayers in order

men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents. But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the

LABOR SECRETARIAT.

The last monthly meeting of the La-bor Secretariat of New York was called to order on June 27, with F. Larsen of

shoremen, Marine and Transport Work-ers' Association No. 271, for A. Schreck and Chas. Kichn; from Butchers' Un-

report of counsel was laid over until the next meeting. The reports of the board of directors were accepted, and the two following recommendations en-

the two following recommendations en-dorsed: To increase the wages of the counsel \$10 per week and to employ an assistant labor secretary. H. E. Kint-lein was elected to the latter office. The new constitution, was at land.

new constitution was at hand, and

copy in English and German was given to every delegate present; it was decided to discuss this constitution at the next meeting and all delegates will

he notified to this effect. Bricklayers

Union No. 9 reported that instructions had been given to their member Hillinge to pay the \$10 due to the Labor

Secretariat. Carpenters' Union No. 12,

whose delegates again failed to appear.

whose delegates again failed to appear, will be notified to this effect. Bukers Union No. 83 paid their arrears. Delegates M. Relanner, J. Kallmayer, and C. Vollmer were elected as auditing committee. The board of directors were instructed to have slips printed with address and telephone number of the Lelier Secretariat, to be distributed.

with address and tempone number of the Labor Secretariat, to be distributed among the members of affiliated organ-izations and pasted on their union card

ion No. 175, for C. Suchmensky.

GRAND FESTIVAL

of Breaklyn and Vicinity, On Sunday, July 26, 1903,

Ht Elberty Park, Coper Ave., Evergreen, E. J.

Grand Concert, Stereopticon Views, Punch and Judy Shows, Firework, Parachut) Drep by the trained Monkey Sappho, etc. Prize Bowling

The collective life of man is ever a ore increasing part of the life of each individual. In nothing can a man seturate binself from the spiritual, a well as economic and political, fate of his kind. Individuality, or the true living of one's life, is resilized through fulfilling one's function as a member of the common life. * * *

This collective life is centered in the modern city. The city is the social nerve-center. It is good that it is so. among the members of affiliated organizations and pasted on their union card frations and pasted on their union card or book. The following organizations were not represented by their delemack; Bakers' Union No. 88, L. Sauer and Ch. Schroether; Bakers' Union No. 144, G. Scheiher and H. Schmidt; Charmakers' Union No. 211, Ed. Scheiher and H. Schmidt; Charmakers' No. 90, Aug. Lange; Carpenters' Union No. 407, L. Vorgenters' Union No 93, M. Becker: Bakers' Union No. 164, is heaven and the lack of followship that is belt. And I would add that fellowship in hell is better than separate nakers' No. 90. Aug. Lauge; Carpenters' Union No. 407. L. Vogeney; Bricklayers' Union No. 35, John Rupp; Bricklayers' Union No. 35, John Rupp; Painters' and Decorators' Union No. 165, Left in the city, therefore, that the ideals of the common life can best be realized. The city is the com-Painters' and Decorators' Union No. 1688 is realized. The city is the con400 E. Erstling: United Carriage and
Wagen Makers' Union No. 127. E.
10487 and Wis. Hale: International
Jewelry Workers' No. 1. L. Zudeck:
Ricciric Lodge of Machinists No. 313,
George D. Herron, in The Comrade.

BOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONISM.

RELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS.

ANTI-FUSION RESOLUTIONS.

of the UNITED BRANCHES of the Workmen's Sick & Death Benefit Fund

Commencing at 10 A. M.

ADMISSION 10 CENTS,

A. F. Mueller. The next meeting will be held Saturday, July 25, at 8 p. m.

NEW YORK, JULY 19, 1903.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

Agents conding in subscriptions without remittene must state distinctly how long they are to run, Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

Buly duly elected and approved agents asknowledged

VOL. XIII.-NO. 16.

"TILL HUNGER SHALL COMPEL CAPITULATION."

PROBLEM UNTIL HUNGER COM- THE COUNTRY," says Baer. PELS CAPITULATION.". These are the words of Charles L. Eidlitz, President of the Building Trades Employers' Association of New York, when asked as to the prospects of a settlement being reached in the great lockout.

"TILL HUNGER COMPELS CAPI-TULATION." Are those the words of a citizen to free fellow citizens? . Are they the words of a man to his equals? Are they the words of a useful memher of society to other useful members | prejudice, to break with inherited traco-operating with him in the world's work?

The very question raises a smile. They are the words of a master to

his rebellious slaves.

They are the words of a superior, conscious of power and careless about right or the public welfare.

They are the words of a social parasite, who feels that he is able to dictate the terms upon which other men shall be allowed to exist and is determined to use his power ruthlessly for his own interest, regardless of the sufferings-even to the extreme of hunger ... that it will implies mon, those who have created his wenith.

They are the words of an enemy of Labor, an enemy of Civilization, and an enemy of Mankind.

And remember, they are not the words of Charles L. Eldlitz alone. He Is a capitalist, indeed. But he speaks here, not only for himself, but as the chosen agent and representative of the organized capitalist chass. It is THE RECTAL GREED AND LUST FOR POWER INHERENT IN THE CAPI-TALIST SYSTEM that he thus puts

"THERE IS NOTHING TO ARBI-TRATE," says Pulimar

THE PUBLICHE DAMNED," says

"LIBERTY AND

"THE DAMNED FOOLS" (workingmen) "DON'T KNOW WHAT IS GOOD FOR THEM," says Morgan. **THE INTERESTS OF THE WORK-INGMEN WILL BE TAKEN CARE OF BY THE CHRISTIAN MEN TO

Agreeing to Seyoutt Any Customers

Who insist on Soing Served by a

OMAHA, Neb., July 9 .- The Conl

Bealers' Exchange, which carried on the recent fight against the organized teamsters, has posted in all yards and

offices the following significant notice:
"No teamster shaff be allowed to

wear, while on duty, any emblem of membership in any labor organization.

fuel is prevented by reason of the membership or non-membership in any labor organization of the team driver, the dealer effected shall immediately

report the fact to the Secretary of the

immediately inform all members of Exchange and thereafter no mem

shall deliver any fuel to the place

where coal has been refused until ar-

rangements shall have been made satisfactory to the conference commit-ter to receive fuel without discrimina-

The reputable gentlemen and public-apirited citizens who control the peo-

about "personal liberty" and "indivi-

matter so strictly personal as the wear-ing of a union button, but even to

decree that any man who, as a cus-tomer, insists on the employment of union labor in the supply of his wants

shall be refused fuel at any price to

keep his family warm until he con-sents to go to the bosses' secretary and make humble apology for his seditions conduct and promises to "be good" in

"Individuality" is indeed a sacre-

And this is what the majority

uployment among trade union

thing when it is embodied in stock and bonds and a good balance at the

IS "PROSPERITY" SETTING SNAKY!

'July gives a chart showing the extent

ints for the first five months of the present year, as compared with the corresponding months of 1902. For

January the proportion of unemployed was meanly twice as high in 1968 as

higher; for March and April about one-

third lower; and for May more than twice as high. Taking '(10' period of five months as a whole, the proportion

voted for. Will they do it again?

ty" against the growing Socialist ght of the day, thus presume, not to dictate to their drivers in a

ple's fuel supply, and who talk i

"It shall be the Secretary's duty to

Coal Exchange.

team drivers.

"In the event that any, delivery of

INDIVIDUALITY."

"I SEE NO SOLUTION FOR THE | THE BUSINESS INTERESTS OF

And if the workingmen are not satis fled with the way in which the Christian (or Jewish or Atheist or ether) capitalists run things, . "HUNGER SHALL COMPEL CAPITULATION, says Eidlitz.

But let Mr. Eldlitz and his class be ware. There comes a time in every such conflict when hunger DOBS NOT compel capitulation-when hunger in spires the hungry to abandon ancient ditions, to think and speak and act together for themselves, to throw off the yoke of the Lords of Hunger. 100

That day is coming. Mr. Ridlitz When brains have begun to think, hungry stomachs make them think the

Mr. Eidlitz and his class have it is their power to-day to make the work ers go hungry. They have that power because the workers have been too careless too disunited, too timid, too humble-because the workers have voted the agencies of government local and national, into the hands of the capitalist class. The workers can vote that power of hunger out of the capitalists' hands whenever they will, AND THEY WILL DO IT SOON-alt the sconer for the inscient talk of Eidlitz and his lik.

Senator Hanna has plainly told us that "THE CONFLICT OF THE FUTURE IS BETWEEN REPUBLI CANISM AND SOCIALISM"-between the party of the Trusts and Employers' Associations and the party of the Working Class.

Builders of New York, you who have been locked out and insulted and standered and mocked at by this Eidlitz and his associates, you who, if you have not yet suffered hunger by their decree, have at least seen the savilige of months of toll melt away in a few weeks of unwilling idlenses and see actual want not very far in the future, REPLY THEIR INSULTS AND PUT AN END TO THEIR TTRANNY by a vote for the Social Democratic Party, whose emblem is the Arm of WHOM , GOD . HAS ENTRUSTED | Labor bearing the Torch of Knowledge.

HIGH-HANDED LEGISLATION.

Omeha Coal Dealers Exemplify it by The New Jersey Legislature by New Primary Law Deprives the Socialist Party of Official Standing:

Law passed by the New Jersey Légis-lature in its last session and approved on April 14 shows that the old parties in control at Tranton have noted the progress of the Socialist Party and wish to put every obstacle in our way. Under the old law a party was officially recognised and could nominate by convention when it had poiled TWO per cent. of the vote for legislative andidates, and under this provision our party won official standing in various parts of the state. The new law defines a political party as any which at the election for members of the General Assembly new members. recognized and could nominate by ethe General Assembly next preceding the holding of any primary election held purpoant to this act polled for members of the General Assembly at least FIVE per centum of the total vote

By this high-handed procedure of the ple" the Secialist Party is deprived of efficial standing and is again com-pelled to make its nominations by peti-tion, in accordance with the Election Laws of 1898, instead of working un the state to take note of this fact; to every district, that every formality is tween the contractors and material sebestved so that no chance may be given the politicians to interfere with us by technicalities, and to work wha all their might to roll up a vote of more than 5 per cent., so that we shall have than 5 per cent., so that no such trouble in the future.

POLICE AND PROPERTY. All private ownership of public re-sources rests back upon fraud and injustice, and depends upon force. The more the wealth of a nation becomes centralised, the more standing armies become necessary. The more the re-sources of a municipality become pri-vately centralised, the stronger and more necessary becomes the police force. Policemen and police systems exist, not to protect men, but to protect property. The legions of the Onesars were not for the protection of men. but for the protection of the plunder-ers—the Roman patricians. The Roman Cassar finally came to be a more chief of police for the plutocracy. The standing army that is to-day called for in America is wanted, as every one of me knews, to police vested interests and corporate properties.—George D. Herron, in The Comrade.

of men unemployed reas about 50 per cent, higher this year than last. Is "prosperly" beginning to get shaky? Bend 10 cents to the Socialist Literature Company, No. 184 William class are the safety of the capitalist.
What wonder is it that the latter should be careful to see that the supply does not run short?—Mrie People. street, New York City, and get a per-trait of Mother Jones,

RICHMOND STRIKE. The Class Struggle in

Murder and intimidation of Working men by Domecratic Administration -Socialist Prepaganda Among the

Virginia.

Very little about the strike of street car workers in Richmond, Va., is being said in the outside world, so it is not generally known that martial law is practically in force. Since the strike commenced and the milital has been on the ground numerous outrages against the strikers and outrages against the strikers and their sympathisers have occurred, one of the outrages being the shooting of a small boy. As the state and city are controlled by the Democratic party, a report of the strike situation in Bichmond, under date of July 6, from Comrade John Catrell, a member of the Bricklavers' Union of Bichof the Bricklayers' Union of Rich

mond, is exceedingly interesting Comrade Catroll's report is a graphic description of the methods being employed to defeat the strike and the nanner in .which the local Socialist are improving the opportunity to put the strikers in the right political track which leads to Socialism. He says:

Professional Strike-Breakers,

ear lines here until recently, when the car mes mere and recently, when they consolidated and were granted franchises, for which the city had been offered \$300,000. Frank Gould of New York owns the controlling interest in the consolidation. There are 627 street car men now on strike, and when the struggle began, the company failed to very poor. The company has im ported strike-breakers from a de tective agency in New York-Drum-moud's. The leader of the strike-breakers is the notorious Farley, who makes strike-breaking a business and who claims to have a force of 2,000 men throughout the country ready to act on demand. Farley receives \$2,500 a year and expenses, and his 'profes-sionals' get \$2.50 per day and all they are permitted to 'knock down.' heard one scab say, 'Dis was a bun trip for knocking down, didn't bave

but three guys." "When the first car left the barns there was rioting, the tracks were torn up and the switches spiked. The local papers immediately roared and ranted for protection for the 'sacred rights of private property.' The militia called out, and although martial law has not been declared, yet the police powers are being exercised and if man makes a derogatory remark is the presence of a scab the soldiers jump off the cars, arrest the offender, and the police justice (?) soaks him for ten dollars and sixty days.

Lagalized Law-Breaking.

"Last night a man was shot to death by militinmen in Manchester, our twit city, because he refused to step when told to halt, All the powers of the government are being used most brazenly, and all laws openly violated in the interest of the company, while the workers are being intimidated and shot down under the guise of uphold-ing the 'majesty of the law.' The city council refused positively to listen to a resolution brought up by one of the councilmen demanding that the com pany arbitrate the strike. Class an-

"The labor organisations have rai "The labor organisations have ral-lied to the support of the street car men, and my union, the bricklayers, in which there are ten Bocialists and eighty subscribers to Socialists and eighty subscribers to Socialists. The members of the atrikers, mainly through the efforts of the So-cialists. The members of the city government, including Mayor Taylor, have had their area onesed by this have had their eyes opened by this

fight.
"The Socialist local has made it a point to keep prominently before the unions. We have distributed thou-sands of papers and are taking adutmost. This strike is simply the be ding, director of several banks, buildpresident of the atreet railway pany. Our union has boycotted his naterial. An alliance has resulted be car company wins the other labor skinners will begin operation on the

Scalalists Aid the Strikers. "The Socialist local pledged moral and financial aid, participated in a strikers' parade, and on the following morning I went before the union and told the strikers what the Socialist Party was doing, to the undisguised chagrin of some of the so-called 'inbor eaders' who stump the city every elec tion for the politicians. These people tried to have me shut out but the union men knew me, as I had belped to get relief for the striking miners and for the street car men of Norfolk during their strike, so the leaders' efforts were unavailing. I have visited the union a dozen times, and each time have been called upon to speak, despite the efforts of the newspapers to scar the strikers by misrepresenting us and of the leaders to create prejudice against the Socialists.

These same leaders were quietly

"These same leaders were quietly engineering to have a labor party inneched, but all our boys are working like Trojans and we know that this strike opens up a new ers for Sectalist propogands in Richmond. I am off to address a meeting new, to which the strikers have invited me."

Comrade Catrell requests that Sectalist papers be sent him for distribution.

CANADA IN LINE. HOW ANTI-TRUST

A Reactionary Anti-Strike Law Enacted.

Ruling Class of the Bomision Followi Example Set by Capitalists of Europe and the United States-New Measure Calls to Mind the Fugitive Slove

The text of the new anti-strike law of the Deminion of Canada is now fore us, "It is terse and sweeping in its provisions, which are as follows:

: Everyone is guilty of an indictable offense and liable to two years imprisonment who, not being a British subject and not having been continu-ously domiciled and resident in Canada during one year before the commission of the act complained of, does in Can-ada counsel, incite, urge or induce any strike or lockout, or the continuance of any strike or any lockout.

"2. This section shall not apply to any person who, being a duly accredited officer of any international organisation comes into Canada to bring about a settlement of any strike or

'3. In proceeding under this section the burden of proof as to nationality, domicile and residence shall be upon

the person accused." purpose of the measure is to hamper the workings of the labor or-ganizations in Canada, most of which are affiliated with international union having their beadquarters in the United States, and, if possible, to isolate the Canadian workingmen from their brothers on this side of the line. It is safe to may that its only real effect will be to examperate the feelings of the Can-adian workingmen against their capitalist misrulers and actually to draw closer the bonds of international fra-

The Berlin Decision.

It will be remembered that, as its orted in The Worker of June 21, h beginning has been made in Causda in following the judicial precedent against trade unions established by the Taff Vale and Denaby decisions in England and by the Rutland decision in the United States—Judge Meredith of Berlin. Out., having awarded to the Krug irniture Company damages against a local woodworkers' organization for having carried on a strike, although no question was raised of the use of violence, threats, or other unlawful methods by the strikers.

Canada has in the past someticonsidered a backward country. apitalism is now developing rap idly in the Dominion and the Canadian workers may evidently expect to enjoy all the "blessings of modern civilisa-tion-lockouts, blacklists, adverse laws police and militia to break strikes-in which the toilers of Europe and of the United States already rejoice.

And Socialism is growing in Canada, too-In Ontario, in British Commida, in every part of the country—and such re-actionary laws as this just passed in-dicate the alarm which the exploiters of the north begin to feel.

Like the Fugitive Slave Law. The infamous character and purpo

of the new law is most pointedly shown by the last section, which out-rages the universal rule of common law and common sense by throwing the burden of proof upon the accused We can best find a historic parallel for this tyrannous provision in the Fugitive Blave Law enacted in this country

some fifty years ago.

Let this be remembered: The Fugitive Slave Law made more Abolitionists than did all of Phillips' or Garrison's speeches. That and the Ured Scott Decision made possible the Emancipation Proclamation and the Turee Amendments. Well may the thoughtful and prudent co ists to-day cry to their frantic fellow exploiters: "Beware! Be moderate, greed and your ambition." FORTU-NATELY A RULING CLASS NEVER CAN RESTRAIN ITSELF. Fortunate ly, for so sooner will class rule be ove

DO NOT DEPEND ON THOSE ABOVE. There is one thing the working class tearn, and that is not to d

on leaders or those "higher up" to de the heavy work, or any great part e the work in the struggle for emancips tion from wage-slavery. Man's ma terial interests determine his cities and the material interests of the capi talist are in conserving his fortuse at the expense of all who are in the way is in securing his farm to himself no metter what happens to anybody sine; and the interest of the leader is in keeping these that follow billed to their own reason, and strong only in blind obedience, to his will. The workers can never hope for anything from these. 6 The farmer makes a good fighter when he loses his farm, and the capitalist is often times useful when he loses his capital, but not until they are members of the working class, with material interests identical with that class, will they fight for and with that class and come to victory in the end as an inherent part of that class. The regeneration of the world rests with the workers; let them see to it what they do.-E. B. Ault, editor The Young Socialist.

-Men will no longer be put off with promissory notes upon Heaven. Heinrich Heine.

We must keep Dives well supplied at the table, in order that Lanarus skay have some crumbs to gather-such is the Rooseveit renomination logic.—George Cetteriii.

LAW IS USED.

State of Texas Prosecutes Trade Unions.

lemogratic Law That Was to Grush "Criminal Trusts" and Not Hurl "Logitimate Susiness Interests" Turns Out to Se Aimed at Labor Organizations.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. July 0,-The boasted anti-trust law of this good old Democratic state, which was to strike terror to hearts and pocketbooks of Rockefeller and Morgan and forever to paralyze the "crimital trusts"—as dis-tinguished by the Democratic states nen'from "legitimate combinations of capital"-is now to be enforced with capital"—is now to be enforced with a vengeance. It is to be enforced, that is, not against the trasts, but against the trade unions—which is, exactly what anyone familiar with the principles of the Demogratic party and the influences which control its organization should have expected.

Presecuted for Boyostting.

A suit for penalties aggregating \$0,000 has been filed in the name of the state against the San Antonic Crades Conneil and the local Electrica Workers' Union in the Fifty-seventh District Court. The suit is based on an alleged violation of the Anti-Trus Law passed at the last session of the Legislature. This law, while ostensibly simed at trusts and combinations of capital, also seriously restricts the right of laborers to strike and to with draw their patronage from unfriendly employers and buriness men. The authors and advocates of the law vehenently protested, while it was pending in the Legislature, that it was not in

tended to apply to labor unions at all.
While the suit is filed in the name
of the state, the real plaintiff is the
owner of the Herff Building, at the of Alamo and Commerce corner of Alano and Commerce streets. In the exercise of what they have heretofore believed to be their inalienable right to trade where they pleaned, the union men of San Autonio decided not to trade in this building because one of their bitterest enemies had been given the contract for constructing a portion of it. The purpose of this suit is to punish them for this and to enjoin them from carrying out this agreement.

The courts are about to suspen their sittings for the summer, so the use will not come up for hearing be-for October, and possibly later.

A New Capitalist Agression.

in the attack on trade unionism through the courts. Following the precedent set in England last year, we have already had in Vermont and in Ontario decisions favorable to the em ployers in civil suita against trade unions for damages on account of strikes or boycotts, and suits of the same sort are pending in Connecticut, lillinois and Wisconsin. We have also in several cases within the last few years seen injunctions issued at the suit of employers to forbid working-men's organizations to declare a strike or a boycott. But this is, we believe the first time that a state has initiated

The only question is: How many more aggressions of this sort on the part of the capitalists, how much further perversion of the law to the service of social parasites will it take to convince the working class of the resity of taking control of the legis lature, judicial, and executive powers of government in order to make and enforce laws in the interest of humanity, as they have so long been made and enforced for the protection of

THE WORKERS.

low, That we delve in the dirty clay.

grain

And the vale with the fragrant bay.

Our place we know, we're so very,

'Tis down at the landlord's feet;

Down, down we go, we're so very, very

To the hell of the deep sunk mines But we gather the precident genus tha glow, When the crown of the despot abines;
And when e'er he lacks, upon ou

báčká Fresh loads he designs to lay; We're far too low to vote the tax, But not too low to pay.

We're low, we're law we're yery, very And yet from our master gilde.

And yet from our master gilde.

The sither flow and the robus that glow.

Round the Maine of shades of pride;

And what we get and the row our share;

We're not too low the cloth to wear.

But too low the cloth to wear.

We're low, we're low-we're very, very And yet when the trumpets ring. The thrust of the poor man's arn

will go Through the heart of the proudest king. We're low, we're low-mere rabble, we

We're only the rank and file; not too low too kill the foe But too lew to share the spoil.

—Ernest Jo

—Socialists who live in places where no local branch of the Socialist Party exists, should join the party as members at large.

THOUSANDS OF CHILD SLAVES.

Capitalist Horrors in New Jersey.

Eight Thousand Children Working in Manufacturing Industries, Alone-Farcinal Pratonse of Restriction by

Mrs. Florence Kelley, well-known for cient factory inspector in lilinois and Secretary of the National Conimers' League, gave an address fore the Summer School of Philanthropic Work last faturday in which, she spoke in part as follows:

"I select New Jersey to illustrate the results of the default of philauthropy lu this important deld because it is one of the great manufacturing states of the Union; a northeastern state, a near neighbor of New York and New Enghand, where the most enlightened measures have been adopted for the children of the working class; but briefly be-cause it is the classic example of the result of the endeavor of the trades unions to protect the children, without the aid of enlightened philanthropic experience in securing legislation and the enforcement thereof.

"The history of child labor legislation covers a period of twenty six years, from 1877 to 1003, New Jersey having been the next state after Massachusetts to enact a child-labor law. At the end of that time New Jersey has according to the 1902 counts, 8,042 children under the age of sixteen years en-gaged in manufacture, and ranks in this respect between South Carolina and Georgia.

High Rate of Illitoracy.

"New Jersey has 2,040 children be-tween the ages of ten and fourteen years who cannot read and write, thus ranking next to Arizona with its Iudians and Mexicans in the number of illiterate children of these ages. When measured by the percentage of children who can read and write, New Jersey ranks twenty-one in the scale of th states, having failen from the fifteenth to the twenty-first position in the de-"When ranked according to the actual

umber of illiterate children, not the per cent., New-Jersey ranks thirty-first in the scale of fifty-two states and territories. But this is only a part of the story; 8,042 children are at work in factories and workshops; it makes a great difference to them whether they work work eight hours, according to the laws of Utah Montana, and Arisons, ap the admirable new statute of Lil-nois; or nine bours according to the new law of New York; or twelve hours according to the infamous law of Pennsylvania; or without any limit what-ever as long as they can keep awake and refrain from fainting where they "Now, in 1802 New Jersey enacted a

law limiting the hours of work for women and minors under eighter years of age to the period between seven A. M. and no noon, to six P. M. five days in the week; and between setter A. M. and noon on Saturday. This ap plies to all factories and workshops. It prescribes a working day, of not mor than ten hours on five days in the week and makes the Saturday half-holiday compulsory for all women and minor under the age of eighteen years, all the year around. It has never been repealed or pronounced unconstitutional.

"This statute placed New Jersey in the forsfront of the states as having the most enlightened of all the laws governing the bours of labor of women and children. But there fell upon this law the same blight which has vitiated all the New Jersey child-labor legisla tion; namely, WHOLESALE EX-EMPTION followed by NON-EN-

Exemption and Mon-enforcement. "There were exempted glassworks.

canneries, and establishments for prerving perishable fruits; and these ere EXACTLY THE INDUSTRIES IN WHICH YOUNG CHILDREN ARE MOST EXPLOITED. So. little boys ed, all night long, in the glassworks. Several hundred of them would vorking to-night but for the fact that the ovens in July and August and the works are closed for their benefit. In the canneries, mothers with whole fam-ilies of children from five years of age unwards, work from sunrise to dark throughout the sweltering weeks of July, August and early September, and, under the exemptions, no law is broken.

force the factory laws has never been matter of solicitude on the part of the advanced organised philanthropy in this country, as it has always been in England. It is assumed that work-ing children are of interest only to the trade unions, and those seem to care chiefly for the appointment of trade mion men; recognition of the union. executive ability on the part of the chief inspector of factories. The qual-ity of the men appointed has corre-sponded rather closely to the quality of the laws themselves.

"The appointment of officers to en-

Partly Enforced in Organized Fasteries. "Hence there is always the curious day is granted. But in the industries in which there is not a strong labor or-gammation, and this is true of most of

CAN WE TRUST OURSELVES TO RULE OURSELVES?

stunidly well-edited a caner as can be found anywhere-is, like most of its in Germany, and about the rapid progtess of Socialism in this country, which the German election news recalls forelldy to its attention. The "Engle" screams with patriotic rage at the thought of the "tyranny" which Socialism, it says, will establish. Listen

"What liberty can a nation give where the state dominates the individuals who make the state; where every village has its exar; where personal ambition is mullified by the state's seizure of and exploitation of the results of work, thought and discovery; where men are seeigned to tasks, as soon as they come of age, as they are assigned to classes in the schools; where savings are useless and impossible; where the shirk and dullard thrive disproportionately, and the wise, economical and painstaking are not rewarded for their merit; where government not only fixes the employment and the wage, and controls utilities and output, but settles for It-self who shall marry and how far the child shall be educated?

It is proverbinily good American fashion. Yankee fashion, to answer question with question. Let us be American:

What liberty DOES a nation enjoy few individuals who own the nation's means of production, its means of life? THAT IS AMERICA TO-DAY.

What liberty does a nation enjoy where every factory, every mine, every railroad, every lumber-camp, every bonausa farm or plantation has its czar, who holds the knout of discharge and blacklist over the shoulders of the tollers, who can work and live only by his permission? That is America today.

What liberty does a nation enjoy where 9 per cent. of the people have, by lawful or unlawful means, sucreeded in seizing and exploiting 75 per cent, of the wealth resulting from the work and thought and discovery of the whole people; where the most patient tollers and the greatest inventors die in poverty and brainless idiers shame imperial Rome with their costly valmerity? That is America to-day.

What liberty does a nation enjoy where thousands upon thousands of children are assigned to tasks, before their little bodies are half developed, and must stand all day or all night, week in and week out, year in and year out, coining their childhood into fat profits for the mill owner and miserable wages for themselves, to help keep the wolf from the door of

the home? That is America to-day, What liberty does a nation enjoy where, for the mass of the workers. saving is so utterly beyond possibility that every decade shows a larger pronortion of mortgaged homes and farms, a -- larger proportion of tenants, a smaller proportion of independent shops or stores, a larger proportion of means.

those which employ a large number of

Taff Valo Method of Muluting Strikers

or Boyoutters Spreads Rapidly-Pro-

andest Set in Resublings Vermont Is

Fallowed in Democratic Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., July 8,-One of the most significant developments of

the street railway strike here is the

institution of a \$10,000 damage suit

for boycotting, following the precedent recently set by a decision in Vermont, as reported in The Worker. The Sit-

terding-Carneal-Davis Company has

brought suit against the Bricklayers' Union for the sum named.

The litigation grows out of the re

fusal of the members of the union to use the materials of the concern in

their work, thereby forcing contractors

to discontinue their purchases from

the company. The specific charge is

a boycott on the materials sold by the

fact that Mr. Sitterding, who is the

reen to sino president of the Virginia

president of the material supply con-

Passenger and Power Company, who men are now on a strike.

Republican Vermont has set a pre

cedent in using the power of the law to help capitalists crush labor organi

zationa. Democratic Virginia is now

to follow it. But maybe the working

the bosses to regret their use of such extreme measures.

company.

AGAINST UNION.

DAMAGE SUIT

The Brooklyn "Eagle"-about as] low-paid factory "hands," a larger proportion of women and children in the ills or on the streets, a larger procapitalist contemporaries, much con- portion of paupers, a lower rate of cerued about the great Socialist gains | wages simultaneously with an enormously increased total national wealth? That is America to-day.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

What liberty does a nation enjoy where a great newspaper dares to tell the millions of toiling poor that they are "shirks and dullards," that the four thousand millionaires are "wise, economical, and painstaking"-a nation in whose greatest city one-fifth of the people are born in charity wards and one-tenth are buried in the l'otter's Field-a nation where the mass of those who go to work in childhood and tell all through life to a premature old age find that old age dishonored by want and the insolence of "organized philantropy"? That is America to-day.

What liberty does a nation enjoy where poverty or the fear of poverty drives children from the schoolroom and mothers from the home, creates "she-towns" in the East where men have no chance of employment and camps of nomadic and half-barbarized men roving from Northern forest to Western harvest field without possibility of wife or home, forces young girls to work for such wages as leave them only the devil's choice of graduat starvation or quick suicide or the slower double suicide of prostitutiona nation where cuplovers dare to sav: Any employee who marries without our consent will be discharged, or: We will employ only men with families who will send their children also to work for us-s nation one of whose great magnates can give millions for libraries and require his own thousands of employees to work twelve hours a day so that they have no strength left for rending or for thought? That is America to-day.

You FREE workingmen-you who dare not withhold a respectful bow from a loss you despise, lest he take away your job and the landlord torn you out on the street and your babies go hungry and cold-are you afraid of the tyranny of focialism? Are you afraid you would be slaves if you collectively owned the milis and mines and railreads you collectively operate? Are you afraki you would cease to be free If there were no poor but those too lany to work, none prospering but those who did useful social labor, no naupers and so millionaires, no artificial famines, no need for strikes, and no possibility of lockouts?

NO MAN IS FREE WHO IS IN FEAR OF WANT. Unemployment for you means want. To-day other men control your opportunity to work,

ARE YOU APHAID TO TRUST YOURSELVES TO CONTROL YOUR OPPORTUNITY OF EMPLOY-MENT? Do you think you would tyrannise over yourselves worse than our boss now tyranizes over you?

If you can trust yourselves better than you can trust a boss, vote for Socialism, for that is what Secialism

THE PARTY PICNIC.

broken. So the Saturday half-holiday which would be so great a boon is virt-Every Social Bemserat in New York ually unknwn in factories to which it City Should So at Suizer's on Sunwas especially intended to apply; those textile and needle trade factories which employ hundreds of women and girls day-Much Work is to Be Done and Funds Are Headed. Every comrade or sympathizer with

Every comrade or sympathizer with the Social Democratic Party in New York City should make it a point to be present at the party piculc in Sulzer's Westchester Park on Sunday, July 10. The whole net proceeds of the plenic go to the party organization of the city and state, the Volkmeltung Conference, which has actively co-operated in arranging the affair, having generously having generously oted to give up its share of the profits to that a good sum may be raised to start the campaign

An interesting feature of the picnic will be the presence of Mother Jones and a delegation of textile strikers from Philadelphia.

The park is a large and pleasant one and every preparation has been made o assure a good time to all who attend. There will be prize bowling and other games, good music, dancing, and other forms of amusement. Admission is 10 cents, payable at the gate.

The park may be reached direct by the West Farms or Southern Roulevard cars from One Hundred and Twenty. ninth street and Third avenue the clevated to One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street and the Tremont

Comrades, turn out in a body on Sun day, bring your friends niong, and make the party picnic as complete a success financially as it is sure to be socially. The State Committee and Local New York need plenty of money from now on to carry on the agitation Now is your opportunity to start things off in earnest

men of Virginia will follow the splendid example set by their brothers in such states an Massachusetts and roll up a flecislist vote that will cause the boses to regret their use of such can bee safely Washington Post

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association. P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Gall': 302 John-

TRUMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in Advance.

per week, one year, per week, one year, per week, one year.

Address all besiness consummications, and the money orders, checks and drafts payte of The Worker. Heading and drafts paylies dipts are never sent to individual subrishers. Acknowledgment is made by
sanging the number on the wrapper, the
est following receipt of money.
Communications concerning the editorial
partners of the paper anoded be adtessed to the Editor.

All communications should be written

consed to the Editor.

All communications should be written that and one one side of the paper; ris should not he writer's name and of the paper; where the writer's name and advanced in the writer's name and ad

arded.

Into about the business or editorial cut of the paper should be adouted the Reard of Directors, Bockmist for Publishing Association, 184 street, New York.

ered se second-class matter at the York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6.



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

the state of New York, an account of the provisions of the election laws, the

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Socialist Party (the Social Democratic Party of New York) has passed through its pectual general election. Its growing power is indicated and its speedy victory fee-phaleuved by the great increase of its vote as shown in these digures:



There is really nothing surprising in the revelations of the continuance of cluttel slavery in the South. With the possible exception of the emancipation of the Russian serfs, the emancipation was probably the greatest farce in history Without land or tools or other censed being chattel slaves. With a neither industrial nor other education. and with race prejudice added to their other handleaps and carefully perpetrated by the economic masters of soclety, it could not but come to pass that evils of chattel slavery with those of the wage system in the worst conceivable form. The condition of the prolethrist is always worst in those regions enough to break down old feudal or testriarchal relations, but not yet for cough to waken class-consciousness and define class antagonisms. But as the darkest hour is said to be that last preceding dawn, so at this worst mocapitalist development one must not look back with regret to the old days of slavery, more tolerable though they were, but forward with hope and resolution to the class move mont that is to bring real freedom into the lives of the tollers of every nation

DOWN WITH RACE PREJUDICE

and of every race.

One of the most luteresting recent de that concerning the Mexican Sugar Reet and Farm Laborers' Union of Oxmard, in Southern California, Both Inpanere and Mexican laborers ar dargely employed on the sugar beet forms and in other agricultural work In that region as well as in railway struction and other forms of labor In the past their competition-they be ing accustomed to a lower standard of life than that of the native white workingmen-has had the effect of lowering Wages and impeding organization, and sunch race antipathy has resulted.

Of late, however, as shown by sev eral incidents reported in The Worker. light the Mexicans and the Japanes have come to recognize the identity of their interests with those of their us. tive brother toilers and have organized

ennported the struggles of the olderunions of white workers. This was notably true in the Los Angeles trolley strike and in the trouble at the beet sugar works at Oxnard. It seems, too, that the local white workingmen have behaved admirably, throwing their old prejudice aside and readily fraternising with the Mexicans and Japanese.

Unfortunately, the administration the American Federation of Labor has not shown the same good feeling or good sense. The Mexican unions named, having applied to the Federa tion for a charter, President Compers' reply, in sending the charter, included this declaration:

"It is further understood that in issuing this charter to your union it will under no circumstances accept membership of any Chinese or Japanese. The laws of our country prohibit Chinese workmen or laborers from enering the United States and -proposi tions for the extension of the exclusion laws to the Japanese have been made on several occasions,"

The Maxican union replied by returning the charter, pointing out that the condition imposed was a violation of the expressed principles of the A. F. of L. which state that neither race, color, religion, nor nationality shall be a har to fellowship in the Federation, and declaring that under no circumstances would they desert their Japanese fellow workers. Secretary Lazarraras wrote to President Compers:

"Our Japanese brothers here were the first to recognize the importance of co-operating and uniting in demanding a fair wage scale.

"They are composed mostly of men without families, unlike the Mexicans in this respect.

They were not only just with us, but they were generous. When one of our men was murdered by hired assausins of the oppressors of labor they gave expression to their sympa-thy in a very substantial form.

"In the past we have counselled, fought and lived on very short rations with our Japanese brothers, and toiled with them in the fields, and they have been uniformly kind and considerate. been uniformly kind and considerate. We would be false to them and to oprseives and to the cause of unionism if we now accepted privileges for our-selves which are not accorded to them. We are going to stand by men who stood by us in the long, hard fight which ended in a victory over the enemy. We therefore respectfully pe-tition the A. F. of L. to grant us a charter under which we can unite al the sugar beet and field laborers of Oxnard without regard to their color or race. We will refuse any other kind of a charter except one which will whe out race prejudices and recognize our fellow workers as being as good as ourselves.

It is to be hoped that the white mion men of Southern California will vigorously uphold the Mexicans and Japanese in this position and that unions affiliated with the Federation in all narts of the country will expres to the administration their disapproval of the policy of uphelding race divi-

It is one thing to oppose the intro duction of Mongolian laborers into this ountry under conditions that inevita bly make them a force in lowering the general standard of living of the working class. That is, under present conditions, clearly justifiable and neces sary, however repugnant it may seen to purely theoretical and abstract jus of the American slaves forty years ago tice. But it is quite another thing to shut the doers of the labor organiza tions to Japanese or Mexicans of means of production, they must needs | workingmen of any other race who are ecome wage slaves as soon as they already here, who are willing an eager to join, and who have proven servile tradition behind them, with their intelligence and courage and idelity to the international cause of Labor. To do that would be to justify these men in acting as scabs and strike-breakers, in becoming conscion tools of the capitalists, as in the pass some of them have been unconsciou and apwilling tools. The raton that shuts out men who are willing to join it in good faith deserves to suffer from their opposition; and if it persists in

HARVEST-FIELD ROMANCES.

tich a pullry, assuredly it will suffer

It is not only in the editorial col mnns, last equally in the news articles that the capitalist press serves the interest of the expitatiot class at the expense of the workers from day to day. One of the disgrant instances o this is the regular sensational "featur ing" of the reports about the great de mand for workers in the Western burvest fields and the high wayse be ing paid to them. The object of ther articles—aside from the general purone of demonstration the existence of "prosperity"—is to bring about an overupply of labor in the wheat region and so keep down the wages of farm shorers, and -- what is in one sense i ridental, but perhaps more directly the motive of the vensi press-to fill the roffers of the employment agencies and

he rallway companies. Every year this game is worked. We are told that there is an enor nous demand for labor in the when felds, that every comer has a chance of employment, and that unusually high wages are being paid-most which is true, for a little while. We are not told of the killing intensity of the labor, from before dawn, all through the broiling summer day, till long after sunset. Nor are we rewinded of the fact that this rush of work lasts only a faw weeks, that then the inbores who has spent his previous savings in order to rush to the harvest

their own conditions, but have lovely big admittedly high warse no mon than enough to reimburne him for this expense, finds himself turned off with out the slightest consideration to find another job if he can or turn "hobo" if he cannot. Nor, what is still meet important, are we told that, every summer, after the first few days of harvest, the roads are covered with idle men, tramping from farm to farm in search of employment, finding the jobs everywhere filled by those who have been first in this artificially stimulated rush. Nevertheless, with some local exceptions, this is the case.

In spite of all the glowing stories in the daily press, the worker who has a job at a dollar a day, with a chance that it will hold out for a few months at least, will do better to stick to it than to be lured to the prairies by the reports of three, four, or five dollars a day being paid to harvest hands.

American Independence Day was fitly celebrated at Travemunde, in the Baltic. Cornelius Vanderbilt entertained the Kaiser and Prince Henry on board his yacht. The dispatches may: "When the banquet began the Emperor's yacht Hohenzollern fired a salute of twenty-one guns by order of the Emperor. The music included a number of American airs and also, at Mr. Vandérblit's request, the 'Song to Aegir,' composed by the Emperor." So say the dispatches. This "Song to Aegir," by the way, is the one that brought several German musical critics to grief. They said the music was no good-which was the truth-and were prosecuted for lese-majesty. It is said the Prince, Cornelius, and the Kaiser gut to talking about the growth of Socialism on loth sides of the water, though, and that this spoiled their appetite for dessert.

A writer in the Scattle "Socialist" points out that the defenders of chattel-slavery in 1836 declared the Republican party, then in its first campaign, to be the party of "atheism and free love," just as the defenders of capitalism now accuse the Socialist Party. It may be added that the Christians of the first three centuries, the revolutionists of the time, were subjected by the pagen ruling powers to exactly the same accusations of "ritual murder" and secret, laservious rites that are now brought against the Jews of Austria and Russia by the Christian clergy for the purpose of stirring up reactionary Antisemitism. Shander is one of the arts in which every ruling class is adept, and no not of rulers have practised it with more skill or less sense of shame than our modern dollar aristocracy and their parasites. But "Truth is mighty and will pre vail," in spite of sil.

To the true Socialist obstacles are never sources of discouragement, but only of inspiration. Let our comrudes in New Jersey bear this in mind-as we are sure they will. The arbitrary art of the Legislature, by which they are deprived of official standing, should and doubtless will only stir them up to nore vigorous and general activity and lumire them with an indomitable resolution to win back, by trebling their vote, the recognition that has been denied them. Let us see if the politicians will dare, to that case, to raise the limit to ten per cent, pext year. To work, comrades of New Jersey, and rebuke these misrepresentatives.

THE REION OF RIGHT.

By Ernest McGrath.

We are looking to the light, For the passing of the night, For the coming of the glads time day;

For its dawn to break at last Where the shadows of the past Hold the hearts and minds of millio

Moon we'll see the new-day suc Soon we'll feel the warmth and glory

of its glow, As, on God's own beight affame Truth, revealed, reveals the shame The systems old but garner to re-

Yes, we've standing where the gloum Of the new time's holy sheen. Shines far addwn the Vale of Error

in its flight,-Back, oh back, Wrong's bosts are

flung— Once again Earth's heart is young-Swift, oh swift, the coming of the giorious reign of Right!

THE REAL LABOR PARTY.

The effort to create sporadic labor cutive of the fact that such partle came of the fact than such parties have been merely local in character and without any well defined program to give them prepetuity. To attempt to rare the unions into a political or ganization would hardly be advantageous, if, ludeed, not suicidal. Therefore it appears that the only sa-tional line for the exercise of political action by trade-unionists would be to join hands with the international labor party—known as the Sazialist Party— and work with R. Independently of the unions, for the abolishment of wageslavery, and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth,—Allied Tradesman, official organ, Central Trades Assembly, Springfield, Mo.

-Hanna says: "For God's sake let's keep on letting well enough alone." Welle we will admit. Senator, aione." Well, we will admit, Senator, that it is a disagreeable task to touch the putrid carcasa, but the health of the connuntity compals 2.—Les An-brief season, been after to make from grief Southles.

EMPTY IFS AND CROOKED BUTS.

By Horace Traubel.

feet somewhere. No one can ever stand on nothing.. No one can balance himself in a vacuum. It is hard luck. But you will have to make up your mind. You will be crushed. You will reduce yourself to oblivion. I am afraid you will have to put your feet some-

Do you suppose that you are to be allowed to have no faith at all? Is the negro to be destroyed or saved and are you to have no voice? Is labor to be more robbed or less robbed or not to be robbed at all, and are you to have no voice? Do you think you can dodge safely round all the corners? Some day some corner will be too sharp and sud-

America? This caste America? You have got to say something. You may say the wrong thing. You may say the backward thing. You may say the mean, or the sensible, or the coward, thing. But something you must say. America is listening to lion what you will say. Democracy is listening. Do-

executions will go on or will stop un-aided by or indifferent to your personal yes or no? Are you afraid that your roice will be lost in the cry of the mass? You are guilty of every mob-against which you do not protest. You are personally guilty of every economic tice against which you do not protest. You are not to probe by slience. You are not to protest by compromise. You are to protest is a divine pegative. You are to protest in such unmistakable and formidable terms that even gravitation will recognize the schiority of Every if is empty. Every but is

I ask you what you have got to say about the moles. You reply: "The moles are wrong. But—". With that but included the mobs are not wrong. I ask you what you have got to say about the robbery of the powerless by the powerful. You reply: "The rich should not rob the poor. If—". With that if left there the rich should rob the

I do not intend to have you say that you cannot make up your mind. That you have no mind to make up. That the big problems are beyond you. That God must have known what he was doing when he put the poor in the world. That God must have known what he was courting when he gave the negro a dark or a black skin. That you are not responsible for the barbar-isms of the household and the market. Can you temper the passion of a mobwith an if? Can you take the claws from the tiger with a but? Will your ifs and buts feed a starving child? Will they stuff up the holes in your window panes? Will they legislate foed and clothes to those who hunger and are Will an if or but free the land? Will an if or but break down the rob-ber titles of the custes? There is an if or but at the root of every social ong. This if, this but, is itself social wrong. Is it enough for you to pay out these if and buts as the coin current of your soul? These ifs, these and unholy in the negligent your maker.

e of compromise and surrent Every if is empty. Every but is dou't-care of compromise and surren-

Tam afraid you will have to put your feet somewhere. No one can ever dreams. I will face you waking with aging the stand on nothing.. No one can balance with hideous facts. I will make you see and feel the grind and wreck of our industrial mediay. I will poison your food. Not to kill you, but to let you live. To let you live miserably guilty. I will make your biggest meals seem small. I will put sour in your sweet. I will not let you go off with your income or your virtue alone. I will crowd you with barbed questions. I will make you stay right here, answer right here, answer without equivocation, answer yes. You will eati in all the ifs and buts and send out each sentence unspotted to the world.

ifs and buts and hand him the food? Your ifs hang and rob. They desert their friends. They are without form. They are vold. An if put Jesus on the cross. A but sent John Brown to the senffold. If is suicide, If and but answer each other in waste. Can you you imaging [15] you can sneak into the silences beyond the pros and come of this crucial conflict?

Do you dare assume that these negro

of collateral life can no longer be

quoted as an asset.
('ome out from your hiding. No one is deceived. The crisis is here. Do you not see everywhere the bodies of burned and lacerated negroes? That is all your work. Aft. All. Do you not see the placked and purched faces of the factory bands when they crawl out of their fall and home at the end of a hot day? That is all your work. All. All. You sentence half the earth to starvation and the other half to guilt. You You with if in your heartwith but in your soul. You who teach if and hate in schools and call then uiture. You who teach ifs and buts in college and call them philosophy. You who teach its and buts in church-se and call them religion. You wh symbol of worship is an if or a but.

I have seen men who were kept busy trying to save themselves in a next world. And I have wondered why men did not busy themselves rather in try-ing to save themselves in this world. To save themselves from committing acts of oppression. Any man can damp bimself. Any man can damu himself by hurting his fellowmen. And the recreat blow you can deliver your fellowmen bt in your indifference. To care for him is all right. To cure against him is right, but not all right. But to not care at all is of all cowardiess and ignominies most cowardly and igno-

What is the matter with your mind that every time it seems about to do comething decent it takes to its beels with an if? What is the matter with your heart that every time it seems touched in the right place in behalf of ome act of speint revision it takes to be woods with a but? You are clay to the potter. And your potter is an if or a but. And you take form in the image of your maker. And so it is that when in the census of a revolution we count you up we found you never ultimate in anything but the self-deficient cipher. You who are clay to the pot-ter. You whole potter is an if or a but. You who take form in the image of

eroukett.

THE SOCIALIST GRAFTER. The "Socialist" grafter is a rapidly

ns the task is his suppression is becom-ing more and more necessary. The road to the Co-operative Com-

monwealth may possibly be a long one, and right here at the beginning of the trip we might just as well find out who we are traveling with.

In the years that may intervene be tween the present day and the final triumph of the projectariat there is fixetriumph of the proletariat there is fifte-ly to be some hard fravelling. We have not yet met the capitalist class in a real hattle. The day may come when, with the Socialist press suppressed, the pro-paganda will be carried on in a differ-ent manner than it is now. We may have need of men who can carry on the work at something less than \$25 or \$15 or even 35 mer day.

whose every fiber revolted against the system of wige slavery. Hunted fike wild beasts; they wandered through this glorious republic from job to job getting tired every time they said So quietly, insistently, they went on with their work, and let me add, they are still working. These nich never speak of the "sacrifices they are making for the cause." They never tell us how much money they could earn by quitthe Socialist agitation.

Chains have no attractions for them, gold-plated or otherwise.

If the Socialist movement can be worked as a good thing by any fluent gentleman that happens along, we can expect an influx of spell-binders of all klads.

All the patent medicine fakirs and condience man in the country will memorise and plagarise enough Social-ism to last them an bour or two and go

When any man in this movement together too valuable for every day use, and it might be just as well for the Soislists to the and get glong without

It is a trific inconsistent for us to go before the wage stares of America with a propaganda that upholds the "iron law of wages," a "class-con-scious" program, expounded by ex-pulpiteers and other equally horny-handed sons of tell at \$25 or \$16 per diem.

ottagramee, has any right to expect more than existence wage for the work. He should be willing to break even with the rank and file who dig up their dimes and dollars to carry on the work of agilation.

profetarian blood. The man who seeks to fatten his

urse in the Suddiet movement is a unus bussifu, so maner what his stellectual and eratorical accomplishnervasing species and as unpleasant ments happen to be .- A. E. Fowler, in the Liberator.

SOCIAL DEMOCRACY AND THE CENTER.

An interesting Discussion of the Walations of the Two Strongost Portion in Germany-Halser Must Have Clerloal Melg-Query: For a Coup d'Etat or for a Policy of Bradual Conoussien?

or even \$6, see car.

The cause of Socialism has advanced in the Enited States principally of "Innominate," has correspondent in Rama There is perhaps not one other foreign correspondent to the American prems who is better informed or who has, on the whole, as been an insight into current history. That his judgment-or, at least, the expression of it —is sometimes colored by policy, is not to be dothred; but allowance is easily to be made for that. "Innominate," if not himself a prelate high in the Roman church, certainly has account to both cierical and diniomatic, that center at the Eternal City.

The letter of June 24, published in the "Sna" of July II, deals with "The Portalists" Triumph" (that is the head-line) in Germany and the relation of Socialism and Clericalism there in a post interesting manners. We reproreminding the reader that Bismarck's two great struggles during his ascend-ancy of a quarter of a century, were against the Catholic church and against Social Democracy. In both, he fulled. The "Rulturkampf" will probably be set down in the final judgment of history as the Iron Chanceltor's greates ler. He boastfully said, recalling the humiliation of the Emperor Henry IV. before Pope Gregory VIL in the year 1076, "We will never go to Canosa." He did go to Canosa. nevertheless. The "Falk laws," designed to break the industries of the Church, had to be repealed, just as the "May laws," designed to crush Social Democracy, had to be abandoned. Just as the May laws strengthesed the Social Demo-No socialisa nguator, educated or characterie, has any right to expect more than existence wage for the work. He should be willing to break even with the rank and file who dig ap their dimer and dollars to carry on he work of agrication.

On every coin that goes into the second control of the many continued powerful long after those laws were revoked. In the days of the walturkampf and the May laws the

two pursecuted parties how far infufar by policy it is not necessary to in-quire—to a certain extent stood together. The Social Democrats, then as by the state, opposed the Falk laws. The Cicricals of that day ejustituted a really democratic party and, under the really statesmanlike leadership of such men as Windhorst and Kutteler, opposed the reactionary "blood and iren" policy by which Bismarck sought to suppress Socialism. Too late, the government abandoned or modified its reactionary attirade toward both op-poments. The Social Democratic Party, disciplined by presecution, was not to be misled or divided by the subsequen policy of concession. The Center, hold-ing the balance of power, made full use of it: but its character changed; from some corner will be too sharp and sudden for you. After that you will dodge hide behind. They never man you.

What have you got to say to this mob. America? Thus caste America? Tou have got to the surface of the government. To where the content of the government is and comes to you for food do you say:

It is man is starving closs as such allies always are. Willia and comes to you for food do you say:

It, too, has had to "go to Canosas." I have got to the government and the government and the results and to "go to Canosas." I have got to the government and the government are the government and the government and the government are cions as such atties always are. William II., too, has had to "go to Canossa." In the Reichstag of 1804-1903, the government could carry its favorite projects military, paval, colonial, etc.—over Social Democratic and Radical opposi-tion, only by making every time a cost ly bargain for the support of the ter, and the Center, in these later days, has not hesitated to support the most reactionary measures, provided only it got its price. "Innominate" points out that the election held last month, eno morracy at the expense of the govern-ment parties and without weakening the Center, not only continues, but even accontinues. The dependence of the Knizer on Cierical support. He hopes, or affects to hope, that the Center will return to its old radical policy. We do not share the hope or belief, but we, commend his letter to our readors' at-

tention. He says:
"The Vatienn has received several reports on the character and the sign denuce of the German elections. When a Cardinal was asked some time ago why. Withelm R. was paying such assidness court to the Pope and to the Catholics, and especially why the Kaiser paid so pompous a visit to the Vatican, against the wishes of the Quirinal," (that is, the Italian govern ment), " and finally, why he subordin-ated every policy to keeping good relutions and close collaboration with the church, he answered: This arder and this policy are attributed generally to the great idea of the re-establishment of the Empire of the West and to dreams of Par-Germanism; that is true. dreams of Pan-Germanism; that is true, but it is not the whole truth. In a few years the German Empire will enter into an organic crisis. Intherankan la dying out; faith has become a rare jewel; from the ruins of Luther; Reformation the triumph of Socialism will arise. Without the Catholics the Kaiser will be unable to rule. He will have to become either Catholic or Sochalist.

"The German elections instifu this prophetic view. Blamarck, with his wide-reaching and piercing glance, had seen the flood riving, and his natriotic agrit to another for his creation. He proposed to Windhorst" (then the Cleri-cal leader) "to abolish the May hive in exchange for the restriction of univer-sal suffrage; he wished for a coup-dient. The leader of the Center party refused; he declared that the Center. founded on the proper, would never agree to a policy of political inequality and of bateful reaction. Bismarck did not dare to take action alone, but he said to Windhorst; 'You are wrong; la twenty years the Socialists will have the majority in the Reichstag."

"Twenty-three years have gone by.
If the socialists are not yet the rolling power in the Parliament, they form the uniority is the Protestant provinces. Soon here will be only Sociafists and Catholics in the Federal Parliament. From personal and trustworthy sources I learned last winter that Prussin, in consideration of the radical successes was opening again the discussion of Bismarck's audacious plan and was considering the means of suppressi

considering the means of suppressing universal suffrage.

"I believe that the plan exists: I donot whether it will be carried into effect. Thind and vanigherous, the Kalser lacks the couldens and the energy that are needed for a dramatic second and cound clean. He is a reverscene and coup d'état. He is a repre-sentative man, he is neither an initiator nor one who can carry out a scheme. In the course of his bolsterous and contradictory reign he has recoiled before every resistance. Eloquent tongues and vivid imaginations are not arms of steel nor wills, sure of themselves and

with the help of the Center, it will keep on living from day to day. This tem-porary arrangement will last probably until the Socialists work their way into the Catholic districts. Will that ever come to pane? Will the Center be able to rotain the loyalty of the people? That question will be answered by the No cielist policy which the German Catho

lies will take up.
"Since 1883, under the lead of Her Lieber, who died eighteen mouths amo a large portion of the Center, accepting the Kaiser's wishes and views, was in favor of a reaction against democracy Since the death of the last leader happy return to the traditions of Ket-teler his become manifest. If the Cen-ter develops a broad popular policy the masses will continue to be attached to its fortunes: if if should join its cause to an anti-democratic imperialism, the Socialists will make use of discontent to strengthen their preponderance.

"It seems impossible, notwithstand-ing Cardinal Kopp's efforts, that the German Catholica should allow the ity to dry up. It is their glory tha they remain the biliwark of order and of public safety in the face of Lutheraniem that is turning into Socialism. power, a birthright like this, cannot be sold for a monerch's favor and a mess of petrage. Preserving their independence they will form the last reserve in the declare fight between the

division of minds and of interests. From the top of the Secred Mount be Prom the top or the future battlefields and glimpess of the future battlefields on which the Socialist parties would contend for victory and domination.

"That is why, spurring the doctrifies of Catholicism toward the 'atrong party of the time,' he provided the church

with his broadly Socialistic and demo-cratic program. The case of Germany y to in-will soon become general throughout the continent of flureps. The battles will be fought on the ground of social now, maintaining that refigious belief and observance about be treated as a private matter and not interfered with will disappear everywhere except, perhaps, in Switzerland, under the heavy and pittless burden of economic luter ents and demands.

"Hence it becomes necessary for Cathelics to follow the instructions from Rome and to enter joyfully into the general spirit and movement of the times. The future belongs to the Scenaintra- Whom alocinlism has alsown all its effects the same and purely referring part may constitute with file Cirfludies the repairing and reconstructive government against the revolutionary and exireme factions

This is mik about the fatore, it may be suith. That is true, But mornday. we live bust. One year counts for five Every day helps the Socialist parties. Public education, the movement of his-tory, effectoral rights, popular sorrecigutf, the rule of economic pricts, the predominance of industry and commerce-everything works for their in triumph. That is the basis of thiffe civilization. The form it will take will depend on the faults of the The form it will merits of the mead

Our > Esteemed Contemporaries ## (and OTHERS)

Les Angeles Bielallet. Ever since the very beginning of the Socialist movement in this country there have been well intentioned Sidul-ists with have charted maker the re-

strailate of the party oranibation. They have objected to the gran-rigidity of party rules. They have never been able to see any good in pledges and concise debuttons. If a man declared himself a Socialist they have been withing to lef him make his own definition of Socialism. And they have objected to asking such a man to definitely and formally pledge himself and years ago, at

even now calling for "maio" lithtenti of delegate conventions to give every one who is even remotely and vaguely "sympathetic"—who is, after his own nent-a lined in conducting and shou ing the policy of the Socialist Party They haven't the patience for a care fully planned campaign-a slege. They must girther a mob and carry the cut my's works by a grand charge. They cannot wak till to-morrow for the Cooperative Commonwealth. They must man will be very much simplified, bring it in to-day with a whoop and No one knows how it feels to

New the time for the mass conven-tion and the whoop and hurrait will came, probably, but it is still some distance alread. The competitive system is a big tiling. And you cannot abolish it as you would abother the dig tax. We are inaugurating a world movement, not changing township bound ary lines. We are rimaing counter to the world's prejudices—the accumulated montal deposit of all the centuries. It will take much care and turies. It will take much care and patience and a little time to soften and wear them away. We are culting a new changed for the environ of the world's thought. We are culting a new changed for the environ of the world's thought. It cannot be done by men who do not not know how and thought and it cannot be done by men who do not know how and the changed for current of time own thoughts. We have thrown a house proposition out fifted the working and the time of a little time of the fifth a little time of the fifth a little time of the fifth and the planted a new kind of aced; and we will only do hair if. Here children where planted a new kind of aced; and we will only do hair if. Here children where the fifth a little time to see why if into a confirmation of the fifth and the great reason why Socialism whist he is workingmen must around the market by the could not be wire time to service the could not be worked and the great reason why Socialism whist he is workingmen must around the market by the could not be better of under a new wind make the fight.

The marked spread of Socialism in the recent elections gives peculiar significance to it. but the work is being done. The sun does not sputter like an oil lamp when

It rises in the morning.
A mere some of injustice as to pres-cut conditions is no foundation for a Socialist. There has always been that solution. The mind must be changed from capitalist ways of thinking to Solution. The mind must be changed from capitalist ways of thinking to Solution for the silication of youth." His solution for the silication of youth. The solution for the silication of youth. The solution is solution, he said, must have pride and how in the service; and then he added joy in the service; and then he added in the service; and then he added the services are the silication of the services are the solution. canifullimit. There is no need of every Nocio Mil' belig a Kurl Mux, birl bi stunt linese the franktivitals sint be willing to child be the essence of sociainn-aft' remirition whether we are to win finally this yent or this gibers

The mist convention will be suf-only when the mass understands clearly what bochilism is and wants to. That time is not yet, and just when h for this cause is too great to be jugglewith by these whe, though well-meaning, do not measure its full import.

That the capitalist politician and double-dust be all the quest after videa in stain a well established proposition that it would be strange indeed if William' Bundolno Hearst were 16

prove an exception to the general rate. For the last fow years the fide has been setting so strongly townfile So-ciallant, pairifediarly in the great cities, that an shidgenistic attitude to-virils it would certainly have militated against the success of the great daily against the success of the great duty papers for which Henrist furnished the capital and hired the brains.

('ossetpficitly; rise columns of the New York 'Fourner' and call.

New York "Journal" and Chleme American" have been for yourse evaluated with distory written "So-ciathical" emiorate, with the impremore guided ground amongst the "sbthe great industrial controls that Hearst was a Socialist. Be strong was his hallacination on the part of those of the true "fellower" type, the sort that are unable or unwilling to think for themselves, that any questroining of this nesection was invariably met with a stalle of pitying contempt.

presidential nomination for 1986, he discovers that, while posing as a candidate of "Socialistic tendencies" is, per haps, the best drawing card in such places as Chicago and New York, it is by no means a successful vote-getter in the country districts.

So the country districts.
So the next move of this crafty would-be president is to seeme or substitute some obscure fake lator paper with a circulation in the smaller towns, represent it as the "official organi" of a fake "unitonal" labor organimation (invented for the purpose of "endorsing" Hearst as "the man of the hour"), and pose as the destroyer of

trusts and the champion of organized hibor as against Socialism.

This is the Hitle game that Hearst is now working in the "Labor Com-pendium," the first, no doubt, of a warm of similar sheets, that will make their appearance as the national campalgh draws nearer.

And while this perty and electron

Journalistic prostitute is filminating in the most ridiculous minimar against the Socialists, the "Socialistic" effi-torials are still being granted out daily is the big Hearst publications in New York and Obligation York and Chicago.

California Socialist.

California Socialist.

The lines are dinium in America very chearly between the wage-worker fills the "gentiomate" as Mr. Reagte Vanderbilt aftens himself to be. No one living would claim that the two have the same interests. But between the multi-multi-militanire and the wage-since the most in the reage to be the same that each the wage-since the reage who have how the process. multi-nulls naive and the winge-slave there are the people who have homes, who pay taxes and who to dike some-body, because they have a tow dollared in a bank and because they have people to work. These middle class people amony of them are thrifty, hard worsting men and women with no foolishness about them. They expect their electic and hired hands to grow out of that condition and become "cantialthat condition and become "capitalists" ion. They wish them well, and if you undertake to talk thecialism to those, they will admit all that you say, but they want to know what is to be come of that hank account, which they have "saved" and which any man may save if he will keep out of saloons and

have objected to asking such a man to definitely and formally pleake himself to subjust? even the Stechham of his own defining. And these comrades understand, I am questioning their judgment, not their loyality ace no good in the duespaying system, claiming that it kneeps members out of the party; that voluntary contributions would necessary note to the market. He because now contributions would necessary none provides the market of the party; that voluntary contributions They forget that they started in acc. Honnire. He le-fleves honestly that he is a workingman, and he has ensure truth on his side to make it very diffi-cult to force the facts of the science of Socialism into his friendly heart.

Socialism into his triendly heart.
The trint and the dependents on the trust make the small capitalist less and less common every year, and that is the lope for Socialism. A few men from the middle class will get over to the empirating class, but the great majority will finally come to be liked bands or their some will, and then the task of getting straight, selentific Soclalism into the minds and hearts of

No one knows how it feels to see your little daughter go trudging off to work in the early morning, unless she is your daughter. No one knows just have it feels to see your boy get the sharp look of the money-changer on his young face before he is thirteen, unless he is your son who is selling papers or bincking boots while ble judgment is not yet horn, and his only real sensation is a desire for a good meal of a good time. Only tles of life, which make people endure

rious gives peculiar significance to a speech which the Emperor lately de-livered at Dosberitz, where he ad-dressed the officers of several regimen's which are garrisoned there. In speaking of the army as a great national in

main the instrument that I need to sup-port my policy when necessary. Where the pen alone no longer suffree, it must be supplemented by the been edged sword." merit of representing his actual sent ments: Language with him is not in truded to concent his thought, but a What he sahi at Dottlerits really means that he is looking forward to an ap proaching conflict between constitu-tional government and autocratic pos-

or and that he relies upon physical

significantly: "My army will over re

force to retain for him his present puel-tion of supreminey.

Reliance upon armed force, however, is, in the end, to lean upon a reed. For if, as in the range, the army and the people are lifetium, it must be plain even to the Kaber that the people cannot become included with the reachings of Social Democracy and the army still remain tim blind instrument of the imperint will. Already the figures show that fully a quarter of the adult male population is Socialistic, and if the rate of increase shall continue as at present, a unifority of the whole German people will soon be ranged in the ranks of those whom the Emperor has denounced as "counties of their country". They are not enemies of their country. They are enemies of a regime whi rankly rests upon military force. And the day will surely come when the regithat if is their duty to shoot down ather and mother and brother at his command will remain mute and im-movable in the face of his frantic or-

The people have time enough, they are immortal; Kings only are mortal.—Heinrich Hefin.

**************** PARTY NOTES.

The Socialists of Washington D. C., cre ordered by the police to di their meeting one night hast Comrade Wood had just dweit on the conditions in the District of Columbia; Conrade Swerdfigger had. rend the Declaration of Independence; and Organizer Adams introduced the speakers after showing that riot bull-ets, bindgeoms and bayonets were the favorite argument of the Republican and Democratic statesmen. An old soldier comrade closed the meeting, saying: "The police are not to be binmed for the act; they have their or-derarte enforce. Let us make as little ders'te enforce. Let us make as in trouble for them as possible. Go night;" and he turned off the light.

rades of Richmond, Va., have not failed to take advantage of the opportunity for Socialist propagands ofered by the street-car strate. Com-ade Catrell, in ordering two hundred copies of "Labor Politics and Socialist Politics" for distribution, says: The unions are at the fever point of excitement. There never was such an opporlunity to gain eager and attentive au-

to be published in Massachusetts, the "Social Remocratic Herald" says:
"There would be a much more extensive local Socialist press in this counwere it not for the competition of 25-cent a year papers. No paper of moderate circulation, paying union wages, can afford to meet such compeand the result is, that many of It is a state of things that is doing the

The Socialists of Orlando, Fin., cele brated the Fourth with a barbecue at n a distance of 12 and 15 miles. A on a unitality of the peo-upossible to get one-teath of the people out to a harbecue which was open ly announced as a Socialist machine. We had only 25 votes in the whole county three years ago, but the little precinct of Pine Castle alone could now

Socialist Alderman Johnson of Chiago recently made the discovery that by an ordinance passed in 1866 all railrouds that failed to complete the elevation of their tracks within the city limits were made subject to a pensity of \$200 a day for every grade crossing existing after Jan. 1, 1869. In his distriet there are six crossings that were not changed and it is figured that the the sum of SM1,020,000. He will follow matter, incidents like these show how hot things could be unde for the expitalists by a big Socialist delegation in the aldermanic chamber.

"The Union" of Minneapolis has

The Denver "News" and "Times" arare making the most of.

The "Coming Nation" offers subof the first Socialist president at the

At the last meeting of Local Bridge port, Conn., the following officers were port, Conia, the Junioring masses were elected for the ensuing six months; Organizer, Jas.; O'Connor: Recording Secretary, Joseph Weeks; Financial Necerctary and Treasurer, Richard Schi: Literature Agent, F. Cederholm; Agitation Committee, J. O'Connor, J. McCornide, Thos. Methandid; F. Ceder-McCormick, Thes. McDonald, F. Cedariolui, and Max Schwah. Five applicathis meeting.-- dix thousand copies of party papers' have been distributed in iri during the past alk months and seven public meetings bedd .-- Comrade Geo. A. Sweetland will speak at Washington Park, Friday evening.

The students' Socialist club at the University of Wisconsin is flourishing and exemplifies the internationalism of Socialism by having in its membership

A few weeks ago the comrades of into ward, provinct, soliciting, visiting. weeks' work is most encouraging. Thirty-five new assmes were enrelled, and many of the delinquent numbers paid up their dues and re-entered the We now large a total momberversal suffrage and Socialism. Street and tracts have been sold and given in. Dr. Grandile Lewiller, the Se-cialist preacher, delivers a sermon lec-ture on Socialism in Gardeld Hall every Studicy afternoon at three

meny Pocialist papers and giving the all away. I write on the upper left hand corner: 'Affer reading this pa-per, hand to a friend,' and in the right hand corner: 'If you like this paper. kindly say so by a gear's subscription,"

Comrade J. Floyd Johnson of Coud ersport delivered the first Socialist speech ever heard in Bingham Center, Pn., and despite a sready rath held a most successful meeting at the close siastically of his abilities.

The secretary of Local Cleveland writes: "Local Cleveland stands read to financially aid the project of bring-ing Committee Bebel to this country. We think the suggestion a good one and that it should be supported by every local. The German population in this city, se in many other places, slide into the old parties largely owing to lack of German speakers and we should not miss an opportunity to bring, if possible, a man like Comrade Bebel who could command their at-tention."—The plan to bring Bebel to America for a few meetings was first advanced in the General Committee of Local New York, but it is not now thought probable that Bebel will be shie to leave Germany, and if he should come it is not likely that he would be able to go upon an extended

During the past week new Sociatist organisations have been formed at Ht. Bernard and Fulton, Ohio, Joseph Justin organized St. Bernard and How ard H. Caldwell organized Pulton. H. W. Smith will commence his wor in Ohio en July 19 when he will sta upon the regular circuit for the bal-nuce of the season.—Arrangements have been made to our Walter Thomas are being constantly added to the circults for speakers and the work from Caldwell are as follows: Lockland, July 20 and 21: Newport, Ky., July 22. 23, and 24; Clermont County, July 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30; Portsmouth, July 31 and August 1; Ashland, Ky., August 3, 3, and 4; Jacksonville, August 5 and 6; Corning, August 7, 8, and 9.—All requests for information about the new state paper, the "Oblo Socialist." should be addressed to Business Man-ager John W. Martin, 28 Pruden Building, Davion, Ohio.-H. W. Smith has engagements definitely made as follows: Cleveland, July 19 and 29; Painesville, July 21; Independence, July 23; Canton, July 23 and 24; Mana field, July 25 and 26; Lexington, July 27; Sandusky, July 28 and 29; Toledo, July 30; Wauseon, July 31 and August 1; Elery Honery County, August 3: Pindlay, August 4 and 5; Fostoria, August 6 and 7; Bueyres, August 9; and Gallon, August 10.—Springfield and Dayton Socialists have started open-air speaking with their own local speakers and are having highly suc-cessful meetings. The work in all places should be taken up along this mme line and the local talkers speak these summer evenings as often as po-

writes: "Socialism is moving up is this city, as well as the weather. urday evening Comrade Wm. P. Hay-wood spoke on the cerner of Grove street and National avenue to a large and enthusiastic audience. He was well received, and the interest shows In his remarks implies that the people are waking up. He scored the Post-office scandals, told of the good work done by our comrades in Germany, and promised to be on hand next faturing evening. This was the initial stap at about speaking in this part of the city. and the committee promise to keep it up. Considerable literature was distaken.-Arrangementa are completed for the mounter picule next Bunday, July 19, at which Hugene V. Debe will many has to a great extent impres upon people here that the Socialist Party is a party to be reckoued with,

Father Hagerty lectured at Byan received a latter with one of his pic-fures euclosed which had been cut from the advertising folder and worked over as a warning to keep him ty of the local; that some of the active Jup. The Mudison boys are preparing from speaking, showing his forehead on Socialism this fail, being able to secure the legistative assembly chamber free of charge for the purposs.—Comrade S. Kawakar mi of Japan, a student at the Wiscospin II for the purposs.—Comrade S. Kawakar mi of Japan, a student at the Wiscospin II for the purposs.—Comrade S. Kawakar mi of Japan, a student at the Wiscospin II for the purposs.—Comrade S. Kawakar mi of Japan, a student at the Wiscospin II for the purposs.—Company of the finite speech." Father Hagery delivered Local San Matee County, but actually composed of residents in San Francis. in the numbers. Commade S. Kawakitfor the purposs. Commade S. Kawakitful of Jupan, a student at the Wisconom
Finiteristy, who translated one of Prof.
Ely's books on Socialism into Japaness,
has been forced to sever his connection
itsed a strong local branch of the Sochallet Party.

reached. They are a hard combina-tion, as their understanding of econ-omic conditions is still very meager." He says a good, beginning is being made however. Practically sit the members of the Painters' Union is Sherman are Socialists, and from this precision to light is apreading on all sides.

Comrade Estabrook of Pitchburg. Masse, writte that Comraile Space of Hoston gave an excellent address or Socialism to a good andieuce in that place last Sanday. Several new mem-bers were enrolled as a result.

held at Seattle on July 4, was well attended and in every wap antisfacforp. The unrumarousising stitude of the party was restituted and great en-thusiasm was shown.

thereon, whereas there had actually been no exputations; but told somebers had resigned.

New York City.

The 7th, 9th, and 26th A. D. will hold an important business meeting on Friday evening. July 17, at Clark's Hall, northwest corner Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue. member should attend.

The 21st A.-D. will hold its regular meeting at Colonial Hall, 101st street and folumbus avenue, or Priday even ing, June 17. All the members are re-quested to attend promptly at 8 o'clock as there is important campaign bus

The reading rooms of the Social Democratic Educational Club at 290 Brooms street are open every evening and all day Sunday and visitors are always welcome. On Friday evening, July 17, L. Rosenzweig will lecture on "Why We Are Against Zionism." Last week the first ratification meeting of the nunicipal campaign was held in New Irving Hell at which Comrades John Chase, Dr. Ingerman, and B. Weinstein spoke. The club is holding many open-air agitation meetings.

The New York Socialist Literary Soclety will hold a picnic on Sunday, July 25, at Cypress Hills Park, Tickets can be had from the members or from the House Committee at the Club rooms, 232 East Broadway. Twenty-five per cent of the proceeds will go to the Daily Globe Fund. The outmeetings arranged by the Nociety or Tuesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays are all successful. See notice in another

The 16th A. D. will hold an important business meeting on Thursday evening. July 16, at 8-10 Avenue D.

At the last meeting of the 14th A. D. following officers were elected for the ensuing term of six ouths: Recording and Corresponding Secretary, E. Meyer; Financial Secretary, Jos. Daving; Treasurer, R. Meyer; Librarian, H. Burlich, Auditors. Theo. Birk and H. Albert; Delegates to General Committee. Theo. Birk, B. Gopfert, R. Meyer; Delegates to Sec-onal Agitation District, Jas. Daving. D. Banmert, Sam Drechsler, E. Meyer Receipts during the last quarte amounted to \$45.02; expenditures \$34.48; balance, \$31.44. The circula last quarter tion of The Worker in the district has been considerably extended through the efforts of the committee chosen for

The meeting of the Down Town Young People's Club on July 7 was pourly attended, no doubt on account of the intense heat. It was decided to postyone business to a meeting to be held in the Labor Lyreum (top foor) on Fritary evening, July 17. All who signified their intention of joining at the meeting of June 37 and all others who desire to join are urged to be present: Officers are to be elected and other buriliess attended to. The older comrades are linked to assist by advising their sons and daughters to be come members of the club, which will, when organized, he a valuable guail-

MEETING FOR THE DAILY.

On Thursday, July 23, there will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 84 East Fourth street, a joint meeting of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association and the New York and Brooklyn conference, for the purpose of acting upon the plans of the Ways and Means Committee. All delegate of both conferences and all members of the Association are requested to be

MILLS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Local Ban Francisco has tee statement, over the signatures of 1 nken as Secretary and Alvin Ap pel as Chairman, in regard to the vield of Wairer Thomas Mills to that city. to which reference was made in these

Committee who have read The Work-er with care during the last eight months will call to mind the following facts. That in last year's campaign try lectured at Byan. Upon his arrival he ion with the Union Labor Party; that composed of residents in San Francis-co County and doing its work there in opposition to the regular organisation this body of disruptionists consists o about twenty persons-all or meanly all "Courade Love of Sherman, Tex. of them fusionists—while Local San Francisco, since it has repudited the writes: "We organized here lately and are getting along its lively fusition."

The property of them fusionists—while Local San Francisco, since it has repudited the way and now has about 475 members,

Local Sur Francisco, be made an engagement an apasit under the anapies of the fusionist and obreptionist opposition body. This body than sent a committee to inform the local that Mills was to spack at a certain time and place and request the local in cooperate. "Local Sur Francisco at once appointed a committee of three to write to Mills, pairing the case fairly before bilts, and setting the 18 he came here to put himself under the juristication of our local sed we went arrange tion of ear local and we would arrange mortings for him. We got an answer evading all the main points in which he said his dates were airkings? and time on Socialism in Gardeld Hall
cvery Standily afferment at the continues was shown.

In reference to this printed in the Socialist ranks. The continues again wook him surface that the Socialist ranks. The continues again wook him surface that the Socialist ranks are the socialist ranks. The continues was shown.

Characte Gardel Garde

da necting of Local Sun Translate.

Nills walked in with a crowd of his friends, who interrupted the regular proceedings by sharing for Miss; he took the platform and was replied to by Couley, who insisted on the pro-lement character of the movement and denounced Mills' methods: It is stated that Mills' friends, seeing by the nucleuse that the feeling of the meeting was against him, made so much noise and disorder that they had to be ejected. Mills' public meeting, under the auspices of the fusionist body, was presided over, not by a commude, but'

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

IN NEW YORK.

Open-air agitation meetings will be held in Greater New York under the ampices of the Social Democratic Party or auxiliary organizations is fol-

THURBDAY, JULY 16. Orchard and Canal streets. Northwest corner Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, 9th A. D. Speakrect and Tenth avenue, 9th A. D. Speakers: Cassidy and Burrowes.

Northwest Forum Twenty-seventh atreet and Tenth avenue, 9th A. D.

Spraker: Abrahama. FRIDAY, JULY 17.

Hester and Essex streets. Fifth street and Avanue C. Speakers: Dobsowitz, Bernstein, Adler, and Bubltz.

BATURDAY, JULY 18.

Ludlow and Delancer streets. Northeast corner Thirty-fourth street and Seventh avenue, 25th A. D. Speakers: Lee and Panken. 125th street, between Third and Lex-

MONDAY, JULY 20.

Southwest corner Sixty-seventh treet and Amsterdam avenue, 19th L. D. Spenkerst, Nicholson and A. D. Spenkernt, Nichols Mayes; chairman, T. J. Lewis TUESDAY, JULY 21.

Southwest corner Fiftieth street and Tenth avenue, 17th A. D. Spenkers: Paulitsch and Streeter. Northeast corner 148th street and Willia avenue.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22. Southwest corner Sixteenth street and Eighth avenue, 7th A. D. Speak-ers: Goldstein and Cole. Northwest corner Twenty-fifth stree and Elebth avorme 9th A. D. Speak-

Phillips and Abrahams ers; Phillips and Abrahams. Northwest corner Wendover and Third Avenues. Speakers; Mayes and

Northeast corner Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, 25th A.D. Speak ers: J'assidy and Knappen.

SATURDAY, JULY 25. Southwest corner Thirty-fourth street and Tenth avenue, 11th A. D. Speakers: Abrahams and Knappen; chairman, T. J. Lewis,

Brooklyn.

SATURDAY, JULY 18. Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 940 Whloughby avenue. Speakers: E. Dawson and Miss Emma Swinson.
Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street. 2th A. D. Speakers: Druste and

Fortleth street and Fort Hamilton Speakern: Clark, Streeter,

and Atkinson FRIDAY, JULY 24. Atlantic avenue and Nevins street speakers: Poiser and Droste. Washington and Johnson streets Speakers: Lackenmeher and Streeter

SATURDAY, J. LY 25. Broadway and Lafayette avenue Speakers: Weil and others,

WESTERN NEW YORK.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 12 .- Local Buchester to-day decided to make a second donation of \$5 to the state agitation fund this in addition to the 10 per cent, of the net proceeds of two plenics, the accounts of which are not all settled yet. Both of these affairs that of the Seventeenth Ward Branch and that of the Local-were very and

The fried started on the initiative of Local Rochester for organizing Central and Western New York is increasing

Last night Comrades Lippelt and Misché spoke at Newark, N. Y., before a lurge crowd. Band concerts are held in this village every Saturday night, and the comrades spoke to the crowd

marks as. "You're right, boys," "We will be with you this fall," "Come again," "We with you this fall," "Come again," "We will vote the Social Democratic ticket most fall for the first time," etc. threat outhinsinsin was shown, and the commedes will go there again and

distribute literature at the next meet-It was decided at to-day's meeting to

keep up this agitation in the neighbor-ing yillages, so well as in the city of Ruchester, Comrades Bach, Lippelt, Van Auken, and Misché volunteering and the Seventh. In the Seventeeuth Ward, where Comrade Frank A, Sterer man lives, we expect to elect the whole

tickets which they received are also requested to call any Friday evening or Sunday morning at the headquarters

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West Point, Colorado (per Charles II. Kerri, &l; Local West Newton, Penn \$10,05; B. R. Cushman, Saginav Mich., 50 cents; Local Brownsville Passmonthly contribution, \$1.25; Young People's Social Benocratic Club, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$10; Central Branch. Local Scattle, Wash, monthly contribu tion, \$2; Local Cheyenne, Wyo., \$1; to tal to and including July 10, \$85.05 previously reported, \$501.70; total \$670.70.

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"trich-seemt driving" once upon a time but, Judging from a few remarks dropped by Mr. Hinna, it is seemingly assuming the proportions of a large and full-sized nightnure for that gentleman.-Eric People.

-Henklay people look to the future, lick people are content to linger through the day, or ready to sink into oblivion; the mark of a healthy nation is that it looks forward, prepares for the future, learns from the just, gots rid of its parasitas, shakes off its social diseases, and walks resolutely in the service of her whom Defos celebrated as the Merene. Most Invincible, Most Lilus trigum Princess, Reason."-Prof. York

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UNION STUP BEARING THIS A few weeks ago the comrades of Wichita, Ransasi, decided to build up their local. A pian of campaign was devised which divided the comrades can be reached. They are a hard combine standing squarely for unosmpromising Socialist politics. These facts should by borne in mind in considering the present statement of Lecal San Fran-cisco, which we condense: When National Committeeman Miles to speak in pairs avery Saturday night. Are the equal of others in quality of Mais-SPAND LABOR PESTIVAL OF The hendquarters of the Social Demo-eratic Party were moved on July 1 to No. 2505 Joseph avenue, in the Eighth rial and are SUPERIOR IN WORKMANSHIP. Local Helson County, Socialist Party, Buy them in make your consistence had ristal. Sunday, August 30th at UNION HELL SCHUETZEN-PARK. Ward, in which ward we will try to elect an Alderman, as well as in the two adjoining wards—the Seventrenth was arranging his present tour in Cali-fornia, instead of communicating with Local Sau Francisco, be made an en-Buy them to get the best shee for your manage DR MATHILDA SINAL

> We will know hold a convention for the nomination of candidates for the coming municipal campaign. All comrades of the city are requested to call at the headquarters on Friday evenings, especially, so that they may have a voice in the deliberations. Commune who have not yet settled for the plente

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GREETING OR MUSIC, WHICH? A New Year's Greeting of The Worker, or the Song entitled "The Torch of Socialism," words and must by Peter E. Burrowes, will be sent to any person who sends us a new sub-scriber for The Worker within two

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New York "Commercial Advertiser" editorially says:

"A significant fact is found in the which the Radicals have sustained. The Radicals in Germany represent what would be called in any other Western country the party of moderate constitutionalism. They wish to bring about quietly and without violent antagonisms a régime in which the Emperor would assume a rôle like that, stance, of the King of Italy. They himself so completely as does the English King in purely political matters; but they would, on the other hand, have him hold the balance even be tween parties and abstrict from perpetual meddling with legislation. To the Hadical party belong some of the most enlightened men in Germany. smong whom are numbered such men rvatives on the one hand and the ialists on the other, as was occuthe Bell and Everett party toward the Republicans und the Southern Demo-

be this: that the fundamental questions underlying German politics must g opponents of that princi-ARIN ALL GREAT POLITICAL EGGLES, THE ISSUE MUST FI-KALLY BE FOUGHT OUT BY THOSE WHO REPRESENTABSO-LUTE CONFLICT. Compromise and Socialist.

Discussing the German elections, the moderation and the party which repre-few York "Commercial Advertises" sents them are only means for staving off the life-and-death battle which sooner or later has to be fought out to the bitter end. Hence, in the future, we must expect to see little by little an elimination from German politics of the smaller factions such as the Na-tional Liberals, the Aleations, the Free Conservatives, the Independents, the Poles and the Panes. These must ultimately drift into one or the other of the two great hostile camps. To paraphrase Napoleon's famous psephecy, Germany must some day be all Imper-ialist or all Socialist."

> German Radicals, with their patchwork of puny and inconsistent "re forms" are doomed. But you who can see so clearly across the ocean, are you blind to truth nearer home?

In the United States, too, 'The issu must finally be fought out by those who represent absolute conflict." The German Radicals stand, not only in the position of the Hell and Everett party in 1800, but in the poistion of the Democratic party in this year of grace 1903 -between the devil and the deep sea.

DUORUM MEETING.

The Local Querum of the Matiena Committee Considers Matters of Importance to the Socialist Party.

OMAHA, Neb., July 11 .- The Nation. Quorum of the Socialist Party met national headquarters on July B and G. with Victor L. Berger, B. Ber lyn, John M. Work, and R. M. Reynolds present. The National Secretary gave verbal report of his work, which will included in the semi-sunual report, ered by the Quorum.

The following applications for local charters were read and ordered: Tono-pal, Nevada; Ardmore, and Ada, Indian Territory; and Jennings, La. The National Secretary was empowered to grant all applications for local charters in unorganized states, where properly

The following correspondence was

then read and considered;
Telegram and letter from H. Gaylord Wilshire, New York, saying in substance that he would be present at the meeting of the International Bureau, and, if desired, would officially reprent the party. Berger moved to ask and if so that he be given credential represent the party, Carried, A gram was later received from Wilshire, stating that he is a member o ne Tenth Assembly District, Social temocratic Party of New York. Letter to the National Secretary from

Cripple Creek, Colorado, tendering due National Committee, on the existing state committee. The National retary's reply, in which he informed that the National Committee could not accept dues from a local in an or-

Letter from M. S. Clarkson, organize for Local Riverside, California, asking the National Secretary to request the State Secretary of California to supply a tabulated statement of the vote on the recent headquarters selectedum, by locals, and also stating that a fusion formin state constitution. Unum con sulting the California state constitution of 1002, the following was found under the head of "Proposed Amendments: Provided that if a bons fide working nan party has made nominations of pholition of the wages system, a local may omit making nominations in oppo After discussion, Work moved that

the National Secretary inquire of the State Secretary of California, if the ried. proposed amendment, relating to the nination of gundidates, printed on the last page of the constitution of the that if this smendment had been adopted to demand its repeal on the ground of its being in violation of the letter and spirit of the national constitution; and that the National Secretary be noti-

As a result of this discussion, Berger moved, that each state secretary be re-quested to supply the National Secre-tary with fifty copies of their respective state constitutions, and the same number of all alterations and amendments.

It was also decided that the National cretary should furnish the organizer Local Riverside with a copy of the letter to the State Secretary of Cali-

Resolutions from Locals Omaha, Neh.,

and Cheyenne, Wyo., were ordered sent to the National Committee. A communication from the Nebraska

State Local Quorum, charging W. T. Mids and W. G. Critchlow, National Committeemen from Kansas and Ohlo, respectively, with violation of Section 4. Article 6, of the national constitution, was read, and after discussion, Berger moved that a copy of the communication be sent to both comrades, with request that each make a reply to same and their statements, together with the communication, be placed before the National Committee, Carried.

Rational Committees Carried.

Letter from A. M. Simons, Chicago, suggesting that additions by made to the National Municipal Committee, elected by the Indianapolis convention, and that the party presents a cummiter. and that the party prepare a campaign

Yes, gentlemen, you are right. The

"Germany must some day be all Im perialist or all Socialist"-and it is go ing to be all Socialist. America must some day be all Republican or all Socinlist, all Trustified or all Bocializedand as sure as p-r-o-g-r-e-s-s spells Progress, AMERICA is going to be all

book for use in the presidential election next year, was read, and the Quo-

rum then adjourned.
On Monday before considering Simons' letter, laid over from the previous session, the question of the rule of conduct governing party members while in states other than those in which they are members, was discussed The Quorum finally recorded as its opinion, that, according to the spirit of our constitution, the Socialist activity of any member of the Socialist Party tion over the community in which he may sojourn permanently or tempor

nalm book. Berger moved that the party issue a campaign book next year and that National Secretary Mailly be empowered to act as editor-in-chief and call upon those named by the Quo rum to assist in the work, or upon any others who may be needed as occasions demand. Carried. The following were selected as contributors upon the sub-jects named to the proposed campaign book: Municipal Socialism, A. M.

Ceusus Statistics, Lucleu Simons; Sanial; Outrages Against Working men, Frederic Heath; Trades Union Movement, Max 8, Hayes; Child Labor, Elizabeth H. Thomas: For eign Socialist Movement, Alexander Jonas, Ernest Untermann, John Spargo, S. Ingerman, and M. Winchevsky; Legal Aspects of Modern Capitalism, Morris Hillquit: American History, Algernon Lee; American Politics, Victor L. Berger; Trusts, H. Gaylord Wilshire; Religion and Ethics, George D. Herron; Woman and Socialism, Mrs. May Wood Simons; Theoretical Socialism, Joshua Wanhope; Socialism and Legislation, James F. Carey; Strikes, Eugene V. Debs; The Class Struggle,

On motion of Berger the National Secretary was empowered to prepare a manual on organization and party information.

Chas. H. Vail.

limons' letter. Work moved that all mayors of municipalities, who are party members, be added to the Committee on Municipal Socialism. Carried Correspondence between the Nationa berretary and the State Secretary of Utah, relative to the standing of the organization in that state with the Na

tional Committee, was brought before the Quorum. After a thorough discussion, Reynolds moved that the National Recretary notify the State Secretary of Utak that if dues to the national organi ration were not paid within sixty days from date, the state charter of Utah would be revoked, and the present Nociulist state organization

In connection with the above, Berger moved that the question of recognizing either W. H. Tawney or Murray E. King as National Committeeman from Utah be deferred until the question of the standing of Utah in the national or-

ganization has been decided. Carried. Under the head of organization, the National Secretary reported as follows: John C. Chase would conclude his tout in New York this month: John M. Ray would be in Alabama for the next two weeks; M. W. Wilkins was in Wash ington; John W. Siayton had completed ington; John W. Stayton had completed his tour; John W. Brown was in Maine; and Jehn Spargo was in Philadelphia for a week agitating among the strik-ing textile workers. The proposition made by Ben Hanford regarding terms for a western tour was endorsed and the National Secretary empowered to make arrangements accordingly. Applications to act as organizers were read from Geo. H. Goebel, Jms. A. Slanker, and others. Pending action on these applications, requests for assist-ance were reported from Connecticut, Florida, Delaware, New Orleans, Illi-

The national situation was canvased and the country divided into blocks of territory requising special organizing attention. In this connection, Berger moved, that it shall be the policy of the National Committee for the following

nois, and Maine.

or to select an organizer for Maryland, West Virginia, and Virginia. John M. Ray was assigned to the territory in-cluding Transsees, South and North Carolina, Mississippi, and Georgia. Gee. H. Goebel was assigned to the territory including Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Texas, and Louisiana.

The question of appointing an organ-iser for the district of Wyoming, Ne-vada, and Arisona could not be settled definitely on account of a letter from Walter Thomas Mills, flied with the National Secretary, objecting to the ap-pointment of Harry M. McKee, who had made application for that work. After discussion, Reynolds moved, that the National Secretary notify Mills of the desire of the Quorum to appoint Harry M. McKee as organizer in Wyo-ming, Nevada, and Arizona, and that 'he state his objections to McKee before any further arrangements be made

M. W. Wilkins was assigned to the forthwestern states, including Montana, Idaho, and the Dakotas.

Applications for assistance from the various states were then considered. On motion of Reynolds, a donation of \$10 a month for three months was made to Florida. On motion of Berger, \$5 the work in Connecticut. On motion of Berlyn, an appropriation of \$20 was made to the work in Delaware. On momade to the work in Delaware. On mo-tion of Berger, an appropriation of \$25 a month for three months was made to the work in Illinois. On motion of Berlyn, \$30 was donated to the work

The National Secretary was advised to assist the middle western states as much as possible in promoting organization, and arranging lecture tours.

A letter was read from A. W. Ricker, of the "Appeal to Reason," with reference to the national office assisting is sending a representative of that paper to a meeting of the State Quorum of Texas. After discussion, Beynolds moved, that according to the letter and spirit of the national constitution, adopted at the unity convention, we are not permitted to auvance one paper more another, therefore we cannot grant the request of the "Appeal" to pay expenses of the prepased representative of the "Appenl" to Texas. Car-

ed to tender the services of the national office to the state secretaries of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Wisconsin, asking what assistance can he rendered in the matter of organiza-

By motion of Berlyn, Reynolds was ordered to consult Eugene V. Debs con-cerning a mouth's lecture work in Pennsylvania and other states during the early fall.

On motion of Rerger the National Sec-retary was given full power to act on all applications for positions as lecturers, references of each applicant to be ubmitted to the Quorum.

The question of reports from locals

and state secretaries, as ordered by the National Committee at its last meeting, was taken up, and the following motion by Work was unanimously adopted: "That the Quorum recommend that a system of reports be adopted, by which states can choose their own system of reports from locals, and the national office prepare a form of mouthly reports from state secretaries, to secure such information as may be

The National Secretary was instruct ed to have the national constitution printed as adopted at the unity convention, relative to beadquarters, but to add a note concerning the change of some. Instructions were also given to obliterate from the 20,000 platforms already printed, the clause in the antifusion resolutions, recently stricken out by a vote of the Sational Committee.

The National Becretary was instruct ed to pay the indebtedness to the In-ternational Socialist Bureau as soon as

The Guorum will meet again on Katurday, November 14, 1908.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Mass., July 10 .- The 80 cialist campaign in this state is being conducted with great vigor. Open air meetings are being held in different sections of the state almost every night. The speakers are listened to and applauded by large crowds. The curing some Democratic, prostituted, wors-out political backs to aid them in their endeavors in this state, and their belief in the doctrines of Socialism, but who try to ride a financini isin, but who fry to rice a mancini-borne in this movement, have been em-ployed also. Their efforts are in the direction of the publication of a maga-rite and newspaper. We have care-fully studied the effect of their efforts into the present time and it can be put down as a positive fact that their efforts are working for our gain. We are having difficulty in filling the demands for speakers in different sec-

The Newspaper Association has se lected Comrade George E. Littledeld to take charge of the raising of the \$10,000 fund for the publication of the "New Liberator."

The campaign in Brockton was opened Wednesday evening with a challenge to the Republican leaders of who have been criticising the

Secretary White opened the cam-

wook Comrade Mayness 'S doing work

in Essex County,
The Boston City Central Committee
held its picale on July 4, and the committee having it in charge certainly did their work well, as the picule was an ideal one, most successful from every standpoint, and \$400 was added to the treasury of the City Committee.

The State Secretary's report for June shows: Total number of stamps sold during the mouth of June, 1,295; supplies, \$3.70; donations, \$454.65; mis-cellaneous receipts, \$65.00; received from rent of headquarters, \$11; expenditures, \$324.41; Dumasses, \$31-1.82; Habifities, \$354.75. D. A. W. penditures. \$324.41; balance on band

IOWA CONVENTION.

The Ir wa Socialist state convention was held at Des Moines July 4. About seventy-five delegates were present. E. Dunkle of Rock Hapids acted as temporary chalrman, and E. Holtz of temporary chairman, and E. Holix of Dubuque as permanent chairman. J. J. Jacobson of the Moines was both temporary and permanent secretary. A state tickin was nominated as fol-lows: For Governor, John M. Work, the Moines, Lieutenant Governor, A. K. Gifford, Davenoort; Judge of Su-preme Court, L. M. McGrillis, Des Sioines; Superintendent of Public In-structions. Proceedings in the Con-traction of the Constructions, Florence A. Brown, Delta; Italicond Commissioner, Oakley Wood, Lake City. The new State Committee consists of A. H. Weeks, Frank I. West, W. A. Jacobs, E. Holtz, S. R. McDowell, I. S. Willis, and John W. Bennett, J. J. Jacobson, 1120 Twelfth street, Des Moines, was elected State Secretary and Treasurer. John M. Work was re-elected National Committeeman. It was decided to atrange per member in order to raise more money for organizing. W. A. Jucolia. inmediately. The membership cards and due stamps issued by the national office were officially adopted. Several constitutional amendments were initiated for the perfecting and safeguard. Locals Cokeville, Hazelton, Williams, March 1988 of the computations. ing of the organization. The conven-tion was over twice as large as any previous state convention in lows. The enthusiasm of the delegates was un-bounded and was of the carnest and confident variety. It was their unanious determination that in the matter of propagating Socialism the Hankeye State shall keep up with the processlot.

The Nebraska state convention was held at Omaha, July 4. F. S. Wilter acted as temporary chairman and A. L. A. Schlermeyer, Lincoln, as permanent cimirman. J. J. Condon, Omaha, was both temporary and measurements. was both lemporary and permanent ascretary. While waiting for commit-tess to report, Comrade B. Berlyn of Chleago was invited to address the convention. In his speech, he showed the folly of compromise in any form, and made it clear that there is no place in the Socialist Party for fusion with any other political party. The meeting was enthusiastic from the very statt; and while there was some energetic discussion over proposed amendments and resolutions for safeguarding the moremant in the state, yet a general spirit of harmony prevailed throughout and when it came to the nominations they were made unanimous. The cans lidates are: C. Christenson, Platimouth, for Supreme Court Judge: P. S

NEW JERSEY.

At the last meeting of the Sate circuits" on the Michigan plan will be considered by the Organization Committee, Charters were granted to Vineland and Newfield, Camden targes Socialists to do everything in their nower to send delegates to the State Federation of Labor convention to be held at Bridgton. The blanks for ref-erendum vote on the new constitution not being ready, this matter is unset tled. Receipts of the Organizing Cuts mittee were \$54 and expenditures \$44. Every local is requested to call a spe-cial meeting for the purpose of consid-

Philadelphia to speak run
strikers, and will pass through the
strikers, and will pass through the
strikers, and will pass through the
strikers and the following planes
on dates given and the comrades
of the respective localities are request
of the respective localities are request
add to make preparations for evening
add to make preparations for evening
the following planes are excursion to Mayoro
Switchback, and Glen Onoko on SunSwitchback, and Glen Onoko on Sun-Rennswick: July 27, Plainfield: July 28,

NEW HAMPHSHIRE.

The State Committee of the Socialist Party of New Hampshire met at Coucord on July J. Comrade Thbetts' report as organized showed that since last report he has put in thirteen days speaking in a dozon towas; three new speaking-in-a dozon two speaking-in-a dozon speaking-i their interest in the Socialist position by applauding and cheering the utter-ances of the speakers.

Then, where there is said to be good material for ode.

Comrade Claffin was authorized to strettory requising special organizing attention. In this connection, Berker moved, that it shall be the policy of the National Committee for the following year: First, to organize every unorganized state; carried. Second, to large on the work of assisting states where we can accomplish the greatest results, vis. Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indian, Illinoia, and Wisconsia. Carried. Work voting po.

The question of placing organizers white opened the campaign at Fighburg on Sunday, speaking in the Auditorium in the Matternial on Park. This is one of the and incident parks in the East and the Auditorium has a sesting capacity of 3,500. White will open the campaign at Fighburg on Sunday, speaking in the Auditorium and Massachusetts made by Mr. Gorgerestest results, vis. Massachusetts in the East and the Auditorium has a sesting capacity of 3,500. White will open the campaign at Investigation in the last few months: he having on the party of the last few months: he having completely reversed himself on nearly eyery point since his noisy exit from the party about a year ago. It is hoped that a debale can be arranged under the auspices of the Manchester, N. H., Secretary was given discretional party of the campaign at Leominuster with a targety at the Regulator on the Contract of the Auditorium at Whito open the Campaign at Fighburg on the Cunture, and in the Auditorium at Whito open the campaign at Fighburg on the Cunture, and matter and

PICHIC AND SUMMER-FESTIVAL TO BE NELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE Social Democratic Party and Volkszeitungs Conferenz of N. Y. City ON SUNDAY, JULY 19, 1903, 10 A. M.,

SULZER'S WESTCHESTER PARK (Borough of Bronx.

PRIZE BOWLING, GAMES, AMUSEMENTS, MUSIC AND DARCING.
ADMISSION, TEN CENTS.
PAYABLE AT THE GATE. DIRECTIONS TO THE PARK.-Take West Farms or Southern Boule, vard Trolley Car at 129th St. and 3d Ave. which goes direct to the Park; also 125th St. and 8th Ave. Trolley Cars and transfer to West Farms Car; also from City Hall or South Ferry "L" road to 177th St. and Third (Tr. Ave. and then with Trolley Car to Park.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pn., July 13.-Nowhere in the Union is there a more fertile field for Socialism than in the Keystone State. Pennsylvania with its cont mines, coke furnaces, railroad shops, steel works, and textile industrice, with its Quoya Carbigles, and Baers, and with the himselves of Homestead and Lattine's all fresh in the minds of the people, offers the greatest opportunity for prohinguida in the country. From all over the state come tidings of a general awakening. Towns and villages that have never had a Socialist speaker of organizer are sending applications for charters. Requests for information how to organize and for speakers are constantly being received at hendquarters.

At the meeting of the State, Committable has been formated from the constant of the state.

tee held last night, Comrade Ribl in the chair, a charter was granted to Local Pottagrove in Montgomery County. Three applications from Armstrong County for membership-at-large were grantee; these comrades wished to join the party immediately, saying that when there were enough the former State Secretary, was selected that when there were enough the signature and will take the field ing of a charter application would be port, Rending, Butler, Wilkesbarre, Millvale, Wilkinsburg, Utahville, Lans-ford, Pottaville, Selieraville, West Newton, Bingham Center, Newcastle

Pittshiner Erle, York, and Taylor, Local Lausford had a largely at-tended and cuthuriastic meeting on uly 6. Local questions were spiritedly but good-naturedly discussed. It was decided to oppose the awarding of any municipal work either by the Council or Select Board to private con-

decided improvement.

The comrades in Bingham Center have organized a local.

Pittsburg reported that the Lasaile Minnerchor has disbanded and turned over to the South Side Branch \$40 in cash, two bookenses and a piano. The branch is holding regular meetings and

doing good work. Wilmerding has gained eight meners and expects to show progress

right along.
York reported that the colored elenent of that city is ripe for Socialism. Taylor, an organized town, re-quested that Comrade Chase he given a date there. The State Committee re-grets that Chase's dates in Pennaylvania were cut out, having the heart ance that at least ten or afteen meet-ings could have been arranged for him. Williamsport sent in a contrib-\$1.55 to help pay off the State Con littee's indebtedness. The Nineteenth mittee's indebtediess. The Mineteenth Ward Branch of Local Philadelphia has pledged itself to pag \$1 a month for the same purpose and sent in the first contribution. The committee on the celebration of the victories in Germany has turned over to the State Committee SASS, which will be appointed on the delse.

piled on the debt.
In Philadelphia the Textile Strike Agitation Committee has been helping Mother Jones and her army in their march to New York by sending on speakers to address their meeting at Toresdale; Isaac Cowen, Socialist caudidate for Governor of Ohio, was sent to address the second meeting at Tristol; Spargo spoke signia at piled on the debt, ing at Bristol; Spargo spoke again at the meeting at Morrisville, and Cowen cast meeting for the purpose of considering the new primary laws and the delegates are to report their findings to the 1971 Hate Committee meeting in August. Eive thousand delegates report blanks were ordered printed. Every local is anxious to push the agitation and the cry everywhere is formore speakers. Who will volunteer?

Comrade Frederick Krafft is going to Philadelphia to speak for the textile Louis Meyer of New York City, now strikers.

Onoko Dancing Parilion at 3:30 p. m. on that day. Good speakers from Philadelphia will address the meeting and there will be singing by the German Workingmen's Singing Society of Philadelphia.

VIGOROUS, WORK

IN MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS, Mina:, July 12 .- Socialist agitation is not being neglected in the North Star state? Though we have no general election till the fall of 1904, we are working bard to prepare the ground and sow the seed for a big harvest of Socialist votes at that time. I E Nash made a three weeks' trip to the northwestern part of the state during February.
T. H. Lucus held three meetings at

T. H. Lucas held three meetings at Hibbing and six meetings at Fergus Falls during March.
Carl D. Thompson made a tour of this state from March 15 to June 28, speaking misety-five times in minety days comrade Thompson's work has been eminently successful. We have received from all polyts the highest testimonials as to his ability as an orator and his success as an organizer. During this time he has organized five locals and reorganized three. Some of his meetings were at more than ordinary varies to the exame. His debate with T. E. Walker, the millionaire lumberman, was widely advertised in the press and Comrade Thompson has become well

matter home to the minds of the wage | and favorably known as "the man who workers of that conservative industrial delated with Walker." His lecture center. pression on the trade unionists of Min-

Comrade Thompson was invited by the Trades and Labor Council to be the principal speaker at a meeting held in Twin City Telephone Company, . In stile of min there was an ambience of

tweive hundred people. Comrade Thompson greatly increased his reputation as an orator and as a true exponent of the class struggle by his splendid effort at this meeting. There was no mineing matters. inevitable fight between a pital and far-bor was clearly set forth and the rem-edy through political action of the class-conscious workers was shown in

the telephone girls, showing how the Twin City Telephone Company had d scharged four of them for no other rea-This action on the part of the company precipitated the strike.

By evidence carefully collected & was shown that the average wage of the phone operators was \$21.50 per month. By a system of fines, which is one of the most audacious injustices of ourmiserly economic system, this company was combled to reduce this miserable wage 82 per month on the average, and feducting the necessary car fare, \$1.50, these girls have to live on an average of \$15,50 per month.

In the most cloquent terms Comrade

Thompson depicted the glaring injustice on the part of this company and planded carnestly for the public to give their unqualified support to these sisters of ours who are struggling for simple justice. His address was conhe thoroughly explicated the audience

I might add incidentally and without connect that Mayor J. C. Haynes and Father Cleary, two allieged "friends of abor," had consented to address the aceting, but found it convenient after-

To return to agitation in the state: Comrade Thompson worked under the auspices of the State Committee, but took the financial responsibility of his tour on himself; he turned in \$35 to the funds of the state committee.

The State Committee's lecture van, in charge of Comrades G. E. Etherton and G. I. Martin, has been in the field since May 23, and is greeted everywhere by large audiences, and great interest is shown in the cause. The expense of minimaling the wagon for five weeks, from May 23 to June 26, was \$125, with receipts of \$32.76 from collections and sale of literature. The commudes are urged to contribute as liberally as pos-sible, in order that we may be able to keep up this work.

Contrade Hagerty gave three lectures in this state in June at Winons. Lind-strom, and Hibbing. He is a brilliout Street meetings have been arranged by Locals St. Paul and Minneapolis,

under the banner of the Socialist Party, and will continue all summer. During the period of six months the number of locals in the state increased

rom twenty-six to thirty-nine. balance on hand at the beginning of the nonth.\$25.80; received for dues, \$52.90; contributions, \$51.25; expense for van. \$75.55; dues to National Committee. \$25; other expenses, \$31.58; deficit at end of month, \$2.18. These figures and the large amount of work done and to be done should suggest to the courages

the propriety of at once supplying the state organization with more of the "sinews of war."

S. M. H.

PARTY DIRECTORY.

Following is a directory of the national and state and territorial organizations of the Socialist Party income in New York as the Socialist Party in New York as the York as the New York as the New York as the Yor

STATE SECRETARIES.

STATE SECRETARIES.
Alabame-F. X. Weidsport, 1918. Tweny-third street. Birmingham.
(alifornia-Légar B. Heifenstein, EM
E. Flower street. Los Angeles.
(Colorado-J. W. Martin, EM4 Quitman,
treet, Peaver.

Treet, Peaver.

E. White, Box 45, New
Aven. n. rida--W. R. Healey, Longwood, bo--A. M. Nistery, St. Anthony, nois--Jac. S. Smith, 181 Wash

Illinois—Jas. S. Smith, 181 Washington street, Chicago. Indiana—James Oneal, 16 S. Fifth etreet, Terre Haut. Iowa—W. A. Jacobs, 216 East Sixth street, Davesport. Kansab—Enimet V. Hoffman, Enterprise. Kantocky—J. M. Dial, 331 Scott street, Name-Fred E. Irish, 14 Free street, Part Manuchusetts—Dan A. White, 600 Wash-ingress Street, Boston, A. White, 600 Wash-Michigan—J. A. C. Menton, 1315 Saginaw street, Flint. street, Filint.
Minneseta- S. M. Holman, 45 S. Fourth
street, Minneapolls.
Minneapolls.
Minneapolls.
Minneapolls.
Montana--Une Lipecomb. Liberal.
Montana--Ur. G. A. Willett, Thompson
Nebraska--J. E. Ho.

New Jeron. A. Willett, Thompson Block, Haira.
Nebraka-J. E. Roe, SiD M. Sixteenth Street, Omass. Acting Sec. Y.
New Hampshire-Louis Arnatels, iB Watson street, Duver.
New Jersey-H. E. Kearse, 436 Devon street, Arington.
New York-Henry L., Slobedin, M. East Poorth street, New York City.
North Dukots-A. Bassett, Parga.
Olikhoma-W. E. Slobedin, M. Fruden Buildling Compone-W. S. Richards, Albuny.
Pennsylvania-Franklin H. Sidek, 1303
Arch Street, Philadelphia.
South Dukots-W. A. Williams, Steux.
Falls.

atili. Texas—E. S. Lathan, 702 California street,

leinesville.

Tiah-E. S. Lund. Lehl.
Vermont-John Anderson, Barre,
Washington-U. G. Moore, 4255 Phinney,
recure. Sentile.
Wisconsin-Miss E. H. Thomas, 614 State LOCAL NEW YORK.

Acting Organiser-W. J. F. Hannemann, Labor Lyceuts. 6s East Fourth street. City Essective Committee meets on the second and Sourth Wodnesday evenings of onch memb. at the W. E. A. Chabbouse, 208 E. Eighty agris Street. General Committee meets on the second

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

Aff Comrades and Organizations are hereby informed that an

Industrial Labor Exposition and Food Show For the benefit of the Labor Press, "THE WORKER" and the "HEW YORKER YOLKSZEITUNG," is being arranged, and will take place April 23 to May 8, 1904, at the GRAND GENTRAL PALAGE, Forty-third and Forty-

fourth Streets, Hew York. Organizations are requested to consider arranging. Festivals Accordingly.

THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

blem in New York is the Arm and Torch.]

The Socialist Party of America in national conventions assembled, reaffirm in authoration assembled, reaffirm in anti-convention assembled, reaffirm in an interpolation and declares its aim to be the effective in the second of the working class and those validation and declares its aim to be the effectivity of the second of the working class and those validation of the working class and those validation of the purpose of ratinsforming the present system of Private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tonia of production were also be and on used by the Individual worker. To day the institute, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production working the workership working the product of production working the product and here the workers dependent upon them.

registates and both by registates and both by registates to control the product and keep the worken dependent upon them. Private ownership of the means of production and distribution in responsible for the cree increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the privacy and misery of the working class, and it divides society laste two heattle places are expected and control of the cont

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

plorrance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its cumulition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in suder to facilitate the sitsingest of this end. As such means we advocate:

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by memopolics, frust, such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied whoily to the increase of waves and shortculing of the hours of liber of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the concenners.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increme of wagen in order to decrease the planer of the expitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

product of lator.

2. Since or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, facts of employment, sickness and want in old specifies from the transfer of the propose to be collected from the revenue of the rapitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public businestes, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the fail product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and gathe and numbripal aid for books, clothing, and food.

6. Equal ciril and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and offered rights for men and women.
7. The initiative and referendum, propor-tional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

venue. 228 A. D. Every Tuesday at Socialist Educational League rooms, SGI Second

STORM. D., Br. I (German) Every Friday III. A. D., Br. I (German) Every Friday III. Every Friday III. A. Clabbouse, 3300 Third avenue, 33th A. D., Br. 2 (Inglish: Second and fourth Thursdays at 2300 Third avenue, Annexed District.-First and third Naturdays at Holde's Saloon, Teath street and white Takan avenue, Williambridge.

LOCAL KINGS COUNTY.

Organizer - Warren atkinson. 122 Fort Green Flace: Financial Secretary: C. W. Cavannugh. 1324 Fifty ninth arrest. Record-ing Secretary. Alex. W. Francy. 503 Union aircet: Treasurer, T. A. Hopkins. 715 Len-ington arente. County Committee mesta at Later Lyceum. 949 Willoughby arenue at Later Lyceum. 949 Willoughby arenue

Assembly Deliver branches seed to legge Int. 2d and 3d A. D. Fourth Thursday at IE. 2d and 3d A. D. Fourth Thursday at Et A. I. Help and third Mondays at Et A. I. Help and third Mondays at Et C. I. Et al. 15. Therem street.

Ball. 5.7 Hoerum street.

Fig. 2. D. Er. 1.—Never Thursday at Exception Hall. 50 Remmer avenue.

Th A. D. Er 1.—Seeded and fourth Mondays at John H. Ward's, 1168 Forty-6th stones.

mbly District branches meet as fol-

RELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS

ANTI-PUNION RESOLUTIONS.
Whereas, The history of the labor movement of the world has conclusively demonstrated that a Secialist Party is the only political organization able to adequately and consistently conduct the political struggles of the working class, and "Whereas, All "radical and referm" partics, including the as-called "Union Labor Partics," have, after a brief existence, uniformly succumied to the inducere of the oil political partics and have proven discretions to the cultimate and of the inhormation of the control of the contro

and fourth Naturday evenings of each month | days at John W. Souter's, 352 Fifty second at the W. S. A. Clubbouse.

Amendby District branches meet as folWh. A. R.-Second and fourth Thursdays street.

Wh A. Il.—Second and fourth Thursdays
at James Walship, 18 Coles afreet.

12th A. J.—Sirps and Island Fridays at
Concerdia Hall. 35. Propect are 12th and 14th A. J.—First and third Raturdays at Eckford Hall, Eckford and Chice
streets.

streets. J. Be. 1-First and third Raturds, at left Montroes, as some first and third Raturds, at left Montroes, as some first and third Raturds, at left A. D. Second and fourth Fridays at lame place. Left A. The First and third Tauradays at same place.

Inch A. The First and third Tauradays at same place. Weinesdays at 413 West Fiftleth sired. 19th A. D. First and third Thursdays at Lafayette Hell, 610 Avenue D. 19th and 75th A. D. First and third Thursdays at 421 First svenue. 19th A. D. -Second and fourth Wednesdays at 125 Ametridam avenue. 21st A. D. -First and third Fridays at Colonial Hall, 101st sired; and Columbus

Niune avenue, junction v. School and fourth hins. 2ts; A. Bs. 3- Second and fourth Wednesdays at Wednesda Hall, Glenmore avenue and Ashford etred. LOCAL RICHMOND.

Educational League rooms, Sed Second averue.

Beckmanic's Hail, northeast corner 142d terest and Eigsth avenue.

24th A. D., Br. 2 (English)—Every Tuesday at 1608 Second avenue.

24th A. D., Br. 2 (English)—Every Tuesday at 1608 Second avenue.

25th A. D. Friest and third Thursdays at 1621 Second and fourth Tursdays at 1578 First avenue.

25th A. D., Second and fourth Fridays at 150th A. D.—Second and fourth Fridays at 1578 First avenue.

25th A. D. Second and fourth Wednesdays at 1578 First avenue.

25th A. D. Second and fourth Wednesdays at 1578 First avenue.

25th A. D. Second and fourth Tursdays at 150th A. D.—Second and fourth Tursdays at 1578 First avenue.

25th A. D.—Second and fourth Tursdays at 150th A. D.—Second and fourth Tursdays and 150th A. D.—Second and fourth Tursdays at 150th A. D.—Second

nearly 10,000 votes in Greater New York in 1900. In 1902 we polled over 16,000. We must make it at least 25,000 this fall. The way to do that is to start NOW distributing Socialist literature from house to house, in the ahops, in the union halls, on the street cars, in public meetings, everywhere. People are in the mood to read and think now.

----Every Socialist who has not already done so should read Liebknecht's pamphlet, "No Compromise, No Political Trading." Written with especial reference to the appearance of certain fusionist tendencies in Germany, its arguments apply with equal force to the movement in the United States. It can be had of the Socialist Literature days at John H. Wardin, 110s Perty-Sita | Company, 134 William street, New June 1. Jun 38 3-Second and fourth Fri. York City. Price, 10 cents.

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run, Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpeld subscriptions sent in by them.

Only duly elected and approved agents schnowledged.

VOL. XIII.-NO. 17.

A REVOLUTIONARY DECLARATION.

uncertain livelihood to the great

manners. Finally the storms of indus

and hundreds of new witnesses?

But if our capitalist antagonists wish

to insinuate that we have not revealed our aims with sufficient zeal, then we

society, and we wish to serve sys-tematically, and full of proud con-sciousness, as the harbingers of the

new order. They may call us icono-

clasis, if they wish, but we know very well that nothing will colinpse unless it is mouldy and rotten. We are also

disturbers who chase the ruling class

from their beds of ease and jar the

masses out of their inertia to demand all the blessings of culturs. We com-bat all privileges of birth and of prop-

erty. We are opposed on principle to

the rule of monarchs, nobles, and capi-

Yes, we are all this. But what are

We are no conspirators who plan in

the dark. Neither are we robbers or murderers. We despise nothing so

much, we regard nothing as more

clumsy and detestable, as the use of force, that force which the ruling classes of all centuries have used. So

long as human history remains a his-

tory of murder, and brutal force, just so long have you little reason for feel-ing superior to your ancestors of the

We wish to abolish murder, and our

foes claim that we are preaching mur-der. We wish to make property, which hitherto has been a common

right only in theory, the actual right

of all-and they claim that we wish to

abolish property. We wish to abolish all the open and concealed forms of

gross insinuations and brainless inven-

tions, still they never tire of repeating

the same old game every time it has been lost.

is nothing but a battle in that great

tories, until we have won them, and we shall not rest on our laurels. The day after the battle will find us busy preparing for the next one, while the foe may slip his sword back into the

WE SHALL NOT BE SATISFIED

We know that the battle of June 16

We do not celebrate any vic-

Closing Campaign Utterance of German Social Democrats. Which Gives the Lie to the American Capitalist Press.

'IThe article which we here repro-duce from the "Vorwärts" of Berlin, the central organ of the Social Demo-the central organ of the Social Demoof Germany, in its issue, two days before the Relchstag election, at once gives the lie to the pretense of the capitalist press of the United States, that the German Social Democrats are not cial crises into a special of commenderman Social Democrats are not revolutionary, and, on the other hand, refutes those who say that revolutionary Socialism, as advocated alike in Germany and in America, means with giant strides the labored protectioners and disorder and destruction.

We are indebted to the "Appeal to the sconomic organizations of the for the translation here

Above the puny sparrow flight of then, should we conceal those prin-ourgeois campaign trickery the cipies, which the life of every day sub-hought of Socialism rises -like an stantiates by hundreds of new proofs bourgeois campaign trickery the thought of Socialism rises like an Socialist philosophy is the only leg in a world full of confusion, clear idea in a world full of confusion, the only great factor in a time full of similares, the only will battling against mental inertia, the only hope which triumphs over the cares of to-day and lends a meaning to the lives

But now it is suddenly claimed that the Socialists are getting ashamed of their platform. The only political movement which does not wander about aimlessly, but is proceeding attaight toward a really great and mighty goal, is suddenly said to be veiling its aim. The men who frankly confessed and announced a new world who paid for their honest convictions, during the last five years alone, the penaity of three hundred years of imprisonment, are now suddenly charged with tramping through the country in the guise of mysterious heroes of detective stories and with having no other care but to concent their dark plans behind a spotiess shirt front. Every bourgeois campaign meeting, every capitalist campaign leadet, loudly proclaims: The Borialists are concealing their real program.

Our capitalist antagonists are not aware how bitterly they are mocking themselves. Our program, our aim, that is the standard which we have arried through all election campaigns from victory to victory. Their lack of a program, their clumsy demagoguery swhich covers the milf-interest of their class with the phantastic costume of the alleged commonweal, their well-fed self-satisfaction, have received their just dues at every election. But now we are said to have learned from them how to lose battles by diligently Initating their methods. Well, we are not Christians enough to love our ene-mics, but we are human enough to be unics, but we are human enough to be paid love, and our opponents claim ashamed of the pitiful meanness in that we wish to introduce public brlich those images of God are sunk.

Official science, though it is wedde to the doctrines of the state, has long ago been forced to renounce the idea of the eternity and immutability of the present social order. And the human mind cannot conceive of any other reorganization of society than that prearing in the sign of Socialism. The secutial theory of capitalism, that of the Manchester men-which at least represented a logical aystem-has no longer any room in the life of this world. Every one, who is not a tyro without any judgment in politics, laughs at the cobblerdom of the

agrarians and middle-class saviors place. The trusts have established the unism of mainmon, the co-opera live movement and municipal capital-, MORE ABUSES.

Socialist Papers Withheld from Subscribers and Destroyed.

Evidence Received from Connecticut and New Jersey that Postmasters Deliberately Hold Back Copies of The Worker-Subscribers Must Aid Us in Stopping the Abuse.

When the National Economic Lengt ntered the field, a few months ago with the ostensible purpose of check-ing the progress of Socialism by a "campaign of education," we had reason to say that Postmaster General l'ayne would give it active assistance the scononic organizations of the working classes are defending with stubborn seal. Why in the world, Our readers know how the power of the government has been abused, through Third Assistant Madden, to deprive Socialist newspapers of the second-class mail privilege—"Wilshire's Magasiae," the Seattle "Socialist," the "Coming Nation," and several other papers having been put to great in convenience and expense by his criminal partiality. Madden, of course, diour aims with sufficient zen, there hasten to assure them once again: YES.

WE ARE REVOLUTIONARY. We His attempts to kill our papers had the ultimate effect of increasing their circulation. But it is not his fault been successfully established.

Local Pross Conscrably.

It now appears that the postoffice authorities are playing another trick, a smaller and quieter one, with the same purpose in view. Two weeks ago The Worker printed the following com-

"The free, independent, America citizens of Somerville, Conn., are afraid to have a Socialist paper sent to them because the postmaster, Homer, is brother-in-law of Keeney brothers who own the principal local manufacturing company Subscribers to Socialist papers havin failed to get their papers regularly, one young fellow had courage enough to go to the postoffice and ask why the paper which he had paid for did not come, and he received the reply: 'Yes, it comes every week, but we did no think you wanted such a paper, so we put it in the basket."

A Second Instance.

Although this letter suggested an exchanation of rather frequent complaints from subscribers as to the non receipt of the paper in cases where we knew the papers had been malled in right order, we waited for further evi-dence. We did not have long to wait. This week we have received the following statement from John G. Sincisir of East Orange, N. J.:

"This is to certify that I have not received the newspaper called The Worker for weeks at a time. About seven weeks ago I complained to the letter-carrier, who was new on the oute, and I was informed that the papers for me lay at the office. Late he told me they had been destroyed This seems strange, as I have lived class struggle which cannot end otherwise than by the victory of the proletariat. In the triumph of Socialhere seven years and my name and address were on the papers. It is now four weeks since I have had a paper In the words of Shakespeare, there is ething rotten in the state of Der

Heip Us Stop the Abuse. The Worker does not propose to al-low any little autocrats of fourth-class postmasters, even though backed up by Madden, Payne, and Boosevelt himself, to come between us and our sub scribers. We appeal to all our sub-scribers to help us in holding the postal authorities to their duty. If you fail to receive your paper, please notify us, giving your exact hame and ad-dress as it appears or should appear on our lists and stating what issues have been missed. If the fault is in this office, it will be rectified with WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20.—
Several times lately the police have neerfered with Socialist street meetbeen sent, we must have your assist-

> lic service. Practically it is to-day an agency of the capitalist class, because orkers have not learned to vote to exercise eternal vigilance to prevent its abuse for the evil purposes of that

LITERARY SOCIETY'S PICKIC.

The New York Socialist Rociety holds its annual picule on Saturday afternoon and evening, July 25, at Cy press Hills Park. Tickets may be ha from any of the members or from the House Committee at the clubrooms 232 East Broadway. One fourth of the net proceeds will go to the Daily Globe Fund and the remainder to carry on the educational and propaganda work of the society. This organization maintains clubrooms, which are open every evening and all day on Saturdays and Sundays, where abundant reading matter can be found and in-formation about the movement will gladly be given to inquirers. The society carries on lecture courses during the winter and open-air mostings in the summer, and deserves the support

PEEKSKILL "RESPECTABLES" WORK FOR SOCIAL DEMOCRACY.

NEW YORK, JULY 26, 1903.

Trying to Suppress Our Agitation, They Succeed in Rousing Great Interest.

Eminent Citizens Object to Red Flag on Fjeldman's Automobile and Boast that with Aid of Police They Will Stop Socialist Agitation-Trial is Better than a Party Mass Meeting-Court Room Packed with Citizens Who Iliss Prosecutors and Applaud Socialists.

wise provided for." Nobodia showed that the acts alleged to have been committed are provided for under

other acctions that the charge was

therefore incorrect and the case should be dismissed. The judge, however, al-lowed the prosecution to introduce evi-dence that had nothing to do with the

charge made, and it was as well for

us, as it gave an opportunity to show the malicious faisity of the accusa

With one exception the witnesses of

the prosecution were leading business men of the village. They were ready

scepe of utter panic and demoraliza-tion by the advent of the Torch Bearer. All would have gone we l

with them if only thus had not had

Bourgeais Truthfuiness.

The Chief, for instance, who had The Chief, for liatance, who and gone around town bragging how he had struck the Rocialist agilator— "Roaked 'im," was his eloquent ex-pression—at first denied point-blank 'haviors exteen bles a blow 'llohodiu

having impressed upon him the point that he was under onth, he hemmed and hawed and tried to evade the

face struck his (the Chief's) hand, and

generally made a most unenviable ex-hibition of cowardice and untruthful-ness before his fellow citizens who had listened to his boastings a few

B. C. Everingham, a most "respect

able" business man, the one who tore

down the red flag, was the most amus-

ing and instructive witness of all-instructive as an example of capital-int ideas of veracity.

In response to Slobodin's questions,

he believed that he had seen an American flag and a red flag; that he had saluted the national flag. "What did

you do to the red flag?" asked Slobe-

tions to wring from him the admis-

sion that he siezed the staff bearing

the red flag, broke it, and flung it on the ground with the flag attached. But he had not touched the flag; oh, no!

Buch is truth to the typical business

Pressed to explain his riotous con-

isns and Anarchy." He passed an un-

comfortable quarter of an hour while Slobodin's sarcastic questions drew out an exhibition of his utter ignor-

Both these witnesses were greeted

again and again with hisses and satir-ical laughter from the crowd, at least

fifty of whom had witnessed the ar

rest and knew the facts that the wit-

determined to convict, he took on him

to be changed, he wound up by return ing to the original charge under Sec

audience. Certain it is the Social Den

-For information about the Bocis

ance of the whole subject.

ly, and said:

"Nothing." "You did not touch
"No." "You are sure of that?"
"." It took a long series of ques-

to submit to cross-examination.

PERKSKILI. N. Y., July 18.—If that "culimently reputable citizens" and their police and political tools in other towns throughout the State will follow the example set here, the tour of Comrades Fieldman and Roewer in the automobile "Torch Bearer" will certainly be a tremeudous success, and the twisting and turning of Chief Oakley and still more of his star witnesses, leading business men of the town in their endeavor to faisify the facts and yet to avoid technical perfury, put the capitalist class anniums of the prosecution in a clear light in the eyes of the hundreds of woods who tasked the court room. the Social Democratic Party can well afford to pay the fines and costs that and who could not be restrained from may ensue.

The Torch Bearer arrived in Peeksmade a point or as he exposed the

hill thursday forganon. The bonners and fings were put in place, and fings were put in place, and filedinan, with Comrade Simmonds of this place, proceeded through the town to advertise the macting to be held in the evening. The automobile with its decorations attracted a great deal of the the pulsament of "acts outraging public decency or safety and not other-decorations attracted a great deal of that the acts sileged to have been the evening. The automobile with its decorations attracted a great deal of attention, and brought out such re-marks as "I tell you, the Socialists are growing," and "The Social Democratic Party is the coming party."

As they proceeded along one of the main streets, two horses hitched to a stage took fright at the noise of the machine. Two men jumped to the horses' heads, another raised his hand signaling Fieldman to stop the auto-mobile, which he instantly did. The Automobile Law merely requires an operator, in a case of this kind, to stop the motion of the vehicle. Field—to testify to anything that would tend man not only did that, but stopped the motor, which is the chief factor in making a noise, and naturally the idea that Peckskill was turned into a

Story of the Arrest.

At this point a man in uniform, who turned out to be the Chief of Police, approached the automobile, and very colentiv depunded to know "Who gave you the right to go through this town with those namers and flags?" Fickiman answered: "The right did not have to he given. Everyone has that right." But the man in blue, in a manner rougher than ever, shouled, "take them off or I will haul you in."

At this juncture a trolley car coming up, Fieldman had to move the ma-chine to give room, and did so without frightening the horses. While he was so engaged, the Chief kept on insulting and threatening Fieldman with arrest, if the signs were not removed at once. Comrade Simmonds, to avoid cuce. Comrade Simfionds, to avoid trouble, had by that time loosened the braces which held the banner in place; and the signs complained of were practically out of the way, rest-ing on the dash board.

An "Order-Loving" Citizen.

A large crowd had now gathered, and one man, pointing to the Ameri-can flag, remarked: "That's all right, but that red fing don't belong there." Fieldman replied, "It woes, and it will stay there." Thereupon, the individual aprapg to the automobile, grabbed the red flag, broke off the staff and threw the emblem on the ground. Fieldman, in a firm but quiet manner, informed the intruder that he had absolutely no right to touch anything absolutely no right to touch anything on the auto, no matter how much he disapproved of what is displayed there,. At this point the officer of the law, instead of protecting our property from this lawless citizen, grabbed Fieldman by the arm and said: "(50 on, set that size off, and said; "Go on, get that sign off, and be anick about it!" Fieldman replied that the signs were down, practically out of everyone's way but his own, and it should make no difference to him how long it took to pack them up. But the officer grew more insolent, which brought forth the remark from Fieldman: "Who are you, a man or Jesus Christ?' Thereupon the officer vio-lently simpled Fieldman's face, grabbed him by the throat, and though no resistance was offered, called another officer and took him to jail, choking him with the right hand, and almost twisting his arm out of its socket with his left. As he went, the Chief indulged in a running mono-logue such as this: "The gall of you! I'm sorry I slapped your face, I should have battered in your skull for parading red flags through this town. railroad your for this." winding up with, "Now get in there and think it over," as be thrust Fieldman into a

Comrade Simmonds immediately who had evidently thought they had to do with a_friendless stranger in

At the solicitation of the judge, who deprecated the delay involved in drawing a jury, Fieldman consented to

deprecated the delay into the delay in the d

perceary or the social Democratic Party, who appeared for Fieldman. When His Honor saw that Fieldman had counsel, he told the Chief to sum-mon a lawyer, and he got L. F.. Crumb, a leading Republican poli-tician of the city.

Triel Good Propagands. The trial was better than a proper Henry L. Sloboo ands meeting. The bias of the judge, Henry York city. **DEBS SCORES** * SLANDERERS

Evansville Politicians Are Blaming Socialists for Race Riot.

position to Rece Projudies.

if not the author of this outrageous alander, was at least the principal mouthplece for those who devised it. He declared, and some of the papers gave prominent place to his tntement, that the mob was led by Socialists. Called on to name the men or even one of them, he could not do so, but took refuge in the statement that the slater of one of the men shot by the militia admitted that her brother was a Socialist. Afterwards, pressed still further to substantiate his charge, be and his friends shifted their ground and said that the Socialists were not so much to blame, after all, but there were "Augrehists of the worst type" in Evansville, who were responsible for

Eugene V. Debs has made a forcible reply to these faintiers through the columns of a local paper, bringing out the real facts of the case. He said,

"If Captain Dudley is correlly quoted, he is an ass. As a mater of fact, not a single Socialist was ecunected, directly or indirectly, with the Evansville outrages. The Socialists are the only ones who recognize not merely the political and economic equality of the negro, but his social equality as well. Among Socialists there is not the slightest trace of race prejudice and to charge that they in stigated the riotous crusade against the negroes in Evansville is an infamous question, said that as he reached to lay his hand on Fieldman's shoulder Fieldman moved quickly so that his calumny.

Sudley's Party to Blame.

tical party to which Dudley belongs is responsible for these crimes. In the late municipal election at Evansville hundreds of negroes were imported from Kentucky to help elect the present Republican Mayor of that city. The negro whose murder of the policeman precipitated the conflict, was one of these. He was a Republican, the po-liceman he murdered was a Republican and the city officers for whom he acted as political plugger were also Republicans. After the election this negro felt that as one of the main props of the administration he could strut and and has been so much overworked that swagger at will. This was the starting point of the present trouble which since then has been brewing and required only some spark to set it off. The whole trouble is the culmination of the negro as a factor in politics and, as is notoriously true, a corrupting fac-tor, since he finds ready sale for his votes in the political market of Evansreased to explain his riotous conduct, this eminently truthful gentleman said he threw the rel fing in the
dust "because it was an emblem." "An
emblem of what?" "Well. a labor emblem." Then he saw he had minde a
mistake in speaking his mind too plainly, and said: "No, I don't mean that.
I mean it is an emblem of Communthere where the speaking his mind too plainly, and said: "No, I don't mean that.
I mean it is an emblem of Communthere where any the sare of stee there
who is responsible, the Socialists or
the sare for the party to which he
belongs? In the light of these facts
who is responsible, the Socialists or
the same for the party to which he
belongs? In the light of these facts
who is responsible, the Socialists or
the same for the party to which he
belongs? In the light of these facts
who is responsible, the Socialists or
the same for the party to which he
belongs? In the light of these facts
who is responsible, the Socialists or
the same for the party to which he
the shoe fits any others for whom it
was not intended they have my full
the shoe fits any others for whom it
was not intended they have my full
the shoe fits any others for whom it
was not intended they have my full
the shoe fits any others for whom it
was not intended they have my full
the shoe fits any others for whom it
was not intended they have my full
the shoe fits any others for whom it they who seek by the cry of stop thief to criminate them in order to divert attention from the consequences of their own crimes?"

Comrade Debs also warmly denounced the riotous attack upon the colored waiters at Linton, feeling that if it was true that union miners were involved in the affair, as alleged, they had proven false to the principals of their union as formulated by its conventions and by President Mitchell:

Minera Should Repudiate.

ness was trying to conceal.

It would take too much space to tell the whole story of the trial. Although the judge showed that he was "It is generally understood that the self the part of prosecuting attorney objecting to Slobodin's cross-examina miners. I am not ready to believe this but whoever it consisted of they tion, and saying from the bench that merit unqualified condemnation. I am opposed to all forms of violence, but do Everingham was right in objecting to the red flag—a remark which Slobo-din insisted upon having recorded, to ot hesitate to give it as my opinion that if, in the absence of any effort on the part of the state to protect them, the great embarrassment of the judge. Although he had allowed the charge the negroes massed their forces and marched into Linton to resent the outrages perpertrated upon their people, they would be eminently justified in tion 675 and fining Fleidman \$25. The doing so. This, however, is not the

"The miner's union cannot afford to bear the odium of such an outrage and they owe it to themselves to disavow all connection with or responsibility or it. They can scarcely do less in elew of the fact that their organization is appearing to the negroes of Kentucky and West Virginia to help them fight the negroes that the miners' union is their friend and proposes to recognise them on terms of equality." The "Tribune" which has been the

ocratic Party is on the advance in Peekskill. Hurrah for the Bed Flag of industrial freedom and peace. Democratic Party (Socialist Party) in New York address the State Secretary, Henry L. Slobodin, 60 Second avenue.

Do Not Care to Support Their Assusstion by Meming any Socialist as im. plicated_Stander Gives Opportunity for Dabs to Declare Socialists' Op-

EVANSVII.LE, Ind., July 17. lome capitalist spokesmen, journalis tic and otherwise, of this place and eisewhere in this part of the country, have made a streamous but ineffectual effort to put upon the - Bocialists of Evansville the responsibility for the recent disgraceful lynching and riot-

Captain A. W. Dudley, commanding less a fabrication as the other.

"Instead of the Socialists the fact is that the rotten and vote buying poli-

way to proceed in such an extremity and the negroes do well to bear with patience and bide their time.

most active in the work or misrepresen-iation, was highly indignant in behalf tation, was anguly indignant in behalf of the militagen whom, it said, Deba had attacked. It quoted some of the soldiers—without naming them—as saying that "It is just such men as Eugene V. Deba and such papers as they pub-

THE RED FLAG OF LABOR.

When that exceedingly respectable | the red flag stands for conflict, uncom Peekskill said on the witness stand | against all forms of class rule, whether that his reason for tearing down the red flag and casting it in the dust was by the meaner race of money lords. that he regarded it with hatred and Only through that conflict which is contempt as an emblem of Labor, he being bravely and patiently waged all inadvertently - perhaps half unconsciously-told the exact truth.

That is exactly what the red flag is ; ushered in, -an emblem of Labor. It is an emblem | Those who now rule and live in case of Socialism, of Social Democracy, and luxury by the toll and privation which is the same thing, because the Social Democratic Party is the party of the working class.

Just what does the red flag meau? Why does the organizer sent out by the Social Democratic Party carry it side by side with the Stars and Stripes? Why does it rightly stir the "eminent citizens" to wrath, and why does it rightly rouse the enthusiasm of the workers?

The red flag stands for internationalism. In every country of the civilized world it is known. It is the symbol of the identity of the interests of the tollers of all lands and the emblem of the ideal of universal human brotherhood which it is the historic mission of the tollers to realize.

But it is more than that. If it is the emblem of peace and fraternity between nations, it is also the emblem of conflict between classes in every nation where class rule exists. The red flag stands for revolt, for

revolution, for the intelligent revolt of the workers of the world against the world-wide system that keeps them in poverty, that condemns them to an inferior position, that makes traffic in their brain and muscle for the profit of a non-producing class, It stands for the determination of the subject class, the exploited class, the socially useful class, that they will cease to be subject and exploited.

As the symbol of an ideal, of a future for which we strive, the red flag stands for peace. As such it deserves the respect of all who put the general good above sordid personal gain. As the emblem of a fact of to-day, and cruelty has disgraced.

ind law-abiding business man of promising and unrelenting conflict by crowned kings and titled nebles of over the world to-day, can the era of peace and freedom and equality be

PRICE 2 CENTS.

of others, who have been trained from the cradle to regard the dollar an the highest ideal, who use their national fing as a veil behind which to hide confuse the minds of the workers and keep them divided and subdued-they have no reason to love the red flag.

They despise the working class that has so long bowed down to them. Why should they not treat its emblem with contempt?

They hate and fear the working class that is slowly but stendily learning to think and act unitedly in its own interest. Why should they not be moved to anger by its flag?

They will go on with their outrages outrages even upon the forms of law they have decreed. They will go to any extreme-of lawlessness, of disorder, of brutal violence or of cowardly treachery, by which they think they can maintain their economic privilege and keep the workers under the yoke,

But by every such act they will help to destroy the respect which many of the more thoughtless workers still feel for them, will help to rouse the workers to independent thought and selfrespect and self-reliance, will help to break the yoke and to destroy their own power,

Tear down the red flag with insolent hands and trample it on the earth, gentlemen. We will reply with votes that will put that banner of the world's tolling humanity over your court houses, over your city halis, over your capitols, side by side with the national flag your greed and cunning

lish that cause such trouble as we have had in Evansville."

An Overworked Phrase. Debs replied in a further interview

n Monday's "Gagette," saying: "In what I had to say to the 'Gazette' was specific. I quoted Captain Dudley and commented on his charge that Socialists were responsible for the Evansville riots. What had this to do with the soldiers? Is Captain Dudley the whole company? As a matter of fact, I did not even mention the soldiers and the charge that I made an attack upon them is not only untrus but foolish. The phrase 'soldier boys' is often made to do duty in such cases it had better be given a rest. It is getting to be here almost like in Ger many, where one cannot even criticis an army officer. In these later days any criticism of an individual who wears brass buttons is at once resented as an outrage upon the 'soldier boys,' an 'attack on the army,' etc. "I don't believe there is any indigna-

know the Socialists of Evansville and it also hapens that I have quite re-cently been there and that I am familiar with the causes and conditions which culminated in the deplorably a single Socialist was implicated, directly or indirectly, and any intimation to the contrary is untrue and does viol-ence to the facts. This paper relterates the charge of Captain Dudley that the ringlenders of the mob at Evans-ville were Socialists. Let this paper and Captain Dudley name them or even one of them. The Socialists of even one of them. The Socialists of Evansville are well known by the pullic officials and the newspapers of that city. If even a single ringleader had been a Socialist is it not only probable but certain that he would have been named and pilloried by the press?

"The silly subterfuge that some hysteric woman has claimed that she has heard from some other woman that her cousin had told her that her brother, who was shot in the riot, was a Socialist is hardly the kind of testimony upon a body of peaceable citizens and

"The indictment of Captain Dudley was no less than that of riot, bloodshed, and insurection; he exonerated all others and placed the entire responsibility upon the 'Socialists and the Anarchists.' As there are no Anarchists in Evansville, the Socialists came in for the brunt of the charge, and as alience would with many mean confession of guilt, I entered denial and called for proof. And until this is furnished the author stands convicted and no amount of 'indignation' will alter the case. If the Socialists of Evansville are rioters and murderers, as charged, let them be not only named but sought out and punished according to their

If you want to see into

"It will hardly do to may the police

were the ringleaders of the mob. This would be a still sadder commentary, on the municipal mismanagement of that city. I am quite sure that if there had been a Socialist among them he would have been known and his name exploited as a horrible example

The whole incident, will, in the end, have no other effect than to pillory some of the leading old-party politicians as conscienceless simulerers and to lead a considerable number of honest people to a better knowledge of what Social-ism really stands for.

RALLY TO RECEIVE **MOTHER JONES!**

Mass Meeting Will Be Held at Medison Square on Thursday Evening, July 23, to Protest Against Child Labor

An open-air mass meeting to receive Mother Jones and the striking textile workers who have murched from Philadelphia with her, will be held under the auspices of the Bocial Democratic Party of New York City, on Thursday evening, July 23, on the Madison avenue side of Madison

parade from the Labor Lyceum in East Fourth street to the place of meeting where Mother Jones and a number of the best known Socialist speakers of New York will address the the horrors of child labor and indict the industrial system of which it is an inevitable product.

CHASE IN NEW YORK.

John C. Chase, Ex-Mayor of Haven-hill, the first Socialist ever elected to the head of a municipality in the United States, is now with us for a short time in New York. On Wednes day of this week, July 22, he speaks with Mother Jones at Peckskill. On Thursday he speaks at Yonkers, on Friday at New Rochelle, on Saturday at Long Island City, and on Monday evening, July 27, in Brocklyn at the Labor Lyceum, D49-487 Willoughby avenue, Comrade Chase will no doubt have large an attentive audiences, rogant attempt of the "eminent citisens" and their official hangers-on to ened a lively interest in the subject,

GLASS WORKERS STRUGGLE

The New York locals of the Amalgamated Glass Workers' International Association of America have retained Comrades Hillquit and Salisbury as ounsel to defend them against an injunction obtained by the Semon Bachs Company, of Laight street, New York City. Eight hundred men have been on strike since June 18 and there have been very few scales. There are many active Socialists in this organizati teaching their fellow workers that the only adequate answer to capitalist in-

sened-and enforced-to prevent lockout bosses from importing scabs, elect force of Evansville do not know who | Socialist judges and executive officials,

FOR INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION. Linegraphers in Convention Declare

for Recognition of Class Lines in Politics. Lithographic Artists', Eugravers' and

"Whereas, past experiences has dem postrated that the employing class controls legislation and the enforcement of laws by securing the election and appointment of legislators and who represent their interests;

P "Whereas, this has resulted in the enactment of laws detrimental to the welfare of the working class, or, when acted outensibly for its benefit, asculated at birth or rendered nugaory by non-enforcement or by being related unconstitutional by the

courts; muends to the working class united litical action with the view to securing legislative, judicial and execu-tive officials who will enact and en-force laws for its benefit and in its

STEEL TRUST STILL EXPANDING.

The United States Steel Corporation has during the last few days made one more step toward its goal—the absorp-tion of all the emaining independent plants that are worth taking in. It has acquired a half interest in the Children Steel Company of Pittaburg, heretofore a subsidiary concern of the

furnish fresh proofs every day 18 REACHED.

he national convention of the hographic Artists', Engravers' and signers' League of America, held at Louis, adopted by a heavy majorthe following resolution:

The following resolution:

In the system of the system of the companies, and promptly make a definite complaint to your postmaster, the following resolution:

The system of the sy to freedom of speech and public as-sembly. The officer gased in surprise then ran for the captain. Comrade Adams continued to address an ap-plauding crowd, setting forth the prin-

> tion to advocate them. On Friday Comrade Adams was as rested on a charge of "obstructing the streets." Conrade Neshitt promptly engaged an attorney and the case was taken up in the Police Court. The police seemed very weak-kneed, as indiented by their failure to make the arrest Wednesday. We gave notice that we should insist on our right to old street meetings. It was shown by witnesses that there was no obstruc-tion of the street and the court re-served decision. We shall continue to served decision. We shall continue to hold meetings, "Something has dropped" in Washington—and it has

Chiritan Steel Company of Pittaburs. In the rectofore a subsidiary concern of the Crucible Steel Company; a fourth interest is retained by the Crucible, and the other quarter share is acquired by the Oliver from and Steel Company and W. P. Snyder. The Clairton property is valued at \$8,000,000. The transaction virtually transposes the Crucible and Oliver concerns from competitional Oliver concerns from competitional of the present "era of property" into dependent partners of the capitalists—prices are now more than by a cent. higher than at that period.

PRICES STILL RISHS.

The "Economist" figures for June cleey carries on lecture course during the winter and openair meetings in the summer, and deserves the support of the comrades.

——Send 75 cents to the Socialist twelve years. In comparison with liked, which may be counted as the beginning of the present "era of property"—undoubted prosperity for the capitalists—prices are now more than by grant that period.

S per cent. higher than at that period.

PLETE VICTORY-THERE WILL BE NO REST UNTIL THE GOAL

POLICE INTERFERENCE

Authorities at the National Capital Try-Several times lately the police have interfered with Socialist street meetping up on the box, he unrolled a sign bearing as inscription the constitu-tional guarantee of the people's right

PRICES STILL RISING.

not hit the Socialists

The Worker. IN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY rom in New York Stale as the Seeial PUBLISHED WEEKLY

MY 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub-P. O. BOX 1512

Telephone Call: 302 John-

THRMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. invariably in Advance.

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts paysible to The Worker.

Ilscripta are never sent to individual submission of the workers of the worker of the workers of the worker of the worker of the worker of the worker following receipt of money.

Communications conserming the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

All consummentations smooth be written with lak and so on also of the paper; where should hear the writer's name and address: and matter should be put in as few words as possible, condatefully with clearness. Communications which do not comply with those requirements are likely to

a. Communications where on the with those requirements are likely to disregarded, complaints about the business or effects magement of the paper should be admented by the paper of libration. Socialist operative Publishing Association, 134 films street, New York.

Entered as second-class matter at the ew York, N. Y., Post-Office on April 6,



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

FOR MAYOR OF NEW YORK-DR. CHARLES L. FURDIAN. FOR CONTROLLER-MORRIS BROWN. for of Cigar Makers' Union No. 144 FOR PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF ALDERMEN-PETER J. FLANAGAN. Mamber of Typographical Union No. 6.

In the state of New York, on account of fallst larry is sell-carly recognized under name of Social Democratic Party, and emblem is the Arm and Torch, as shown

THE SOCIALIST YOTE. The Bordalial Unity (the North Democratic ety of New Yorks into poned through its und general election. Its growing newse-indicated and its speedy victory for-idated by the great because of its vote shown in them. figures:



A QUESTION OF METHODS.

pelled once more to differ absolutely and diametrically, with our comrades of the "Append to Reason." Perhaps it with one of our comrades of the "Ap-3cal," for the editorial staff of that The at leaders for a Socialist movepaper is evidently a divided house. We find that in its last issue the "Appeal" by proving their wisdom, their intequotes in full and with express approv- grify and their courage in the ranks, al, an editorial from The Worker of Supe 28, in which, as a means of elsminating sectional projudice within American reform politics. We need our ranks, we urged the sending of Eastern speakers to the West and Nestern speakers to the East. But on the same page we find a big double column editorial from which we call this paragraph;

"Ours is such an immense country ded that a campaign suitable to one section will seldem serve in another rampaign in Georgia would be the beight of folix, or to send a Magazehasetts trades unionist to talk to Kansus farmers would be as absurd as to send one of our own farmer Socialists to the factory district, or a New England In time this exchange of the developed Intellectual products of the class stens this stage in our movement."

It is against this that we protest We wish to se a coherent and unified movement, not "in time," but right mway, absolutely "at this stage in our movement." We do not wish to see a cosely aggregated lot of isolated local movements each with its local defects limitations and prefuces conserved and protected from the broadening influences of contact with the movemen in other parts of the country-which is just what would result from the policy advocated in the pasage, we

the "Appeal"-emphasizes the distin

the mass of Sorialist voters. He is willing, perhaps, that the party itself should be coherent-that it should be at least American (if not international on a large scale; but he thinks it "the height of folly" for us to take such as ideal into consideration in our political propagands. This point of view is indicated in another paragraph, which

we quote exactly, emphasis and all: "There are two things to keep in mind always. "lst. The party member ship, which is the school for drilling party workers, both in the work of propaganda, and in the matter of democratic government. No effort should be spared to increase this membership to the highest possible point. 2nd WE WANT VOTES. The votes will always vastly exceed the membership of the party, and this need give us no concern whatever, and the vote must be cultivated constantly whether classonscious or sentimental. IT IS IN-THE ORGANIZED MEMBERSHIP. THE GOVERNING BODY, THAT WE MUST GUARD OUB CLASS

CONSCIOUSNESS."

Against this more general proposi tion we must protest still more strongly. Doubtless it is true that in the future, as now, many Socialist voters will remain outside the party. That is to be regretted. Every voter should be a party member. But, even though this he unavoidable, we have no right to make it, as is here proposed, a rule of action. The minute we do so, the minute we of the organized party be gin to think of ourselves as a "governing body" whose business is to "get votes" regardless of whether or not that minute we become disloyal to our ideal and begin to som the mode of dissension, of compromise, and even of corruption.

We want votes, ves-if they are intelligent votes for the class-conscious Socialism that the organized party stands for. We have no right to destre or to try to get votes on any other

The organized party must not think of itself as a "governing body," a select set of leaders, in distinction from the governed and led body of unorganized roters. It must think of itself as a fighting body, a working body, a body of volunteers, whose sole purpose in organizing is to make equally good class-conscious Socialists of others and to enlist them in the work, in their turn, to the full extent of their willingces and their ability.

We need not expect to bring in the tocalist Commonwealth by becuspoens, by "practical politics," by mere ly "getting votes" regardless of th roters' understanding, or by any other ceans than that of making real Sociallats.

for the adoption of what he calls "American methods," tells us that "the conservatism of the old-world movement and its military form of organiantion will not be accepted by the American," The mildest thing we can say of this is that it is cheap sophistry. The "old-world movement" is not conservative, except in the sense that it is neither a freak nor a fad. it has no "military form of organization." Its form of organization is everywhere democratic. Just because it is truly iemocratic and not anarchic, it has very little use for the type of leadership which this editor predicts for us when he says: "There will come men on the field of action with the sweet of the meteor, who from their very impetuosity will become leaders of thought and action, and who can m more be chained than the lightning." ment are those who win their position not the "metroric" type, so disastrously common in the futile history of leaders, doubtless. We need not fear that we shall lack them. What we have to concern ourselves about is to see that our army of Socialist voters know what they want, know where they wish to be led, so that true leaders

Wall informed limiters pewspapers my that "there is a 'gentlemen's agree ment' among the New England cotton mill treasurers, though not in the form of any legal document or ironclad agreement, to curtail the production of the mills sufficiently to enable them to get along without buying any cottun until early in October." By this agreement it is designed to lower the price of raw cotton and, at the same time, to raise the price of cotton goods to the consumers. Incidentally, the curtailment means feasful suffering to thousands of cotton-mill operatives, es- freedom for all. necialty women and children, who get the barret subsistence wages when allawed to work. We have not observed any Republican or Democratic editors or aristocratic ciergymen or endowed rollege presidents going into hysterics over this cold-blooded move, as they do over the alleged "limitation of production" by overtaxed working people when they strike for a few boars more leisure in the week, as now in Philadelphia. "Men must work and women

may lead them aright and false ones.

shall be unable to mislead them.

sowever meteoric and impetuous,

ness men must make satisfactory profits, aids the smug "public-spirited

NEGROE PRONAGE IS CLASS. SLAVERY.

citizen."

.fn a recent number of the "Inde pendent" appears a remarkable article upon "Peonage in the South." The name of the author is not given, the following editorial note being prefixed:

"The writer of the following article resident of the South, thorough-miller with what is known as poonage, and to some extent personally interested in the peonage prosecutions. For reasons in no way discreditable to himself, he prefers that his name shall not be published."

The well established reputation of the magazine justifies us in taking the assurance at face value and giving full crodit to the unnamed writer.

Our purpose in referring to the article is not to recite the facts in regard to negroe seemage as it exists in the South today, for they have been very fully presented in the daily press, "not even to express the horror and indignation which every right-minded man must feel at such revelations, for the expression of such sentiments seems hardly necessary. We refer to the art.cle in order to quote one passage which throws a vivid light on the whole subject by bringing out a phase of the situation that is not generally known. The passage is as follows:

"The writer has seen a whole family of white persons, including young gun to leave their home and return to the awamp labor camp of the father's former employer some miles dis tant, there to remain until a small in debtedness due the employer was worked out by the father at wages worked out by the inter at wages which the employer arbitrarily fixed. This case is now pending in a Federal court, but it is not likely to be tried, as the Employers' Association has spent money liberally to place witnesses out of reach of the court. To say that personner is only sportally and say that personne is only sporadic and temporary is incorrect; it is here in the South to stay permanently unless a strict enforcement of the law is had."

The point we wish to emphasize by citing this statement, is that the aystem of peonage-or let us call it by its right name, disguised chattel slavery-is not applied exclusively to negroes, that it does not rest solely nor chiefly upon race projudice, terribly strong as that prejudice is, that, instend of being simply a race question, it is actually a class question.

The colored workers are more gen erally made victims of this shameful atrocity only because their general ignorance and habit of timblity and obedience, inherited from the past, makes it easier to bring them under the lash. But the masters do not care whether their slaves are black or white. They will as readily chain and flog men of their own race as of any other, if they have the opportunity and nee their profit in doing so. Profit is the prime motive, to which race feel ing is only accessory. The expitalist cares neither for the race nor the culor, the faith nor the hationality, the sex por the age of his victim, so only he gets his something-for-nothing, his profit

The recognition of this fact enforces two weights lessons-one to the blacks one to the white workers.

To the colored people: It is not only, it is not chiefly because your skins are dark that you are oppressed. It is because you are ware-workers, and the capitalist can make profit by oppress ing you. Have prejudice being then to keep you down, therefore they cultivate race prejudice. For you the way to freedom is to think and feel and act and vote as workingmen, side by side with your white brothers. And If those white brothers in tall often you, remember that they too are sinves, wage-slaves, misled and perverted by your common enemy, the capitalist class.

To the white workers: If you fail to stand by your more unfortunate colored brothers, if you allow your minds to be poisoned by race hatred, you will be playing directly into the hands of the men who exploit and op nesses buth black workers and white and you may expect the same fate for yourselves or your children. If your cojored fellow workingmen often fail short of their duty, remember the handlesp under which they labor, remember that you have had greater advantages and that it is therefore your duty as well as your interest to bein them and educate them, by example

ns well as by precept. "This mation cannot andure half slaves and half fron," said Lincoln. That is as true now as it was in 1800. Ho long as any section of the working class is ensiaved, no workingman is sure of his freedom. If we are to have freedom for any, we must have

The editor of the Boston "Pilot" is poved to offer "A Solution of the Negro Problem:" It is clearly pointed out that the blind adherence of the colored voters to the Republican party has resulted in that party treating them with the utmost contempt-now and then giving a picayune office to some "leader" and sever lifting a fuger to protect the mannes of negro tollers from the most outrageous opthou between the organized party and must weep," says the post; and busi- pression and abuse. So far, so good.

But the "Pilot" editor ismely con

"Northern workingmen should come an affiliation of negroes with any political party that is not dominated by Capital; for the contest between money and muscle is mevitable, soor later; and Labor must not or larer; and Labor must be allow Capital to employ muscle of any color against it. Mr. Shaw suggests, in the affiliation of nagro voters with the Democratic party, a remedy which promises well for the workingness of ooth races, whether the industrial con test be waged under the present or any other party names."

The Democratic party which has deprived the negroes in every Southern state of the right of suffrage, either by constitutional amendalists or by shotgun and halter; the Democratic party which rules in Virginia and sends troops to shoot striking street-car workers, white or black; the Democratic party which rules in Texas, which passes "anti-trast" laws and form of pehal regulations—the colored workingmen will hardly be simple enough to join the party that white workingmon are learning to desert.

A PARTY OUESTION

IN GERMANY

A certain discussion has arisen in the ranks of the party because of the ques-tion of the Vice-Presidency of the Rechatag to which 'we have by all the rules of session, an undisputed right as the second strongest pairty in the House. Now the question arises, whether our representatives would be willing to take on the Court coremonies which have been associated with the which have been associated with that post. Singer, when the question was mosted in the lift Reichstag, baving been set up as our candidate, roundly refused to attend at Court and the bourgeois parties made that an excuse then for not electing him, though av then we had a righte Since then, to

who cannot be accused of any leanings

toward opportunism as a rule, has in

his "Weitpolitie" blamed our party and pointed out that attending Court was little more than belonging to Par-lianient, and that it had a purely ceresion, of the vice-chair would have put us in a position to prevent the majority breaking through the laws of procedure as they did last winter. Parvus's views did not meet srith any echo in class, whether in monacchy or repulover and our party is so strong, Herasteln inprovinced the idea in an article where he pleads that the oath of shellty to the constitution demanded, in sincest all tiermap States, an oath which has never presented any hindrands to Section 1. in the "Sozialistische Monatshefte" where he pleads that the oath of fidelity to the constitution demanded, drante to Social-Democrata, is in reality a more serious obstacle than at occasional visit to the chief of the German Empire. The question will no doubt be discussed, but it may well be ushed if the Vice-Presidency is of such yast importance, that representatives of our party should attend at tives of our party should attend at the Court of a man who has distinguished himself by his outrageous atincks on the party. The Vice-President has, I take it, only very limited powers, and in the case of a Socialist. the President "would" probably take care that they, were still more limited. and then as often ocurs in the case of a Socialist Minister in Switzerland, be is powerless and his party have to be careful in their criticism so as not to embarrass him; so that both are more or less paralyxed. In general, it will be found that our party is so much the stronges, the more we keep our hands free from official positious till

we can control them entirely.

Tolstoy's booklet. "Then shalt not kill," has been selsed for libelling the Kniser. Quite right. Where would the Knisers of the world be if there were no killing? There would be no room for them.

The Kalper is reported to have said recently of the Social-Democrats that it would be well to wait before giving an opinion about them: Perhaps it thought of that some years ago. shows, if true, what an exe-opener the no were to him It is autounced that the Bernstein-

laner are going to bring out in Septem ber, under the editorship of Dr. H.
Braun, a new weekly, in opposition to
Kautsky's paper, the "Neue Zeit."

It is equally fallectons to see The German Trade Unions now num-ber \$1,140 more members than inst ber 81,140 more members than last year, or 727,700 members, as far as can be ascertained at present, though out of (11 Mederations only 50) have sent in their reports, but it is believed that the

IN SERVIA

errum.-London Justice.

Socialists of Servia have issued a manifesto declaring that they expect no improvement of conditions since Karaexecuted has assended the throne but quite likely the military party will attempt to still further invade the liberties of the peuple. The story cabled to this country that the new king was a Socialist while exiled in Switzerland is pronounced huncoi in the latter country and in Germany.

SUPPRESSION IN JAPAN. -

A recent number of "The Socialist" is prosecuting the publisher on account of two articles printed in the number. Persecution spells propaganda in all languages.

AR APPRESIATION.

Commde Leenard of Hayden HM. Cal., writes: "I feel that I need The Worker very much, not only to keep track of the Eastern movement, but also on account of he high library value. The editarials are crisp and to the point, telerant and yet thoroughly contrious, and withst just and After being without it Yor a I believe I can see the improvement better than those who have read it constantly. But believe ma I don't think I shall make the experiment of dropping it again.

ARBITRATION vs. SOCIALISM.

By H. A. Gibbs.

dent of the Universal Peace Union at capital and labor, which offers no remedy for existing conditions except arbitration and conciliation.]

I trust that you will receive the following communication regarding the methods and principles of the Peace Union in the same spirit that it has been written. I have studied the peace movement with deep interest. I have nothing but the kindest feelings to-wards it. It has seemed to me, how-over, that there is a profound mis-understanding to say the least, on the uses them only to prosecute trade-unions; the Democratic party which maintains actual slavery under the understanding and clearness of vision are a necessity to harmonious action mit the following cor alderation of your position, not so much for the purpose of antagonlaing, as to make the Nocialist position clear. believe that a frank and friendly

It seems to me that the first and foremost weakness of your position is that of superficiality. I have studied your platform, also your "cardinal principles," but nowhere in them do I find any recognition of the fact that there is a fundamental cause for war as well for the struggle between Capi-tal and Labor. Nowhere do I find evidence of a clear understanding of that cause. Nowhere do I find any intima tion but that the strife most go on in-terminably, and the most you can do is to act as a buffer between the contending parties. It is true you say that one of your objects is to respove the cause of war, but what is that the cause of war, but what is that cause? and how do you propose to re-move it? These are the viral questions to a sociologist, and we search in

several grave faitheles in your premises which invalidate your epiclipsions. Recognizing the fact that two classes, the employers and employees, exist, you assume that they can deal with each other on equal terms; that they have the same rights and privileges before the law. This is far from cor-rect. The employing class is the ruling ment. It enacts and enforces law in its own interest. Robbery and even murder are winked at, if done in a tive halls. These facts are patent to anyone who will take the pains to in-form himself. I refer to Lloyd's "Wealth vs. Commonwealth" and the current number of "McClure's Magn-zine." By virtue of such means as these it has gained its franchise and its vested property rights, which it pow claims as sacred and even divine by means of these rights and fran-chises it now robs the very people from whom they have been stolen, and this plundering process is perfectly legal. Robbery is robbery and all the more

orns of hiw.

The owners of cost mines and ratiroads by means of similar "divine" rights obtained in a similar devilish way have taken advantage of the peo-ple's necessities to advance the price of conl, while old men froze and bables nerlahed upon their mothers breasts. This slaughter of the innocents, which would make Herod blush for shame. become so calloused to this legal robbers and murder that we accept it as a matter of fact, but if some poor miner under the greatest provocation counsits an overt act if is herither far and wite as mob violence, and all the forces of the government. In the capital and the forces of the government.

It is equally fallacious to assume equal terms. The employing class owns the means upon which the working but its labor to well. They must sell it to those who own the means or size started. Under such conditions remaining ones will show a great in-Under such conditions there can be no equality of terms. It means co-operation and neace. is only the equality that exists between be highway robber and his victim.

Another fundamental fallacy lies is are both therefore entitled to the same moral consideration; that it is the daty therefore of the Peace Union to stand half-way between these two parties and attempt to harmonize their purely selfish claims. This is an exceedingly narrow view of the situation. Pifty years ago people reasoned in the same way regarding chattel slavery. They said that the trouble lay with the indi-viduals. The masters were selfish and the slaves were discontented, therefore the remedy was to make the masters more humans and the slaves more contented. We see the fallacy of such reasoning fo-day. The fault could be charged neither to the marker nor the slave. Each was as good as the system which made one man a master and another man his slave. Just so the blame to-day cannot be charged to individuals but to the aystem. It compels the employee are spatem, it compels the employee to self himself to the highest bidder. The conflict between them is inherent in the system, the expression, is all wrong. It compels the employee to self himself to the highest bidder. The conflict between them is inherent in the system, the expression of irresistible economic forces. The employer master by his labor in the labor masket at the lewist. enning in-day. The fault could be charged neither to the master nor the

[The following article was addressed | market price. If he does not do this as a letter to Mr. Alfred Love, Presi-dent of the Universal Peace Union at thus being able to undersell him will Philadelphia. This union, which is made up largely of Quakers, has a platform concerning the relations of to sell his labor to the highest bidder, to seil his labor to the highest bloder, always handicapped by the fact that owing to the displacement of labor by the machine be must sell in an overstocked market. The interests of these two classes then are diametrically opposed to each other. As long as the competitive system exists so long must the slave sevente exists so long. must this class struggle exist. As long as the class struggle exists no arbitration scheme that can be devised will be anything more than a poultice upon the surface of a festering sore. As a socialist and a physician I protest against this method of dealing with the sore. We should go to the source. We should remove the cause and heal the sore from the bottom by destroying the

competitive system.

Both the employer and employed are actuated by self-interest, which by the way, is quite a different thing from selfishness. There is this difference, however: The self-interest of the employer demands the perpetuation of the competitive system. In no other way can his profits be assured. The self-interest of the employee demands its destruction. In no other way can his freedom be gained. The amployer, therefore, stands with his face to the past and a decaying social order: The employee stands with his face to the future and a nobler civilization. While each is impelled by the same motive force, self-interest, their ultimate goals and discord. Labor stands for co-operation and peace. How can the Peace Union consistently assume even a neutral position between the two?

And just here comes in another fundamental fallacy of your position; That the non-union man is entitled to the same moral consideration and support as the union man. There is no dispute as to his legal rigues, but under the conditions I have outlined, a struggle for a higher social order, the workingman who refuses to take his stand with his fellows, who allows himself to be used against his comrades, contrary to his own interests as well as theirs, must be placed in the same entegory with the Torics of the Revolution or the "Couper-Heads" of

Capital and Labor has a world-wide aspect, which has a vital connection with international war and universal peace. The employers of America produce every year two billion dollars worth of goods more than the wages given to their employees will enable them to buy back. For this surplus they must seek a foreign market. The German employer must do the same. The English employer is in the same predicament. The hunt for foreign markets becomes international. Weak-er nations must be subjugated, and as the foreign market narrows the strugflict with each other. The great industrial nations have learned that war is an expensive way of settling their differences, so we find evidences multiplying that they will pool their issues and do away with the conflict among themselves. The wars of subjugation against weaker nations, however, still go oil. The international trust reveals this tendency. The Hague Tribunal is another evidence. The Tribunal is a purely capitalistic institution. The than an international poultice upon an international sore.

Just an irresistible economic forces

have driven the workers to unite, at that they have equal rights before the law.

we have an international capitalist inovement opposed to an international socialist movement. The objectives of these two movements are identical the that they can deal with each other on world over. The capitalist movement ers live. The working class has noth ment seeks its overthrow. The success of the capitalistic movement can mean nothing but competition and discord. The success of the Socialist movement The capitalists may settle their own differconflicting interests between capitalthe assumption that they are both actuated by more selfishness, as repre-bensible in one as the others-that they posed to each other. We would tolernie arbitration exactly as we would a truce in battle, or anything that would mitigate the horrors of warfare. It can never remove the economic cause of the class struggle. It can never be anything more than a temporary palliative. Diseases are cured not by palliating symptoms, but by removing causes. I think that every member of the Peace Union will agree with me that to remove the cause of war is au infinitely higher object than to mitigate its consequences. If we accept arbitration as a finality we fritter away our efforts on the lesser object and loss sight altogether of the infin-

THE MARGIN OF WASTE IN MEN.

By Horace Traubet.

But it is more remarkable for what it falls to do than for what it does. I am willing to concede all its marvels. But then I prophecy a marvel which outthen I prophecy a marrel which outdoes all the rest. I could not be satisfied with the economic flatulency that
I see about ms. If this is all that
civilization can be made to mean, civilization would be a failure. I go ever
with you all the items of our superficial glosy. Then I say the most important item has been left out. We
have not established our social order
on a hash of humantlarien equity. on a basis of humantiarian equity. That has been left out. We have been so busy developing body and brain that we have neglected the heart. I prophecy the heart. The heart is my

You boar about wast we conserve. I resulted you of what we waste.

When you see a boy or girl prematurely involved in the industrial
struggle do you not know what we
have wasted? We have wasted their youth. What can ever compensate for the waste of youth? When you see a' man or woman on whom toil has pressed a malign seal do you not know what has been wasted? We waste our workmen in slavery. We waste the talent of the average man. We do not offer him that opportunity of freedom which alone can afford him life. The suffers death in life. Our civilization is full of round pegs in square holes. We do not say to our boys and girls: "Stay at school: Fill out the full circle of youth. There is time enough for work. You will be all the better for work by this delay." We meet them with knit brow and a threat:

"Hurry. Do not wait upon your talent. Make your talent wait upon you. Do not look about until you find the spot upon which you can most favorably transact business with the universe. Drop into the first tail that opens. The jail will not honor you. But it will feed you. Do not expect to be awarded any choice. You will never be invited to make better and best of a good thing. The best you can do will be to make the best you can of a worst thing." That is the message civilisation brings to every

With the labor of the world overtaxed. With the children worked too early and the parents worked too late. With an upper class that does too little and a lower class that does too much. With these things as they are you have turned your civilization into a desert. Men are not adjusted in the relation proper to their normal inheritance. Civilisation first puts us under debt. Then civilization makes it impossible for us to pay that debt. it impossible for us to pay that debt. It transforms the potentially tropical

man into a desert. Our civilisation is not order. It is chaos. Therefore, it is not civiliza-tion. For civilization is first of all and forever order. Not a superficial order benegoombed with injustice. But a real order founded upon the equities of social service. Now, civilization is chads. It has not established itself canon. It has not established specification justifies. That is, it has not offered men the enfranchising implements of cooperation. Men do not work as if of one flowh and soul. They do not pull all one way and with one object. They work as if they were consecrated to conflicting idents. They work pulling search place as if work pulling against each other, as if their aims were insvitably antagon-istic. They do not work like friends and lovers. They work like enemies and haters. You could not put the waste of this process into a scale and weigh it. But you can put it into your mind's eye. And if you have imagination its revelations will appail you.

A great part of each life you have to charge up to waste. Man is reck-loss of man. You find men wasted everywhere you look.

Our civilization does a good deal, t child in wasted everywhere in the man. We produce everything by the most wasteful process. I do not refer to the waste of goods. I refer to the waste of men. You might for me waste all the goods on the earth if you would but save your men. The best of your goods are infinitely useless. The worst of your men are infinitely The worst or your men are inantely precious. You are always calling upon men to honor their work. But why do you not first of all honer your men? Any piece of property lest can be recovered. But the men you waste are for this earth wasted forever. I acquiesce in your biggest claims. Then I make a claim haughtler than all the rest. The claim of the wasted soul. rest. The claim of the wasted soul. The claim of the denied soul to be re-

The aim of all social experiment is to get rid of the margin of waste. Of waste of men. We must be very rich to be able to afford the millionaire and the papper. We are very extravagant as well as very rich. We make a big noise when a politician wastes a few public deliars into his private pocket. But meawhile see how we waste mea. We lecture our children upon their potty spendthriftness. Yet say child can by looking about or even by look-ing at its own life see how you waste

You paint pictures and waste men. You write poems and waste men. You sing operas and waste men. Better that you should never have a picture or a poem or an opera than that you should waste one man. You think you do not agree with me.

Do not stay here rending those words. Go out among men. Look lute the faces of men. Interpret these hunger-ing and thirsting faces aright. Then see if you do not agree with me.

Do you recken upon your masters and slaves us evidences of your or any-body's salvation? Do you regard the antithesis of the rich and the poor as an evidence of salvation?

Use is god. Waste in devil. What profits it if you cave every atom of all earth's property and waste one human soul?

The new questions hold you to that

dramatic command. You cannot shift your ground. You cannot answer the questions we do not ask. You have got to meet us upon the order of preerdence we have chosen. You have got to answer our questions in the order and in the spirit in which they are neked.

Waste your baubles all you choose, But how dare you waste men? We are going to stop your waste of men. If in order to stop that waste we must first deprive you of the haubles then we will deprive you of the haubles. But the waste of men must be

stopped. We have looked into the cause of the disposeessed and we declare that waste of men must be stopped. are tired of seeing the uncless misery of the world. We are tired of seeing men and women and children wasted on the one end of the social scale in inxury and on the other end in deprivation. The waste of men must deprivation. The waste of men mint stop, We are paying too much for this big monstrosity that we call civili-nation. And after the goods are de-livered we find they are not the goods we intended to buy. The waste of men must stop. I once dreamed a terrible dream of bell. And I awakened on earth in the midst of men and women carth in the midst of men and women and children consigned to the waste of did not despair. I opened my heart and keyed its calendar to the expres earth from which such dreams draw their nutrition is not the sort of earth

Private property is waste. Private everywhere you look. The man is property wastes men. The waste of wasted everywhere in the child. The men must be stopped.

when the Pence Union must cease its struct ideology continue to be forced attempt to reconcile irreconcilable forces, drop its temporary pulliatives and take its stand squarely on the side of the higher social order, co-operation again to expose their or as against competition, which is the industrial, political and ethical ideal of This article is fittingly enforced which will make robberg rob-bary and nurder nurder, whether con-tions to unite, just so the same forces the coming civilization, the only basis f larring and universal peace? This socialism. This is the object of the working class in the world-wide class struggle.

Current # # . Literature

All books and pamphiets mentioned in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

"The Socilaist Army" is the title of the latest number of Library. It comprises three articles from The Worker-The Power of Organization," "To the Young Restuit, and "Some Words to Veterans," whose insuance in more permanent form h insuance in more permanent torus man beat requested by many readers. The articles deal, in a way somewhat more fundamental than in usual in news-paper articles, with the peculiar char-acter of the Socialist political organiaction as contrasted with the old par-ifes and of the duties and the oppor-tunities both of those who have been long in the ranks and of those who are just collisting, full of youthful hope and enthusiasm. From the com-

Dinder the title, "Economic Interpretation of History," in the July "international Secialist Review," May Wood Simons very effectively replies to the criticisms of Rox. Alexander Kent. advanced in the May number. Of course, it is all a thranking over of old straw; but while the amore obviouse of all the course in the later in the course of the course, it is all a thranking over of old straw; but while the amore obviouse of all the course is later in the course.

into service in place of definite c ceptions of observed fact, it will necessary for our writers again and numin to expose their empliment at Society," translated from the French of Achille Loria. An interesting and valuable filustration of the principle is furnished also by A. M. Simons' disusaion of the "Economic Aspects of Chattel Slavery in America." the first Remuneration of Labor in the Cooperative Commonwealth," and in conacction with his article should be read to future society which aim to find its incentive to labor in some form of Supposal reward, aside from the lab itself, are inhoring under the influence of the "Zeitgeint" of capitalism."

DAMAGE SUITS AGAINST UNIONS. Damage mits against unionists for engaging in strikes, picketing, boycor-

ing, etc., are coming thick and fast, Pollowing the successful suit in Rutland, Vt., where the machinists w on, O., and Waterbury, Conn., the bookbinders of Chiengo are spect for \$30,000, the metal polishers, brasswork-ers, and electrical workers in the suncity for \$30,000, the garment workers in Racine, Wis., for \$10 (00), and unfor girls that struck against the Kello Chicago for a total of \$42,000, National officers and official fournels are become ments received at the time of their first appearance, it is believed that their publication in pamphlet form will be generally welcomed. Orders for the pamphlet should be addressed to the Bocialist Literature Company, 186 William street, New York. Price, 5 cents a copy; 75 conts a hundred. ing quite disturbed at this new turn

PARTY NOTES.

The National Secretary desires to Supress locals, and unions that con-template engaging Socialist speakers for Labor Day with the necessity of week or two before Labor Day and then expect to secure any speaker yee might name. A list of available speakers is being compiled and will soon be announced. Speakers are also urged to send in their names and forms, if they desire the national office

gin his liecture tour under the direction of the Mational Lecture Sursan of the Socialist Party in Pounsylvania on not until now have circumstances such that he could undertake the trip, and he does so now only at the request of the National Secretary.

The revised edition of the leaflet "How to Organize," issued by the na-tional headquarters, is now ready and will be sent free on application to all state secretaries and secretaries of is in unorganized states. Another 99 of "Why Socialisis Pay Dues"

Local secretaries and-comrudes in localities where meetings are held and work done by lecturers and organisers traveling under the direction of the na tional headquarters are requested to zend reports of results of such meet-ings and work to the National Secretary. It is due the national office the e reports be made, so that an esti-e can be had of the value/and

The Polish Central Committee of Chicage, J. Tobias, Secretary, 408 N. Rermitage areune, wish it announced that it represents the only Pelish Seright body affiliated with the Socialaddress as above.

The comrades at Stoughton, Mass.,

National Organiser John W. Brown spoke in Madison, Pittsfield, Bangor. Reifast, Warren, Thomaston, Vinal-haven, Bath. Purtland, West Brook. and Bridgeport during his tour of Muine. The meetings w ere well at-tended and specessful. Comrade "There is a grand field for Socialism in Maine. With but few exceptions, the f armora are conscious of their destruction. A century ago, the farmers in Maine were agriculturists and conducted a regular rotation of crops. They were forced to alun-tion this and go to raising sheep for roosl. The present generation has been compelled in turn to abandon this voon and turn to raising cattle for the local markets, and for a time they were fairly independent by their sale of butter and cheese. The creameries, however, have finally robbed them of filis last restige of freedom, and to-day fibry are simply working while the other fellows got the profits." Brown will work in Connecticut as state or ganizer for the next few mouths. The Portland "Daily Press" gave a long report of his meeting there and said: "The address was brim full of meat and everything uttered worth listen-

"I consider The Worker the ! newspaper of the Socialist movement," writes Comrade Buker of Franklin, N. H., "and will be glad to get sub-

W. E. White of New Haven has been elected National Committeeman from Connecticut to succeed Geo. E. Sweet-

John W. Brown began his agitation

tour in Conseticut by holding a public aceting in Now Haven on July 15.

Me has since visited Wallingford, Heritary and New London. In the latter place an open-air meeting was prevented by rain. Another meeting To be held them in the near future

Then it is expected a local will be
Sormed. Comrade Brown will speak in
Norwich. Stonington, Williamantic,
Middletown, Hartford, and South ManCarterwille and also met with strong Singletown, Harriott, and control of the week ending July 25 and will then go to Stafford, Enfield. Windsor-Locks, New Britain, and other places in Hartford County.
All renders of The Worker are invited to send their addresses to the
Brate Secretary, Box 45, New Haven,
and to assist the organizer in their
locality. Receipts for the Connecticut
Brate Organizer Fund up to July 29
are as follows: J. I. P., Westport,
\$1: S. Josephs, Hartford, List 147,
\$7:50; F. Jrhnel, Stonington, List 145,
\$6: J. Zapper, Stonington, List 145,
\$6: J. Zapper, Stonington, List 146,
\$1:20: E. Goris, New Haven, List 191,
\$1:20: E. Goris, New Haven, List 192,
\$1:50: Local New Haven, \$10:25:
Branch d. Rockville, List 137, \$3:40:
J. Wixted, Danbury, List 135, \$3:50:
G. W. Scott, Danbury, List 135, \$1:20; and other places in Martford County. G. W. Scott, Danbury, List 134, \$1.29; John Carrara, Danbury, \$3.55; F. Verra, Danbury, 50 cents; National Committee, \$10; Emil Splitt, New Haven, List 175, \$4.05; A Newmarker, Rockville, List 94 \$3.75, List 131 \$1. list 132 82.50; total, \$69.75; previous neknowledged, \$47.20; total, \$115.95.

don, Coan. Organization will be efport, quoting a number of the most telling points.

Comrades in New Jersey who wish copies of the new primary law which was framed to cut the Socialist Party off the official ballot can procure same from S. D. Dickinson, Secretary of State, Treaton, N. J.

Jersey City will hold a street meeting at Five Corners, Newark and Summit avenues, on Wednesday evening, July

this branch will be held at Sandford place and Summit areano en Satur-fuy, August I, at S p. m. All readers of The Worker in the ward are re-quested to come and join.

The City Committee of Local Jersey City will meet at the Socialist Cinb-house, 875 Central avenue, on Tuesday, July 28, at 8 p. m. it is the duty of each branch in Jersey City to send two

Comredo W. W. Akkieses, Chaltman of the Textile Strike Agitation Con-mittee at Philadelphia, reports to the national office upon Courado John Sparge's work there as follows: "Ename left here for New York after "Spargo left here for New York after duing a lot of hard and good work for the cause. He addressed thirteen meetings, meetly condours. The lead-Hen Hanford of New York will be in at their meetings. We sent thus the strike were sager to have him at their meetings. We sent thus to address there meetings of Mother to do Socialist Party in Pounsylvania on hugust M. Applications for dates are also and Torressinio, Pa. (2,000 present), and one at Moseing received. Hanford's Western other at Brisses, Pa., and one at Mor-riaville, N. J. We also sent him on-lant Friday night to Perkasie, Pa., where eigarmakers are striking. He, with Mahlom Barnes and Phillip Merice, turned what had been in-tended and advertised as a meeting of the propertied class against the strik-ers into a resum meeting of two ers into a rousing meeting of two thousand people in favor of the workers." Spargo reports that many thousands of pieces of literature were given away at the facetings, and much good seems to have been done all around. By urgent request of the Philadelphia couradas, sipargo will spend another week in that city, be-ginning July 20, at the expense of na-

> John D. Ortlin of Pottstown secure the typowriter from the State Commit-tee of Feansylvania for which there was a competitive contest.

Miss Caroline Pemberton of Phila delphia, an able member of the Social-ist Party who is lending much assist-ance to the textile strikers, has deeply displeased her aristocratic relatives by her devotion to the cause of labor. Miss Pemberton is descended from an old Quater family, members of which have won distinction in various ways, says the Philadelphia "North American," is a sketch of this young woman who renounces "society" and her class interests to fight the battles of the human under was Gen. John C. poor. An uncle was Gen. John C. Pemberton, of the Confederate Army, the defender of Vicksburg. She is the elder daughter of Henry Pemberton scholar and scientist, whose most recent work is called "The Path of Evo-intion." Miss Frances Pemberton, a member of Joseph Jefferson's com-pany, is a cousin of Miss Caroline Pemberton. Mr. Pemberton, and, in-ticed, all the members of her family, are strongly opposed to her active in-serest in Socialism.

National Organizer Geo. H. Goebel will begin his work for the national office at Wilmington, Del., July 22, 23, and 24, going thence to Washington, D. C., for July 25, 26, and 27. Goebel will work through Virginia, Maryland, and West Virginia on his way to the

Mrs. Elia Reeve Cohen is working in Delaware to secure locals and ulti-

"All Socialist papers are good, but The Worker is par excellence as a party paper," writes Comrade F. L. binson of Louisville, Kr.

An enthusiastic meeting was held at Newcomb, Tenn., on July 12 and a local organized with twelve members. Comrade & P. Faucher was elected secretary.

Local charters were granted to Gatewood, W. Va., and Marksville, La., this week.

The National Secretary has initiated a referendum of the locals in Louisiann for a state convention to form a state organization.

"St. Louis Labor" the local Socialist and trade-union paper of St. Louis, Mo., is to be enlarged next month. Its work is becoming so important that the present size is insufficient for the the present sine is insufficient for the matters it has to treat. Success to it.

There seems to be a systematic opposition from the police at Atlanta, but succeeded in overcoming it and now the meetings are going forward uninterrupted. National Organizer Ray has been having a tunsle with the police at Birmingham, Ain. He was arrested on Saturday evening, July 11, while addressing a meeting from a soap bax. He gave bond and then a rote was taken of the crowd as to whether he abould continue and the crowd yelied "Yea." The officer said Ray could not speak on that street corner any more. Ray thereupon moved to the next corner, where the crowd grew larger until an audience of 1.200 people gathered. Bay spoke for over two bours and many working-men declared their sympathy after the meeting. On Monday, the court room was crowded with people to hear the trial. The judge told Bay that if he wanted he (the judge) would place a fine against him so that an appeal could be taken and a test case made. thay said he was not a judge looking fer trouble and not imposing fines upon himself. If he had violated any constitutional law he should be fined or placed in Jail where he belonged. The judge turned Ray loose and the latter will continue to do business at the old stand in Birmingham and elsewhere. Hay is also speaking among the miners and organized a local of forty-two members at Dolomite last

The Obio Quorum has endorsed the which was framed to cut the Socialist Party of the official builds can procure same from S. D. Dickinson, Secretary of Sinte, Treaton, N. J.

The Teath Ward Branch of Local County elections are held in Ohio this full. Socialists will place trickets in the field in all the organized counties. The regular business shorting on the order of the day and a lively fight is anticipated from many points.—

Dayton has held eighteen agitation meetings during the past week with excellent results. Howard Caldwell, Jos. Jasin, John Glickert, and several local securades have spoken. The work has started in earnest in Day-ion and things will move faster than ever from this on.

These are now eight agitators at work in Hickigan speaking at the 198 stations on the "soap-box circuit" at ready described in The Worker. About seventy-five meetings per week are being held.

At the recent annual meeting of the State Gammittee of the Socialist Party of Montana, P. J. Cooney was elected state secretary and, organizer. The following local quorum was elected, with headquarters in Butte: J. F. Smith, Botte: Gustav Frankel, Butte: J. H. Schwent, Anaconda; Barney Outes, Ameconda; Harry Johnson, Clancy. The anti-fusion rules were re-indomed and the following clans: edded to the state constitution: one is eligible to a nomination by a ing for one year. In case he has been an officeholder under a capitalist party he is not eligible for a nomination with he has served the purty 'as a pe rate in the ranks' during one election Persons holding appointive or elec-tive offices under a capitalist part-camet be members of the Sechali-Party while they continue to hol those offices."

The Central Branch of Local Seattle Wanh, has adopted resolutions de claring that, after hearing Comrade branch expresses its entire approval
of his presentation of Socialist principles and disapproves of the attitude
of the Scattle "Socialist" toward him.

A territorial organization has be ormed in Arizona, with Albert Rya of Jerome as secretary, and the sp-plication for a state charter, signed by eight locals, is now before the National Committee.

John J. Chase, after two weeks of much meeded rest at home, will fill dates in New York state, beginning July 20, and begin his tows of Maine

New locals have been chartered in New York state at Jamestown, Olean and Dolgoville.

Local Troy will hold a picule at Albia on Sunday, July 26, beginning at 10 a.m. All comrades and friends are invited. Every pains will be taken to provide for the entertainment of the crowd. There will be a reception committee at Albia to direct strangers to the place. In case of rain the plo nic will be postponed to August 2.

Comrade Fred M. Dennis of High land Falls has furnished W. H. Smitt with Socialist literature and sent him eddling Socialism through the county. Comrade Smith went up and dow Sullivan County and planted many seed that is bound to bring a good

Comrade Bailer is making things move in Dexter. We expression for a charter soon. We expect an appli

Comrade Pendergast of Watertown is looking after Rutland. He writes There were eleven De Leon votes rast there that were intended for the 8. D. P. Proof of this is that one of the voters wrote to The Worker a let-ter, which was printed in the same, saying. 'We have polled eleven votes: the union-smashers have some." were aleven votes unconsciously given to the very party it was intended i defeat. I attribute this, first, to a lace of organization; second, to the reading of out-of-the-state Socialist papers and a lack of sufficient, circulation of The Worker. Despite all this, the movement is growing at a surprising rat and the growth is in no way spasmodi and there is no danger whatever of a reaction in the future. We held a socint on the evening of July 16 that was attended by more than a thousand persons, which proved an occasion for propaganda. All is all, there is much to be proud of here. There is a posability of electing two Socialist Alder men this fall."

last Sunday. Comrades Mahoney, Steiner, Dewort, Wood, Waters and McCreery contributed to the entertainment and instruction of the crowd

The General Committee of Local New York meets at the W. E. A. Clubhouse, 206 East Eighty-sixth street, on Saturday evening, July 25.

The First Agitation District will The First Agitation District was open its cosposity with a big mass meeting in Great Control Palaco, No. 96 Clinton street, on Friday evening, July 34. Among the speakers will be Albernon Lee, Morris Hiliquit, Joseph Barondezs, L. Rosensweig and William Edilin. All workingmen living in the 2d, 4th, 8th, 12th and 10th A. D. one necessity researched to come and are urgently requested to come and make this meeting a rousing success.

should not fail to be present at the next meeting on Tuesday, July 28, in the clubrooms of the Socialist Literary Seciety, 232 East Broadway.

At the last meeting of the 16th A. D., Herman Reich was elected organizer of the district and a systematic campaign planned to win back the sympathisers that Do Leon discour aged. A canvass from bouse to home of all enrolled Socialist votors will be made and the necessity of joining and working with the S. D. P., in addition to merely vising the ticket will be made clear. The next meeting of the district will be held on Thursday, July 30, in Lafayette Hall, 8-10 Avanue D. when candidates for the caming elec-

At the last meeting of the Sith A.
D. a committee of three was elected
to visit all members that stay away
from business meetings or are not in
good standing and cards were ereleved
fight
sta.—

of each month at Brevoort Hall, 154 East Fifty-fourth street, for the cou-rades to distribute among those who don't know or forget when and whose the district meets. All such and urged to show up and get in line for the full

The last meeting of the 34th A. D. van well attended and an attempt will was well alreaded and an attempt was be made to organize the controlled of this district. It is the impentive duty of every member to attend the mext meeting, which will be held on July 24, in Junean's Hab, 146th street and Third avenue.

There have been two meetings of the Harism Agitation Committee since its imaguration. The first meeting, June 29, was devoted to the Gacumton of a plan of procedure, and the election of the committee's member to the City Executive Committee in the person of Commide R. S. Egerton. At the second meeting, July 15, Committee Florence Lee was elected secretary for the en-suing six months, and strangements were completed for the distribution of Ht-rature, and the holding of outdoor meetings in the 21st, 23d, and 31st Assoubly Districts. To enable the Countitive to keep in clear touch with the branches composing the Harism Agitation District, it was decided to meet at the same piness and on the sam dates with the respective branches, by prior to or after the branch meeting whichever may be the more convenient at the time. To assist in financing the Harlem Agitation Committee, the Zist A. D. will take up a special collection at each meeting, one-third of which it will give to the Committee.

At the last meeting of the 12th A. D. branch of Brooklyn Comrade V. Sar-ramo was elected literature agent. The agitation committee and the committee elected to arrange a festival ross. It was decided to stop the cir culation of the Kings County Commit tee campaign fund thats already out in this district-and to call on the new Campaign Committee of Greater New York to supply the assembly district branches as soon as possible with the regular lists as provided for by the city convention. Comrades Peters, Greygier and Pisk were elected as a committee on printing and instructed to have pasters printed to be used for propagands in the district. The ques tion to be discussed at the next meet-ing will be: What line of voting action should a Socialist adopt if elected to office? Comrades are requested to attend more regularly.

At the last meeting of the Kings County Committee, held on Saturday, July 9, fifteen new applications for erably were received. Organizer Atkinson reported that street meetings were being held in the different parts of the borough with great success; the audiences readily stop and listen to our speakers and eagerly sock our litera-ture. All that is needed is more speak-ers. All comrades who can render their services to the cause in this capacity are requested to notify the organizer at once. The campaign is now on and every, available speaker should gindly enlist in the service of the cause. Comrades Janders, Gerber, and Atkinson were elected to repre-sent the borough on the City Executive Committee. Comrade Gerber was elected to act as campaign secretary for the County Committee. The necessity for a comprehensive explana-tion of the new militia law, together with Socialist comments thereon, wa made apparent to the County Commit tee, and the secretary was instructed to communicate with the National Secretary requesting him to get up a lenflet on this subject. The County leafiet on this subject. The County Committee also respected is delegates to the City Executive Committee to urge the publication of a leafet busing the sixteen questions of Sugar Troot Havesneyer, together with Hamford's answers as delivered at Yonkers recently. The following contrades were nominated as officers for the cit. were nominated as officers for the en suing term: Atkinson for organize suing print: Atkinson for organizer, Cavanaugh for financial secretary; Keonig for recording secretary; Hop-kins for treasurer; Pieser, Hofsrad, and Hopkins, and Peters for creden-

'A meeting for the purpose of organ-Local Washington, D. C., held a tring a branch of the Social Democratic Party successful steamboat excursion less Sunday Companies Manager Districts, will be held on Sunday foremoon, July 26, at Ernest Delle's Hotel. corner Morris Park avenue and Tay-lor street, Van Nest. Every comrade or sympathizer in Van Nest is urgently invited to attend.

SPECIAL NATIONAL

ORGANIZING FUND

National Secretary Mailly acknowledges receipts as follows for the Special National Organising Fund for the week ending at noon, July 18: Thomas Jenson, Silvana, Wash., fourth pur-chaser of one of the 25 shares in the Chas, H. Kerr Co-operative Pul Co. donated by Wm. English Walling \$10; Fifth Ward Branch, Local Cia cinnati, Ohie, \$1; M. K. Swope, Santi Clara, California, \$5; H. C. Dieterich Dubuque, Iowa, per Iowa "Socialist," 50 cents; Joe A. Thomas, monthly conmish, per "New Yorker Volkaseitung." \$1; total, \$18.25; previously acknowledged, \$670.75; total to date, \$093.

State Secretary Williams of South Dakota notifies the office that he in from Local Sloux City, instead of the State Committee.

—Every Socialist who has not already done so should read Liebknecht's samplier, "No Compwunies, No Political Trading." Written with especial reference to the appearance of certain fusionist tensioneism in Germany, its arguments apply with equal force to the movement in the United States. It can be had of the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York City. Price, 10 cepts. -Every Socialist who has not al

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INTERNATIONAL JEWELRY WORKERS' UNION OF AMERICA, Lucal No. 1. Meets every 2d and 4th Thursday in 67-69 St. Marks Place. Executive meeting every it a direct Thursd y. Office it himme

THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIAL DEMO-CRATIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK naeds first Sanday of every month, 1920 a needs first Sanday of every month, 1920 a New York. All Pointdinations are wel-come. C. J. Miller, Secretary, 322 Knickerbocker avenue, Brooklyn.

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H. Dawron

Catalognes free

TO THE MAN IN THE STREET.

believe in these wild ideas about shar-ing out, do you? But it would surprise you to know that Socialists do not propose sharing out in the way you They protest against ing out which goes on to-day, by ich those who do all the work see who produce all the necessal and useful things in the world-live the hardest and meanest lives, wear the worst clothes, have the poorest and scantlest food, dwell in the meanest and fourest dwellings, in the dirtiest and worst-lighted streets, and in every way enjoy the very least of all they produce, while those who do no useful work at all, who are mere parasites living upon the labor of the workers. live lives of riotous luxury and enjoy

the best of everything.

That is the kind of sharing out which goes on to-day, and against which Socialists protest as being a et unjust and irrational arrange

discover how these things can be; how it is that those who do all the work should obtain so little for thenselves of what they produce, while those who produce nothing should enjoy so much.

What is a slave? One who works at the bidding of another, and only by permission of another, and for the offt of that other. Does not that fit your case exactly? Do you work when you like and idle when you like? Not You work when the capitalist uires your labor, when your services e useful in making a profit for When that is not the case you can starve in the gutter, although there ay be all the necessaries of life in ofusion around you. These things o not belong to you, although you said our class have made them; they are much wealth which your masters ave acquired from your unpaid labor, hings which you have produced, but out of which you have been swindled the natural operation of the ava-

where the whole of the people do not wn and control the means and instruf production there is slavery, that portion of the people the prop chich has no ownership or control over the means of production is absodependent for its very existence upon the class which does own the means of production. The class which owns the means of production in this. and in all civilized countries, is the Justice.

THE WORK IN ILLINOIS.

of Illinois for the month of June

49; expenditures, \$105.85; balance on hand July 1, \$27.04. Dues stamps on hand June 1, 115; bought during

month, 1,200; sold during month, 1,111; balance on hand July 1, 204. While

Local Chicago paid only \$10 for dues it has used 000 stamps, being in deb

the State Committee for 500. The

of June is far below the number that

ould be sold if every member would

y his dues promptly. There are be-cen 1,800 and 2,000 members in H-nis, and the sale of dues stamps

ould reach at least 1,000 per month.

nth since funds are now imperapeeded to sustain State Organ-

utions to the organization fund

les at Paris Edgar County, or

ed with eleven members and since taken in a few additional

Locals Joliet, Jacksouville and

ding. Rockford, E Peoria, Decatur

Each local and branch is urgently re-quested to make a strong effort to col-

lect the dues from each member each

iner Collins in his valuable work. Lo-cal Glen Carbon takes the lead in con-

nd purchase of phonograph tickets

Gien Carbon, constituting division headquarters, have elected their re-spective division committees, while

Kankakee, Strentor, Bock Island,

Bresses. As soon as elected each com-

possible, form them tuto locals and

fore each division will have every county organized. Each committee

county organized. Each committee will hold itself in readiness to route Organizer Collins as soon as notice of his coming is received. As soon as all

mulantion with a debate, in which he

he will stay five days. With two days' work in Batavia, he will conclude his work in Kane County, going from there to De Kalh, Sandwich and Syca-

more, in De Kalb County, Dixon and Miniboy, in Lee County, Sterling, Mor-rison and Fulton, in Whiteside Coun-ty, and Plano is Kendall County,

r, and Piano is Kendall County, here he will finish his work in the

division on July 25. After attending

the picule of Cook County comrades on July 26, he will report for work in the Fifth Division on July 28 at Strea-ler, provided, however, that the com

number of dues stamps pur-ed by the locals during the month

The report of State Secretary Smith

ws income during the month, \$197,

Are you a Socialist? No?

Are you then a capitalist? No? Ab, slon of this class that you can work you are a workingman. A working-ban but not a Socialist? You do not this class permits you to work and and live; and the condition upon which this class permits you to work and live, is that in return for your work you shall receive sufficient to keep you alive so that you can go on working in the state to which you are accus-tomed, and that all ever and above that shall belong to the capitalist class. Are you not, then, a slave?

From this condition of things then is no secape, while the whole of the people do not, either individually or collectively, own the means of production. Nothing but the abolition of the class ownership of the means of life, and the substitution of either the in-dividual or collective ownership by the whole people will abolish this form of Socialists recognize that we

cannot go back to individual owner-ship; the idea of a man owning his own railway, his own shipping lines and so on, is so abourd as to only need to be stated to show the impos sibility of individual ownership by the whole people, as users, of the means of production. All these things are to day owned collectively and used so-cially. But it is the collective ownerto those who do all the work obtain so little for themselves they produce, while those who nothing should edge so much result of their enquiries is to ized. The working people work to-gether in an organized manner; the mere slave.

What? You are a free man and not a later? There are no slaves in this being devoted to the production of a single article. But, although the work of production is socialised, the things produced are not the property of those

who produce them, but of the class which owns the means of production. But this collectivization of the means of production, although it be at present but collectivization in the hands of a class, shows us the way we have to go, the line of the social development. This socialization of production shows us that the next step must be in the direction of socializing the product—making it social common property. If the means of production, the land, the mines, the railways, the factories, can be collectively owned by a class, managed for that class and worked for its profit by agents, it is quite clear that they could be col-lectively owned by the whole people. nunnaged in the interest of the whole recode, and the work of production be. carried on for the benefit of the whole people and not for the profit of any class and the ensiavement of others. But this collective ownership and use

of the means of production by and for the whole people, is Socialism. Don't you think, fellow workman. that your interest lies in the direction of Socialism; that you ought to be a decisist and to help us in our efforts to achieve the realization of Socialism and the abolition of wage-slavery?-

soon as canvassed by the Executive Committee, copies of the new consti-tution will be mailed to each local. In

conclusion it is urged that comrade of each local will not neglect the or ganization fund, which is so much needed now to maintain our State Or ganizer in the field. Now is the time to prepare for the great campaign of 1804. Let us now push the work of organization while we have no campaign on to divert us from this essen tinl work. Let each member resolv to do all in his power to help in the work of building up an aggressive or ganization in each city and town in the State.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 20.-A the regular meeting of the State Committee to-day communications were re reived from Locals New Castle, Hazle ton, Irwin, Schanton, Erie, Duquesne Pittaburg. Brownsville, Carbondale, Bradford, Nicholson, Lehighton, Mid-dleton, Pottstown, and York, showing healthy activity all over. Local Haxleton requested the State

Committee to communicate with all the locals in the coal regions and form a speakers' circuit if possible. The local is now meeting in Wagner's Hall

are in arrears for does and standing. Rockford, Elgin, on Broad street.
Committee Moore and Goebel had largely attended Bloomington, ePoris, Decatur and meetings at Royersford. division

Leechburg requested information ow to form a local.

Pittsburg reported progress. The local is taking in new members right

'um. Centralia and Cairo are request-d to do likewise as soon as possible and send in their names and adalong.

Hrownsville is active getting signatures for the local nomination papers Carbondale reported making steady mittee should at once make arrange-ments to place itself in touch with all locals in their division as well as with all unattached Socialists; where

gains among the miners.

The Lackawanna County convention will be held in Scranton on July 25. Carbon County convention will be held in Carbon Collegiate Institute Building corner Ninth and Center streets, East Mauch Chunk, on July 25. A hot

where it is not, get them to join the ocal of their county. By a syste-matic canvass, it will not be long becampaign is expected in that county. The Northumberland County con rades held their county convention on July 12. Thirty-eight delegates were present and the following ticket was nominated: Register and Recorder, A. E. Kramer of Shamokin; Jury Comlocals have filled out quarterly reports. a card index system will be organized at the State Secretary's office, show-ing a complete list of the members in nissioner, L. Shanshan of Mount Car

This is the initial entrance of the Socialist party into Northumberland County politics. In some municipal elections, notably the one at Shamo-On June 27 Comrade John Collins reported for work in the fourth Di-rision at Eigin, where he opened the iBtate campaign of agitation and orkin iast spring, they have shown great strength, and their record next fall will be watched with considerable had no difficulty in besting his captalistic opponent. On July 1, 2 and 3 he spoke at Dundee to good crowds. From there he went to Aurora, where

interest. Comrade Geobel of New Jersey will

burg on August 1 and 2.

Local Chester has increased its mem-bership from twelve to thirty mem-hers in three weeks and has about thirty applicants, who have not yet been able to attend the regular meings to be elected to membership.

and Plano is Kendall County, re he will finish his work in the ston on July 25. After attending pleule of Cook County comrades (sly 26, he will report for work in Fifth Division on July 28 at Streaprovided, however, that the combination of the Value of the National Committee.

The National Committee.

The National Committee of t

FIGURES, FIGURES, FIGURES.

ist Party, are sympathizers with So-cialism and have, therefore, voted for any Secialist ticket." Voted, in other

words, for Socialism in the abstract;

for the Co-operative Kingdom to Come; for the Leviathan and the golden ap-ples. "Strange sort of "practical" So-

ples. "Strange sort of "practical" So-clatism this. To acquire it one certain-ly must avoid reading The Worker, or the "Appeal to Reason," or the "Social Democratic Herald," or even file "Daily-People,"...leane is conversant with the history of the meyement in Chicago. In 1879 the Socialists polled 12,000 votes. In 1894 they fused with the Populists and received in Chicago

84,000 votes. "So you see," comments Issac, "already ten years ago 34,000 voters beard of Socialism." If, as Issac

contends, they have not read Socialist

newspapers or literature, nor heard Socialist speakers, how could they have "heard of Socialism?" Issue observes

further. "It appears tome that the vote of Illinois comes from the old sympa-thisers with Socialism." And those old sympathisers" are the identical

"green voters", who, according to Isaac, conceived a vague longing for the bentitudes of Socialism. Isaac is

quita sura, without -- questioning the

Illinois, namely, that it has not come from Populist farmers, but from the

trade anionists who voted the Populist ticket. For the Socialist plank in the

platform of 1802 was defeated in the country and carried in Chicago. Evi-

Imme has but little to may about New

the Democrat Tweedledum. He also

drops a passing hist that, in the Fifth Assembly District of New York Coun-

ness ... New York is not in favor with

Isaac. He ahandons it, with an ungra-

cious remark that "the Socialist move ment fares much better in the hand of the Haverhill shoemakers." To be

sure. But the Haverbill Socialist move-

ment would have a different story to tell if it had in its midst Socialists de-

voting all their time and energy to de-

voting all tases time and energy to de-riding the movement.

In Ohio the Populists received \$2,000 votes and Jones of Toledo 100,000.

"This is the ground," says Issae, "on which the Socialist vote grew." Per-haps it is: perhaps it is not; but, just as in Illianis, Issae fails to produce convincing facts. In the meanwhile

convincing facts. In the meanwhile

we hear Ohio comrades complaining that the reform movements are a nui-

sance and an obstacle to Socialis

Our meditations are interrupted by arrival in Wisconsin. Again we hear the sad, and melody of "what might

have been." Issue finds that in Wis-

cialist rote instead of Republicans

As a result of his peregrinations

would have shown him that his con-

California Montana, New York, Massa-

California went Republican by over

40,000: Montana went Democratic by

as go by much beavier vote in presi-

you see, nothing remains of the propo-

consin alone two Democratic conginuen could have been elected by the

growth.

To be

voters personally, that the increased

By Henry L. Slobodin.

"Die Zukunft" ("The Future") is a swish Socialist monthly published in ew York and edited by Comrade B, lease. "But I am of the opinion that legenbaum. Its April issue contains interesting article. The author is though entirely strange to the Social-Jewish Socialist monthly published in New York and edited by Comrade B, Feigenbaum. Its April issue contains an interesting article. The author is evidently a master of Hebrew-Yiddish and signs himself Itshok (Issae in Feiling). Hebrew) Isaac (Itsbok in Englis Jewish), the son of --- etc. The author of the article and name will not take amiss my referring to him as merely

Issac. Issac has culled the election return out of various almanacs and has done some good work on them. For Issac is a statistician of no mean order. Un-der his command the figures march in hattalions and squadrons and con-found the simple reader with most startling evolutions. It is evident the Isaac has taken great pains to prove his contention, but, evidently handi

capped by a preconceived notion, he proves a great deal without, however, convincing.

Isaac undertakes a painstaking in-quiry into the origin, source and derivation of the new Socialist vote, and en-deavors to prove that it is a Populist bequest, He also sets out roaming over our wide and broad land in quest of all sorts of districts where the So-cinlists are in control of the balance of power between the Republican and the Democratic parties. He notes carefully each such district and announces to the Socialists what they could do if they were not such "immaculate souls."

Let us dear reader, follow the pere grinations of Isaac from state to state and add observation to observation and

comment to comment. We find Isaac in the state of Colo rado musing over the loss of the stat by the Democrats and that the Repul licans elected two congressmen owing to the growth of the Socialist vote. Suppose this to be so. Does this fact distress Isanc? If it does, I berewith charitably offer some consoling sug

if Isasc will consult his authority, the World Almanac, he will find tha the Republicans carried Colorado every election from 1876 till 1890 and no Socialist vote to belp them. For Isaac firmly believes that the 7,360 Socialist votes would have been cast for the Democratic party. Why? Is it be-cause the Democratic platform is more Rocialistic than the Republican platform? Issac does not say ss. "Be-cause," he says, "the Populists fused with the Democrats, and in this state. least, the Socialist vote came from the Populists," Did it, really? haps it did; perhaps it did not. Ter Republican party was in the mit Republican party was in the minority in Colorado during the last ten years, and every Socialist worker will tell isaac that a minority party will, other things being squal, yield a richer harvest to Socialist propaganda than the party in power. Hence Isaac's contention stands in need of more proof.

In Montana the Socialist Party received, 3000 poice, and the Independent

ceived 3,000 votes, and the Indepen dent Labor Party 6,000 votes—together about 16 per cent. of the total vote. The Populists received in 1802 7,334 and the state went Republican After this the Populist party fused with the Democratic party. Issue re-marks in another place that if the parties do not fuse, the voters make fus-ion on their own account. But here was a case where the parties fused at right, but the rebellious voters deci right, but the rebellious voters declined to come up and be counted. They did not fuse worth a cent. The Populat party was betrayed by politicians. There was no Socialist Party. The rebels were floundering about with-all norts of independent tickets, and while they did not make much headway they reconcided in kerning away from the succeeded in keeping away from th Democrats the vote which they had bought from the Populist party. Here is a striking and practical limstration of the result of fusion and of the caus of the anti-fusion sentiment and policy.

The lesson is obvious, but not to

issac. He complains: "Until 1892 Montana was a Demo cratic state. In 1892 the Populists received over 7,000 vates, with the ng in Wagner's liall result that the Democratic candidate for governor was defeated. Since then the Democrats made fusion with the Popullats. This year they were benten through the Socialist movement.

> Here is hard luck for you. of Delaware tried to pass a law compelling the bribed voters to vote as they were paid for. Some such law should be passed for the benefit of parties that buy and sell votes in goo faith, in due course of trade, and in open market. There should be some legal process to compel the voter, who has been sold by his party, to "stay nold."

Having found the Montana at mosphere uncongenial to the theory of mixed politics, we follow Issae to Pennsylvania. A melancholy sight meets our view. In Luzerne County the Socialist candidate for congress received 3,911 votes, in Schuyikili Coun-ty 1,758 votes, "In these two districts," Issac continues his reflections, "the 80 cialists have now the say who should go to congress, a Republican or a Democrat." and who should shoot strikers, a Republican or a Democratic sheriff. Here is a free choice in a free country—to be shot by a Republican sheriff or slaughtered by a Democratic sheriff. What more could the workingman demand? Why throw away votes on a Socialist sheriff? The answer of the "impractical" Socialist workingman re-minds us of a similar character in Volto mirate tecool of New Jersey will speak in Spring Church on July 30. In Freeport on July 31, and in Pittsburg on August 1 and 2.

Local Chester has increased its membership from twelve to thirty retermined. thing that happens to man is due to his free choice, offered the fellow a free choice between being hanged or quartered. To this offer the stupid fellow's prompt reply was "I prefer some milk soup."

limic to prove either that the Populist party was a proletarian party or that the Socialist Party is an agrarian party and that Socialism is easier propagated among farmers than among working-men—if he proves that, his statistics are superfluous. If he falls to prove are superfluous. If he fails to that, his statistics have no sense.

Issac achieved indifferent success in what he set out to prove—that the Socialist vote was gained from the Popu lists. The pertinent question arises. What object had lease in view in en deavoring to prove this? Isaac fail to state his motive or object and leave it to inference. However, the infer ence is made plain by the general trend of the article, namely, that there must be a rapprochiment between the Socialist Party and whatever is still extant of the Populistic elementa.

This trend of Isaac's argument becomes illuminating when we consider it in the light of a deduced tendency. that makes itself noticeable in certain quarters of the Socialist movement. tendency to trace a direct connection between the Socialist and Populist movements, to view and treat the So-cialist movement as a direct des-cendant of and legitimate beir to the Papulist movement. This, what may be termed Populist tendency in the So-cialist movement is as of great concern to the Socialist as it is of interest 40 the student.
It is not our purpose to analyze or

crticise this tendency at this time. What is to be noted here is merely the concerted endeavor to underline and emphasize the alleged identity of Poputist elements and the 'Socialist ele ments, of Populist principles and Socialist principles. The fact that the Populist party was a party of, by and for farmers and the Socialist Party is makes an interesting inference as to the character of the Socialist vote in a party of, by and for the proletarinus could not be gainsaid. Our friends were not discomfited. Nothing daunted, they turn the farmer about and exclaim in tones, betraying a sudden but pleasant discovery. "Why, he is a pro-letarian." And then another turn of the farmer and another joyful exdently issae knows much more about clamation. "Why, be also class-conscious!" And again a turn, "Why, be be pin in mind issae's opinion about the source of the vote in Chicago as we follow him through class-conscious, proletarian, but of friends wax angry if you deny it Tork. He observes only casually that "the Socialists of New York state have in their hands who should be governor"—the Republican Tweedledee or for intermediate the firm of the definition has become for annea. Socialists—may necessary for some Bocialists)-may prove not revolutionary enough. We are yet to hear from the farmers themneives on the subject. But comrades who are not farmers dub the farmers into revolutionary, class-conscious pro letarians. For instance, a prominen Socialist, who is not a farmer, made in a speech delivered recently in Cooper Union substantially the follow-ing statement: "There are out in the West five hundred thousand Populista who turned from the Democratic party and are no more Democrata, who turned from the Republican party and are no more Republicana. All that is necessary is to explain to tham what Socialism is and THEY WOULD NOT HAVE TO CHANGE ONE THOUGHT, ONE IDEA, TO BE SO-CIALISTS."

Here again the identity of Pop and Socialism is emphasized. If Bo cialism and Populism are identical we should be indebted to the comrades for pointing out this fact. If they are not, then the comrades in question cannot

learn this fact too soon:
Only a few words about the agrarian problem. Socialists are wont to speak in terms of contempt of the small shopkeepers, tradesmen, etc. This tone would not do at all in speaking of the again assuming that the Socialist voters would consent to "stay sold." farmers of our country. Their mere numbers, not to mention the sturdy in-Isanc arrives at the conclusion that the Socialist Party holds the balance of endence of their character; constipower and may decide who shall be president of the United States—a Reforce that must be reckoned with as a great factor in all theories of econo and political revolutions. The focialist Party will some day face the problem and, I believe, will be able to conclusion is erroneous. The states in which the Socialist Party held the bal-ance of power in 1802 are Colorado, with it. But I 'also think that th problem is not before it at the presen moment. Among the 300,000 Social ist votes, among the 20,000 party memchunetts, and Oregon. But in 1900 Colorado went. Democratic by 30,000; bers, how many farmers are there Why then this premature and imuse ture claim that the farmer is a class conscious, revolutionary projectarian; that the Socialist Party should receive the farmer with open arms? Where are the farmers that clamor for admis-sion to the Socialist Party? about 12,000; New York went Republican by over 148,000; Oregon went Republican by over 13,000; and Massachusetts went Republican by \$1,969. Elec-

Another feature of the temency in initiative in changing the question may be pointed out. The meme people who emphasize the iden-tity of Bocialism with Populism usually enlarge on the affeged incomsition that the Socialist vote could turn the scales of a presidential election. If we are to sell out either to Republi-cans or to Democrats, let us be honest patibility and irreconcilability of the Eastern and Western-what may one call it? they are very vague about it— temperament, method, etc. The Soabout it and not attempt to sell a gold temperament, method, etc. The So-cialist principle of the identity of the Isaac, has written a long article to interests of the working class of the whole country, of all countries, is rele-gated to the rear, but instead there is prove:
First: That the Socialist Party
holds the balance of power in presidential elections.
We saw that Issac commits the error holds the balance of power in presidential elections.

We saw that Isnac commits the error of taking the vote of 1902, an off year, as the basis for his calculations.

Second: That the Socialist Party can elect many a Democrat, if it were so minded. Not that Isnac advises it to do so, but he just sicks a pin on the map whenever he discovers a promising spot.

Year the state of th ing spot.

Inanc is too timid. He should come out into the open and say what he wants. Fusion with the Democrates' The party has dealt too harshly with the fusionists. They are all scared and speak and write in a censored style. This leads to worse confusion than open advocacy of fusion. Isaac should insist on his right to express his views. He peed not fear. We promise him our support.

This is to introduce the increased Socialist.

It must be stated that in referring to East they usually meant the Eastern capitalists to improve on the Populists and, in speaking disparagingly of the East. Fefer not to the capitalistic of the East but to Eastern proletarians and even to their courades in arms—the to turn Populism into Socialism, the farmer into a proletarian, they become proposed. The Rocialists will ever be ready to

our support.

Third: That the increased Socialist vote was gained from the Populists.

There were elements in the Populists movement which the Socialists set out to gain and did gain. These were protearians who were carried away in the Populist current: But they were not the determining factor in the Populist party and they parted company on one of the Populist reactionary insues—the money issue. These groletarian trade-unionists are the only Populists that the Socialist Party can, for a long time to come, expect to callst, and those are our support.
Third: That the increased Socialist

The Social Democratic Party had nearly and they parted company on a set of the Populist reactionary issues—the york in 1900. In 1900 we policed over money issue. These groletarian trade-missing are the only Populists that the Socialist Party can, for a long time to come, expect to callist, and those are the only Populists that the Socialist Party can, for a long time to come, expect to callist, and those are the only Populists that the Socialist literature from house to bouse, in the shops, in the union halls, on the street cars, is public meetings, everywhere, people are in the mood to read and leaf the shops, in the union halls, on the street cars, is public meetings, everywhere, people are in the mood to read and leaf the shops, in the union halls, on the street cars, is public meetings, everywhere. People are in the mood to read and leaf the shops, in the union halls, on the street cars, is public meetings, everywhere. People are in the mood to read and leaf the churchmen, whatever creed he may be. If churchmen, whatever creed he holds, attacks our program and challenges our analysis of capitalist society and is willing to meet us in decivity and is

JERSEY CITY are requested to send at least two (2) date gains to the City Committee Tuesday evening, July 28th

at 8 P. M. sharp at 375 Central Ave. FREDERICK BILLIAR, Chairman 25 Beach Street

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

IN NEW YORK

Open air agitation meetings will be seld in Greater New York under the auspices of the Social Democratic Party or auxiliary organizations as

THURSDAY, JULY 23. Northeast corner Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, 25th A.D. Speakers: Cassidy and Knappen. Essex and Hester streets, 8th A.D.

FRIDAY, JULY 24. Forsyth and Grand streets, 8th A.D. Seventh street and Avenue C, 16th A.D.

SATURDAY, JULY 25. Southwest corner Thirty - fourth street and Tenth avenue, 11th A.D. Speakers: Abrahams and Knappen; chairman, T. J. Lewis. Orchard and Rivington streets, 8th

MONDAY, JULY 27. Forty-second street and Tenth avenue, 18th A.D. Speakers: Mayes and Globus.

Eldridge and Itivington streets, 8th Attorney and Stanton streets, 160

A.D. THERDAY, JULY 28. Ludiow and Grand streets, 8th A.D.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20. Northwest corner of Twenty-sev enth street and Tenth avenue, 9th A.D. Speakers: Cassidy and Phillips. Southwest corner of Nineteenth street and Tenth avenue, 7th A.D.

Speakers: Goldstein and Paulitech. Forsyth and Canal streets, 8th A.D. THURSDAY, JULY 30. Southeast corner of Thirty-third street and Tenth avenue, 11th A.D. Speakers: Abrahams and others,

Northwest corner of Forty-ninth treeth and Ninth avenue, 15th A.D. bpeakers: Cassidy and others. SATURDAY, AUGUST 1.

Northeast corner of Twenty-second street and Seventh avenue, 25th A.D. Speakers: Dobsevage and Havidon.

Brooklyn.

FRIDAY, JULY 24. Atlantic avenue and Nevins street. Speakers: Pelser and Droste. Washington and Johnson streets, peakers: Lackemacher and Streeter. SATURDAY, JULY 25.

Broadway and Lafayette avenue. Sepakers: Well and others. Hamilton avenue and Court street. Speakers: Miss Emma Swinton; E. Dawson and Dooley.

KEEP RELIGION AND POLITICS SEPARATE.

Editor of The Worker:-I wish to protest in the name of the Socialist Party and the class it represents against the use of the party press to attack religious dogmas and Institutions. In order that my position may not be inisunderstood, I wish to state that I never have been and probably never will be an adherent of any sys

tem of theology or any religious creed.

One comrade who recently left the church has committed a serious tactical blunder in using the party press n an attack on the Catholic and its representatives and were his name not attached to the articles in question, they might well pass as the words of the bourgeois Ingersol.

The question is not whether the charges of Comrade McGrady are cor-

rect or not, but whether the Socialist press is the proper medium for the ex-pression of these views. I hold these attacks have no place in our party press and those who consent to print them are as guilty of a serious blunder as the comrade that writes them. If capitalism and its defepders can switch our indictment of the capitalist system from the domain of econ-omics to the field of theology and omics to the field of theology and church history, they will have accomplished the very thing for which they strive, and the Socialist who takes the has contributed arms to the enemy. Capitalism will welcome any change in our tactical position that will create a division on race, sectional, or religious lines and if we welcome that change or contribute in the least to ward march.

that division, we have done the only thing that can check our victorious on-The central feature of the Socialist Party that determines our line of battle is the proclamation of the class struggle. We proclaim to the world that the only real division that exists in capitalist society is that between the oppressor and his victim, regardless of whether they be Jews, Catholics, or materialists. The Catholic capitalist materialists. The Catholic capitalist will exploit one of his own faith as readily as he will one who does not agree with him. The Jew, the Protestant, and the "free thinker" will do likewise. All of them use the powers of government to advance the interests of their class and keep the working class in subjugation. They know that the class struggle is the only line of division that prevails in capitalist society, son that prevais in Engianax society, even though some Socialists forget it. This being true, would some one kindly tell us what the Socialist move-ment would gain if some zealous Catholic should accept Comrade Mctrady's challenge?
The only question for a Socialist to debate on the Socialist platform or in

the party press is Capitalism vs. So-cialism and he who uses the Socialist platform or press for any other pur-puse is involving the party in a quarrel which we have every reason to avoid and is committing a serious blunder, however slucere he may be. If churchmen, whatever creed he holds, attacks our program and chal-lenges our analysis of capitalist so-

STATE SECRETARY WHITE'S APPRECIATION.

Here is what Dan A. White, State Secretary of the Socialist Party of Massachusetts, says of the usefulness of this paper:

Spor Comrede:--- I feel it my duty to say a word in appreciation your valuable paper. I realize that each of the Socialist popers is doing a grand work in its way for the cause, but I feel that The Worker should be in the hands of every member of the Socialist Party. As a medius of party news it is, in my mind, indispensable, and the clear-out able ulitarials in defense of Socialism should be rood by everyone intereste in the sause. I feel that the circulation of The Worker among the com rades of the state of Massachusetts will help our movement beyond power Fraternally yours,

It is the ideal of The Worker to be at once the heat namer for Socialist propaganda and the best paper for the education of party members—that these two functions are not inconsistent but inseparably connected. If The Worker deserves the warm commendation given by Secretary White, it is but just to say that the credit belong to our army of counsellors and correspondents in the rank and file of the party as to the publishers and editors.

We sak the courades everywhere to co-operate in extending the field of usefulness of The Worker and can safely promise them that the quality of its service will be improved in proportion.

····· PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

All Comrades and Organizations are hereby informed that an

Industrial Labor Exposition and Food Show For the benefit of the Labor Press, "THE WORKER" and the "NEW

YORKER VOLKSZEITUNG," Is being arranged, and will take place April 23 to May 8, 1904, at the GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Forty-third and Fortyfourth Streets, New York.

Organizations are requested to consider arranging Festivals Ac eardingly.

THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

arty is officially recognized under the name f Social Democratic Party. The party em-lem in New York is the Arm and Torch.]

of Social Democratic Party. The party emblem in New York is the Arm and Torch.]

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assemblied, reaffirms its adherence to the original party of the social party of the convention assemblied, reaffirms its adherence to the original party in the social sum and declares its alm to be the original party with it into a political party, with the object of conouering the powers of government and using them for the party of production and distribution in menus of production and distribution in menus of production and distribution, which is but an improved and sure developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the results of the production of the provention of the production of the provention of the proventi

shavery.

The occaomic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the warking class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fonsented between astions, indiscriminate sinquister is securated and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the explicitles may extend their commercial decoins abroad and enhance their sepremary at

iome. But the name economic causes which de-reloped espitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

While we declare that the development of eventuals conditions tends to the overthrow of conditions tends to the overthrow of the conditions tends to the overthrow of the time and manner of the transition to Bocialism also deposed upon the wings of development reached by the protestriat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Becialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to result of the condition of the

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reducton of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of warre and aborteding of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the orangement of the tapployees, to the improvement of the orangement of the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

2. Enter the constant of the capitalist and product of labor.

product of fabor.

2. Raste or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, tack of employment, sickness and want in old age, the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the cupitalist class, and to be administred under the coatrol of the working class.

funds for this purpose to be collected from
the revenue of the cupitaint class, and to
be administered under the control of the
working class.
4. The inanguration of a system of public
industries, public credit to be used for that
purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.
5. The education of all children up to the
age of eighteen years, and state and municipal sid for books, clothing, and food.
6. Equal civil and political rights for
men and names.
7. The initiative and referendum, propor-7. The initiative and referendum, propor-tional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advecting these measures as steps in the everthrow of capitalism and the

SOCIALISM AND TRADE TIMONISM. The following receiption was adopted, long with the foregoing platform, by the fational Convention at Indianapolis, July,

National Convention at Indianapolis, July, 1901:

The trade-union merement and independent political action are the chief emancing factors of the wage-working class. The trade-union rootement is the natural result of capitalitat penduction, and represents the economic side of the working-class merement. We consider it the duty of Socialists to loin the unions of their respective trades and assist in beliding up and unifying the fiftee that trade organizations. We recognize the state of the secondary organization and the secondary organization and the secondary organization are concerned.

We call the attention of trade-unionists to the fact that the clean struggle so nobity waged by the trade-union forces to-day, while it may result in lessening the origination of labor, can sever abotish that exploitation of labor, can sever abotish that exploitation of all the means of speciacion for the benefit of all the people. It is the duty of every trade-unionist to realize the necessity of independent political action on Sectionist flows, to join the benefit of all the people.

RELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS.

We consider the trade-union movement and the Socialist movement as Inseparable parts of the general labor movement, produced by the same ecunomic forces and tending towards the same goal, and we deem fit the duty of each of the two movements to extend its bearty co-peration and support to the other in its special sphere of activity.

any port to the observation is species, sparse of activity are also mindful of the fact that the two movements has its own appends incision to perform in the struggles for the emancipation of labor, that it devolves upon the trade unless to conduct the economic struggles of the working class, that it devolved on the Rockalist party to night the political battles of the working class, and that the interests of inbor as a whole will be best conserved by allowing affairs within its own sphere of activity without active interference by the other. The Bockalist Party will continue to give without active interference by the other. The Bocinital Party will continue to give its aid and ansistance to the economic struggles of organised labor regardies of the affiliation of the trade unions engaged in the struggle, and will take no aides in any dimensions or strifes within the trade-union movement. The party will also con-

ANTI-PUSION RESOLUTIONS. ANTI-PUBION RESOLUTIONS.
Whereas, The history of the labor movement of the world in a conclusively demonstrated that a Bocalist Party is the only political organization able to adequately and consistently conduct the political struggles of the working class, and Whereas, All "radical and reform" parties, including the so-called "Union Labor Parties," have, after a brief existence, uniformly micromated to the influence of the old political parties and have proven discontinuation, and will make of the clabor movement, and

instruments are withinster ease of a second property of the parties of the parties of the political interest parties of the political integrity and the very existence of the Footnigt Party and the Socialist movement, treatives, that no state or beaut organization, or nember of the party shall, under any circumstances, from, consider or compromise with any political party or organization, or retrain from mixing boundarions in order to further the interests of capabilities of the party of the par

capitalism have failed to accomplish and to allow him to deviate from the issue or to do so ourselves is certainly a blunder, to say the least.

This question may as well be raised right now, for if my position is correct and in harmony with our tactics, it should be learned by those who have

which I may write of, should occasion JAMES ONEAL Terre Haute, Ind., July 12.

Party exists, should join the party as

-Just as the growing child is afflicted with the mumps and measles, so a new political movement is bound to be more or less annoyed by petry disagreements, and, while they may appear unfortunate, at the same time they are a sure indication that the movement is very much alive and really moving.—Max Hayes.

IN CHILD-LABOR QUESTION. In addition to shutting its mills in

Connecticut, the Cotton Duck Trust has closed its Phaenix, Laurel, Frank-linville, and Mount Pleasant mills in Maryland and will turn out all its products in its Alaboung and South Carolina mills, where it can produce cheaper because it can use child in The trust controls practically all cotton-duck plants in the country. On the other hand, the Southern legisla-tures, controlled by the "workingmen's friends," the Democratic party, regu-larly defeat the child-labor bills or pass them in such loose form that the can be declared unconstitutional by the to be opposed to trusts and is begging for the inbor vote this year, next, year,

followed a different course. More could be said on this matter,

members-at-large.

ore per hour, which was the price (shamelessly small as it is) paid a

other establishments in the surround

ing district. The employer did not want to discuss the matter. He simply

referred it to the president and man-agement of the Manufacturers' Asso-

intion. The result was an ultimatum to the effect that no raise in pay was to

be for a moment spoken about and that the eight moulders should return to work within a time so short that there was no time even to decide on the mat-

ter at the respective unions' headquar-ters. And so the lock-out went into

effect according to the Manufacturers' Association's ultimatum, first in Scania, as before stated, and a few

favorable to the organized workers.

"And another thing: The manufac-turers, who are now so brutally trying to introduce famine in the ranks of

organized labor, have calculated that

an eventual appeal to the Swedish-American population would meet with no response just now, owing to the fact

that the Swedish-Americans have al

ready been taxed to the utmost by ap-

stricken part of Sweden. Large fund

have gone across for said purpose last winter and spring, and these funds are in the hands of state officials in

Sweden, and serve there as a two

"But situations like this are just the

dituations that demonstrate the worth

and value of the spirit of universal

brotherhood and international spirit of

the struggle between capital and labor

The Great Danish Lockout,

tack was made on organized labor in Denmark. That fight was also to be a fight to a finish, but it was not the

employers that came out victorious.

The victory of organised labor in Den-mark was, however, the result of out-

and the Swedish Iron Workers did

their good part.
"When the capitalists—a strong and

relentless body of lords of industry like

the Manufacturers' Association of

Sweden-declare war under such cir-cumstances as are now present in

Sweden, there is absolutely no other

saving power than international hein

And the cry for brotherly assistance in such dark hours ought to go straigh

to the heart of every comrade appealed

to. Shall organized labor be strangled in Sweden? That is, the question. The capitalists there grind their teeth

and say yes; the spectacle of tens of

thousands of famine-stricken people looks like a Yes; the state officials who hold the funds gathered for the stary-

ing masses say Yes. May brother

back of the foully attacked organises

workingmen say No: May their com-rades in this country speak out their No in a way that will settle the ques-

Money Well Spent.

"And let us bear in mind that mone;

and this way is money put in good

keeping. Some day it will be needed

with blessings.

This fight will bring suffering, will

test the spirit of solidarity and class consciousness. The workingmen of Sweden can and will stand a test as

serious and stomach-pinching as any

comrades anywhere. But there must

come the absolute necessary backing up to this moral courage and moral

barricade in the fight. There must come the material ammunition-

come the material ammunition— Money.—This is, in short, an appeal to the

brothers of the International Associa

tion of Machinists for some of the

victory to the right party. May this cry for help in the hour of distress most with the response the cause de-

International Association of Machin-

ists, have, after a thorough examina-tion of the details, decided to take up

our Swedish brothers' struggle as the

own, and appointed us a committee to

arrange a systematical collection of

funds for their assistance, and do here-

by recommend their Swedish compa

"By order of Swedish Lodge, No. 823,

564 Fifty-sixth street.

A letter from Ernest Blomberg, pre-

ident of the Iron and Metal Workers

Association of Sweden, brings the in-formation that the manager of the

largest plant in Stockholm has offered to pay \$3 a week (equivalent to five or six dollars here) to every man who will despre the system and who

will desert the union-not to go back to work, but simply stand idle and

ready to seab if desired. Not a single man has yet deserted the union in all

-The employers of labor are all

fully agreed that politics should be kept out of the unions. And of course

you always agree with your employers! Because you know he lays awake nights scheming how to advance your interests!—Coming Nation.

-The Social Democratic Party had

nearly 10,000 votes in Greater New York in 1900. In 1902 we polled over 16,000. We must make it at least 25,000 this fall. The way to do that is

"A SKANBERG. Secretary,

can brothers.

re it came from and it will return

side help-international contributions

"Only a few years ago a similar at

anywhere and everywhere.

edged sword in the war now begun

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

Agents sending in subscriptions without remi must state distinctly how long they are to run, Agents are personally charged and held responsible for

unpaid subscriptions sent in by them. Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

VOL. XIII.-NO. 18.

THE LOCKOUT IN SWEDEN

Employers Bent on Destroying the Unions.

Machinists' Union No. 325 States th Case and Butlines its Mistery-Part of an International Attack-Calls for International Resistance.

Local Union No. 323 of the Intere tional Association of Machinists-s local composed largely of Swedish-born amehinists in Brooklyn-has taken the lead in calling for support from this country for the victims of the general lockout of the trade in Sweden. It should be remembered that this situck upon the labor movement in that cou try is not an isolated one. It is part an international attack organized the capitalist class, which has own itself within the last few months, as reported from time to time in The Worker, in lockouts and adverse legislation and court decisions in England, in Holland, in Norway, in Adstralia, in Canada, and, last but not least, in the United States. The workers of all lands may well bear in mind the motto: "United we stand, divided we fall."

To Be or Not to No.

We reproduce entire the circular is sued by Local 323, which gives a clear account of the trouble and of the events leading up to it:

"To the International Association of

Muchinists and Each and Every Member Thereof, Greeting

" To be or not to be, that is the question'-for the organizations of the Iron and Metal Workers of Sweden. ddenly and without Suddenly and without warning, or without leaving proper time for any kind of negotiations, the Manufacturers' Association of Sweden has thrown out between 15,000 and 20,000 of the organized Iron and Metal Workers there -the first blow being dealt to all the organized Metal and Iron Workers in the Province of Scania June 29, and the second savage blow being dealt to all the associations over the whole itry July 6, at 12 o'clock-this ingram from the union's headquarters at Btockholm to Swedish and American ers of the International Associa

From the freshest issue of the Swedish labor press, from letters re-ceived from the organised Iron Work-ers' hendquarters in Sweden, and from three cablegrams so far, we have it plain that there is to be a life and death struggle between organized labor and organized capital in Sweden just The brutal, greedy and bloodbesmirched hand of organized capital is on the throat of organized labor, and it is to be a fight to the finish.

Never before in the history of organized labor in Sweden has any of the labor unions there taken recourse to the desperate move of cabling across the waters an appeal for help or financlai aid from their comrades in Amer-ica. This in itself is a plain-speaking sign as to the magnitude and the importance of, as well as the outlook in,

History of the Trauble

"In order to more clearly understand the situation, let us remember:

"First-That there is no universal suffrage in Sweden, and that the laws. class, and that cortain phases of organization work is made a crime and is punishable by fines and up to two years' imprisonment, the most outrage-ous of these laws being the so-called

d-That the organized labor ers of Eweden have been pressing the question of universal suffrage and have been planning for a general strike in 1804. In order to at that time force the

Third-That the Metal and Iron Workers Union has been and is the backhone of organized labor in Sweden, and that this is the very reseon why the lately well-organised Manufactur pre' Association (with the aid of manufacturers in other branches) have de-termined to break this backbone to pieces in order to prevent the laboring class from coming forward in any man-per whatever. Thus it will be seen that although the present struggle is in name a struggle over the right of latterers to organize, there also is an class struggle in the larger sense at

"There has been of late an unusually large number of conflicts in the vari-ous branches, and in all cases the employers have shown a determination to ignore and do away with the organ-izations. As a consequence of these many smaller conflicts the funds are in a bad shape all around. And it is after this preparatory work that the Manu-facturers Association has deemed the time just fit and ripe for aiming the Workers' Union, and in this move the manufacturers also have the revolting meanness to calculate an advantage from the deplorable fact that the larger art of Northern Sweden is a famin stricken country, where surely no one funds needed by the thrown-out labor-ers, and where the manufacturers fur-therm are expect to mee some race have manufacturers begging for employment

"Hething to Arbitrate" "Rething to Arbitrate" to start NOW distributing Socialist iterature from house to bouse, in the incoulers going on a strike after having & vain saked for a raise in their pay from 25 ore (about 10 cents) to 35 think now. NEW YORK, AUGUST 2, 1903.

NEW YORK STATE.

Arm and Torch Will Be in the Third Column.

cial Democratic Party Ticket Assured of Third Column on Official Sailet-Socialist Agitation All Over the State.

In reply to an inquiry, the following communication was received from the office of the Secretary of State: "Renry L. Slobedin, Maq., Secretary of

the State Committee of the Social

days later over the whole country.

"Thus it will be seen that the largest trade union in Sweden is thrown Democratic Party: Thear Sir:-In reply to your letter of the 18th instant, we advise you that the nto this, the largest conflict it has yet Social Democratic Party is entitled to had, under conditions the most favor able to the capitalists and the most un

the third column on the official ballot. "Respectfully yours,
"HORACE G. TERMAUT,

"Second Deputy Secretary of State." Our position as the third party on the ballot as well as in fact is thus ammared, and this fact should be constantly used in propaganda speaking both to impress the public with our growth and to make sure that every voter intending to vote for Socialism marks his ballot in the right column.

Automobile Fund, State Secretary Slobodin acknowledges the receipt of the following sums for the Automobile Fund:

Previously acknowledged, \$86.50; 24 A. D., N. Y., List 50, \$5; 30 A. D., N. Y. List 46, \$10; Local Richmond, \$5; Local Peekskill, List 72, \$2.80; Local Peekskill, List 78, 70 cents; George Orendorff, Hatavia, \$1; F. M. Dennia, Athany, \$2; H. Peters, \$1; Local Ticonderoga, List 83, \$1,25; Local Corning, List 100, \$5; W. Luossi, 50 cents; W. P., 25 cents; H. Rieth, \$1; 13th and 14th A. D., Brooklyn, \$10; 20th A. D., Brooklyn, \$5; L. D. Abbott, \$5. Total dona ns, \$142.65. Loan \$100. Grand total, \$212.05.

Contributions for this fund should be sent to Henry L. Slobodin, State Secretary, 64 East Fourth street, New York

Fieldman's Tour.

Comrades Fieldman and Roewer left Peekskill in the automobile on Monday. July 20, and held their next meeting in Highland rails on Tuesday. The red fing of Socialism again affected the hearts of some of the politicians of the village, and as the meeting proceeded several glant fire-crackers were exploded near the machine. When one was placed between Fleidman's feet, he told his tormentors: "There are five gallons of gasoline in this machine, and if you want to take a quick trip to the moon, just keep on with your explosives." Upon this interesting in-formation, he was allowed to continue speaking unmolested.

The next stop was at Middletown where two very enthusiastic meetings were held, much literature being sold and subscriptions taken. On the way out of Middletown the tires on the "Torch-Bearer" gave out, and so the two automobiling agitators will have to stay in Middletown until they get tired. Meetings will be held every evening until new tires arrive from New York. When the machine is re paired the next stop will be Port Jervis; then probably Newburgh.

Local New Rochelle will hold a pri-mary convention on Thursday, July 30 at S P. M., at beadquarters, 10 Mewhen a full city ticket form adopted. The comrades in Nev Rochelle are warming up and hope to elect an Alderman or two at the com-

essful Socialist meeting ever held in that village, despite a hard rain earlier in the evening. The official brutality shown to Comrade Fieldman and the interest aroused by his trial made the people eager to hear more about So-

to them. At the last regular meeting, Local Troy elected the following officers: Or ganizer and Literature Agent, Harry Romaine: Recording Secretary, Wm Vainick: Corresponding Secretary, outs Wolf; Treasurer, Nelson Wag-

The Rev. H. W. Smith of East Pen porell, Mass., spent a week during July carrying on agitation in Sullivan County, and reports much interest and sympathy throughout the region.

The Socialists of Catakill have suc The socialists of Catalan and the recent death of Jas. G. Doll. Comrade Doll was an active and faithful worker, who comactive and rather worth, we com-nanded the profound respect of the comrades by his devotion to the cause and his untiring work in the party. For the present, at least, his work as Organizer will be taken up by Goo. H.

In Western New York.

F. H. Van Auken has been elected Organizer of Local Rochester to suc-ceed Geo. W. Mische, who, as his succossor writes, has discharged all the duties of the office during his term with credit to himself and great advantage to the party. Local Rochester says Comrade Van Auken, was never are being received in goodly numbers at, each meeting. The Rochester Social Democrats propose to storm the citadels of espitalism at the coming city election. A full city and county ticket will be put in the field and the comrades are sure that the faithful and spirited champion of the workers' interests, Frank A. Blevarman, will be the next representative of the Seventeenth Ward in the Common Council. In fact, they expect, at the least, to carry the whole ticket in this ward and to elect an Alderman in the are being received in goodly nun

save a well-carned reputation for hard work, and united work and persisten rork and thoroughly intelligent work that justifies them in expecting great results. The headquarters at \$25% Joseph avenue will be a center of the usual activity from now till Novame

The Social Democrats are "alive and kicking" in Buffalo. Open-air meetings are held every Saturday evening at the corner of Mohawk and Mali streets. August- Klenke and Joseph

Wanhope came over from Erts, Pa-on alternate Saturdays to help our local comrades in this work. On July 12 the police arrested Comrade Klenke or speaking on the street, but after eaching the station house they hought better of it and decided not to hold him or make any charge against hlm, and the meetings have gone of without further disturbance.

The Eric Trades Council is going to have an excursion to Buffaio, with pic-nic at Teutonia Park, on August 16, to which the Buffalo Trades Council is

cities are actively co-operating.

At the judicial convention held of July 25 the following resolutions were

adopted:

We, the Social Democratic Party of in, the we, the Social Hemocratic Party 37 is, the People; and owing to the fact the Eighth Judicial District, in con-wention assembled, remitrm our allegi-ance to the principles of international will do it anyhow, and as they have Socialism as enunciated in the platform of the Socialist Party of America and clearly set forth in the platform

"We condemn the action of the capitalistic judges in rendering decisions hostile to the interests of trade unlong, and especially in the recent against the garment workers of this city; therefore be it Resolved, That we call upon the

working class, and especially the trade unionists, to raily to the support of the party of their class, namely the Social Democratic Party.".

State Committee Meetings.

At the meeting of the State Comnittee, held on July 14, Comrade Jas. N. Wood resigned as recording secre-tary, and Courteury Lemon was eleced to that office. Local-Yonkers and Local Buffalo both called for a referseat of the State Committee to Roches sent of the state Committee to non-ter, with a local quorum there. Char-ters were granted to Olean and Dolge-ville. A communication was received from Comrade Chas. Williams of Frankfort, stating that comrades had succeeded in putting up a fielder for Herbinger County, although they were Herhimer County, although they were not organised into a local of the party; it was decided to send application binnes and ask them to join the pasty. A communication was read from the National Secretary, offering financial or other aid of the national office to New York State, and it was decided to request the national organization to give its aid in the shape of a cush contribution to be equally, divided between the State Committee and the organizing fund being raised in the western part of the state, Comrade Wood was asked what he proposed to do about the shortage in his accounts of the State Committee, which was reported ak \$320.07, and he promised to make it

At the last meeting of the State Committee, held on July 28, it was rend Judicial District was irregular, and a new convention was ord Comrade Slobodin reporting that the State Committee could nominate the candidate for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals without holding a state convention, it was then decided to nominate Conrade Morris Hillquit for that office, which is the head of the state ticket this year, if he can be prevalled upon to accept. The delegate from Youkers, in accordance with the instructions of his local, asked to have his vote recorded against the nomination of Hillquit. The recommendation of the City Executive Committee that ser and Secretary of the State mittee, at a minry of \$18 per week; \$12 to be paid by Manhattan and Brozix and \$6 to be paid by the State* Committee, was endorsed.

THE CAPITALIST PRESS.

The managing editor disappeared through the door leading to the business ness manager's office. "I am ready for instructions," said

"All right. Don't say anything about the Consolidated Oli Company. We've just sold a block of our stack

ing the Union Traction Company fransteal, for we expect to be let in

"We are preparing to trade some of our treasury stock for a block of stack in the United States Iron Company, so avoid any reference to its business,? "All right."

"And some of our leading stack trying to get b

Two hours later the foreman themsi his head into the managing editor's

The Arm and Turch is the em-

Eighth. The Secialists of that city WILL STAND FOR THEIR RIGHTS.

Washington Socialists Will Contest Authority of District Officials to Forbid Orderly Quidoor Montings.

The comrades of Washington are de ermined, at whatever cost, to establish their right to hold open air meetings for the discussion of Socialism, in spite of the stubborn opposition of the authorities, who insist on treating every meeting held in the open air as a "disturbance of public order." Their determination is expressed in the following letter:

"To the Chief of Police, Washington,

D. C.
"Bir:—Owing to the fact that there are no purks, open spaces, sand-lots, discuss public matters or peaceably to assemble and petition government for redress of grievances; and owing to the fact that men in our organization, which the Buffalo Trades Council is local Washington of the Socialist invited, and 'the Socialists of both cities are actively co-operating.

At the judicial convention beld on wrong, feel that it is their duty to tell what they know, and attempt to present a petition to the government—that is, the People; and owing to the fact sible for any violation of the district I am. Sir. your most obe lent and humble servant, "B. F. ADAMS.

"B. F. ADAMS.
"Organizer of Local Washington, Socislist Party of America. "3534 Seventh street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

APPEAL AND WARNING.

Aid Asked for the Blacklisted Dutch Workers, Victims of International Conspiracy Against the Labor Movement.

"Justice," the organ of the Social Democratic Federation in London. nts an appeal for aid for the victims of the recent general strike and lock-out in Holland, which we would bring to the attention also of the American

been formed in Holland to aid the victime of the late general strike, solicits the assistance of all English men and women who sympathized with the re-sistance of the Dutch workers against the strike laws. . .

The funds are nearly exhausted and will 1,200 persons must be belowd aren need upter that are to starve. The employers have determined to the pa striker twee and 2,000 men are still induction. "It must be remembered that the

Dutch workers only declared a general strike when every other means had failed in the defence of their comcountries the attempt is being made, or has already become law, as in Vic-toria (Australia) and New Zesiand, to rob the workers of their last weapon in their fight against capital by making labor strikes illegal and liable to

"Let all who love liberty and human ported that the convention held in the progress remember these signs of inthe Dutch workers who fell victims in urageous resistance against a re-nary Clerical government.

"All donations should be sent to A. W. Ammeriaan, President of the National Committee, 164 Rozengracht,

emi-annual Johnson-Hanna

THE WORKINGMEN

fight begins next week, when Mayor Tom starts his "red devil" down through the Medina woods. All the after election to act as organisar of to line up for either one or the other Local Manhattan and Broux, and Or of these quarreling millionaires and vesuber. Much the same condition exints in other states. In Pennsylvania it is a fight between Quay and anti-Quay millionaires; in New York Mil-Homeires Tom Platt and Chauncey Depew divide labor with the Hill-Whit-ney-Tammany millionaires; in Dela-ware the multi-millionaire gas magnate, Addicks, is opposed by smaller plutes; in Maryland the millionaire Senator Gorman divides the labor vote with local plutes; in West Virginia the millionaire Senator Eikins works the same trick with wealthy scab-procur-ing mine operators; in Michigan the Bliss-Alger millionaires run things in opposition to rich rings on the other ide; in Indiana Senator Fairbanks, side; in Indiana Senator Fairbanks, the millionaire presidential aspirant, is opposed by wealthy bosses; in Illinois the millionairs mayor of Chicago, Har-rison, battles for supremacy with the Hopkins-Yates crowd of plutes; in Colorado the millionaire mine-owners are about equality divided in the game to lend labor to the polis; in Montana, the 'multi-millionsires Clark and Heluze "And some of our leading stack-holders are interested in the new trust that is combining our gas plants and trying to get hold of the municipal water plantport. Don't say anything about it."

"All right." Sime."

Two hours later the foreman thruse for the gods.—Chereland Gozzen.

his bead into the managing editor's

"What's his header for to-morrow: are virtually interesting of the terms.

"The Social Democratic Party of New York and What's his desirted with the Social Democratic Party of New York and Untrammeled Press."

The Free and Untrammeled Press."

In the party of the working class against all parties of capitalism. Its ambient and Torch is the one of Socialism on the official beauty.

-The receipt of a sample copy of

GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION.

Syracuse Molders Get a Taste of Capitalist Law.

Three Strikers Fined and Imprisoned for "Gentampt of Court"-Tho Besses and Prosecutors Did Not Dare Try Them Sefore a Jury.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 27 .- Con

iderable excitement has been can

here, and some people brought to think seriously about the labor ques-tion by the application of injunction law this week against the striking molders. Hiram Powers, John Lills, and Otto Benz, striking mobilers from the Stearns sloop, were found guilty of contempt of court last Friday by Justice William S. Andrews by his confirmation of the report of William G. Tracy, who heard the motion for contempt of court in reference. Powers was fined \$75, and sentenced to serve thirty days; Lillia, \$50 and thirty days,

and Henz was fined \$50. It is not necessary to take up the question whether, as alleged by the enployers, these men were guilty of using "terror and violence" in their efforts to keep scales out of the strike slop. or whether they actually confined themselves to persuasion and moral influence. The question of the guitt or innocence of these particular man on this particular charge loses itself in the vasily more important point that they have been convicted and sen-tenced to fine and imprisonment with-out jury trial. This is the explanation of the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes and the prosecution of strikers for "contempt of court" instead of for ordinary offenses under the common or statute law.

This is the way it works: A strike or lockout is declared. The men, of course, use every effort to deter other corkers from scabbing in the strike or lockout shep. By simply stating the facts in the case to seekers for employ-ment and showing them that if they en to work in this shop they would be doing a wrong to their brothers, the "pickets" succeed in preventing the "unfair" employer from manning his shop with strike-breakers. The boss then raises a cry, which the capitalist papers readily support, about "violence and intimidation," "murder and areon running riot," and the like. He gets an injunction from a servile judge against the strikers. Then, even though the pickets observe the law and the injunction to the letter, he accuses them of having violated the order by the use of violence. They are arrested and instead of being tried by a "jury of their poets," according to the guar-antee in the United States Constitution, they are hauled up before the judge himself or, worse yet, before a referre appointed by him, who renders his arbitrary and irresponsible deci sion on the question of fact as well as of law, and earns the favor of the eminently respectable boss by sending the accused men "over the road."

If these three men were guilty of using violence or intimidation, the ordi-nary processes of the law furnish means of proving it before a jury and bringing them to punishment. The fact that the ordinary processes of the law are put aside in order to prevent their having the beneat of trial by jury fully justifies us in assuming that the men were innocent that the horses and the prosecuting authorities did not dare to attempt to

prove their guilt before a trial jury. If this port of thing is to continu justice becomes a mock and a by-word. Let the workingmen of Syracuse pro-test against this abrogation of their dearest rights by voting for the candidates of the Social Democratic Party, the only party that frankly and consistently stands as the champion of the working class and can therefore be

trusted to sweep away such abuses. LABOR-DISPLACING MACHINERY

No sooner are the window glass orkers displaced by a machine when nother branch of the trade is hard hit. After many mouths of ceaseless experimenting, Ball Bros., of Muncie, Ind., have completed an automatic machine which, it is claimed, will soon be the means of throwing every white liper glass presser in the country out of emmatic cutter and presser, and does away entirely with the presser and leaves but one man to operate the en-tire machine. About one hundred men will be thrown out of work in Ball Broa.' plant, and four other concerns have already applied for the new de-vice. Boys will run the new machines.

An experiment that may also revolu tionise the iron and steel industry of the country and displace thousands of miners and metal workers was successful in the plant of the Valley Iron Company, in St. Paul. Titanic which there are billions of t northern Minnesota, was smelted in an ordinary cupola and turned out pig iron which polished up like steel, and which, according to those interested in the experiment, is better than the finest Bessemer steel. It is thought that if the new discovery is entirely successful many ore mines will be abandoned and millions of dollars will be saved to the mill tarons.
The nuchinery problem—the q

of chesper production-is bound to become a greater issue to skilled mechanles as well as to so-called common in-borers each year.—Max S. Hayes in International Socialist Review.

—The Social Democratic Party of New York is identical with the Social-ist Party of other states. The difference of name is due to requirements of the election law. Our emblem is the

A QUARTER FOR THE DAILY GLOBE.

re need a daily paper in New York upon the members of every affiliated I'lly to tell the truth about the Social Democratic Party and the trade unions of the S. D. P., branches of the and about the condition of the working class, to correct the systematic malicious misrepresentation of the Just a quarter from every member. capitalist press, and to inculcate the lit seems very little. But with a united true principles of the labor movement as against the worship of "success" ingmen joining in that small sacrifice, taught by the journalistic hirelings of the exploiters.

A movement for the establishment of such a daily paper, to be owned and the present position of his class. controlled by an association of classconscious workingmen, is already on foot. About thirteen thousand dollars in order to start the paper with an sesurance of success.

you, to bring it into existence.

The Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association and the Daily tliche Conferences of New York and of Brooklyn-the latter being delegate bodies representing a large number of trade unions, workingmen's mutual benefit societies, and other labor organisations-was held in this city last week. It was there reported that several affiliated trade unions had voluntarily assessed themselves 25 cents per

capita for the Daily Globe Fund. Upon the motion of the delegates of these unions, which have set the good Daily Globe,

Comrades and fellow-workingmen, example, the Conferences now call body-trade unlong local organizations Kranken-Kasse, educational ciribs-to take similar action.

effort, with tens of thousands of workmany-thousands of dollars can be raised for this end so dear to the heart of every workingman who understands

linise it by a voluntary assessment by a collection, or by whatever method seems best in your organization. The has been collected, but more is needed | point is to send, at the earliest possible noment, 25 cents from each interested worker to the secretary of the Asso-We must have the "Daily Globe," as cintion, William Butscher, at 300 soon as possible. It is for you, all of Broadway, Room 1000, All receipts will be acknowledged in The Worker.

Fellow-toilers, the empitalists are raising a fund of one hundred million dollars to resist strikes and boycotts and carry on lockouts and blacklists and to fight becialism and trade unionism in every way. With fifty thousand dollars for a daily paper we can exose all their lies and their conspiracles before the public and arouse our whole class to united action for the Emancipation of Labor.

"A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together." Roll in the quar-ters by thousanus, and let us start the

there are only five here, where are the

THE STRIKE IN RICHMOND.

Militarism Displayed in Its Worst Form.

Rullan Scabs and Ruffians in Uniform Terrorize the City at Command of Gould's Trolley Company-Abuse of Public Authority in Service of Capitatism Rouses Interest in Socialism.

Comrade John Catrell reports forther to the national headquarters upon the street-car strike at Hichmond; Va., under date of July 19.

The strike situation is unchanged; the mon'me still firm. The laws are while the cars in operation are few in number, the deficiency is made up by-excessive speed. Previous to the strike the union men were heavily fined for excessive speed, and if not suitably at-tired were laid off, on complaint of police force, for seven or ten days. Now the scales are running cars with hardly enough clothes to cover their unkedness. They are the toughest specimens I have ever sees. I saw two of them attired in ballstiggan underwear, no coat, no shirt, and no ocks, smoking cigarettes, fooding the car with vile tobacco spit with "quids" of tobacco strewing the floor. All this in plain violation of the ordinances.

Last week, one of the cars, running at excessive speed, ran into a litt girl, who was picked up by the fender The motorman applied the hand brakes, without shutting off the power, and the car failed to stop. A young man ran an, caught the front end of the car and rescued the girl, who was taken to the doctor. The motorman proceeded unmolested.

Manufacturing "Riotous Conduct."

Last week the company planned acheme to "murder" two strike-breakers as they were going through a lonely part of Fulton street at midnight. The car was timed to pass this spot just se the strikers were returning from their union meeting on their way home. Fulton street is in the East End of Richmond and has a tough reputation. The constany had two or three squads of soldiers stationed near the place where they claimed to have had in formation that the strikers would wreck the cars and murder the scubs. Everything worked beautifully. Just as the five strikers (De Forest, a mem-ber of the Executive Committee, being among them) entered upon this lonely path, the street car came bouncing me one had spiked the rails down. Some one had spiked the rails the car came to a sudden stop, the scabs cursed and swore, two shots were fired from an alley, and the scabs replied in the same manner.

The strikers, who were unarmed and were surprised by the fusilade, ran for shelter towards an alley. The soldiers jumped from their hiding place, jumped from their hiding place, charged bayonets, and captured the strikers, who are now in jail, charged with attempted assassination. The cident. A realistic picture has been drawn of the affair, the soldiers steatibily creeping to the appointed place, the mysterious flashing of lights in the neighborhood, the charge in the dark-all in the nature of a "Diamond Dick" novel, for the purpose of alienat ing public sympathy from the strikers

All would have gon lovely for the company, if a simple-minded captain

had held his tongue in court. The strikers' lawyers asked him how many Turned them over to his superior offi Turned them over to an superior om-cer. Could be identify the men with the guns? Yes. The five strikers were brought before them, and he was asked if he recognised among these men the ones who had the guns. No, he answered. Now, said the lawyers, if there were seven men arrested, and

men with the guns?

The soldiers were dumfounded. Fin-nlly one of the officers volunteered the startling information that the two who were missing were the ones who had betrayed the murder plans and were permitted to escape because, according to military rules, these men must be shielder, and allowed to go scot free,

And yet, military law has not been de No Radrass for Militia Crimes.

Regarding Mr. Taylor, the man who, nn I reported, was killed by the sol-diers in Manchester, the jury, after many days' investigation, brought in a verdict that be met his death by a unshot wound inflicted by one or two sudders, but could not say whether the shooting was justifiable or not. The uldiers positively refused to give avidence as to who fired first, their offi-cers having declared it was against the rules by speak: The incident is closed" and a widow and five children

are left to fight for themselves: Some thirty bricklayers have been sued for \$10,000 damages by fifter ding, Corneal & Davis, charged with boycotting their material. Bitterding is Frank Gould's president of the street car company. The case comes up Monday. The unions are in a high state of excitament. The Police Board also meets to morrow to try a number of policemen, suspected of sympathy with the strikers. The press manding summary punishment, charging "cowardice with dealing with the violent murderous mob as directly re-sponsible for the lawlessness which has tarnished the fair name of our beauti-

Rufflans in Uniform

Four soldiers lately held up a man City. Hall, heat him into insensibility, robbed him, threw his body to the hottom of the buggy, and threatened to-run their bayonets through the man's little boy if he did not drive off and atop his screaming. Nothing is said by the press. No action by the author-lties. Within one mile of the City Haik a soldier jumped into a buggy and tried to sit by the lady who occupied it. She drove alm off with her hat pin by the soldiers, and there is no redress l'rotest, and they put the bayonet toyou and march you to the armo liesist, and they murder you. The a diers refuse to talk, eye-witnesses a diers refuse to talk, eye-witnesses are not permitted to inspect the soldiers to find the guilty. The press is silent upon this phase of the situation, and militarism in the city would make the Tsur turn green with envy.

The Democratic party (the "white man's party") has certainly shown its colors, and as a final proof of its love for the working class, the court has given Sitterding, Huff, and Bucannan, the president, manager, and general superintendent of the street car company, commissions as notaries public. But good will come out of it all. Thou-sands are reading our papers and arguing for and against Socialism Along with the strike, this is the most talked-of subject in town. The mem-bers of the local are doing good work among the strikers. I am speaking continually before the union meetings. The party has donated \$22.55 to the We also bought and distributed three hundred copies of Lee's "Labor Poli-tics and Socialist Politics" and they are being read. We have received many leaflets and bundles of papers and we wish to express our gratitude for the assistance given strike has been a blessing

NOT WITHOUT HONOR.

"What noncense that man talks," re-marked Senator Sorghum, as the de-parting visitor closed the door, "What did be say?"

"Something about a profit being without honor somewhere or other. I want to go on record as saying that there isn't a country on the map where a profit is not held in high esteem."—

minent part, figuring as great

other chases consciously and sure-

servedly come over to the proletariat

presents itself—ag semetimes it may-

that the party, through hope of imme-

may be tempted to give up its prole-

tarian character in accepting such re-

Whether such a condition now exists

in Nebraska we are not altogether

competent to judge. Perhaps the Ne-

brasks comrades are mistaken in

thinking that it does. We may advise

them to use caution, to be very sure

the necessity exists before they adopt

such extreme measures; but we are not

The point in question is not at all

one of the intelligence or the moral

character of the lawyers, doctors,

teachers, and farmers whose entry into

contented with present conditions as

are the wage-workers-though, on the

whole, that is hardly to be conceiled.

the farmer (in America as well as in Europe) is different from that of the

industrial worker; and that the pay-

the world with differently trained eyes

and accordingly they see different

worlds. Some acts which the typical

verse is equally true. The typical pro-

letarian naturally thinks and feels as

a propertiless man; the typical farmer

naturally thinks and feels as a prop-

ertied man-though in conflict with

men of larger property; the typical

lawyer or doctor or teacher naturally

thinks and feels as an habitual friend

propertiess, with a certain leaning to-

ward the former; all this, of course,

not excluding exceptions, departures

from the ciass type. It is yet to be

shown that the American furmers, as

a class, are prepared to join with the

siderable chance of its being diverted

from its integral purpose. In those

countries and in those portions of this

country where the industrial projetarist predominates and where the

party is firmly established, we have no

ground for this particular apprehen-

sion: but in a region where the agri-

cuitness population very greatly pro-

recent past, shown Staelf aggressively

discontented, but on a fine very differ-

ent from ours; and where, finally, our

mevement is still young and weak, is,

no to speak in the position of a be-

nature of the profit pelitics, we may well be on our guard, lest those divisions of the abovement come to be doubtated by foldencies at variance

inclined utterly to condemn them.

the crists.

The Worker. IN GROAN OF THE ACCIPALITY PRATTY pen in New York State as the Septial Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WHEELY 164 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, By the Hocialistic Co-operative Fub-P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Gall: 302 John.

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make nil husiness communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker.

Hereipts are inver sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgment 4s made by changing the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of masey.

Communications concerning the editorial department of file paper should be addressed to the Editor.

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disregativel, the business or editorial complaints shout the paper should be admed to the libert of Directors. Socialist superstive Prichishing Association, 384 illum street, New York.



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM

FOR MAYOR OF NEW YORK-DR. CHARLES L. FURMAN FOR CONTROLLEN-MORRIS BROWN. ber of Cigar Makers' Union No. 164. FOR PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF ALDERMEN-PETER J. PLANAGAN.

In the state of New York, on account of rright provisions of the election laws, the locialist Party in officially recognized under the name of Scoist Democratic Party, and in emblem is the Arm and Term, as shown there.

nber of Typographical Linion Ho. G.

Shows. The Socialist Party (or Social Democratic Party is New York) should not be confused with the so catted Norislist Labor Party. The latter is a ring-ruled organization which devates all its energies to two purposes: First, to discrete the Norislist who carry on the battle against capitalism; second, to making and injure the fract-noise soveness. THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Socialist Purity (the Social Democratic Party of New York) has passed through its second general election. Its growing power is indicated and its speedy victory for-sistence of the great forcease of its vote as shown in those Sigures:



The workingmen's "individual lib erty" is a precious thing-to the boss But the boss finds that his individua fty is best realised—that is, his profits swelled-by going into a trust or an employers' association. Funny thing, Individual liberty. Now you see it and

Denver? Well, this is not the first time we have seen a cerpse gaivanised into a simulation of life. But the galvanised corpse never keeps even the appearance of vitality after the stimulating current is shut off. Corpec phave but one duty—to list quiet and be buried.

The Pennsylvania miners are finding that the so-called "Consiliation Boards" established in accordance lwith the findings of the Strike Comunisation are only to be adequately described by a famous phrase of Dickens -"the Circumiccution Office." Their practical function is to postpone the adjustment of grievances. And Bees gets the benefit.

Perverse fellows, these workingmen Here in the United States a lot of the cupitalists are insisting on the noces city of doing away with menhood and from as a mesos of checking the "inas they get their plair ready comes the news that in Russia, where there is are growing more formidable from year to year and from week to week hat is the poor innocent capitalls to do?

It is assessed for high Millbeity. enent the "slump" in Whit Street, that

the other "legitimate" Enanciers, and then so back and here bonds or buy in hunds or shift government deposits secording as the "legitimate" interests 5-just as he did hart year. That is a "logitimate" function of government. Meanwhile, the small investors the proverbial widows and orphanswho have been innocent enough to think that they might get a share in "prospecity," will get it-"good and plenty," as the boys say. Between the buils and the bears, it is always the small investor that gets fleeced-and the sooner the game is played to a finish, the better for all concerned. Meanwhile, also, it is no part of the "legitimate" functions of government. local or national, to take measures for the relief of locked-out or striking or otherwise unemployed workingmen. Certainly not. And it will not be until the workingmen vote for Socialism Then we shall have an end of fleecing all around.

It is recorded in Scripture that on ne occasion an ass spoke. The miracle has happened again. Parry has been talking some more.

COMMERCEMENT OF PURPOSE.

Commenting on the Lougheer Bill, reported in The Worker of July 19 as having been passed by the Canadian Parliament, which makes it a penal offense for any person not a Canadian citizen to "incite" Canadian workingmen to strike, the Executive of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress points out that, on the ground of "international harmony" the Parliament refused to enact a law to stop the immigration of Japanese workingmen, that the law, while proposing to punish international union officers coming across the line from the United States to help conduct strikes, does not prevent Canadian employers from importing professional detectives to act as spies in the unions, and that it is not proposed to restrain the activity of such bodies as the National Association of Manufacturers, which includes capitalists on both sides of the line and which sends such loud-mouthed capitalist agitators as J. Kirby, Jr., into Canada to stir up trouble.

The Trades Congress Executive hould understand that there is no real inconsistency, though there is an apparent one, in the action of the Dominion Parliament. That body, as a result of the spathy and gullibility of the workingmen voters, is de facto the political agency of the capitalist class. The importation of chesp laborers, the employment of foreign spies, and the introduction of foreign capitalist agitators serve the same purpose of strengthening capitalist organization and weakening projetarian organization as is to be served by the new law against foreign labor agitators. The consistency of purpose, not the inconelstency of form, is the thing to be

And in fact, consistency of purpois the only consistency that really counts for anything. The labor organnations may well follow the example set them by the organised employer not trouble themselves overmuch about formal respect for old traditions or abstract theories of law and equity, but cognine the one great end in view-the emencipation of our class from wage-siavery-and resolve to adopt and use to the full whatever means may best and quickest effect that end.

Moory little while, when other sub

jects happen to be lacking, the editors of the daily press recur to that perennial subject, "the decadence of our judiciary." It is easy to prove the in dictment, to show that the judges care more for their own case and the security of their positions than for any So the Popullets "got together" at ideal of justice or equity. But what and we have no hesitation in saying and associate of both propertied and have the conitalist editors to offer as a remedy? Give the judges a lifetenure of office and raise their salaries. That is the height of capitalist wisdeep. Can you make a large men industrious or inspire a selfish man with generous impulses by sasuring him that he will not lose his easy job? Can you make an unjust man rightsone by paying him \$25,000 a year instead of \$10,000? The editorial wiscacres do not, of course, go to the root of the tumble. They dare not. To de so would be to expose the second of their own servitity as well as of their dellness. The social and economic aretem which has no higher ideal than the dellar-mark, which is dominated by a class whose only title to respect is their shrowdness in grabbing money, which chooses its law-makers and its law-interpreters and its law-enforcers, so well as its "moulders of public opinion," primarily for their willingess to obey orders and unthinkingly to accept the traditions of the most as the sum of all wisdom-that system cannot produce just judges any more then it our broduce intelligent pub-

for the existence—of such philanthropic bodies as the Working Girls' Vacation cisty, suit a sense of others whose appeals to the charitable for flaguein/ and now fif so large a space in the matro-politen green, is a frightful indictment The working clear, may it over the first of the first the passes of Macheth, distinct the passes of Macheth, distinct the passes of Macheth, without any stands of the formal of the first desires of the granter. Continue as need uncommonable and given their support to the opposing that a conference will finight and seed one. Such men have often played a view, the working clear caused by increasing the first played and stand of a finish that exists to the finish and seed one. Such men have often played a view, the working clear caused by increasing the finish and seed one. Such men have often played a view, the working clear caused by increasing the finish and seed on the finish and seed of the finish and seed on the finish and

sisters and sweethearts and daugh ters, who self in stone or factory and help create the wealth of the world, can onjoy a beint vacuation only through the condescending and patents. ising "charity" of the "better cissoes" while girls who do no useful work are able to go to the country when they please? Is it not an insuit to those working giris? And is it not a reproach to you, that you allow such conditions to con tinue? And a Fresh Air Society! You workingmen feed and clothe and house the world, but your bables may have even a fortnight's breathing of pure air-the plentifullest thing in natureonly by the grace of those who tall not nor soin. You have no reason really to thank the charity peoplepraiseworthy as their motives may often be: but you have every reason to blame yourselves that, with the power of the builot in your hand, you still tamely submit to a system that daily ascrifices the health of your women and children to the luxury of a nonproducing class. If Socialism would do no more than wipe out the necessity for such charities as these, that alone would be reason enough for you to vote under the Arm and Torch.

Tens of themsands of people in New York City are afflicted with tuberculosis-doomed to a slow and miserable death, doomed to see themselves a bur den and a danger to their friends and relatives before they die. The best informed specialists deciare that almost the whole of the tuberculosis existing in New York City results directly from the gonditions prevailing in the tenements and factories where the mass of the working people are doomed to spend their days and nights-especially to the lack of sunlight and ventilation and that the case of a tuberculosis victim in such surroundings is practirally hopeiess. The bourgeois reformers and philanthropists propose to establish a sanitarium where five hundred noticuts might get free care and treatment. These reformers and philanthropists are of the class that own the shops and tenements and live in luxury on their interest and dividends and rentals. They profit by the hell in which the tollers languish, and then they would pose as public benefactors if they give one out of fifty of the victime a chance to escape. We Socialists have a different idea. We say: Depend no longer on the aristocratic reformers and philanthropists for relief. Workingmen, you who have created the city, take its government into your own hands. Tax the capitallsts' property, accumulated by the exploitation of your labor, to raise funds, not only to build adequate sanitariums for those who are already sick, but to build wholesome and decent dwellings, in place of disease-breeding tenements, and let them to the toilers at cost. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." The Social Democratic Party of New York-the Socialist Party of other states stands for prevention of

ery of charity and patchwork reform AS TO THE PERSONNEL OF THE

preventable misery, not for the mock-

An interesting question of party or ganization has been raised by the action of the Nebraska State Committre in refusing to issue a local charter. on the ground that all the applicants were either small espitailvis er professional men, and the action of the state convention in approving the refusal and fixing a rule that no char four-fifths of the applicants are actual ware-workers. The course adopted by the Nebraska comrades, so far as it has been commented upon in the party press, has been generally condemned. cause unnecessary; but we would be far from making our disapproval of such a course absolute and unquali-

The Socialist movement is and, if it is to remain true to its mission, must continue to be a mevement of the wage-working class, a proletarian movement. The nature of the capitalist system of exploitation, which dominates present-day society in-all its phases, is such that only the wageworking class in the stricter sense of that word is, as a class—that is, by virtue of its class interests and consequent class instincts-put into a position of direct and fundamental and constructive opposition to existing in-attutions; is other words, while there may be other discontentul classes or sections of society, only the proletarist is, as a class, in direct consequence of its economic position, instinctively revelutionary in the Socialist sense. ical ideas are determined by their economic position is a well established law of social science, not as applied to individuals, except in a limited measleaguered outpost-to such a region, and the more so in view of the peculiar ure, but as applied to communities and to classes as wholes. It is proverbially said-had the loose phrase may serve our present purpose..."Every law has itn'egentican" in every close struggle in history we find individuals who. for special motives, nobic or base, of intellectual conviction, of humane or

woods in the present age of the world. tdad only it respects fixels sink re ma upon thesis and dares all things.

tenchere or henders. But it was never such individuals, great as might be-their talents or valuable their services, that gave character to a really vital The letter of the Organizer of Local movement. Total must stone from the Washington to the Chief of Rolles rank and file who direct and support potifying him of the determination of and make or unmake the leaders, from the Socialists of that city to stand for the mass of men guided and impelled -e right of holding meetings in the by class interest. Mirabean did not open air, has a many ring that should command the aympathy and respect of every lover of liberty. (Also, palice make the French Revolution; if for a time he led the thes revolutionary bourgeoiste, to the the mass of that revolutionary body that he learned how to do it. Marx and Liebanthorities and petty judges. in this country are inclined to regard-themselves as little gods, money time law, knecht were wever wage-workers, it above the constitution, and above or is true. But they did not make the beneath all considerations of common Socialist movement; they served it. sense and common decency. Bespect To cite them as instances is not to for law is right if it is humanly posconfute their contention that the So- sible in a sincere sense; but contemptcialist movement must be essentially file courts deserve contempt and proletarian in its personnel as well as should receive it. Humble protests in its sime. A Social Democratic and complaints have no effect on these party composed chiefly of such med as little autocrats except to swell their Marx and Liebknecht could not have shourd conceit. Let them be met with done what the party of workingmen manly firmness united with discretion. which they served actually has done. and they will soon learn a much meded lemen. To sum up: The Socialist movement should, as it deep, in fact, welcome all

recruits that may housely come to it We regret to have unwittingly done the comrades of Denver an injustice from the professions, from the small bourgeoisie, even from the ranks of in reprinting an article which, waite the great capitalists, so long as its currect on the whole, involved a mischaracter as 'n working-class party is taken statement about the conduct of maintained, so long as these men from the Socialists of that city. The explanation given of the refusal of Local Denver to take part in the city charter and accept its standards of thought election, because of the property qualiand action. Only when the danger scation for candidates, seems a perfeefly satisfactory one. It has more than once happened in Europe and in I am to slice out my share of the uni-America that, under such circumdiate and temporary or illusive gains, America that, under such circumstances, the most effective Socialist demonstration has been a refusal to cruits from the other side, only then votet. The local comrades are, in genis it necessary, and therefore only them eral, best qualified when to judge when is it wise, to apply to individuals applying for membership the test of class to doubt that the Denver courades amiliation. But if such conditions do acted in perfect good faith and, for exist, if such a danger does exist, then that matter, with good judgment as it is not only our right, but it is our well. The incident should impress the most sucred duty, to take this or any commdes everywhere with the adviseother measure that may keep the party bility of fully and definitely informing true to its proletarian basis through themselves as to the exact facts in every case before passing a sweeping judgment.

THE GRAFTER MUST GO!

The protest against the "grafter"the eanker-worm within-grows. The grafter must go! Within the proletarian movement, built up by the me-rifice of the toiler, there is no room for the grafter. In a movement dependent upon the workers for its very strength. and inving the elimination of the exsible for the grafter to exist. For the grafter is an exploiter. The Socialist speaker at twenty dollars a the party in Nebraska comradus and inclined to impede. In considering this inclined to impede. In considering this inside to impede and question that the professional men and the farmers are as intelligent and as honest and as distanced in the service of the services are as intelligent and as honest and as distanced in the services are as intelligent and as honest and as distanced in the services are greater and as distanced in the services are greater and the services are twenty normal in the service and the many there are who demand more like money is writing the services are the services and the many there are who demand more like money is writing the service and how many there are who demand more like money is an exploiter of toil. For the money is wring from workless at said unaliseably resisces by a grafter of biolinities of the workers by a grafter of inhalled "Socialist," as by a grafter of the other variety. The soul of the whole, that is hardly to be conceded. Socialist movement cries aloud agrinst. The point is that the psychology of the grafter. The grafter must go!

The Socialist apeaker who takes from the working class movement ex-orbitant sums ranging from ten to seventy-five dollars a lecture chology of the professional man is suching less than tremson to the work-different from that of either. They see ling class and to its noblest ideal. The Socialist heanch or local that pays such sums is untrue to its trust. The grafter is a menace to the mercement. The grafter must go! If any man or women wage-worker instinctively fuels to be wrong and some policies which he instinctively holds to be foolish seem to the equally intelligent and moral typical farmer or professional man to be justifiable or alleunible; and the period of all that the Bestalist movement will not receive or tolerate any person, no matter how able, who demands has ury at the price of added meridies to usy at the price of added merities to toll's misery. The grafters on the threshold of the movement (and many much there are) must be kept out, and the grafter inside mest cases his graft.

or go.
list the question is, how? What pust pu-be forced to go if med be-but how? Shail we attack the grafter; bound him; abuse him? Not if there is sales martyrs. And the grafter is not worthy of the land of the martyr. Let us face the facts. We need

speakers for what? For our propagands. It is for our propagands work we use the grafters. But how little projectariat of the world, on the project proj we cannot afford to join them. And we can better afford to risk some re-tardation of the numerical growth of the movement than to take any con-with flourish of welcome; he is included. from coast to coast; yet the grafter is a grafter after all, and the worker unknown outside of his own local, or his

own state, is a worker. no matter how humble he er she may be, pledge himself or herself to refuse to speak for any local under any and to speak für sau local under eny and all circumstances that pays any other speaker, no matter whise like use her name or title, MORER than averablere, a day and reasonable expenses. For so apeaker, whatever his gifts, or whatever his title, is worth the seatest the dead, so much. No gifts the deadure in title or giory of famile howeaft the mice we are new called on name. dominated by Galdencies at variance price we are now called on to pay the with those of the wags working class integrity of the moreover, the fire moreover, as a whole, the gratter's price is our fairegrity in

WHAT'S THE USE?

By Horace Traubel.

What's the use? That's so. Why | will never be able to reach back t should we prolong this fight? Is not the fight hopeless? Do we not owe our family an immediate debt? What

ance of structie. Why should I not

What but robbery can project me against the subber? I have wandered across the earth hungry with a con-science. But what is the use of a contitle? Why should I not make my graw? The world does not admire the hungry man. It admires the man who has proved that he can confiscate. It admires fat necks and buiging bellies. It does to the overfed. Who is the overfed? He is the man with two appetites and no conscience. He is the man who grows tired of arguments over the rights and wrongs of history. There is no right to a man who goes-without his meal. Nor is there any versal patrimotry. The priests have warned me off. The police have warned me off. The state, the church, the castes, have warned me off. But non-of the warners get off themselves Why should I get off?

Why should I stay out in the cold clad only in a conscience? Or go about with a stomach empty of everything but its conscience? What is this nettle that pesters me? I start into the acramble It holds me back. want to swindle. It holds me back. I am determined to take the roses from the cheeks of the children. Others do it. Why should I not do it? But that mettlesome something or other holds-me back. I thought if the night got very very dark I could sneak a for tune out of some shadow. But dark as it was my tormenter found and frustrated me. I thought if the day frustrated me. I thought if the day got very very light and the streets very

malevolent intent. I have murder in me. I have theft faces in America no angodly pull in ms. Why should I not maim and What is it that makes the moth kill the children? Why should I not ers so quickly old? What is it I seruple in a world of unscrup-ulous? Does it hurt us to see the man that I rob suffer? Why does it hurt me? I am a fool. In a world of wise solfrewarders why am I a fool? There is nothing any viliality does I might not do if I went to work as villainy works and cared as little for the grief of wronged men and women and childrea as villainy does. I am at cross purposes with myself. I am hungry to be a scoundrel. I am eager to rob. But I am afraid of scoundrellam. I am ashamed of theft. Poor scamp that

round with Buddha and Jesus and Whitman and Morris when it might be busy cutting coupons off the souls of the poor? For this is a coupon or the noter feet has a coupon world. It is a world of the transgressor in velvet. When the factories whistic at seven in the morning the floced return to the fleecer. The land always goes back to the inadiord. The landlord sells you

ven who are giving yourselves cause, it is for you to end the graft of citize, it is for you to end the grant or, the grafter. Give pourselves to the cause, to docinious, but not to the grafter. The grafter must go! On you depends when such how. Organize forces, my commiss, sound the slogan,

The grafter must go! JOHN SPARGO.

KEEP RELIBION AND POLITICS SEPARATE.

Bilitor of The Wonker:--Yes, lot us keep religion and politics separate. But I should like to know what advice Committee Onest would give in case the churches of the United States become capitalist agencies, as they are in other countries. The part of our declaration of principles, which refers to the relaown state, is a worker.

It is the worker that must step tise exploitation and put as end to the grafter's graft. The worker in the panks can and must do ft. In every set at the men and worker for the panks can and must do ft. In every soons a steel or box to speak for the relation must get together and decide to move the mevement from the infimity of the grafter. Let every such speaker, me must get here when the means to the panks of workers have here the panks of workers the panks of workers the panks of workers the panks of the part of our party and religious of panks of the part of our party and religious new party and relig Catholic Huly to Orthodex Russia, the temples of worskip have been converted into so many electioneering agencies for this or that capitalist candidate. When the Socialist movement was limited to a few thinkers the clurch had not the these to talk about in. But as soon as Socialism, from the theoretical stage, had passed fato the us. But as soon as focialism, from the theoretical stage, hed passed into the practical plane, the church abandousd this siburce and went on the war-path against our purty. That has nothing to do with religion. The religious problem in this country differs a great-deal from that of other countries; nevertheless tills problem will sooner or kiner, this the glass of Macheth, thurs where or of the flacibilities. Be-

me.

If my nest needs feathering why should I not feather it at your ex business of ours is the business of the future? Have we say right to starve the present in order that the future who work in my shop. You who may be well fed? Why should we not scribble at my desk. You, any of you, sharpen our knives and our wits and do what sangulary execution we can with the canditions that axiat?

The past has given me an inherit
I am too much disturbed by your

miseries. Why should I sucil my dinner for thinking of your bad din-ner? Why should I stay awake nights coal for the sake of the unborn? I have suffered long enough. I have submitted to dispossession. I have submitted to dispossession. I have seen robbery all about me and have not robbed. Why should I not rob? What but robbery can rectant. the other side of my ledger? The world is a world of profit. Why should I not accept the standards of the profit-bearing work!? I know profits are not science if it keeps you hungry? The nice. I know that profit is theft. But table is spread with plenty. I have refused to eat. Why? I have doubted my title. But why should I doubt my latures in the name of the state. So profits must be right.

How can I expect to survive if I see

myself up against the laws of nature and the customs of man? We talk about love. But love is not intended for a world of competition. What can love do for a man who has got to hate all his neighbors to save himself from economic perdition? What we can love be put to in a musket? What use has supply and demand for love? ask interest what it can do for love and interest replies: "The same thing that love can do for me. I can destroy love," I ask rent what it can do for love, and profit, too, and rent and profit answer: "We can do for love what interest can do for love." I she foot tears over the woes of the slave And all this time I might be smashing instead of blowing bubbles

I might just as well go fast asleep as be bonest. Everybody is stealing from somebody. Some steal from every body. We live in a inwiens world de-diented to law. We worship the legis-lature and biasphene against gravitation. Justice is gravitation. what use is justice in a world of am-bushes? Let me, too, ambush some-body. Let me ambush some-body in a sormon. Culture is an ambush. embras culture. Let me ambrah mone body in a poem. I will paint an am bush in a picture. I will sing an am got very very light and the streets very yery crowded I might successfully work a flush on the commercial world in the confusing dazale and hurry. But I full the aunheums prick me off my govern. Ambush both reigns and govern. What is it that makes the children's

kill the children? Why should I not tax the first youth and the last old age of my fellow beings? Why should I not extract from the returns of toil the soul and sinew of reward? Why should I serunle in a world of unscruppotential? Throw your children to the numbush. Throw your heart there. What use is your heart? Your heart is only in the way, it hinders the easy operation of the law of mian. Civilization does not say: "Love one another." It says: "Ambush one ananother." It says: "Ambush one another." That is the path of safety. of "Do unto others," etc., read: "Ambush others before you are ambushed

Am I to be an one and attempt to stem that tide? I have resisted long enough. Now let me conform. No enough. Now let me conform, No one will buy my drama. No one will huy my lows. Let me colo my native clay and trick with hate the opportuni-tion of the market. If the children-dle—well, then they die. What have I to do with any child not born under my own roof? The children them-aryes are a meance in each other. the inndiord. The lassiford sells you your own land each day and takes it hack without pay before nightfell. The harvest reports to the lord instead of the man. Civilization reports everything in profits rather than in souls. Why should I go back on civilization? Why should I get civilization at odds with myself? Why should I not conform? What can the future do for me? I can de everything for it. It mives are a memore to each other. There are reasons why the parvots of

> Current # # # Literature

All beens and pamphiets mentioned in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

The Socialist Literature Company has reprinted in pumphlet form an ar-ticle on "Socialism and Christianity" written by S. L. Hoove for the "Chris-tian Advocate." The appearance of this article in the leading Mothodist organ is at least a remerkable sign of the times and an adequate answer to those who, while accepting the prem-ies of the church, continue to support late of the cauren, commune to suppose the present social system of economic inequality and exploitation. There is incorporated a catalogue of books and pamphiets offered for sale by the So-cialist Literature Company. Copies have been sent to all secretarism of locals whose addresses were obtainable; those who have not received it have only to write for a sen The price of the pamphlet is 2 cents : copy or 75 cents a hundred.

WHOSE HUMAN NATURET

"Socialism would be a good thing-only human nature is so deprayed the only human nature is no deprayed that it would be found impracticable." Whose human nature, set? Keens? Are you so lazy, so dishonest, so near to the pig that you could not do your duty so a member of a On-paradive Commonwealth? If so, their you are unit to be admitted to decout meets company boday. Or do you meet that you are ready for flucidists, but the rast of so are depressed? If you take they are so something the decouply shift you are a someth of whear self-respecting meet ought to "cat" when they meet you on the street? PRENCE E GERMONE 100 perpecting men ought to "co PRENCE E GERMONE they meet you on the street?

THE PRRYY IN DENMARK.

The Worker has already reported the results of the paritimestary elections in Denmark, showing a constitutable gain for the Social Democratic Party. gain for the Social Democratic Party. We now take from the "Berus Socialists" a brief account of the last national congress of the party, held at Aarhua, shortly, before the election.

The congress was composed of 171 delegates, representing 106 hors organizations, with a total decepaying

membership of 21,763.

The Aarhus congress marked an epoch in the history of the Danhah Socialist movement, because of its decision to put an end to the partial alliance with the Liberah which had pre-viously been in effect. This siliance was formed at the time when both the Liberals and the Socialists, as minority and opposition parties, were arrayed against an extremely arbitrary Conervative government, which was determined to hold on to power after it had lost its majority in the Folkething. Two years ago the government was compelled to yield and a Liberal min-istry was formed, and the Socialiais in the Folkething gave their support to this ministry in consideration of its to this ministry in consideration of its promise of considerable reforms—re-duction of the war budget, an extensive program of ameliorative legislation, extension of manhood suf-frage to ignal elections (for in Denthe suffrage is much more restricted in municipal and communal than in national elections, and other progres-

Instead, however, of carrying one began at once to follow the example of the Conservative ministry that had preceded it, completely dis pledges, effected a rapproches Landesthing (the upper house, somewhat corresponding to our Senate) to carry out its reactionary plans in defiance of the opposition in the popular branch.

In consequence of this experience the party congress unanimously voted to dissolve the alliance and to treat the Liberals on the same terms with the Conservatives, as political enemies. On this line the campaign was fought and a noteworthy advance made for Social Democracy. In the manifesto armouncing this change of policy the party declared; "Wa do not regret-having sided the Left to get into We foresaw that after the victory of the majority" (that is, the Liberal-Socialist conlition) "a now con-flict would arise within that majority, although we did not expect that it would arise so quickly or in such a severe form."

MISSIAN SECRET POLICE USE QUEER METHODS.

The Russian correspondents of the London "Times" report that the government secret 'police are trying to check or confuse the revolutionary movement by putting pre-tended revolutionists in the field to distribute "underground" leafets among the workingmen in the pre-tended name of a workingmen's group distribute which they call the "Group of Think-

ing Workmen." "One of these landsta discredite the idea of constitutional government as likely to lead to the rule of the hourgeomie, which would be more detri-mental than the fatherly rule of the Tear. The lenflet points to the example of France, where the workmen, deceived by the revolutionists, have been subjected to the power of the bourgeoisis. Therefore, it is declared, bourgeoisie. Therefore, it is declared Bussians should reject the revolution ary teaching and recognize that the

A half-truth is often worse than a He, and that is the principle the Russian government is weeking on. But self. At the worst, the rusult of such a propaganda is likely to be, if it draws some away from the Social Democracy, to drive than to Ter-rorism.

SUCIALISM IN SPAIR

How the Social Democratic Party in eighteen sections were represented; at the second, twenty-three; at the third thirty-two; at the fourth, thirty-four congress, last year, sevenlythree; new the number is raised to one ing members to 5,000; In 1891 the party got 5,000 votes at the elections; in 1903 it polled 23,000, which, consideeing the manner is which voters are terrorized at the polls and the results faisified, speaks volumes. Corruption is so general that the hourgoots parties gave at the last elections one and one half million penetra to defeat the So cialists. A vote was worth on the average fifteen pessens. In fourteen districts the Socialists were so disgreated at the refusal of the authorities to assert the law that they broke the ballot-boxes. The party has a number of weeklies, with a total circulation of 35,000, but no daily. The Socialists are represented in many communes though not yet in Parliament. The party has a inge-totawing among the agricultural laborers, and is chiefly re-cruited from the proletarist. The printers are the most active workers.

AN ARAB SAYING.

Man is four: The man who knows not and knows not be knows not, he is a fool—shun-

The man who knows not and knows he knows, he is asleep-waken him. The man who knows and knows

--- The more the rich spand, the — The more the roll spirits, the more work the poor will have. That is to say, if Feter works and Fani don't, the more Pani spends, the longer and harder Feter, has to work in swappy. Funl with more "prespective,"—Galifor-

Those who are afraid that Social-ism will destroy the home generally majorafa a discreef allones when the women and collidren have to ever the fartering--ith:

READ THE AND PASS IT OU.

The semi-annual report of the Na Clonal Committee will be issued in a few days, and a copy sent rotatch local in the United States. Local secretaries are requested to read this report at

meetings, as ft is important that the party members abould know, what the patienal organization is doing. The National Secretary writes: "Fi nancial accrearies of locate who have been faithfully sending monthly re-ports to the autienal office, in accord-ance with the system adopted last year, need do so no longer, as the tota number of reports received is not suffi-cient to be either useful or valuable to the autional organization. This should not prevent secretaries from souding to their state secretaries as

The National Secretary has received names of subscribers in unorgan and states, for organizing purposes, from the "Appeal to Branch," "Chicago Socialist," "Coming Nation," "The Couracie," "littermational hocialist illuview," "Iowa Bocialist," and "Seattle sine" and The Worker will also do the

can be supplied to any amount by addressing the National Secretary, 10-11
Arilington Block, Omaha, Neb. Locals in organized states should order through their state secretaries. The price is one cent apiece for any numerical control of the price is

The National Secretary announced that the following speakers are open for engagements for Labor Buy: J. Mahlon Barnes, B. Berlyn, Geo. E. omer Chan L. Brecken, John W. Brown, Paul H. Castle, John C. Chase, W. E. Clark, N. P. Geiger, Geo. H. Goebel, George D. Herren, F. A. Kulp, Algerion Lee, Dr. Granville Lowther, L. D. Mayes, William Mahoney, James Omsal, John M. Ray, A. W. Bicker, John History, John F. Taylor, Ernest Untermann, John M. Work, and M. W. Wikins. Communications regarding erms, etc., should be addre National Secretary, 10-11 Arilington

Martonal Occupiese Geo. H. Gnobel's dates, so far as arranged, are: July 31, Freeport, Pa.; August 1-2, Pittsburg; August 8-7, Wheeling, W. Va., and mearly towns: August 8-15, Hages-town and Washington County, Md.; August 14-20, Norfolk, Va., and sur-

National Organizer John M. Bay closed his work among the niners in the Birmingham district of Albama on July 25, and after a week's rest will go through North Garolius.

John W. Brown held successful petings during the past week in New London, Mystic, Stonington, and Nor-wich, Conn. Two meetings in New London and Norwich were prevente by heavy rain. A branch will soon be of in New London, Comrade Willimentic, Manchegier, Hartford, and New Britain. He is working en-

Local New Haven will hold its anmusi picule at Schuetten Park on La-bor Day, September 7. There will be a good orchestra and free dancing. The committee will arrange a numbe of contests and games for which valuable prizes will be given. Members and friends of the party are invited to slonge urines for this unroose.

State Secretary Oriceblory of Ohio reports the formation of a new local at Ironton, through the effects of Owen Bowen of Ashland, Ky. W. J. Hynes, our candidate for Lieutenant-G will start on a speaking tour on August 19. Howard H. Caldwell has Southern Ohlo and H. W. Smith is at Comrades Jasin and Glickert are working in the Eighth Congressional Dis-The nomination papers for our attite ticket have been filed and ac-cepted at Columbus, including the Arm and Torch as the emblem to appear on the official builot.

mic of the Milwaukse focial Democrats on July 19 was a great success. Eugene V. Debs was the omtor of the day and over three thousand people listened with interest to his address.

Local Denver, Cole., sends us resolutions indignantly repudinting the charge that the movement there is a muldio-chass one and especially dear-ing the austement circulated in some quarters that Local Denver had taken The decision of the Denver Socialists to abstain from participation in the re-cent city charter election is explained "by the fact that the law authorising mid election prescribed a property qualification for candidates for the charter convention, which made it im-possible for Local Dehver to have dusted a desirable ticket, as Local Denver is very largely composed of persons who own no taxable preperty arhatever."

National Organism M. W., Wilkins reports successful meetings at the following places in Washington, from June 26 to July M: Charleston, Seat-

deed on July 18, with an audit 400 or more, who listened atte The State Committee is great the henceforth will do things in a style be-setting the dignity of a growing passy to whom the future belongs. Comrades George A. Little, S. F. Chrifin, and Solm Manufeld addressed a typical Ward Eight street crowd jast flatur-day erweing from a choe lost. Ward Fight is planning for a strong organ-ization. Goffstown, Hooksett, Goffs Fath, Suncook, and Manaberic Lake, marked he feeling from Manufester. reached by trolley from Manchester, may expect visits from the Socialist missionaries in the near future.

The Socialist clubs of Lynn, Haver hill, Lawrence, Salem, Danvers, Marblehand, Beverly, Newburyport, Saugue and West Lynn in East ex County. Massachusetts, have formed into Federation of Essex County Socialis Chibs, for the purpose of promoting the propaganda. Much enthusiasin was shown and the following officers were elected: President, J. A. Wilkinson of Lawrence: Vice-Presidents, J. Eilin of Haverhill, W. K. Hitchcock of Lynn, J. F. Putnam of Danvest Keniston of Newburyport, IL "International Socialist Mowas Socialist," and "Seattle white "Wilshire's Maga-

Innac Cowen, Secinhat candidate for Governor of Ohlo, spoke in Bridgeport, Conn., last Saturday evening to a street The third order of 10,000 of the new party buttons has been placed. So far nothing but commendations of the new buttons has reached the national office. needed by all to be by far the cratic or Republican tickets. Judging Profiles and nentest design of the mational party emblem that has yet apmany of the working people of Bridge-

> a meeting at handquarters, 481 South Seventh street, Nawark, on Wednesday evening. August 5, to discuss the es tablidanent of permanent bendquar-ters to be owned by the Socialists of Ensex County. The commutes are ungreto write to the Secretary of State at Treuton and procure a copy of the new primary law, which will also be dis-

George II. Goobel addressed a large open-atr meeting in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday arening, July 25, distributing handreds of Socialist patiers and selling a number of books. He was well received and applanded constant-ly. Sanday evening, in Washington, D. C., Comrade Goebal addressed a large andieuce in Confederate Veterans Hall, and the meeting was success

There is a little full in the Michigan campaign now during the farmers' lumiest meason of having and harvesting, and only five speakers are on the circuits at present. Comrades Frank P. and Kate Rielards O'Hare are closis their work in Michigan, and go to McMechen, West Virginia, August 1. A circuit of seven towns have been arranged in that vicinity, which will have regalar weekly meetings for the following five weeks. Comrade O'Have may also conduct an agitators' class, where the local commutes may get broken in to public speaking, and is to return to Michigan in the fall and re-organize a school. Comrade George E. Rigebre finished a good two months' work at Holland on July 20. Comrade Kate Richards O'Hare has bad more opportunities for church address than she could nossibly fill. Comrade Q. P. Hard of Texas who has put to sixty days in Michigan, will soon shif to work in Indiana. Constade Dr Knupfnagel has been speaking in Mus kegon, and will go from there to Grand Rapids. Several young Michigan So cialists are preparing themselves to many old party papers, is a most en couraging sign. Much interest is being taken in Socialism by many Michigan taken in Socialism by many Michigat farmers, and a sort of panie seems to have struck several very eminently re spectable farm papers. An exchange of speakers is contemplated by Gauad-ian and Michigan Socialists. Comrate Clark of Flint will spend a weak or two in Ontario in August, and the Michigan organiser expects to be deting Car adian speakers in this state during th

The County Committee of Luxerne County, Pa., will held its regular to ing at leadquarters, 16 South Main Eighth avenue, 9th A.D. Speakes street, Wilkes Barre, on Tuesday evening, August 4, at 7:30 p. m. All candi-THURRDAY, AUGUST 6. dates are expected to be present.

Comrade Acker writes that the pic-July 19 was a financial as well as a social success. The not income numerated to \$300.27.

> A Socialist tentiet in the Italian lan guage has been printed under the di-rection of Lecal New York, and is now ready for distribution. Angelo de Luca, a comrade who has been active in the party movement in Italy for some years and who comes with letters of introduction from Eurico Ferri, is now in the city and can be engaged to ad-dress Italian meetings, as can Frank M. Garnone, who has returned to town after an absence of zone meetin. Commune Delisca and Origo held two meetings in the Italian quarters of the city last week.

At last a branch of the Social Desa cratic Party has been organized in Van Nost, N. Y. Last Sunday the Social-ints residing there and at Westchester organised Branch 2 of the Annexed Districts, S. D. P. The meeting which was held at Ernest Delle's Hot Neet, was well attended by the liamsbridge, comrates and Organiser character of that place was chosen chairman, while Ohen. F. Hohman acted an secretary. For the present the latter will also fill the office of Financial Secretary while Dan J. Feather—

the duty of every comrade and sym

done on the West Side, the credit for which is to a considerable degree due to Comrades Martin and Spindler, though several others deserve a share. Several street meetings are held every week, literature sold or distributed, and some house-to-house visiting dees. The West Side should cast a good Secial Democratic vote this fail.

The comrades of the 16th A. D. beld. a very sucressful meeting at the corr of Attorney and Stanton streets last Monday. Comrades Bernstein, Beick, Korn. Miles, and Harris spoke. Six subscriptions for The Worker were taken, a dozen pampinets in the Jewish language sold, and a quantity of leaf-lets distributed.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

At last Saturday's meeting of the General Committee of Local New York new delegates were scated as follows: 15th A. D., Alleman and Pick; 15th & 17th A. D., Firukas and Harth; An-nexed, Beckert and Lausson. Ten applicants were admitted to part mem-bership. The suspension of Acting Or-ganizer Hammemann was concurred in and the Executive Committee in-

structed to prefer charges.

Comrades B. Bock, F. Harth, C. Sprenger, E. Spranger, and E. Neppel were elected to the Campaign Committee. The recommendation of the City Executive and the State Committee to delay the election of a permanent Or-ganizer till after the election, the Cam-paign Secretary elected by the Ontogeign Committee to act in the mean as Organizer of Local New York. and after election to seek to get Com-rade John C. Chase as Organizer for Local New York and the State Com-

nittee, was concurred in.
The charges of the 30th A. D. against Fritz Dobler for acting as a scab were referred to the Grievance Committee.

A collection twien up among the delegates and visitors of the Clubhouse to defray the expenses of food and shelter for Mother Jones' army amounted to \$18.70.

U. Solomon and H. Ortland were given charge of the Organizer's office '. the election of the Campaign Sec-

retary. ers were elected as follows: Sec retary, L. A. Malkiel; Treasurer, H. Ortland; Sergean-lat-Arms, Joseph Meyer; Coatroller, Chas. Sprenger; Grievance Gommittee—fi. Selomon, Bartholomow, Boudin, Levine, Lieht-schein; Credentials—Ramm, F. Martin, Priedman; Auditing—U. Solomon, Ramm, Teisner; Executive—Hiliquit, Obrist, U. Solomon, Schlueter, Bock, Burgwald, Kanely.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

IN NEW YORK.

Open air agitation meetings will be held in Greater New York under the auspless of the Social Democratic l'arty er auxiliary erganizations as

THURSDAY, JULY 30. 8, E. corner of Thirty-third street and Tenth avenue, 11th A.D. Spoak-

ers: Abrahams and others.
N. W. corner of Forty-ninth street and Ninth avenue, 15th A.D. Speakers:
Causidy and others. A parade has been arranged and a

mass meeting will be held on West Thirtieth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, at which Mother Jones will be the chief speaker. Other well-FRUDAY, JULY 31.

Tifth street and Avenue B, 10th A.D. SATURDAY, AUGUST 1.

N. E. corner Twenty-second street and Seventh avenue, 25th A.D. Speak-ers: Dobsevage and Havidon. Canal and Hudson streets. Speaker

Keventh avenue and 125th street, 31st

A.D. MONDAY, AUGUST 3. B.W. corner Sixty-seventh street and Amsterdam avenue, 10th a. D. Speak-ers: Mayes and Lewis. Seventh street and Avenue B, 10th

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5. 8. W. corner Sixteenth street and Eighth avenue, 7th A.D. Speakers: Cassidy and Pankon.

N. W. corner Twenty-seventh stree and Teath avenue, 9th A.D. Speakers Nelsen and others.

BATURDAY, AUGUST 8. N. W. corner Forty-first street and Eighth avenue. Speakers: Debereis and Saction.

PROM NEBRASUA

The state Hicket monimated by the Socialist Party in Nebruska at the convention of July 4 is as follows: Fo Judge of the Supreme Court, C. Chris-tanson of Plattemouth; for Regards of the State University, T. B. Lippincott of Hair and F. S. Wilbur of Omaha.

It should be noted that the conven-tion endersed the action of the Quo-rum in regard to Courade Mills' visit to Omaha, wisich has been reported in this paper. Another receiption was adopted pointing out the imprepriety of Secialist speakers asking or of Socialist organisations paying speakers at the rate of from ton to seventy-five fishers a night, picalging the Omaha organisation to help in putting a stop action of the National Committee in antablishing the Labor Locture Bureau, and providing that "all openhers from

State Secretary line has sent to the "Alliance of the Rockies" a reply to a out it this green them to the most of the District of the Morkins' a reply to a few was elected to the office of Treas-hore had so the floorest Committee. For any was elected to the office of Treas-hore had so the more had so the General Committee. For any was also represent the young organization in the General Committee. For any was also become the form of the Nehmata commission of the convenient to the convenient to the Nehmata commission of the Nehmata

et, is any way attempted to die tate of direct the precedings of the convention, and corrects several other mismintensis. He also says that while it is true that Courade Deba mpoke for his so-called "Secialist Pro-paganda Clab" at an earlier true, he did so in good faith, not knowing the history or nature of that correct viral definitely informed of the facts before he spoke for the disruptionists. This should be noted, both in justice to Comrade Duly and in reply to those who slike Toke example as a justification for Mills: history or nature of that corrupt rival organization; while Comrade Mills was

HOTES FROM BELEWARE.

Delawatef will not long be an anor anised state if present signs continued Wilmington, a decidedly indu trial city, men have been unmoved by the degradation of childheod and womanhood in the factories for years— even where children nine and ten years of age work in the dependent match factory.
Out of a population of two or three

hundred thousand but 105 votes for So-cialism were recorded in 1900. On Wednesday evening, July 22, George H. Goebel of New Jersey opened the campaign in Wilmington by a rousing campaign in winnington by a rousing speasair meeting. His address was direct and forcible and held the crowd for nearly two hours. Many copies of The Weeker, the "Coming Nation," and the "Appent to Reason" were distributed, and a large sumber of books were cold. Or Thursday evention a maeting. soid. On Thursday evening a meeting was held in the Laber Lyce Courade Goobel again spoke, strength-ening the German branch and gatting enough applications for mouse form an English-speaking branch of the Socialist Party.

On Sunday afternoon an agitation meeting was held in the Labor Lycoum, addressed by Mrs. Ella Roeve Cohon, after which a meeting of the new or-ganization was hold, officers elected, and arrangements made for holding open-air meetings every Saturday evening at the corner of. Eleventh and Market streets.

In August corpest efforts will be made to organize locals in Mide Newcastle, and Milford. E. R. C.

IN PERMSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 27,-At to-night's regular meeting of the State Committee charters were granted to new locals at eachburg in Armstron to new locals at Leachburg in Aru strong County and Bingham Center it Potter County.

Potter County.

Were read from Sam

Communications were read from Lansford, Bellersville, Shamokin, Sam-mit Hill, Boaver Falls, Reading, Scraton, Wilkinsburg, Pittsburg, Lancaster and Luserne and Schuylkill Counties Local Beading reported as a not worthy fact that the Socialist meetings held during the present campaign are creating greater interest among the citizens generally, and especially mong the working class, then at any ctofore. Men who have main parties can now be seen at the Socialist entherings in gratifying numbers, and the studious interest with which they absorb the incontrovertible truths of Socialism is a sure indication that they ere at least awakening to the necosalty of a change in their present political faith. Every meeting is attracting larger crowds. On Saturday svehing Courade Moore of Philadelphia ad-Local Langford beki a largely at tended meeting on July 20 and decided to take aggressive steps in the fall cunquign. Bearer Falls requested information

how to organize a Socialist local there. The Allegheny County courades held their convention on July 18, and minated a ticket.

John Taylor of Philadelphia spoke lu Sellersville on Friday evening, July 24. and as a result the capitalists are ask ing one another what procedure they should adopt to prevent the Socialists from holding any more mertings, ray ing that Taylor "had no business to come there and talk like that," Ar-rangements are being made to get Mother Jones for a meeting there.

Local Laucaster reports that the or-munication is in fine shape and that we can expect good reports right along The Carbon County convention was

nominated: For Prothonotaries, Wm. Moser of East Mauch Chunk and Wil-Landis of Lehighton; for Skeriff; Raiph Minmons of Nesquebouing; for Clarks of Court, M. J. Honner of Summit Hill, Chas. Bann of Audenried, and Ed. A. Evans of Lausford; for Jury Commissioners, James Butler of Nes-queboning and John O'Donnell of Sunmit Hill. Four of these are miners, one a freight handler, and one a salest man. It was decided to submit the nominations, together with the choice for County Chairman and Secretary, to

At the first annual convention of the Socialist Party of Lackswanus County; held at fictuation on July 25, the follo ing nominations were made: For Judge, C. J. Bachsteiner of Seranton; for Rhariff, John J. Thomas of Taylor; for Treasurer, John F. Joseo of Taylor; for Prothomotary, William Mathews of Curbondale; for District Attorney, Chas. E. Lamb of Carbendale; for Clerk of Courts, Thomas Callahan of Carbondale; for Beautier of Deads, Schastian Greinel of Scranton; for Register of Wille, William Benjamin of Scranton; for Jury Com

Christopher Steavens of Sen Sellserville has contributed help pay off the State Comm sted \$2.56 to st, and the Thirty-third Ward Branch of Local Philiadelphia has de

cost program in Sugist and Gorman furthe special excusion of the Social-ist Party and the United Workingniers inging fleelety of Phila

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The Wilmington negro lynching in and commentary on our capitalistic civilization. The heart of more than one white man, much as it loathed and abhorred the crime which this negro is alleged to have committed, bent in sympathetic rhythm with the heart of the negro preacher who, driven to des peration under the wrongs, indistributed and outrages beared upon his race urged them to declare fratricida against their brothers of the white skin. Only a civilization resting on an economic foundation of right and jutice can actile the race problem. Would one have men just then must they be governed by justice. Socialism knows no difference in mes, color or calling It smads for human justice.--Colorado

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245 Broadwilly West York City, Discoupe of Ch Antino. Complianterall Streets, Commission Tr

"By R. M. Sheridan.

From Tiews:

"When 4 can't attend to both public and private business I'll quit the pub-lie's business."—Mark Hanna. "My street cars are my savings

With parenthetical comment I repr duce an editorial of the "Cleveland

-Mark Happa.

"It took nearly half an hour to rais the Lorain street car" (one of Mark Hunna's savings banks) "that ran over and killed little nine-year-old Eddie Somers and to release the body. Meanhundreds of people gathered. That was Tuesday night. Only a few a child remained under a car's tone ainrit Hanna's saviuca banks), "for a peared and fainted and the freuzied father had sought to kill the motor-man. These things happen too often. ment our hearts thow in a nething ought to be done'-and the

That's so. What is it we forget? Let us see. Why, don't you know that we forget that sumptuous and gluttenous feasts called wedding breakfasts must be provided and served at 2 o'clock in the afternoon for the idle cars are his savings banka? We forget that they toll not; we forget that royal equipages drawn by Booiled borses, harnessed with trappings of magniticence, must be provided to convey and display the parasitical guests of the great Senator, president-maker, laborcrusher, union-smasher, strike-hater, wage-slave-coddler, and L?A?B?O?R-L?E7A?D?E?R; that his guests at his tarian' populace; that flowers and shrulm of delicate variety, rarity and Lenutr shall be gathered from everywhere in all the land in lavish profusion and wanton and wasteful abandonment artistic and gorgeous adorudreamport of perfumes, music divine, and weath creators and producers. All these things must be provided out of the wealth created and produced by the workers and turned over to the Senator and placed in his savings banks (street cars which crush out little lives) so that the Senator and "show-off" and all be made to appear to be "the real thing-the whole

But why should parents permit their Little children to toddle and roam and Griscom. wander off into the streets to be devoured and ground up by the cruck Senator Hanna's street-car-savings-It is plain enough that they over and over again until you get it not go upon the streets unless their sunless rooms or play in dingy back of wealth-the trinity of mainmonyards or run about in fifth recking rent, interest, and profit.

SPECIAL NATIONAL ORGANIZING FUND.

National Secretary writes: "Committee throughout the country should take renewed interest in the previously acknowledged, \$605; total, Special Organizing Fund. As the relort of the Quorum meeting, held July 5-6, showed, a strong effort will be the time the national convention meets next year. The sooner these states are organized the better work they will be able to do in the national campaign. in the field, something that never

liesides this, the national office is now assisting a number of important states to put and keep organizers of their has been done before. In addition to this while the old debts are being other years opens the national party abould be able to enter the campaign with a clean slate. All this should appropriate Special Organizing Fund. work undertaken cannot be reto the fund should make it at once."

The Worker would heartily endorse atmost importance, especially at this functure, in preparation for the great national campaign of 1904, in two di-rections: First, extending the party propaganda and the party organization into fields hitherto practically un-Southwest, as well as strengthening it in those states and territories where speakers, the dissemination of informs

tributions received: R. E. Lane and W. B. Mango, Aurora, N. C., Si: Local Hyde Park, Mans., 22.45. Footsenth Ward Club, Local Boston, Mans., 62.

recently published inter- alleys and so grow to beautiful we manhood and worthy manhood. Oan't you see how it is yourself? To be sure the father is away from home all day working or striking; the mother is all day long molling in the kitchen or nursery which is all one to her; in a moment of abstraction or despair bet precious darling is gone to the wide open jaws and grinding machinery of one of Mark Hanna's street-car-sayings-banks.

"Human life, human pain-even his man rights—get too little consideration in the burly-burly rush of a great city. A child is of so little consequence. The streets are full of them and they can ensity be spared and never missed. A half bour or so of physical and mental agony in the dying makes no differ-

one? You say it does make a difference—that children are drarer than life to some? Well, sometimes we don't act as though it made any difference. The great body of the public doesn't seem to care. We turn from such acem to care. We turn from such heart-sickening aights as these that have become common and in two sec-onds are thinking how to get a dollar or two out of someholy: Hereaved stricken mothers may belplessly most and sob and suffer heart-break, neigh fors may shudder and sympathize, but we—the great bullying public-indiffer-ently pass on. If these things were necessary it would be different. But they are not necessary. There is no passible excuse for them."

What is it that is not necessarythat there is no excuse for? Is it the killing and grinding out of the lives of little children by the avaricious 'economy" of rallway corporations that save expense and swell profits by overworking motormen and endangerdaughter's wedding may be paraded ing life? Oh, bless you, no! What is through the public thorough fares to It, then, that the editorial pen protests the admiring plaudits of the prole- against and arraigns? It is the horrifying spectacle of a dying child pluned to the metal rails and stony invement under the wheels of one of . Mark Hanna's street-car-savings-banks for a WHOLE HALF HOUR. It is the time involved and not the killing. ment transforming a St. Paul's into a Therefore this editor proposes a remedy. See what it is: "A jack on overy visions fair and Canon Wealthys car, which would enable the motorman there to chant the words and formule to raise either end of his car"-Mark's of holy matrimony uniting wealth to savings bank-"in one minute instead wealth and scorning commonwealth of waiting a half hour, is thoroughly practicable."

To be sure, the child is already "done for"; the jack is used, the savings bank is raised up and the mangled sud mutilated little form is tenderly lifted from the right-of-way of the street-car-His children may have and shine and car goes on to "gather them ia" and to gather the tin for dividends to pay for wanton wedding breakfasts and other fixings and doings and to cruise along the Atlantic coast with Ship-Subsidy

ringing of gongs and the rushing of wheels, trucks and greedy motors of mad horses galloping to the scene; a number of ambulances race up to gether; their respective drivers and atshould not do it; to whom do the tendants enter luto an unseemly streets belong anybow? Ask yourself, scramble for the dying victim of its already lifeless form. And the guest into your head and then don't forget at the wedding breakfast on the beauti-The below of the workers should ful velvety lawn of the street-carsavings-bank magnate take no heed nurses, governesses and attendants are but of their own greatness and greed with them or else they should stay in and worship at the shrine of the trinity

cents; Local New Haven, Conn., \$10 W. B. Sinaser, Cleveland, O., \$1; Local Riverside, Cal., \$3.50; Clarence Smith, Butte, Mont., \$7; W. E. Boyaton, Ashtabula, O., \$1; total for week, \$26.57;

All contributions should be ad-dressed to William Mailly, National de to have every state organized by Secretary, Arlington Block, Omaha time the national convention meets PROTECTION AND POYERTY The workers are between the devil and the deep sea. Prosperity-so-called national prosperity-brings no blessings to them; yet they are the first

to suffer from any blow inflicted upon this prosperity. In the most prosperius times their greatest happiness is to be able, by dint of long-continued and ex-hausting toil, to keep their heads above water, the wolf from the door. Even this, as the facts testify, is only accomplished by the sacrifice of health and vitality. But when the tide of commercial prosperity is the the or no matter now brief a space, their case is pitiable indeed. Prosperity does not raise them above poverty, and when bad times come they are plunged in the depths of want and misery. To the propertied classes prosperity brings affluence, and they can tide over a period of depression without suffering any inconvenience. But with the working class there is no margin; at to keep body and soul together, and when that is gone, all is gone. Thus it happens that while free trade and cheapness do not bring prosperity to the workers whatever they may do for the workers wastever they may do for others, protection and dearness offer no remedy. If protection develops cer-tain industries it may afford them more means of employment, more op-portunities of being exploited; but on the other hand, it may have the re-verse effect, and in any case. It gives: No. Doomies of any material incremen-

no promise of any material improvement.—The Social Democrat (London) -For information about the floris

AS TO TACTICS.

By A. M. Simons.

A political party which is at the anti-Marxian in that it is absolutely same time the advance guard of a revolutionary army, the representative of a special social class, and the preacher of a new social philosophy. must often find itself confronted with the question as to which of these phases is most important at any given time. Shall such a party be mainly a propaganda society, or the political weapon of the working class in its present struggle, or simply a herald of the day of revolution?

the day of revolution?
These problems of tactics have recently become particularly preasing in
the municipal field. While success
'was still far in the future the party was necessarily almost exclusively propagandist society. But success it even now upon us in many portions of the country and the next general municipal elections will certainly find hundreds of Socialists holding official positions in municipal governments. Shall these men "mount the forum only for purposes of propagauda," of shall they take up the cause of labor wherever opportunity offers, and fight to secure every possible gain for the working class whenever such gain means no relaxation but rather a strengthening of the revolutionary po-mitton? Even, if we consider our elected officials only as propagandist the question is still before us as to whether a propaganda dealing only in generalities is more effective than one which takes advantage of every combut between exploiter and exploited

questions will have much to do with deciding the future of the Socialist

There are two attitudes which be cause of their extreme character and the reciferousness with which they have been urged have attracted much more attention than they have really deserved. One of these is that occuln the sense in which this word is used in the international movement there are really very few represents tives of this school in America. In-deed they would require little atten-tion on our part were it not for the valiant service which they have donas "bogey men" in the hands of some of those who occupy the other ex-treme. In so far as this position is represented at all in this country its adherents are nearly all to be found in the so-called "radical democracy" and especially in that wing of it which follows William Randolph Hearst, Of members of the Socialist organization comparable to Bernstein in Germany, Turati in Italy, Jaurés and Millerand in France and Kefr Hardle in England, there are so few representatives here as to be practically unworthy of at-

This school seeks to obtain advance This school seeks to obtain advances through compromises with capitalism. It seeks favors by begging, by alliances and by fusion. It generally considers Socialism only as a collectivist scheme realizable by successive steps transferring industries to governmental power. It exaggerates the importance of each trifling silvance and would mae the whole inschinery of would use the whole machinery of olitical organization in securing the furtherance of each individual reform.
To-day, for example, it would throw
the energy of the Socialist Party into the effort to secure nationalization of railronds, telegraphs and telephones, or menicipal ownership of street cars, electric lights, waterworks, etc. It would invite to its assistance all who at present favor any one of these with-out regard to whether they now desire to take the "next step" or sot, trusting to the possibility of reconverting them for each successive steu.

In answer to this position it has been hown over and over again that when the class organization of the workers relaxed to secure temporary ad vances the whole revolutionary char-acter of the movement is destroyed and the reform desired is gained after an endeavor only a little less than would have been necessary to secure complete proletarian domination. Ex-perience also has tended to show the sollow character of most of these socalled "steps" so far as any advantage to the working class is concerned. Glasgow, Bradford, and London have taken more of these steps than any other cities in the world, yet they still present the same horrible sink-holes called slums, and the weight of the unemployed still presses upon the wage-workers and prevents them from rising above the slave station. Finally, ance of a strongly organized revolu-tionary political party of the working class, even if small in numbers, causes the enactment of these reforms by the capitalists even quicker than when the Socialist organization is sacrificed for

their direct attainment. If, however, the true opportunist is seldom found within the Socialist Party of America, the other position which has been well designated as the "impossibilist" is a distinctly American product and found nowhere else on earth. To be sure, recent events in Scotland would seem to indicate that the specimens transplanted from this country were making a feeble growth on that soil. The statement that the Parti Ouvrier of France takes this po-sition is especially ridiculous, as they have one of the most elaborate platforms for immediate action of any party in Europe. In this respect in-deed they go much further than any large division of the American Socialists has ever advocated. It is a striking proof of the ignorant fanaticism of De Leon's followers that he has been able to make them believe the contrary when the facts were so easily

large part of its positions are not simply foreign to the Marxian dectrines, but are absolutely antagonistic to those doctrines. An example of this is seen in the fact that generally by implication, or otherwise, they have their arguments upon the theory of the "increasing misery of the working class." This is a distinctly Lussaileian position which has been rejected by Interportional Socialists, and especially by the Marxian wing, all over the world. It has a far better reason for sejection than the fact of its being

anti-Markian in that it is anosoticity contrary to facts. It is perfectly easy for anyone to show that, taken as a whole, the capalition of the working class is constantly improving. In fact the rise of the working class has been the observation significant phenomenon of the une-genth century comparable only in importance to the constantly increasing control over nature. These two facts indeed constitute two These two facts indeed constitute two of the fundamental propositions upon which modern scientific Socialism rests. From these two facts the most important deduction is the one which muintains that the working class is destined to be the political rulers and dominating element in the coming seciety. In pointing out this position, however, I hope that no one will be foolish enough to think that I do not recognize the other equally important fact, which will constitute the motive fact, which will constitute to unrest and action, that the degree of exploitation is constantly increasing. Another favorite war cry of wing is the right of labor to its entire product, a position size distinctly anti-Marxian which rests upon the purely bourgeois philosophy of "natural rights." A municipal platform which was lately heralded by this school as a model one contained this fallacy in

A still more serious charge against the impossibilist position is found in the fact that it practically ignores the class struggle and this notwithstanding the fact that no other phrase is so often found in their mouth. But the class struggle is a fact, not a phrase. It is a thing of to-day, not a dream of the future. It is being waged now on every field of thought and action. It finds its economic expression in trade union conflicts; its political side in the struggle of the Schaffet Party for victory, while its influence can be traced in every field of human life. Any tac-tics based upon the class struggle must be a plan of action within that struggle and not a theory of what will happer when the struggle is ended in the victory of the proletariat.

Bearing these facts in mind it seems

to me that the policy dictated by scien-

tific Socialism must be something dif-ferent from that taken by either of tine Sociation must be someting out-ferent from that taken by either of these two wings. I say "different from" rather than "between" them because I believe mellorism as frequently to be wrong as extremism and that quite the surest way to find the wrong path is to take two extreme errors and strike an average. As I understand the logic of facts and their interpreta-tion in the light of scientific Socialism we should take a position embracing these two points: First, recognizing the fact that any action within the present system and with the powers of social control, and particularly the government, still in the hands of the concessions from capitalism, which concessions will be largely bollow gle. Consequently it is the duty of the Socialist Party to stand as the repre-sentative of the intering class in that struggle and fight to secure to that

It seems to me that this position can be best expressed in our public official declarations by means of a platform containing a statement of the absolute revolutionary position and half the facts. Tet it seems to me that this position is of no infinitely greater importance than anything conreason I am opposed to any 'Immediate demands" beitig made an integral part of the platform. Another reason for excluding these from the platform

than anything which could be attached

are compelled to take action upon host of matters. If there is no definite official program mistakes or worse are made. If a committee is appointed to assist in the guidance of such an official neither the man elected nor the committee have any official program by which to guide their action. An-tagonisms and disagreements at once ragonsms and disagreements at once arise, and the committee, unless composed of more than ordinarily tactful human beings, develops lide a mere nagging, fault-flading body and constant friction results. There is, of course, a further fact which is sometimes lost sight of, that there is no example, resum or beliefly that a essential reason for believing that a committee is more representative than an individual. The individual generally represents the will of the majority, and so does the committee, the adding of one or two individuals does not render it infallible. For these reasons, which are merely statements of facts already observable in the experience of this and other countries, it is cer-tain that sooner or later the party will be forced to formulate some sort of working program. At the same time the carrying out of such a program is fraught with all the dangers that must ever follow any work within capital-lam. Hence it must be surrounded with all possible safeguards to prevent any deviation from class-conscious fo-cialism. The elaboration of the program should be the work of as large a lody of Socialists as possible and every step should be submitted to the severest criticism. And when finally formulated its carrying out should also

be as directly as possible under the control of the party membership. In two articles which are to follow this there will be some suggestions as to possible lines of municipal activity and the third article will suggest a plan for general control and direction of municipal action.

SPECIALIZATION IN SOCIALIST WORK.

By Ella Reove Ochen.

"Specialists who never look beyond their own domain are apt to see things

And yet we trust the specialist in his own domain to a much greater degree than the general practitioner. If we suffer with a disease of the eye we place our confidence in the man who has been studying the various diseases. of the eye until he is qualified as an eye specialist. This specialization in the domain of physical disease serves as an illustration of what might be accomplished in doing away with the evil economic system from which we suffer.

Some men have a special faculty for making their fellow worker realize his had condition; they, as agitators, can bring him to see the wrong he is suffering from the present system of wage-slavery. Others have a peculiar gift of organizing these awakened men government, still in the hands of the capitalist will not be Socialism either in whole or in part, we must make a demand for the complete overthrow of capitalism with all that the term implies. Second: While capitalism lasts we must recognize the fact of the class struggle and our duty to take the working class side of that struggle wherever it appears. We must not be blind to the fact that the continuous unrest of the proletariat will force concessions from capitalism, which is the socialist movement—the education that ist movement- the education that means organized knowledge, knowlconcessions will be largely hollow shams. As the Socialist Party gains boilted power, or even approaches such power, these gains will become more and more of real value. Through any long period of years there will always be a steady betterment in the condition of the working class, and this will come through the class strugmen who can make many opportunities for expounding the solidarity of the working class. Once again, men and women there are who are able to seach the minds of the workers by a convincing pen. Literature, mightler than many swords, has been and should be scattered as freely as the leaves of the trees are scattered by the

The wise educator or teacher utilizes pointing out that the end of the present class struggle is the attninment of the products of the writer, the agitator and the political organizer by bettviat program. This, however, is not sufficient. It only expresses oneknowledge of the labor movement, arethat this position is of so infinitely greater importance than anything concerning the action possible within captthe workers theroughly, and when Sotalism that I do not believe anything cialist lengues and deliating societies else should be placed in such a way as procure real specialists instead of to appear co-ordinate with it. For this freak exponents of all sorts of open minds of the young people, so nuch more strength will the educa-

is that any statement that could be made concerning so complex and farreaching a subject within the scope departments of work, all vitally necespossible to a political platform would be so inadequate as to be misleading.

The manufacture of the political platform would be so inadequate as to be misleading.

The manufacture of the platform would be so inadequate as to be misleading. I have always maintained that what we have to say concerning action under capitalism should constitute at the only important unstode—that because he can reach the ear of the workers, his special gift is the only important unstode—that because he is successful in gathering which should be much more extensive to the rejection of Socialism that here cause he is successful in gathering crowds to listen to his explanation of the principles of Socialism that here all responsibility each. And would it be any more rational for the man with than anything which could be attached to a platform without rendering that platform too cumbersome for propaganda purposes. I urged this position when I was editor of the "Workers' Cali" and I believe was almost the first one in America to publicly ndvocate the dropping of "immediate demands" from the platform upper. I the skillful politician condemns the teachcate the dropping of "immediate demands" from the platform proper. I claborated the same idea still further in the pamphiet "What Socialist Would Do if They Won in This City" and fought for it again on the fluor of the working class, then he is an narrow-minded as the same the same the mind of the working class. Would Do if They Wen in This City' is an arrow-minded as the educator and fought for it again on the floor of the Indianapolis convention, and have

the initianapois convention, and nive the movement, the movement when I first began this agitation the only opposition I received was from those who desired the retention of all if a man is really a good agitator, let him not hanker after an adisorable. Or there had arisen within the party in low work would "what when the barby out with the loth," and who wish to have

RESULT IN GERMANY.

trength of Parties In Old and How Reichstag-English Socialist's View of the Meaning of Our Great Sain.

The following table shows the repre scutation of the various parties in the German Reichstag elected in June is compared with their strength in the outgoing Reichstag, elected in 1808:

Parties.	1896.	1903.
Center	106	101
Social Democrats	. BH	81
Conservatives	52	53
Free Conservatives	20	19
National Liberals	53	52
Richter Radicals	15%	21
Barth Radicals	15	B
South German Radicals	. 7	- 0
Poles	14	10
Alestians	10	9
Antisemites	12	9
Agrarians	11	7
Hanoveriaus		3
Danes		1
Independents	. 11	10
		-
	897	- 307
4 . 0 .1		

The popular rote of the principal parties, according to final reports, was as follows: Social Democrats, 3,025,-108; Center (Clericals), 1,853,707; National@ Libernis, 1,243,306; Conserva-tives, 900.714; Richter Radicals (Frei-sinnige Volkspartei), 523,505; Barth Radicals (Freisiunige Vereinigung), 241.116; Anthemites, 244,587. The Social Democrats gained 900,-000 votes and 23 representatives. The

Center has gained 400,000 votes and lost 5 representatives, though still holding much more than its propor-tional share of seats in the Reichstag, The National Liberals, also over-repreented, have gained 275,000 votes and out one seat. The only parties that lost one seat. The only parties that have gained in representation, aside from the Social Democrats, are the Conservatives, with a gain of one; the l'oles, two; the Hanoverlans, three; and the Danes, one. The heaviest losses are those of the three factions of the Italicals, fourteen seats in all, indicating that these partles which attempt to win by compromise are on the sure road to destruction. Taking into account the natural increase of population, it may be said that the So-cial Democratic Purty is the only conslilerable one that has gained, that its increase of over 40 per cent, was parties.

J. B. Askew, writing in the Landon Social Democrat" for July upon the Socialist victories in Germany, discusses the question how far the increase of the Socialist vote was a mere protest against the abuses of militarism, pro-secutions for "Mnjestätabeleidigung." the lunneer tariff, etc., and how far it that the stupid arrogance and stubhornness of the government have contributed much to our success, but holds that this by no means justifies the claim now being made in the bourgeola press of England and the United States that German Social Democracy is merely or chiefly a negative movement of protest. After showing how the Social Democratic Party has made a vigorous campaign against all these special abuses, he says, in part:

"I have here tried to give a brief survey of the principal causes which can be brought forward to show why Socialism has advanced so rapidly in Germany, and at first sight there is no natist that it is all due to exceptional causes, such as the monstrous miscov ernment in Germany and the fact that people look on the Socialists as the only genuine party of opposition. It is also easy to see that the recent stupendous successes of the Socialist Party in Saxony were largely a reply of the workers to their exclusion from the Saxon l'arilament, and their opinion of the policy of the bourgeois parties in Saxony, who formed an alliance of Jewish Libernis, anti-Jew fanatics, Protectionist Agragrians, Free Trad-Industrials, anti-Catholics, Catholics, etc., all against the Socialists.

"But if Saxour offers a good example of a reactionary policy helping us, how are we to account for the fact that in the state which has long been far the most liberal of any German state-Empire as a whole, it did not increa more than from 2,200,000 to 3,690,000. In Wurtemberg, if anywhere, the pos-sible results of a Liberal administra-tion might have been expected to show "isms" as their lecturers to instruct the a weakening of our forces. And what is the result? In few places have we increased so fast. Of more importance, however, was the remarkable growth of our party in the Catholic Rhineland and Westphalia, one of the great cen-ters of German industry, where hither-to our party has made little progress. Here everywhere our vote has increased enormously, and not only wer the great districts of Bochum and Dort fell into our hands. The Center has no doubt, though with difficulty, main tained its position is Germany as a whole up to now, but its proud boast of affording an impregnable rock against the invasion of the Social Democrats has received a tremendous blow. The impregnable rock is very wobbly, and of the Center party it must be said that they are our most dangerous opponents. * * * "It would be a mistake to infer from

> Party is in any danger of losing sight of its final aims. Despite the char acter and importance of the practica work of the party the fundamenta principles of the party, the socializa-tion of the means of production and exchange, the theory of the class war-etc., are all put clearly forward in secson and out of season. The Socialism of the German party is not by any means merely a holiday garment to be taken out of the family cupboard on the occasion of great festivals, but otherwise to be kept discreetly out of sight for fear of frightening off possible supporters. It would be quite inconceivable in Germany that anyone should play a kind of political 'confidence trick' with emitteed physical son and out of season. The Socialist dence trick' with equivocal phrase desce trick with equivoest parases such as 'labor representation,' 'inde-pendent labor,' etc. Labor polley, where the class war theory is accopted, means a Sociatist policy; where, how-ever, that is not accepted it may ever geoposals to confir a sort of galid

******************* STATE SECRETARY WHITE'S APPRECIATION.

Here is what Dan A. White, State Secretary of the Socialist Party of Massachusetts, says of the usefulness of this paper:

To the Editor of The Worker,

Boar Comrade:-- I feel it my duty to say a word in appreciation of year-velocite paper. I realize that each of the Socialist papers is doing a grand work in its way for the cause, but I feel that The Worker should be n the hands of every member of the Secialist Party. As a medium of party news it is, in my mind, indispensable, and the clear-out able editorials in defense of Socialism should be read by everyone interested in the cause. I feel that the circulation of The Werker among the comrades of the state of Massachusetts will help our movement beyond power Fraterakly yours,

DAN A. WHITE, Secretary.

It is the ideal of The Worker to be at once the best paper for Socialist propaganda and the best paper for the education of party mambers-that these two functions are not inconsistent but inseparably connected. If The Worker deserves the warm commendation given by Secretary White, it is but just to say that the credit belongs as much to our army of counsellors and correspondents in the rank and file of

the party as to the publishers and editors.

We ask the comrades everywhere to co-operate in extending the the field of usefulness of The Worker and can safely promise them that the quality of its service will be improved in proportion. *************************************

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

All Comrades and Organizations are hereby informed that an

Industrial Labor Exposition and Food Show For the benefit of the Laker Press, "THE WORKER" and the "NEW YORKER YOLKSZEITUNG," is being arranged, and will take place April 23

to May 8, 1904, at the GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Forty-third and Fortyfourth Streets, New York. Organizations are requested to consider arranging Festivals Ac-

. THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in national

While we declare that the development of seconomic conditions tends to the overthrew of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialisms also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletarist. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate: IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

As such meets we autocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well an of all in a communication and all other public utilities. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the in-

increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

2. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidenta, inch of employment, sickness and want in old age, the funds for this purpose to be collected from the case of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the administered under the control of the distribution of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the distribution of the case for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and inulcipal aid for books, ciothing, and food.

5. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, propor-

men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents. Rus in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the

SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONISM

BELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS,

MELATIONS OBE-PARTY AND UNIONS. The National Consustate of the Socialist Party in sanual session assembled, hereby realizes the attitude of the party toward the trade-union movement as expressed in the resolution in the subject adopted by the Indianapolis convention of 1901. We consider the trade union movement and the Socialist movement as isseparable parts of the general slaber movement, produced by the same economic forces and deem if the daily of senior forces and deem if the daily of senior forces and unport to the other in its special appear of activity.

Rut we are also mindful of the fact that

ANYI FURION IRROPATIONS.
Wherear, The history of the inhor ment of the world has conclustely dea started that a Boctalist Pury is the collision organization able to adequately consistently evolute the publical strage of the working class, and

morement, and
Whereas, Any alliance, direct or indirect,
with such parties is designed to the political integrity and the very existence of the
Socialist Taxty and the Socialist novement,
Resolved, That so nate or local organization, or nember of the party shall, under
any circumstasses, fuse, conditing or compromise with any political party or organization, or refrain from making iominations
in order to further the interests of candidates of such parties or organization.

artisans and amount in fact to little copies of The Worker, you will unde more than an attempt to create new stand that you are requested to disprivileged sections in the ranks of the proletariat, and that our friends will not have at any price. The three mil- to spread the light. not have at any price. The three mil-lion voters may not have been all 80-cialists themselves, but they had no chance of not knowing that they were voting for men who were. Our friends never hide their Socialist light under a bushel, and the bourseods parties in making 'lilion against Socialism' thats. making 'Union against Socialism' their battle-cry have incurred a defeat which as brought the Socialist victory within measurable distance in Germany."

--- Every Socialist who has not already done so should read Liebknecht's pamphlet, "No Comprombe, No Politi-cal Trading." Written with especial cal Trading." Written with especial reference to the appearance of certain fusionist tendencies in Germany, its arguments apply with equal force to the movement in the United States. It can be had of the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New to subscribe; Exck City. Price, 10 cents.

----If each reader of The Worker in New York City will see to it that every family in his house gets a copy of the paper and some Socialist leaflets or pamphlets within the next month many new Social Democratic votes will be assured for November.

-If you want to see injunctions issued-and enforced-to prevent lock-out bosses from importing scabs, elect

-We want to be able to return good news to Berlin in Novemb tribute Socialist literature NOW as a

-We send out a great : ple copies of this paper to addresses furnished us by subscribers. The re-cept of such a copy is an invitation to subscribe. "First curfu a year or 25 comis for all months.

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PRICE 2 CENTS.

VOL. XIII.-NO. 19.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 9, 1903.

A FIGHT TO THE FINISH.

the best of capitalist authority, the methods of frund and violence used by the organized employers to defeat the ingmen of that larger city. " switchmen's demand for an eight-hour

The publication on such excellent capitalist authority as the Denver "Post" of the facts in the case of the sixty men imported from Missouri by the Smelting Trust to break the Danwer strike, the men having been assured there was no strike on in order to induce them to go and required to make deposits with the company's agents in order that they might reach to scab and having been surrounded by armed guards to prevent their prematurely learning the true state of affairs, is enough to convince us, if anything were needed, that the instituttions printed in the capitalist press to the effect that the strikers are plotting to destroy the company's property with torch or dynamite are gratuitous lies. The bosses who would do what these are proved to have done, are quite capable of hiring agenta-to-set fires and place bombs for the nurpose of union officers under arrest and making an excuse for the decisration of martial law. And this is not the first instance of such rascallty on the part of American choltaffata. "

Since that matter was in type there comes, on equally good author ity, a still more shocking story of capi talist crime. Here is the story, as briefly told in the news dispatches of the "Times," one of the most reputable of capitalist newspapers:

"IDAHO SPRINGS, Col., July 30. After a meeting of business men last night 500 citizens of Idaho Springs went to the city jail and took fourteen of the men arrested in commention with the blowing up of the Sun and Moon mine buildings, marched them to the city limits, and told them to leave the

place and never-return.

The men driven out include the president of the local union, the vice-president, accretary, and thensurer, and two or three members of the executive committee. All the others are promi-

Next comes the news that at Den-

In another column we print corre- Springs took refuge, the "Citizens' Alspondence from Denver exposing, on linnes" is preparing to take similar measures against them-if it dares, if it does not fear the wrath of the work

> The men who were driven out Idaho Springs called on the Governor for protection. The Governor knows his business. He is there to protect the "sacred rights of property," not the referred them back to the local authorities who had given them up to the tender mercies of the capitalist rioters.

Most striking of all is the fact, not that such crimes are committed, not even that they are committed with impunity, but that such a paper as the "Times" can openly and directly approve them, as it did in its issue of August 2, and that not one word of protest goes up from any of the leaders of the old parties, or from any of the tournalistic clerical, or professor ial defenders of capitalist "law and or der" who so readily go into hysterics over the slightest demonstration of spirited discontent by the working peo-

Once more let it be said-it cannot be repeated too often, until the mass of the working-class voters shall recognise the truth-the possessing class cares absolutely nothing for law and order, except where law and order means their security in the unbridied exploitation of the workers. The capitalist class will stop at no lawlessness, will hesitate at no invasion of personal liberty, if it sees profit to be gained thereby. The capitalist class knows nothing of honor or good faith. It recognizes no rights but its own right to live in luxury without doing any useful work.

Whoever of the working class trusts in the honor of the capitalists, whoever trusts in their mercy, whoever trusts in their respect for law, deceives himself; and whoever counsels the working class to depend on anything but its own intelligence, its own power of industrial and political organization, counsels it to commit class suicide.

Against the lawless and criminal system of capitalism, which grows more lawless and criminal from day to day. there is but one hope for liberty-the

Moses' opinion—and the Democratic

Mr. West of Lownden joined in de-unciation of the Socialists who advo-

Must So Fought on New Lines.

yield to Humanity. And he tried to

argue that it was in the real interest of the mill-owners to have child labor

prohibited-as if these lords of profit

not know to the penny how much sur-plus value they can squeeze out of a man, how much out of a woman, how

He did not venture to appeal to the

self-respect of the workers as against the bank accounts of their employers. That sppeal will be made and will be heard, but it awaits the rise of the Socialist Party in Georgia.

Capitalists' Bruzon Hypocrisy.

Mr. Houston made one good point

While the guilt rests directly upon

The two old parties are, as Mark Twain says of England and the United

States, "kin in sin." The men whose nfluence Carey and our lamented Mac

indusnee Carey and our lamented Mac-Cartney have fought in the State House at Boston are among those whose influence we Socialists of the

ATLANTA, Ga., July 31.—The thor

oughly capitalist character of our gav-ernment was still further illustrated

by yesterday's action of the Legisla-ture. After defeating the bill to pre-

measure will largely reduce the num-ber of children in the mills. That will

own most of the mills in partn

did not know their own busines

much out of a little child.

of business.

najority sustained him.

cate such legislation.

CHILD LABOR STILL RULES.

Georgia Legislators Kill Bill to destrict Child Slavery.

Overwhelming Demogratic Majority Re fuses to Hear the Gry of the Infants Slowly Slaughtered on the Alter of Profit -- Bi-Partizan Capital Schind

ATLANTA, Ga., July 30 .- As The ATLANTA, (iii., July 30.—As he Worker predicted last winter, the Georgia Legislature has voted down the proposed bill for the limitation of child labor. Georgia is becoming properous in the capitalist sense and in any moral or humane sense becoming infamous in the eyes of the world by its immolation of the children of the proper on the sites of industrial profit. poor on the altar of industrial profit.

A few people of generous arrangements A few people of generous sympathies or of high intelligence have been aroused to the enormity of this social crime, and have begun an agitation against it. But the mass of the people against it. But the mass of the people are still apathetic. The well-to-do take no interest in the question or even de-fend the shameful system, because their children are not the victims and because they, even if not directly interested, think their position would be threatened by labor legislation. The workers, with too few exceptions, have not yet come to realize the wrong or

Representative Houston of Fulton has introduced a bill for the partial amelioration of the evil in two success sive legislatures. This time it was a vote of 80 to 75.

It must be remembered that the guilt of thus perpetuating child labor here rests directly on the Democratic party. which has 164 out of the 170 me leaders that such legislation for the protection of the working class was in-

The prosperity of Georgia is in our hands," cried conscientions Mr. Mo of Cowets, opposing the bill. "T North is turning to the South to-day because of the South's conservatism Northern capital is being invested in Georgia cotton mills because this state has not adopted such Socialistic legislation as is here proposed. I say to the gentleman from Muscogee" (Mr. Tig-hor, who had impugned his Democracy ause of his opposition to the hill) at any Republican in Muscoges who his money in these mills and gives and little jaybird politicians."

measure was been of children in the mills. That was pot be its effect nor is that the intent in passing fit. It is not to keep the children out, but to fovce in the mass of adults who, in this new industrial region, are not yet disciplined into the habit of regular work and regular overment, that the bill is intended. The man who would make a law to prevent the employment of six-year-old habes in the stiffing air of a cotton will is a "jaybird politician," in Mr.

HOW THEY LOVE LAW AND ORDER.

Smelting Trust Magnates Give a Practical Example.

Recount Drawn from Capitalist Presi of Fraud and Violence Used by Capi-talists to Break Denver Strike—Will Result in Making Socialist Votes.

DENVER, July 25.-It is not often that you can quote from capitalist sources such a clear and damning ac-count of the fraudulent and violent and awless methods used by the organised capitalists against the labor movement as we are here able to send you, taken from the Denver "l'ost," one of the rom the Denver "l'ost," one of the ouding capitalist papers of this city, relating to the importation of men to break the eight-hour strike of the amelters against the American Smelting and Refining Company. Here is "l'ost" article:

"Locked up in a day coach and guarded by armed men, sixty-two la-bovers were taken into the Globe smelter vesterday, but as soon as they

were released from this portable prison, fifty-eight of them escaped. "One of their number, who seized his grip and attempted to escape at Brush, Colorado, was shot in the leg by a local constable, who thought he was an escaping prisoner of the legal author-

"The shinment of men came from Jopin, Missouri, where Lee Willis, a recruiting agent of the American Smelting and Refining Company, has been for several days, aided by Leo

"The men charge that the situation was misrepresented to them, else they would not have consented to come to Colorado. Many are members of other

0.000 Told There Was No Strike.

"We were offered from \$2 to \$3 a day for nine and ten bours, said E. P. Hill of Joplin, and they seemed us that no strike was on. Some came from Joplin, some from Webb City, and others from St. Joseph. We were put into a day coach on the Burlington and given ham sandwiches early Saturday morning. At noon they put on a keg of beer and at night gave us sand-wiches and a cup of coffee. None of us suspected anything wrong until we were in Denver. They gave us no tickets except this, a small card bear-ing the letters A. E. & R. Go., which was never asked for. These were our receipts for deposit on the railroad fare. We all and to stay in the car and two men with guns stood at each door to prevent any one escaping.

One Shot in Trying to Escape.

"At Brush a man selzed his grip when he learned the situation and tried to escape, but the guards on the car yelled after him and the crowd, eeing be was under guard, pursued. A local officer shot him in the leg and aptured him, but the train left without him and I don't know his name. His grip, which was dropped in his Mr. Houston made a strong fight for the bill along his chosen lines—but a fight on those lines was doomed to failure. He appealed to humans senti-ment—as if Profit would ever willingly flight, is now at Malich's place at

"When we were near Denver orakeman came through and told som of the boys they were strike-breakers and we began to inquire. The train crew said a strike was on and we were being brought in to scab.

"The guards heard this talk and

blocked the doors. Only the trainment could get in and out and we were brought into Denver locked up in the car. After we were left on the track short time, a switch engine came and took us to the smelter. The car doors were not opened until we had been taken into the grounds and up to the buildings.

"This sort of slavery was too much for all of us, after we had been told there was no strike, and fifty-eight of

in exposing the brasen hyprocisy of the cotton-mill owners, who pretend that by voluntary agreement they have put a stop to the employment of chil-dren under twelve years of age, but who yet argue that the exactment of Company Even Exacted Deposits.

"John D. Carson of Toronto, Ohio, who was found at Webb City, Mo., " There was misrepresentation the rule into law would drive them out

everything. Some of us deposited \$3, believing we were to get first-class work, and one fellow paid \$12, his full fare to Denver. The railroad fare was to be taken out of our wages. All that Hill has said is true, but we were no fed enough for dogs, and no better. When we reached Denver the guards got in the doors and would let no one

Fifty-eight of the sixty-two men Union, where arrangements were made for providing them with food and get-ting them work or means to return to South will have to combat and will their

A few days later fifty or sixty Mexi can laborers were brought in from the Southwest, but it is believed that they

The demand for the eight-hour day is extending to other plants in Denver and at Pueblo, Leadville, and Durango

ture. After defeating the bill to prevent the employment of children in the milia, our solons have picked out one section of that bill and exacted it into law. This measure provides that all persons able to work and who, instead of working, live on the wages of their minor children, shall be considered vagrants, amenable to punishment as for a misdemeanor. It is hypocritically pretended that this ing er locked-out employers he must inform such men of the fact that a strike or lockout exists in the place, and providing penalties for failure to

> That bill roused the horror dignation of the capitalists of both old parties, of the class of people who al-

publicans and Democrats have still the majority in the legislative body, select there by the votes of untinking workingmen. But more and more of the workingmen are learning to think for workingmen are learning to think the themselves and it may well be that this outrage committed by the Ameri-can Smelting and Reining Company will be the means of sending Socialists to the state house here in Colorado to advocate such legislation and in every respect to fight for the working claim against contistism.

POLITICAL PROGRAM

OF LABOR! The age-long struggle which has

against capitalism

been carried on in the economic field has been carried by the capitalist class to Congress, to the Legislature, to the President's office and to the Supreme Court. The capitalist has reinforced his side in this fight with the use of the whole power of the state in order to defeat the strike, to dianrm the workers, to enforce injunctions, to disrupt unions and to make impossible such continued and profitable employ-ment of the workers as would make the workers industrial masters of

themselves.
On the other hand the laborers are beginning to understand that they are besten in the strike because, before the strike, they had placed the power of the state in the hands of the encodes of labor; it is coming to be understood by all workers that the ballot opens tue way by which they thenwelves may of the laborers, in the same way tha these same powers are now being used to the injury of the laborers. There is now no way by which this age-long strife could be kept away from the ballot-box, and there is no reason why it should not be fought out at that place. Ever since the beginning of civilization the powers of the state have been used to enslave, to degrade, to discredit and to impoverish the pro-ducers of wealth. The modern industrial developments have made workers more and more dependent on the owners of the means of production, and, while it is frequently admitted that these questions must be carried to the ballot-box, and then proposed that it should be done under a non-partism referendum on the merits of the questions involved, it is hardly possible that those who make these proposals appreciate how serious are the questions involved, how age-long has been this strife, how determined would be this struggle for the possession of the ballot-box in order that the authorities may be used for or against the deliverance of the working class from the enslavement that has been

their lot ever since history began.

A political party thoroughly organized and standing together through a series of elections, finally coming to a majority, will be able to enforce obe dieuce, but a referendum may give an overwhelming majority to a proposal and if the officers of the court and the other officers of the state and in authority are deeply interested in thwarting the public will, the referen-dum still leaves in their bands the power to do so.

While it is frequently said that when socialism is carried by a majority vote in this country that the Supreme Court would hold it unconstitutional, a refer endum rote by an unorganized major-ity would necessarily submit to such a decision; but a political party carried into power on such an issue could re-construct the Supreme Court itself; it, could suppress rebellion, make its own interpretation of the laws, or make new laws if necessary-in fact, a referendum without a party is only an ex-pression of public opinion, without authority to enforce that opinion. A triumphant political party, standing for Socialism will not only be an expression of public opinion, but when largely in the majority this majority will thus become the government itself

party of Socialism. The central com-party of So national organizations, are themselves union men throughout the state we capitalists or the agents of capitalists, are connected with military compani-

control of the state in order that it may use the authority of the state in behalf of the workers, can ever secure and enforce the proposals of the Social-ists. The organization need not be complicated, its platform may be brief, flict that is as old as history and which slict that is as old as history and which will end only with the trituph of the Socialist Party. The platform must stand for the collective ownership of the means of life; the democratic man-agement by the workers of the collec-tively owned means of producing the means of life; for equal apportunities for all men and women to the use and handle of these collectively owned and benefit of these collectively owned and peratically managed means of producing the means of life; it must "pledge the full power of society, its

lawa, courts, armies, its workers and its wealth to secure these ends." It is the most serious task ever un-dertaken by mortal man. There is no energy in human life too great to give, no service too difficult to do, and no no service too difficult to do, and no task so long that it may not well be undertaken to secure an end so great. Union laber parties could not secure Socialism. A triumphant Socialism political party will not only secure the majority vota, but will possess and will directly administer the proposals of the Socialists under the control of

Important Declarations of

Wisconsin Union Men.

ion of State Federation of Labo Hrges Frank Recognition of the Absolute Conflict Setwoon Labor and

"Better late than never," is pro verbial wisdom. The Worker is somewhat tardy in presenting the three following important resolutions adopted by the annual convention of the Wiscousin State Federation of Labor, but they will still be news to most of our readers in the East. The first of the resolutions referred

to deals with such movements as the Civic Federation and the right attitude to be taken by organized workingmen toward them. It runs:

"Whereas. The capitalistic system of production creates two antagonistic classes with necessarily conflicting interests, vis., a small exploiting class and a large exploited class, although the capitalist class has always tried to hide the fact of the class struggle; and

"Whereas. The trades union move ment of America is the expression of wage-worker upon the seconomic field, and any attempt to hide the class struggle is necessarily an attempt to mislend Labor; and "Whereas, The union men of Amer-

ica expect the trades-union leaders to be leaders in the class struggle, and rather to point out than to hide the shortcomings and crueities of the present canitalistic system: and

"Whereas, Certain prominent offi-cials in the labor movement are in close somection with Mark Hanna, Grovet Cleveland, and the Civic Federation; therefore he it

"Resolved, That we, the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, in convention Amenibled, hereby emphatically , as seriously mistaken tactics any alliance of prominent labor leadcentatives of American capitalism.

Thanks to Parry.

The second has probably not carried joy to the heart of that strenuous hater of the labor movement, Mr. Parry, though truly complimentary to him. 'It reads: "Whereas, It has come to pass that here has risen in the ranks of the capi-

talists a man strong enough to force organized Capital to turn toward Larapacity; and
"Wherea; fuch attitude tears the

mask of hypocritical friendship from the faces of Mark Hanna and other pretended political lovers of labor; therefore be it "Resolved, That the Wisconsin State Pederation of Labor hereby takes great pleasure in extending a vote of thanks to President Parry of the National

these resolutions to be sent to that gentleman at Indianapolis." Warning Against Militarim

Manufacturers' Association, a copy of

The Wisconsin Federation declared Itself on the military preparations of the capitalists as follows

"Whereas, Capitalism has recently made use of its political control of the government to piace unprecedented nower in the hands of the President. thus lessening the control of the troops by the state governors, who, being

nearer the people, are not so easily con-trolled; and
"Whereas, This action by the last Congress has not only doubled the army, but has prepared the way for a n on American with the power to enforce that opinions to be used for the subjugation of the of the majority as the law of the land.

Neither the Democratic nor the Re- working class, when the capitalists' publican party can ever be made the right to extract profits out of the work

union men throughout the state who capitalists or the agents of capitalists, and in spite of the primary laws of the various states they have been able and will-continue to be able to perpetuate themselves as the masters of the machinery of both these parties.

Nothing but a political party made up of the workers, struggling for the control of the state in order that its convention of the Wisconsin State

union men to withdraw their active or passive support from the military com-panies and treat them, under their present organization, as essenies of the working class."

The Wisconsin union men are as suredly making good progress on the

PROGRESS IN WINCOWSER. The Wiscousin Federation of Labo

met.last mouth and showed the largest membership and treasury in its history. The following resolution was adopted: "Whereas, International Socialism nai solution which will give jus tice to the workers of all nati

body to the next T. F. of L. convention be hereby instructed in introduce a resolution to endorse International Carelle et! Ing malletonic

—We might incidentally remark that Mark Hanna will be an easy mark for the workingmen when they know among to mark their ballots for So-cialism.—Exis People.

To create and make deterious such a sammer resort and leaves jou to a party is the highest day of the workers everywhere.—Joseph Lebi mann in a report and before himself in the factory. He represents the mann in a report and before himself in the factory of that Cloveland, Q.

NEW YORK STATE.

AWAKENING. News of the Automabiling Agitators-Agitation at Various Points.

> The State Committee met on August 4, in accordance with its decision to meet on the first Tuesday and third Saturday of each month so that it may be possible for delegates from other locals near New York to attend Satur-day evening meetings. On account of the small attendance, very little busi-ness was transacted. The treasurer's report for July showed balance on hand July 1, \$20.81; receipts during July, \$318.40; receipts for automobile fund, \$134.45; total receipts, \$482.10; expenditures, \$377.11; balance on hand August 1, \$105.05.

> The Social Democratic Party will have candidates for all state offices to be filled this fall and will appear on the ballot in every election district in the state.

The Automobile Agitation.

The following contributions have been received for the Automobile Fund since last report: 23d A. D., New ork, list 30, \$2.35; 18th-20th A. D., New York, fist 42, \$1.20; Branch 1, 35th A. D., New York, list 48, \$3; J. F. Handlow, New York, \$1.

Fieldman and Roewer write from Middletown, where they are awaiting new tires for the automobile, as fol-lows: "We have held five meetings here and have got the whole town talkfing about Socialism. We have nothing to complain of, as everybody treats us royally and financially we have fared first-class. The local labor union gave us \$10, although we did not ask them for anything; the Socialist local con-tributed \$5.50; Comrade S. Smith, \$2; and Comrade Hults of Port Jervis, \$5. Our next stop will be at Port Jervis, we shall try hard to organize a
We feel sure of support everywhere. The comrades raise all the money and even more than we ex-pected and there is no reason why our tour should not be a great success."

Compaign in New Rochelle.

Local New Rochelle held primary onvention on July 30 and adopted a municipal platform re-affirming alle-giance to the principles of Socialism as enunciated in the national platform and demanding the initiative and refer-endum, abolition of the contract sys-tem on public work, union rate of wages to be paid city employees and reference given to me unbers of trade tion of New Rochette hospital and all public utilities local in their nature, impler achool facilities and pensions or teachers, vestibules for trolley cara in winter for protection of motor equitable salaries for Mayor and Board of Aldermell,

The following ticket was nominated. with one or two exceptions all being

For Mayor, William Dynan, of Adams and Cylinder Presamen's Association No. 51; Comptroller, Patrick Murray, carpenter; City Treasurer, Robert Lesser, restaurateur; Becorder of Taxes, Maurice J. Coughlin, carpenter; Police Justice, Hugh M. Campbell machinist; Justices of the Peace. Ovid E Boberts, carpenter, and Albrecht Thierfelder, gardener; Anecesors—John Green, gardener; Martin Heldig, mason; Louis Martinetti, butcher. First Ward-Supervisor, John Weiss; Aldermen, Sydney Hail and Louis Larson; Second Ward-Supervisor, Thomas Gleason: Aldermen. A. E. Dixon and M. J. Powers: Third Ward-Supervisor, Eric Headricaon; Alder-men, Charles Huber and Frank Ma-guire; Fourth Ward-Supervisor, Jas. Churan; Aldermen, John Doyle Thomas Maguire, Delegates t county and assembly conventions were also nominated and Comrades Uffner, Hagerty, and Wessling were chosen as a committee to fill vacancies.

Mother Jones spoke in Peekskill, under the auspices of the Socialists, on July 31 to an audience of over one thousand people, holding the closest at-tention throughout and meeting with continuous applause. Local Peekskill held its first picnic at Shady Lake Park on August 1, and it was a success. There has been great interest in Socialism berestace Fieldman's strenuous experience with the local authorities and om now on we can expect to meet uch less opposition from the workers but more from the powers that be.

Socialists in Rome hope to put up a county and city ticket this fell, and the German comrades in Utica will en-deavor to organise an English-speaking branch.

Labor Day orator at Rochester. Comrades Lippelt and Bach of Rocheste bold an agitation meeting at Clyde re-cently, and will speak at Lyons and Van Auken en August 1, while Com-rade Mische will speak at Macedon. The young local at Jamestown has over fifty dues paying members, and

One Larry Murphy, one time trea

New York, squeezed \$10,000 out of the boses by making them pay the fines levied on the men, and then skipped to Europe and had a high eld time. But Larry struck the wrong crowd. He returned and is now in jeil, wnit-ing sentence on a charge of embessient. Larry should have squeezed it t of the workingmen instead. ment. Larry should have equeened it out of the workingmen instead, through the regular channels of rent, interest and profit, and then if he wanted to go to Europe, his name would have appeared in the papers amongst those of our "best people" who had gone to the other side for the season.—Rice People.

CLASS GOVERNMENT? YES.

York this fall? Here is an example of poorest of the working class. what one Socialist is doing-William Johnson, the representative of the ment!" the respectable conservatives workingmen of the Pullman district in and capitalist reformers will cry, raisthe Chicago Board of Aldermen.

administered a severe shock to his Republican and Democratic colleagues-"friends of Labor," all of them-by in troducing and advocating the adoption of the following rule of instruction to the police:

producer of all wealth, but under the present capitalist system of production e receives but a precarious existence,

"Whereas, Owing to this avetem be is constantly compelled to struggle for beter conditions through every peaceable means often involving strikes or lockouts, a condition of actual warfare;

therefore be it "Resolved. That the workers, who constitute the pinjority of the citizens of this city of Chicago, shall have full protection of the Police Department;

and be it further Resolved, That the Police Department be, and hereby is, instructed to remain neutral in all disturbances, co long as no attempts at violence are made, and shall in no case prevent these strikers' endeavors to better their

This is the first time such language has ever been heard in that body. The old-party members did not know what to say at first. It staggered them. Of course, they smothered it-for, so far, there is only one Socialist there. But nore are going in, and they will all go in with the same spirit and purpose that Alderman Johnson has shown.

Or read this from Anaconda, where the Socialists captured half of the city government last spring and propose to get the rest at the next election:

"The Bocialist Assessor is squaring his acts with the party platform, to the great disgust of the corporations. He is reversing the usual order of things and raising their assessments instead of lowering them. The assessed valuation of the Amaignmated Copper Company has been raised from six millious to sixteen millions, while that of the railroads has been doubled. More taxes will be raised in Anaconda this year on a 18-mill levy than were raised last year on a 30-mill levy."

men's children, to increase the pay and reduce the bours of laborers and mechanics on public work, and in every way possible to benefit the working class whose labor has created and maintains the city. Compare this So- got tired of having it all on one side. cialist Assessor's conduct with that of capitalist "Reform" Controller Grout here in New York, who boasts that he | Social Democratic politics.

Do you want to get an idea of what , has reduced the taxes on the tenementthe Social Democrats -would do if house owners while they are steadily elected to office in this city of New raising the rents extorted from the

"Class legislation! Class governing their hands in holy horror. Yes, Alderman Johnson, it is reported, has gentlemen, class government it is. We frankly avow it.

> You have set us the example of class government. Your Mayors who have sent police to club strikers -nay, to club bungry women gathering to protest against tife Beef Trust; your Aldermen who have enriched themselves and their patrons by voting franchises and fat public contracts; your District Attorney's who have let law-breaking railway directors slip through the meshes of the law, but are diligent in prosecuting alleged bribers in the unions at the very moment when such prosecutions will aid an employers'lockout; your Judges, big and little, who, without jury trial, have-sent workingmen to jail for "contempt of court" for during to walk the streets near a lockout shop-you, gentlemen, of the capitalist class, and your chosen agents of both old parties, who have found this city government an inexhaustible mine of wealth through our foolish trust in ren-rou have taught us the lesson of class gov ermnent.

> We Social Democrats propose to have a Mayor for the builders of the city. complete to lock the builders out "until hunger shall compel canitulation."

> We propose to have a Controller for the class that builds the tenements and now lives in the worst of them, not for the class that owns the tenements and lives in mansions.

We propose to have Aldermen representing the brain and muscle of the city, not proxies for the bank accounts

and stock certificates. That is why the Social Democratic Party has nominated its ticket-Furman for Mayor, Brown for Controller, Planagau for President of the Board of Aldermen, and representatives of the thinking and self-asserting working class in every place from top to bottions. That is why we call on every workingman in the city to reply to That increased revenue will be used | Parry, to reply to Eldlitz, to reply to to give better schools for the working- all the blacklisters and lockout conspirators, by putting his cross under the Arm and Torch in the third column

of the ballot. We know what class government means. We have tried it. We have We propose to have government by and for the producing class. That is

POLITICAL NOTICES. The attention of Social Democratic

voters is called to the following notices of political conventions:
KINGS COUNTY. A convention of the Social Demo eratic Party of Kings County to nominate candidates for county officers in Kings County to be voted for at the ensuing election and to elect delegates to the Second Judicial District convention will be held on Saturday, August 22, 1908, at 7 p. m., in the Labor Ly-Willoughby avenue, nuty. By order of Kings County Commit-

tee, Social Democratic Party.

J. GERBER, Campaign Secretary.

BROOKLYN BOROUGH. A borough convention of the Social Democratic Party of the Borough of Brooklyn, to nominate a candidate for President of the Borough, and to attend to such other matters as may come before it, will be held on Saturday, August 22, at 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 049-055 Willoughby ave-

nue, Borough of Brooklyn. of the Borough of Brooklyn.

J. GERBER, Campaign Secretary.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT. A convention of the Social Der cratic Party to nominate a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court for the Second District New York will be i of the State of New York will be held on Saturday, August 29, 1908, at 8 p. m., in the Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, City of

The basis of representation to the large for each county and one additional delegate for every 50 members in good standing. Delegates must be elected at county conventious, composed of delegates elected at primaries in accordance with the General

Election Law.
The Second Judicial District takes Election Law.

The Second Judicial District takes in the following counties: Kings, Queens, Bichmond, Westchester, Naseau, Suffolk, Orange, Rockland, Dutchess, and Putnam.

Party organizations in the above counties will see that they are represented by the convention.

ented at the convention.

NO EIGHT-HOUR CALL

Governor of Colorado Calis Special Session to Vote Appropriations, but Refuses to Authorize Introduction of Labor Bill Provided for by Referandem.

DENVER, Colo., July 25.-The Leislature has assembled in special secsion for the purpose of passing an appropriation bill to pay the expen the state government. Pressure of all Governor Peabody to have him include in the call for the extra session a para-graph asking the passage of an eight-hour law in compliance with the con-stitutional provision approved by a referendum vote of the people at last fail's election. True to his capitalist instincts and interests, the tievernor refused to embody such matter in the call. The immense corporation interests—the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and the American Smelting and Refining Company-which prevented the passage of an eight-b the Borough of Brooklyn.

By order of Social Democratic Party
of the Governor and the majority of the law-makers, and the working the milis, mines, and amelters of the state will be left to their own resources o secure the eight-hour day,

The "Colorado Chronicle" well says: The failure to secure such a law will not be a total loss to the working peo ple of the state, bowever. By the power and agitation of their organiza-tions they will sooner or later succeed in attaining the goal hoped for. In the meantime, nothing so much as the action of the Governor and the Legis lature on this question is opening the eyes of the working class to the need of united political action to retire from public office the agents and tools of the corporations and place members of their own class and who represent their own interests in control

BIG MEETING IN MADISON SQUARE.

The Social Democratic Party will hold a mass meeting in Madison Square, on Friday evening, August 7, to be addressed by Fred W. Long of Phila-delphia and other good speakers. Comrades should spread the news of this eeting and turn out in for

READ THIS AND PASS IT ON.

emounts then.

The Worker. AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY sen in New York State as the Senial

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ... AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub-P. O. BOX 1312.

Telephone Call: 302 John-

TERMS TO SUSSCRIBERS.

lecepts are never sent to individual sub-feriors. Lecepts are never sent to individual sub-feriors. Lecepts are never sent to individual sub-sert following severite of meney. Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be ad-fressed to the Editor.

o disregarised.

Complaints about the business or editorial anagement of the paper about the advenced to the Moard of Directors. Socialist to operative Techning Association, 181 Hillam street, New York.

Entered as second class matter at the New York, M. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1801



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM

FOR MAYOR OF NEW YORK-DR. CHARLES L. FURMAN. FOR CONTROLLER-MORRIS BROWN. Member el Cigar Makers' Union No. 144. FOR PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF ALDERMEN-

In the state of New York, on account of ocinist I arry is otherwise recognized us to name of Sachd Penderatic Party, a custom is the Arm and Turch, as she

PETER J. FLANAGAN.

mber of Typegraphical Union No. 6.

love. The Mechalist Party (or Social Democratic arty in New York) should not be confined it the be-culied Mechalist Light Party, he latter is a ring ruled organization of Party, he latter is a ring ruled organization where worten all its owner; see to down pageseas: Irst, to disrupt the Socialist movement and sunfor the Nocialism beauty to making the Nocialism beauty for making and injure the trade-union movement, or making the latter the trade-union movement.

THE SOCIALIST YOUR. he Sechulat Parry (the Sound Democratic rty of New York: has passed through its said general election. In growing power indirected and its speedy victory for-daved by the great increase of its vote above in these figures:



A hundred thousand cotton-mili poeratives in New England are standing idle. It is not a joyous vacation, nthe of weary toil. They would nutber be at work, because for them Who do the work of making cloth, rest means hunger. They are idle and getging hungry because certain gentlemen machinery for making cloth have shut the mill doors in their faces. And why? Is there too much cotton cloth "In existence? No. Every workingmen's wife in the land would gladly thee a few more yards of calleo and the a few more yards of calico and for him until it arrives, and then the mustin it she could get it. The milist clouds are soon dispalled through the arc shut and the "hands" are idle and medium of sated hunger." the accompanying stomachs empty be game the gentlemen aforestid can just how get rich faster by forbidding those cloth than by permitting them to do it. "Business is business." The gentlemon aforesaid are very sorry, indeed, (we do? We must have our profit." We Socialists say: "No. You must not have your profit. Your profit means overwork for men and women, denorwhom for little children, the dostruction of the home, the outraging of humanof the rule of the Juggernaut Busine We count have a state of society in when they have done their work, to pret without fear of honger-and in hermony in the fouth applies supe which you simil go hungry if you will citally to the white workers in the tex-

ard of living. Bad as ago the sandifi'urk City, bufore going off on his vacs tion, takes time to give out a state out that under this administration wages, says the "Tradesman," the the taxes upon tenements have been reduced about 10 per cost, Mow good finve reduced rents. But why should they? As long as the majority of the trackers fittle education and are noticelling tenement-dwallers vote the field with their present let."

To sum up, conditions in the density of the limits.

Bot work."

Republican and Democratic agents of are entisfactory to the capitalists the class that ewns both workshops and tenements, why should that class have any acruples about fleecing them? Lower taxes and bigher rents and ower wages and higher prices for food -that is Republican-Democratic "prosperity."

A COUNTRY WITHOUT STREET

If you would understand why the godly Republican capitalists of the North are investing so largely in the stocks and bonds of Southern cottonmill companies, and if you wish to learn therefrom what is the capitalists' ideal of the condition of labor, you have only thoughtfully to consider the widely quoted article in which the Chattanooga "Tradesman," one of the most influential business papers of the South. describes that region as "A Country without Strikes." Labor and Capital are brothers down there, acording to the "Tradesman," living together in a state of mutual lovingkindness that must delight the heart Senator Ranna. "There is no section of country in the world," says this paper, "embracing so large an amount of territory, employing in proportion to the population so many wagecarners, and where such extensive money interests are involved, which has been so free from labor strikes."

those of the rural districts. He spends vast sums of money to keep the work It is a beautiful, a truly idyllic soers divided between the too old parties ciety, that of the South. We know both of which serve capitalism. He that women and little children are takes every opportunity to play off the working in the mills ten, eleven, or "skilled mechanic" against the "comtwelve hours a day (or night) and that men laborer" and vice versa. He allows child-labor laws to be snacted, the number of child slaves in the mills is-increasing by leaps and bounds. We but through his control of the political know that negro laborers-and white nowers, prevents their enforcement. laborers, too, as told in an article He does not dare openly oppose educawhich we quoted from the "Indetion for the working people, but he pendent" two weeks ago-are held in skilfully perverts such education so as slavery (euphomistically called "peonto cultivate a vulgar worship of wealth age"), flogged to their work and shot and an unreasoning jingoism and so as if they try to escape. What of that? to destroy all generous sentiments of It- is only the few, the exceptionally class loyalty and sympathy with the wicked workers, who nerversely refuse unfortunate. to be grateful for the blessings of "har-To make the workers good slaves, to mony," that need to be flogged and make them docile and laborious and to shot, "to encourage the others," as keep them divided, is the consistent that old Prench Intendent of Police purpose of capitalism, North and said when he hanged thirty out of a South, in accordance with which the mob that eried for brend. Hy shooting subsidized press, the endowed college a few, flogging a few more, and kid- and pulpit, and the money-debauched napping and marouning on some desert politicians of both old parties direct hore may agitators who dare to make all their efforts. trouble (es at Tampa, not long ago), the capitalists of the South easily maintain law and order and enforce the scriptural injunction, "Servants, be obedient unto your masters." By caacting and enforcing vagrancy laws and refusing to enact or cuforce com-

mills to keep prosperlty going.

facts.

But arby do the Southern houses suc

"Bradesman" explains it chiefly by two

Pirst and most important is the

"There are more than 2,900,000 poor

laborers tilling the cutton, corn, sugar-cane, and rice-fields, in the timber-

forests and hunber-mills, in the cotton

send oil factories, in the tren and coal-mines, in the brick and coke-making

establishments, and in all vocations

empiring nunewing strength and physi-

"In all of the above-named kinds of

work they are far superior to white labor, and possibly superior to any other labor in the world. Bacini anti-

onsight menace to the trade unions.

The negro wage-earner is a stren-nous believer in the doctrine of the survival of the fittest. He is for num-

ness, and the rainy day has no terrors

Because the typical name of the

South, inheriting the traits bred in the

race by centuries of chattel slavery, is

unsystematic and undited for organi

ration, and because he is improvident,

bosses like, just the kind they can ex-

ploit in peace and to their bearts' cand

porkethooks') content. And because

the white workers of the Bouth are a

often Imbued with a stapid race pre-

receive help from the blacks, therefore

the boors can play off black against

The second great reason given by

the plants. It is because they are ig-

tions in the coften mills, long as gro

operatives are cantented because them

strouper miatres als ,over succitibutes

unperfor to the conditions that ex

fronted them in their imporedishe

keep both in subjection,

her one against the world.

toilure the "Tradesman" says:

resence of the negro. Ca the negro:

To make the workers unfit for slavery and fit for freedom, to make them intelligently discontented, to make them self-respecting and selfreliant and loyal to their class, to inspine them with hatred for class rule and aspiration for economic freedom pulsory education laws, the Jefferand equality and brotherhood is the onian statesman of the South Instit consistent purpose of the Socialist ound principles of industry and frumovement. gnilty into the minds of the tollers,

Northern and Southern, 'Rep

and mills and mines and railroads, be

cause the workers are unaducated; he cause they are unarganized; because

they have been accustomed for general

tions .to wretched poverty; and be

cause they are divided by race pre

It is worth the while of all thinking

workingmen, East and West, North

But let it not be thought that we

from the North. The difference be-

tween the Southern capitalist and the

the South and capitalism in the North,

is only a difference of form and of de-

gree, not an essential difference. If

the Southern capitalist profits by the

by, and his agents midulously foster.

prejudice between native workers and

Jews or Italians, between Protestant

workers of the West and those of the

careful attention.

Between those two ideals and fen teach them to "know their place" and dencies there is absolute and irrecon to send their wives and bables into the citable opposition. He who is not with us in against us. The sooner the lines are drawn clear and sharp, the scone the struggle and turmoil and the hatecood so much better in this than their deliber in the North, who look on with ful shans of our present day will be done away with. myious and wondering eyes? The

> inture of Georgia in defeating the Child-Labor Bitl is exectly saralleled by the action of the Republican Governor of Colorado in rafusing to allow the introduction of an Eight-Heur Bill in the special session which he has called to vote money for the state gov; ernment. The two old parties many differ widely on questions of tariff or finance or expansion, but on the labor question they are a unit against the

An Indiana comrade sends us newspaper clipping, as follows:

"I beg your parden, siz, but you

pathy and social ostracism prevent ad-mission of the negro to white isbor organizations. Unsystematic, and not "With that chollenge civilians are seing an organiser libuself, the negro taught the respect due the American dag in the camp. "At all headquarters, regimental and is a free lance to the labor field, and stands as what the labor-unions designate a 'scab,' an irreconcliable and

brigade, the flags are gu ded by sentinels, who pase to sad fro in frust of them and compel passersby to salute the colors by lifting the hat." What an instructive spectacle! What

a striking (llustration of the sham to which capitalism reduces every traditional noble santiment! The proportied class in control of the powers of govno longer commands spontaneous and Intelligent respect. The weekingmen shortsightedly solfish, because he is instinctively thinks of Hemostead and Lattituer and the Ownr d'Alexes when he sees it. To the coplesies it is he is just the kind of wage-slave the merely a profitable investment, an eming strikes at home and conquering brown men abroad. They respect it as little themselves that they never think of selecting it. But its commercial judice that forbids them to help and value to them depends on the working people respecting it. So, having killed real patriotism by their own prostitution of the public powers to profit, they mak to manufacture artificial patriot ism by making a rule that every man must selute it, though the compulsory salute is different a hollow morkery. We are seminded of Gender's hat on the pole. William Tull still lives.

> field speech, government is neither for the rich nor the poor, but the sich have a certain advantage of being able to contribute to the campaign fund."—De-troit Free Prode.

are dependent for the financial reand Democratic, who own the lands polls, can and always does dictate the policy of the nerty and of his repre entatives. The old parties depen upon the capitalist class for financial support and requite it by faithful see vice to its interests when they get into Democratic Party, as it is called in New York and Wisconsin-depends upon the working class for its campaign funds, just as it appeals to the and South, of whatever race or nationality or creed, to give these facts their working class for votes, just as it speaks for the interests of the working class in its platform. That is why it are railing at the South, in distinction can be trusted to serve the working

When the capitalist papers of New Northern one, between capitalism in York City blame the building trades unions for the fact that the new schooluses will not be ready for use at the opening of the term in September, it prejudice between white laborers and is sufficient to remind the reader that these unions offered to waive all quesblacks, the Northern capitalist profits tions in dispute between them and the employers so far as concerned work on the school buildings, in order that foreign, between Irish workers and the children of the city should not suffer from their strife. This offer the workers and Catholics, between the organized employers refused, and upon them alone rests the responsibility for East, between those of the city and the fact that thousands of children will be shut out of the schools this fall.

> "It may take a thief to catch thief," said Uncle Eben. "But when he's done caught, de two of 'em gener'ly forms some kin' of a partnership an' hones' folks is wass off dan day was in de fus' piace."—Washington

We would commend the foregoing bit of bomely moral philosophy to those few but obstreperous comrades "practical politics" in the Socialist Party, who clamorously declare that "the American movement must use American methods," and predict that the victory of Socialism will be brought about by the means of some "meteoric" political leader. Substitute the word "politician" for the word "thief" in Uncle Eben's aphorism and it will still hold good.

Editor of The Worker:-- I am glad that at last a voice of protest has been golden field where the "grafter" can reap what he never sowed. So un-Socialistic and disgraceful to our move-ment is this practice, that I have often and some of our young comrades as well, how much we had to pay to get well, how much we had to pay to get certain speakers. In some instances I was told: "Well, preaching Socialism is not a bad business, after all, is it? At \$25, \$50, and \$100 a night your men ought to get rich pretty quick." I was ashamed, I say, because to such remarks I could not give a justifying answer. Our position, I felt, was de hensible to me how, with the Socialist movement still in its infancy, we have not only tolerated, but eacouraged, with un-Socialistic proceedings.

What is to be done? How shall we

stop this?
To be candid, we must blame selves more than the "grafters," have been encouraging them. They, true to their capitalistic tendencies, have been looking out for themslevas. There is amengst eur comrades a cer-tain number with the pernicious ten tain number with the permicious tendency to man-worship, and an equally bad inclination to put men above principle. The fact that duris is a proletarian movement is only dimly discerned. These comrades of ours soon get tired of phrases like "revolutionary" or "When worship or "They tionary" or "class-conscious." They want to follow the easier road, to have some form of Senialism "acceptable to all." In their haste to bring Socialism about, they willingly exchange their position of educators for that of prac-tical politicians and cuter to prominent personsities. It is thus that, instead all for votes. They do not try into the working people that dignified feeling of class-co or the stre

or the strength watch comes from knowledge. "Vote?" That is all they sak them to de. The "grafter" is the idel of these presion. For the make of our prin commisse. For the same or our pun-ciples, for the health of our movement, this must change. Out of the strug-gling masses, out of the tollers of the social wechning, cut of the preis-terlans, must evalve the tribunes that

We have neglected these natural We have neglected these natural champions of our cause; we have not encouraged them, but extend to the professional man. This is why we have "articus." I do not say that we should refuse men from the middle or other classes. We welcome them all, provided they are willing to become comrades and not superiors, and come into-our movement with their heart and seal ready to contribute their radeship to those of them who come into the Social of movement for an ambitious or speculative purpose; and even though the Socialist platform night be more remunerative than a de-caying pulpit, for the good of the movement they like better stick to the latter. SILVIO ONIGO. Apringfield, Mass., July 22.

The position of king of a Socialist kingdom must be rather anomalous. There is no precedent for it in modern

THE ETHICS OF OCCUPATION AND FELLOWSHIP

By Peter E. Burrowss.

of public morality, either as teachers or adjusters of right relations, and ways missts in the affairs of men. The lives and thoughts of professional saints, or separatists of any type, were erer devoid of ethical significance to the world. Indeed, as we find our morality only where we find our happiness, or vice versa, so, until we can find both in our daily work, neither the the philosophy of Mr. the ethic of oc-cupation and fellowship.

While resolutely denying the doc-

trine of certain aristocratic moralists, inculcating that labor is itself a virtue, we may, without their sinister seal against laxiness, be able to see quite only the highest in politics, but that the individual's share of and interest in it constitute his entire morality, character, and happiness. It was not as the divider of food at

family table that the mother throughout the ages became the source of morals, but as the one not separate from the family, the one who was ever there making both ends meet, and the one who when they met served them together. She laid the basis of character in her self-imposed doings and constancy in holding the family to-gether. She was the true priest, and there was never another, of happiness and morality, because she ministered at the primitive sources of happiness or character, the doing of necessary things and with a fully occupied thinking interest in them.

Deluded by the phantom of to-mor-row's happiness and to-morrow's char-acter, what human neck has not bowed down in unhappiness to the despotism of the undeveloped future. Let us complain no more of the des-potism of the past, there is little to compisin of compared with this gen-eral immelation of ourselves imposed be once downstricken, and faith and freedom and the unconquerable democracy of to-day shall be triumphant. The private person shall then really sater the ethical life of unfearfulness. and social faith shall succeed spiritual and property cowardice. That despotism once down, the unbappiness of the human race shall fall away from it forever. For when we are not fearful and unhappy, the sum of human happiness is ours. Not to be in fear of the next hour, but to live and to do in this, to be interestively engaged in its details and duties, constitutes the whole of our freedom, our char-

acter, and our happiness. acter, and our nappiness.

This deliverance from to-morrow is as truly the life of democracy as it is the antithesis of all the vain concents concerning remote futures by which priesthoods find us and hand us over out to us in the names of prudence property, and to-morrow. Let us de-liver ourselves from that unboly alli-ance of gentlemen gerrymanderers who seek to cast all our interests with all our votes into future property, or into heaven, that next one after the last heaven, that next one after the last of our assembly districts where union cease to trouble and Morgan is at rest.

Full of the life interest of to-day's work only, the new men is not without a wife horison. What he has theo-retically lost by his loss of dream vision through the impenetrable dark-ness of time's future, he has positively gained by another and more real ex-tension of himself into the whole of the actual cosmic and human fellow-ship of the world of to-day. This extension of himself is not by an unstable faith and fancy, but by a

strong doing together with all others in the social day; not as a mere worker, but as a worker with others; not as a mere thinker, but as a thinker

Testament, and the one therefore most vehemently disliked and explained away by his commercial church mem-bership, is that relating to the wisdom bership, is that resting to the wissom of mental unconcern, or careisaness of the civilized world.

These cheers for seclaism in 1908. It may get a lot of people who are dispersed and who run after every is, by such a care who adds to his personal dignity, his personal fish, character, happiness, or virtue.

Nebrasks Independent (Populist).

With the ghost of to-morrow no longer overshauowing our lives, the reign of courageous faith and of plain every-day duty commences, and true moral realism takes the place of that immoral idealism which secretices all-of new to a blind hope and a blind

The deg seems to find its happing in rest, but the man in occupation; and the true sayers of the world have been ever willing to confirm this experience have "grafters." I do not say that we should refuse men from the middle or other classes. We welcome them all, provided they are willing to become comrades and not superiors, and come into-our movement with their heart and seal ready to contribute their share of wealth or brain for the common cause. But our duty to protect our mevement should make us very cautious in extending the hand of comradeship to those of them who came. cialism he will be working for come-thing greater, mobier, truer than the fake finture; he will be working for the magnifelent whele hericon of his contemporary human race and nature.

contemporary human race and nature. To know this: That there is a temp's have of fellowship; that there are conditions of mind and habit orbidations of mind and habit orbidations are conducted to an man's particlepation in some contemporary human life, and by which, for the brief span of physical existence alleted to me, a single organism, if can become a which auxiliary to the whole organism of society—this is no enter upon the great windom, happiness, and character of members, in the dependent of the members of members in the dependent of these asserting the manifest. To flavor the right computed and to there was the right of manifest. To flavor was the right of such assembles of or my hand, and orth,

An idle class cannot be the source vital doing of community, and labor of public morality, either as teachers alone constitutes that vital doing. It or adjusters of right relations, and therefore the mere thinkers were allives in wholesome relation to economic productiveness and social service that he is an honesty in common-wealth affairs; for neither the thought nor authority of a teaching man was ever socially baptised outside the con-sciousness of this, its fellowship as a factor in the true abiding life of so-

clety's labor.

Having thus learned that the whole human family is working to-day with hand and brain, without having consulted me, and is quite competent to; work on without me, shall I or shall I not slip into my place in the movement? Shall I not at least find out ment? Shail I not at least find out what part of that movement has actually come up against my hand and my brain to do it or to think of it? This is the way to end all vagueness of duty theories. If you have not brain enough to discover truth, try brawn. Begin by doing snything se-cial, that you may thereby and out your public fitness, and you will soon. e moral.

always only a gentleman thinking. When it is restored to us as the workman of the world thinking, it will fall so more. It will, when se wedded to work, be so longer a spread-out sort of thing, which does nothing but to let itself be read. It will be the lantern on the ground or the electric light over-head, by which the world's work is

The ethics of the single life is that by which one discovers himself to be no longer a mere spectator of his gen-eration, but that there is nothing for work, nothing so greatly right as to occupy and do it, nothing so greatly wise as that of willing and thinking in fel-lowship with the social crowd around us-to mingle in the current of economics: to be of its activity, its inter-

working day.

All men are to-day, therefore, called the laborers' own cakes, but because, in the course of history, their cause has come to be the cause of the whole world, the source of its morals and happiness, and no other class affair has any world-significance at all. In the affairs of no other class is involved human liberty. The world's interest is no longer in our brains, but in our hands and in their affairs. We are not getting truth on our knees or in our books. We are not getting truth at all until we are affiliated or effiliating with the social day's work, and if we we neither part nor lot in ethics-the greatest concers of humanity.

Our w Erteemed Contemporaries BBB (and OTHERS) BBB

The Socialist, Seattle, Wash From the talk of some of our com-rades you would suppose the overthrow of Capital was a great pimir, and the Socialist Party, now being walded into the instrument for that overthrow, was a holiday procession with bands and banners. The stern fight ahead of us, the fight with the Generals of Finance and of Petitics, the Morgans and Hannas and Carnegies and Boosevelts, entrenched in venerable and powerful social institu-tions, the church, the army, the cuuris, the Rights of Property, this greatest conflict and revolution of all time, seems to our holiday paraders and preachers, a thing to be ordered up. like hot entire and coller for lempafact. Talk of Utopianism! Nothing could exceed the innocence and simplicity of clerical yearlings who are trying to opganize the Socialist Party as a herd of een to meet and vanquish the armies

Inamurch as scientific Socialism as-sumes that it is the historic mission of the proletarist (those who produce nothing for sale but their own energy) to settle for all time the class strug gies which have marked the course of progress, and that the no-called "mid-dle class" is dying and will eventually be "wiped out;" and inasuruch as few "middle class" persons view Socialist aims in the same light as do the pro-leterisms, it seems evident to The In-dependent that for the present at least an attempt to unite the "middle class" with the protestrist will prove abor-tive. On the other hand, it seems ad-visable for the "middle class" to main tain their own party organization. If they must be "wiped out"—so be it; but must the time comes when they are actually expunged, they will usturally follow what seems to them their a pleasant deman; but in actual prac-tice it has proven abortive for the Populists—it looks as though it would prore abortive for the Socialists.

nation people. Elimic is the genne that is being played at present by the National Bonouscie League and unrions national enganizations of capitalists whileh are including a few semanades to now seeds of discoud in the trade union. trold Free Breas.

The Detruit "Free Press" probably does not realise how hig a truth it has empressed in that jules which, as a joint, in value of the matter, and electing a cold delegation in that jules which, as a joint, in value of the matter, and electing a cold delegation in a next sealise for any probably for a party, the claus appears the change of the companion of the state of the party of the party. The claus appears the change of the party of th

YOU ARE A BIG THING, CIVILIZATION

By Horace Traubel.

You are a big thing, civilization. But I an oppressor? How big are you if the why should I be afraid to challenge you? You are making a loud noise. Xou are full of swag and swagger. You are much too big for your size. You are much too big for your size.

things. You perform miracles. You invent marvels in mechanism. You have taken the material forces of the I stand here with my hat off loving your magnificence. I stand here with my hat on hating your shame. Fou, civilization, you with your load words. You, civilization; you with your big brute body. Why should I be afraid to challenge you?

Why should my well confess judg-

ment to a skyscraper? Why should I

admit that the biggest thing you can produce in the world outside my heart is one bit as great as that heart itself? is one bit as great as that heart itself?
Why should I fatter civilization? If
I do not like its face why should I not
any no? If I do not like its ways and
neans why should I ape them in my
deliv heart? Whe should I ape them in my I do not like its face why should I not ear so? If I do not like its ways and means why should I ape them in my daily habit? Why should I go on monkeying the formula of the market? you. Everything for all can save you. The formula of the market is this: Three thousand miles of land cannot civilization is so big in acres and will save you. Nor as many miles of sea. sell for so many dollars, therefore But a world of free men can save you civilization is civilization. Why should I be scared when you quote the rail-road against me? Why should my ideals apologise to the telephone? Why should all that is big in my soul abase itself to all that is little in the world outside my soul? That little all which knows no appeal beyond the stock exchange? Why should I go on swearing the old oaths? Why should I take up the catch phrases of secular cultur and of the church and count them as the ark and corenant of economic revelation? I am willing to be your fool. I am willing to suffer your disdain. But I will chellenge you civili-

much money and are so very poor? I want to ask you how you can lock tailed too long about your manners and your miles. Civilization does not demand quantity. It demands quality. I am not humbled when you tell me how many incomes of a certain size you enjoy. I am harhed with uncomfortable questions. I demand to know how many lives of a certain kind you live. Lives of men whose endowments are enough and to spare. Lives of parents whose children are given a chance to enjoy childhood without the fear of maturity and children whose the number of people who shudder in your shadows? Why are your lights, abnormally high and your shadows ab-normally black? Tell me these things. I do not see that any questions are an-

thing happen to it. And even as to equities. You, civilization, who are so biguess. How hig are pen if you are very hig.

most of men are afraid to go to bed at night because they suspect that you You are much too little for your name. I small is any immensity with justice You have possessed yourself of the earth. But why should I be afraid to challenge you?

Yes, civilisation, you do wonderful I am not fooled when you profanely testify to the magnificence of your private fortunes. Civilization impenches the private fortune. It refuses to conuniverse into your confidence. You sider the individual as conclusive in a hare done enough to have done more. (You have falled in so much I wonder that you have succeeded in anything.)

The private doeds. It will so that you have succeeded in anything.) in betrayed to the individual. I am not afraid of civilization, Civilization, the thing we call civilization, a brases bastard civilization, came, avowing itself in huge copoets. Civilization came asking questions of the world. I come asking questions of civilization. The world can as easily get rid of civilisation as civilisation can get rid of You are a big thing, civilization. But

land reverted to the people can save Free men. Men refusing ownership. Men rejecting the owner. Children born of free mothers and fathers. These can save you. The hovel can not save you. The palace cannot save you. Not vacations in summer. Nor cigars and wines and dinners and dresses. Nor tennis. Nor case and in dulgence. For onse and enjoyment are always enjoyed at someone else's exnense. These cannot save you. These may damn you. Or they may be the

ization, and you handed me a pair of scales. But could any man by weighing anything find civilization? You referred me to the astronomer. But the heavens sent me no news. You referred me to the microscopist: But heart sent me news, for the heart sent love, and with love was around in man the obscured aplemiors of his exiled faith.

For man has a right to believe that be may exact a full return for the la her of his hand and brain. And a full return is not property but opportunity. Man does not want property. wants opportunity. He does not ask civilization to pay him dollars and cents. He asks it to give him chances. parents are given a chance to enjoy chance is poorer than the most object maturity without the haunting dread serf. A man without a dollar and with of the master and of want. Are you, all the milities of the spherea. Civiliant of the spherea. every dollar eternally shut. You must learn how to keep every opportunity eternally open. You are a big thing civilization. But until you have learned swered until these questions are answered. And I intend asking these open opportunity you will be hig for questions until you have answered but rather-shan-hig for good. You are the lesson of the shut dollar and the them in the spirit of a universal provi- a big thing, civilization. But you are dence. They are uncomfostable. They not big enough to survive the lock and har of your own prescriptions. You them because they hurt you. You are a big thing, civilization. But there hate me because they are the rebel ls a cry going up from the heart of progeny of my seetsting dreams. But man that is bigger than the ampliest I sak them. And you must answer spilables up your braggart creeds. You are a big thing, civilization. But we You have exiled the darling faith of the race. But you rest until you have the race. But you must call it home.

I am not affaid to avow myself against providences. You may stop short of all your show for an ounce of your subof this demand. This demand is your stance. You think that because you only conclusive voucher. You may use big nothing can happen to you. Hide from the san, But pan cannot But the hig had thing can have any. hide from this intimate call of the

Many Socialists, now that the rank are forming for the supreme struggle, while the opposition is swiftly arrang-ing its forces, dream tilly of the time when they can take their piece and tant land than that of accomplishing prove the "movier of mankind." Such justice at home. The assentishops of people full to group the idea that re- New York and Chicago have their tales form is but drudgery, but steady drilling. The leaders whom they so much adulte, whose place they would like to all, are but pack-horses, often without the wrath of the newspaper humanitathe advantages of a park-horse, for he rians. Perhaps it is because they are is solden without sufficient feed, as old stories, perhaps it is because the are many leaders of the Socialist touch at points the interests of that is movement to-day. The success of the fluential person-the advertiser. whole movement rests in places and whatever the cause, the fact exists upon persons whom you little think have much to do with it. These persons messpaper in redressing an industrial are the faithful in the little towns and crime is in direct vatio to the distance learnies all over the country. A convert at the smallest village is an valuable as one in the largest city. And upon you-upon each reader of this na--at least you can add soldiers to the ranks. In no way can you do so as thursagily as ity securing attractions to reform papers, for a anisorther receives a talk suce a week from men especially appointed, especially fitted for the task and with every resource pastific International Socialist Review.

The shrowd platecrats, when driven in the way of literature and make the legic of the Socialists, aim to save their inscending appearing the save their inscending appearing the save their inscending appearing the save their properties of the sa countage of fifty is hotter than one. Au-other excellent way is the sale of lucius. And every paper and every

Blue counter of manne "provings" in commain doubless enter which ac subpouring in the daily newspapers, indipierries on declarations

book you sell beings the comperative

of those who thrive and wax fat | cate a state of society in which there through the operation of the profit-mongering system. Union men and rights, if the victim happens to have a women will do well to consider, when they read attacks on Socialism in the of slavery are being reproduced, while there are combinations of millionaires, the megro's lot in the Old South combinations of millionaires, that pay liberally for such stuff that

It is ourious how much more reality of misery not ices pitiful than those

That is one reason why labor must rely upon its own efforts to seeme Jus-time for all in the working class. Any aid from the daily press will be fuel dental - perhaps are idental. The workingman must work out his own salva-

PROFIT-SHARING PAKE

It should seem that combiences are It should seen that couldeness are due from the "print sharing." Takirs who have unsed "well disposed" en-ployees of the Steel Trust to put their little saivilian toke due stock of that generous employer at the unarrelously low rate of 60-edd cents to the follow. Only a few martish have recommended. only a few mouths have passed since the kind offer was under and now the cents to the daller. The fluide.

The receipt of a number copy of

The Chicago City Central Committee has passed resolutions requesting the Hilmols State Committee to instruct the National Committeeman from Illinois to demand from the National Commit-tee that it declare vacant the national nitteemposity of Kansas, now hold by Camenda Walter Thomas Mills under the auspices of organization antagonistic to the regular local organizations at Onisha and San Francis I'nder state autonomy, the only organ izition that can unsent Mills is that of

Local Blonx City, Iowa, has adopted resolutions deploring the action of Lo-cal Omaha and the Seattle "Socialist" In "waging an unrelenting warfare numinat Waiter Thomas Mills," and in cidentally declaring that "In the records of our whole international movement it has been the precipitation of the iddle class into the ranks of the pro-Setariat that has furnished the material for revolutionary action."

Local Cripple Greek, Colorado, has passed a resolution declaring that "two years' Experience with high-priced pri-vate lecture bureaus and alleged Socialist lecturers has bankrupted our constituency to the personal gain of said propagandists and caused confuan already confused public mind," protesting against an unofficial fecture bureau "under which an irrespousible secretary can play the party at \$55 per lecture," and demanding the suppression of all such bureaus by the National Committee of the Socialist

In accordance with the provisions of a referendum vote of the party in the state of Washington, a new local has been organized at Spokane in place of the old one, whose charter was revoked by referendum vote because of the local's refusal to accept the resignation of Judge Richardson and M. M. Haines, who had joined the party while hold-ing office. Comrade Gilbert, editor of the "New Time," and Comrade Mr-Kenzie, who led in the city convention nominations which led to the revoking of the charter of Local Spokane, were by the local tiself after its organisa tion. The local new starts afresh on a class-conscious basis with nineteen memiliers, and has secured Thomas Hickey, formerly prominent in the S. L. P., and now a member of the So-

Carey-our "only" Jim-spoke at Grove Theater on Sunday, July 26. Both meetings were largely attended and the audiences were highly appreciative, especially at Lakewood. It was the best Socialist meeting of the on. Carry spoke with much feel-of the blighted hopes of mothers the homes destroyed by capitalism. It was interesting to watch th At first a laugh could be heard or a snew observed here and there; but as Carey proceeded the laugh of the cigarette-field and the of the would-be capitalist died giving place to varied expres speaker had concluded, many a man in udience went away with his first med self-centered peace of mind. On Friday, July 24, Comrade to the largest

Comrades Simonton, Bowlen, Ackley, Klein, Barry, Mahoney, and Guariou are reported in the last issue of the "Toller" as talking Socialism to interested audiences in various parts of Iudiana. We note also that Miss Martha Biegier of Terre Haute has gone over into Louisville, Ky., to preach the gospel of economic freedom the streets and at the shops.

We are serry to note that the "Liberator" of Portland, Ore., has had to suspend. The Senttle "Sociaties" will fill the unexpired subscriptions—and we hope they will all be renewed.

Rocialist Sunday schools, under the

a feature of the movement in Chicago. The Socialists in the Fifteenth Ward

The Socialists in the fittenin ward of Chicago hold protracted open-air agitation meetings every Sunday, insting from 2:20 to 10:20 p. m. with an interval from 6 to 7:20 for supper, a number of speakers taking turns at the seven hours' work.

trage, Comrade Johnson, the Sociafist Alderman, introduced a resolution in workers, who constitute the majority of the citizens of the City of Chicago ahall have full protection of the Police Department, and that the Police De-partment be, and is hereby instructed to remain entirely nuetral in all labor disturbances, so long as no attempts at violence are made, and shall in no case prevent the strikers from persualing peaceably other workingmen to join them in their endeavous to better their

Comrade Ricker recently visited the Indian Territory and in the section around Asia found six Socialist clubs not yet affiliated with the party expannotion. He is of the opinion that the Indian Territory only acade the pres-ence of an organizer for a few works to form a signific territorial organiza-

headed "Voice of the People.". All vantage of this opporunity to get so cialist arguments before the public.

Three organisers are new at work in Kanasa, Comrades Enyder, Ferber, and Mrs. Kraybill.

The lows "Socialist" says: "The trade unions of Sieux City are fast be-coming Socialistic. They show evidence of the fact often by pushing a good Socialist to the fore. The latest is Comrade Shank as chairman of the Painters' Union." Bix of the officers of the Dubuque Trades and Labor Congrees are party members.

State Secretary Jacobsen of Iowa re

ports that during the past week char-ters have been issued to Red Oak, with eight mombers, Missouri Valley with six members, and Mapleton with nine members. The two last named locals were organized by Comrade J. W. Wil-son of Sioux City.—Comrade John M. Work has been engaged to deliver the Labor Day address at Keb.—Comrade Ellis Fox has been nominated by Local Cresco as State Committeeman for the Fourth Congressional District.—The referendum returns on the state consti tution are coming in very slowly,-Comrade C. W. Benton, in charge of "Coming Nation" Van No. 1, will accept place on Labor Day program in either Appanouse or Mouros counties. No charges. Apply to secretary. From either of these counties the van will work west and north, crossing the state to the Mississippi River and Illinois, where it is due about November 1. A strenuous effort will be made by the "Coming Nation" to complete No. 8 by October 1, sending it Into Iowa also.—The following amounts have been contributed to the campaign and organiser fund during the week: J. W. Hicks, \$1; J. E. Orcutt, L. J. Weeks, and L. G. Bennett, each 25 cents; E. H. Larson, \$2, all of Des Molnes; comrade at Rock Vatley, \$5.20; total, \$6.05; previously reported, \$17.25.

Every local should meet once a week until November. Important announce ments requiring immediate action willbe made from time to time. Iown must take her place with the states where the Socialist movement shows the greatest gains, and once having ac-The Des Moines campaign teut, now in full operation, will probably be loaned to the State Committee during the

On his short agitation trip, Comrade Prederick Krafft of New Jersey learned that free speech is a crime in Atlantic City, and contented himself with distributing circulars describing Vail's "Socialism and the Negro Probleni" among the many negroes working at that resort. He distributed a large amount of Socialist literature at May's Landing, securing the names of those interested. At Vineland he met with an unpleasant reception from the na-tive patriots, but sold some literature nevertheless. He also spoke at Philadelphia, and had a grand meeting a Camden the following night and sold everything he had with him, many giv ing their names to secure more. He ton the police graciously allowed him to speak in a vacant lot near the battle 'Comrade," he used it as a megaphon and gathered a great crowd. Litera ent like bot cakes and every h was sold. At new Brunswick he could not obtain a single name, and, as it was

At the last meeting of Local Passai County (Faterson) N. J., it was voted to appropriate \$10, and a collection of \$7.55 in addition was taken up for the broosit of the Philadelphia textile strik ers. The sami-annual report aboves receipts of \$108.65, expenses of \$91.48 and a balance on July 19 of \$75.21. Weihtrauh; Secretary, Paul Hueck; Fi naucial Secretary, Henry Zuber; Treas weer, Paul Jüergens; Delegates to State Committee, Buch and A. Kepler; Literature Agent, Israel Taylor; Auditing

One hundred and eleven new mem

ers were taken into the Socialist Party in Ohio during the month of a ticket in the field for the state offices in the Ohio circuits now, and the speakers are doing the greatest work by far that has ever been attempted in Ohio.— Jasin and Glickert have just completed a most successful tour of the southern and western part of the State. They were successful in organising one new local at Beliefontaine.—Howard H. Caldwell organised two new locals last week, one at Bothel, and one at New Richmond. In addition to this, he formed temporary organisations at two other points in Clermont County. Dayton Socialists are averaging from ings every week, and the number will be increased each week as the staction draws near. Onldwell, dilickert, Jasin, Smith, Hynes, Gardner, Whitney, and Lowis have all contributed their share of this good work. Here is a mace for In view of the present strike in Chiage. Comrade Johnson, the Sociatist
literman, introduced a resolution in
the City Connell to the effect "that the
rorkers, who constitute the majority one month. The working people of that town are getting thoroughly stirred up, and something can be looked for at the pext election.-Capdidate for Lieutenant Governor, M. Z. Hynen, will start to work upon the cir-Hyren, will start to wook upon the cir-cults August 10. The is a speaker of ability, and is one of the most thorough protestarian characters that we have in the state. He has an especial faculty of being able to command a hearflig when speaking to people of his own-class.—The State Quorum has nousi-nated Martin Goos, Newark, Ohio, to go upon the state ticket for Member Board of Tubble Works, to 48 the va-omey caused by the death of the pro-ent becausierit of that office. Nousian-tion has been filled and accounted at

ing a fusion deal with him for the com-ing election. The comrades of Toledo-want it distinctly understood that this is absolutely false. There is not an organization in the nation that stands for more uncompromising Socialism than Toledo. Their watchword is: "No fusion; no compromise; no qui to capitalism or its parties." The capitalism of the parties to fusion t forts of the Toledo dailies to fuse the Socialists without asking them will prove futile, just as in the past, and the Socialist candidates will again appear before the working class of that city at the fall election, asking for their suffrage in order to gain indus-trial freedom.—The campaign in Ohio is starting in carnest now, and the work is being enlivened by the reports of the tremewious success that is being achieved by the speakers and organiz-era. New territory is being opened up rapidly, and nearly every county

the state will have been invaded by

Ohio have good reason to look well to their fighting weapons. The young

ovember 3. "The capitalist parties of

giant is awake and is rapidly fighting its way into the front column. The Indianapolis comrades were so The Struggle for Industrial Freedom which appeared in The Worker of July 5, that the local has voted to have distribution in the city campaign. cal Covington, Kr., has also had it

Father Thomas J. Hagerty will speak at Chicago on September 27, at the party picnic.

James Aliman is now speaking in dates: Battle Creek, Aug. 8 and 4; Marshell, Aug. 5 and 6; Albion, Aug. 7 and 8; Jackson, Aug. 9, 10 and 11; Ann Arbor, Aug. 12 and 13; Detroit Ang. 14, 15 and 16. William E. Walter's dâtes are as follows: Muskegus. Aug. 8 and 9; Whitehall, Aug. 10; Aug. 8 and 0; Whitehall, Aug. 10; Rothsburg, Aug. 11; Shelby, Aug. 12; Pentwater Pentwater, Aug. 13; Ludington, Aug. 14; Manistee, Aug. 15, 16 and 17.

The "Colorado Chronicle" and the "Colorado Socialist" will be merged in-to the "Miners' Magasine," edited by quired the habit of weekly medicars, the habit will never be discontinued.— ern Federation of Miners, which will ern Federation of Miners, which will hereafter appear weekly.

> E. P. Clarke, formerly of the 23d A. B., New York, removed to the little town of Mystic, Conn., three or four months ago and straightway went to work for Socialism. Here are some of the results. In that town, where no Socialist vote has ever been recorded, there is now a local with twenty-fou embers, which will put up a local ticket this fall; Comrade Clarke has sent in about a score of new aniscriptions for The Worker and has sold i large number of pamphiets. John W. Brown spoke there a short time ago to the largest audience that greeted him in all that part of the state, an andience that listened attentively, applanded generously, and gave a good collection to help carry on the work of the local. The moral of this little story of what one quietly energetic man's initiative has accomplished is: (So then and do likewise.

Jules Magnette and several other courades working in the Thread Trust miles around Newark have been dis-charged for no other reason than being Socialists. Of course this will make them more determined Socialists than ever. The boss that fluids he can do away with what he calls "class hatred" by persecuting his opponent is a had logician—as rulers of all sorts

Comrade Frederick of Spring Church. Pa, writes that considerable interest in Socialism was aroused by Comrade Goebel's visit there last week, that his address was well received, some recruits gained, and new life developed

Our Buffalo correspondent Inadcertently failed to mention in his last cratic candidate chosen in the conis Courade S. D. Carly. Good meet-ings are being held and large quantitics of literature distributed.

Socialists of Maryland have put ber. Their nomines for Governor is Blins M. Crahill, a cabinelmaker of Hagerstown. For Controller they inated a piano tuner, and for At torney General a lawyer in Baltim

How York Oltz.

The General Committee of Local New York will meet on Saturday even ing. August 8, at the W. E. A. Club ne, 206 East Eighty-sixth street. It is very important that all delegates at-tend, as from now on the General Committee will meet only once a

Comrade Angelo De Luca, who comes to this country with letters of introduction from Enrico Ferri, has been engaged by Local New York for a period of five weaks to address traitan meetings and comrades in as-sembly districts where there is a large Italian population are usued to com-municate with Organizer Solomon in regard to arranging meetings, which

Comrades in New York City or the vicinity who wish to strange meetings to reach the Italian worklassers sho avail themselves of the services of Angels De Lucz, who may be ad-dressed at \$22 East Fowlcosth street, and Frank M. Garnone, 284 Mast 164th

beheld on August 25.

At the first meeting of the City Campaign Committee of Greater York, the following delegates present: Bock, Sprenger, Harth, Spranger, Gerber, and Atkinson. It was decided that the miary of the Campaign Secretary provided for by the city convention be \$18 per week, and that a permanent recording secre-tary, financial secretary, and treasurer be elected. Nominations were in order for the above-mentioned officers, birt the vote upon the same was postponed to the next or some future meeting. By the direction of the Executive unittee of Lecal New York it was recommended to the committee that the Campaign Secretary of Groater New York serve also as the Organiser of Local New York; and by directio of the same committee Gerber and At-kinson were nominated for the office. Comrade Fred Schnofer was nominated for Campaign Secretary of Greate, New York. Atkinson declined the nomination. Comrade Gerber stated his willingness to acrept the office at the salary voted if given an assistant who could attend to less important matters and perhaps handle the type-writer. For Recording Secretary, At-kinson and Bock were nominated. The former declined. For Financial Secretary nomination was accepted by Comrade Sprenger; and Comrade Hartl was nominated for Treasurer. It was decided to get out the eampaign sub-scription lists at once, and Comrade Gerber took this work in charge. It was decided to urge the completi the municipal platform by the Platform Committee that it may be ready for printing as soon as possible, and to call upon Comrade Hillquit to write a pamphlet upon municipal program. In order to meet the immediate needs. for money Kingo and New York will be requested to advance \$100 each on account and Richmond and Queens as much as they feel able. Comrades Debs and McGrady will be communi-cated with regarding terms upon which they can be brought to New York for es of meetings during the municampaign shall speak under the direction of the City Campaign Committee exclusively, and that they be so advised. The next meeting of this committee will be held Wednesday evening. August 5, when the committee will be organised by the election of its

permanent officers. Delegates from the 49h and 10th and 14th Assembly Districts held a joint meeting on July 22 and organized the Second Agitation District Committee. rade Obrist, for the City Executive Committee, gave full instructions regarding the work that is to be accom-Democratic Women's Society, the evening August d, at 8-10 Aver Young People's Club and other organic On Friday evening an open air rade E. Meyer was elected Recording Secretary, and Comrade Joseph Daving was elected to represent the Second Agitation District in the City Executive Comittee.

The 12th A. D. will herenfter meet regularly every Tuesday evening, promptly at 8 o'clock, at the club-rooms of the New York Socialist Literary So-ciety, 252 Kast Broadway.

Mether Jones addressed an immen crowd of working people at the corner of Thirtieth street and Eighth avenue on Thursday evening of last work speaking on behalf of the striking tox tile workers, especially the women and children, of Philadelphia. Comrade Lee also apoke briefly. 'The maeting was arranged by the West Side organizations of the Social Democratic party. A large quantity of literature was distributed.

A general meeting of all delegates to the various agristion district committees will be baid on Saturday evaning, August 18, at the W. R. A. Club-200 Knet Eighty-eight street. for the purpose of agreeing on a uni-ferm plan of agitation during the cam-

The 7th-9th-29th A. D. branch will held an important meeting on Friday, August 7, at 2 p. m. sharp, in Clark's August 7, at a p. m. configuraty-fifth | 1 C'

The Kings County Committee will ment on Saturday evening, August S, at the Brooklyn Labor Lycoun, 646-857

At the last meeting of the Dally

Willoughby a renue.

their Conference of Brooklyn one of the delegates made strong objection to the plan decided upon at the preto the plan decided upon at the pre-rious meeting to request the union; represented to levy upon themselves an assessment of twenty-flvc cents per-mentier for the Pailty (Riche, caying that it could not succeed with his or-ganization, and pointing out that if stock were issued at small cost per-share it could be disposed of very readily among trade union member and be purchased in blocks by the or that control of the policy of the paper by the workers which it was pro-It was pointed out that this stock un-der state law governing corporations would have to be private property, selecible at any time by the owners; that at any time by the owners; that at any time the paper became very objectionable to capitatist inter-ests it would be possible for this clock to be bought up at a small advance in price so as to destroy the paper as a workfore-close organ, or even turn it working-cines organ, or even turn it against organised labor. Accordingly it had been necessary to provide in the incorporation of the enterprise against this very contingency. The committee of boing able to consumed a hearting when speaking to people of his own class.—The State Quorum has noush noted Martin Goss, Newark, Ohio, to go upon the state ticket for Member Board of Public Works, to all the value of the State State of the present incumbent of that affice. Boards of the present incumbent of that affice, should be present to his local back of the public state of the Works of the State State of the Works of the State State of the S

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in future twice each month on the sec-

The recently organised Branch 2 of the Annexed District will hold its see ond meeting on Sunday, Angust D, at 10 a. m., at Ernest Delle's Hotel, Marris Park road and Taylor street. omrades residing in Van Nest, Union port, and Westchester are urgently re-quested to attend. Applications for membership can be filed at any time nt the residence of Secretary Chas. F. Hohmann, Hancock street, Van Nest, or Trensurer Dan. F. Featherstone, Poplar street, Westchester. Since the first meeting seven residents of Van Nest have declared their intention to

A regular meeting of the 6th and toth A. D. will be held on Friday even ing, August 14, at 64 East Fourth street.

The 21st A. D., Brooklyn, has at ranged for a picnic and summernight's festival to be held on August 9 in Hote's Park, corner of Liberty avenue and Wyoma street. East New York The proceeds of this affair will be used to spread the thought of Socialism. Games for children as well as amuse ments of every description for adults have been provided for. The stereop-ticon with a hundred colored slides will be operated in the evening. Ou and friends are cordially invited to at tend. An agreeable time is assured

garding the work that is to be accessed in the second plished by this organization. Commettees were elected to lartie the Social and business meeting on Thursday evening, August û, at 8-10 Avenue D. initions to send delegates to the com-mittee and assist in the work. Com-mittee and assist in the work. une C and Sixth street, with Dobse-vitz, Bernstein, Reich, Korn, and Gold-stein as speakers, and on Monday evening. August 10, there will be one a the corner of Avenue C and third atreet, addressed by Goldstein, Harris. Korn, Bahltz, and Bernstein. The meetings arranged by the 16th A. D have so far been very successful. Com strong impression.

> OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN NEW YORK.

Open air agitation enertings will be eld in Greater New York under the unpices of the Social Democratic Party or auxiliary organizations of THURSDAY, AUGUST C.

N W corner Twenty-sevouth street and Tenth avenue, 9th A. D. Speak ers: Keben and others Division and Grand streets 19th A D. Speakers: Bernstein, ch. Dobsevage, Rosen, and Harris.

SATURDAY, AUGUST & N. W. corner Forty-first street and Eighth avenue. Speakers: Dehevois and Sackin.

Jefferson stree, and East Broadway 4th A. D. Speakers: Chas, Laue chairman, Babitz, Michelson, and One hundred and twenty-fifth street

nd Seventh avenue.

MONDAY, AUGUST 10.

S. W. corner Thirty-dfth street and Eighth avenue, 11th A. D. Speakers: Geiger and Krafft. N. W. corner Forty-ninth street and Ninth arenue, 15th A. D. Speakers Mayes and Cassidy.

TEENDAY, AUGUST 11. 1 S. E. corner Clarkson and Hudson reets, 3d A. D. Speakers: Paulitsch

Clinton and Breame streets, 12th A. 4). Speakers: Bernstein, Rosen, Mar

Forty-eighth street and Willis avousa WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 42.

S. W. corner Sixteenth street and Righth avenue, Ita A. D. Speakers: anddy and Phillips. N. W. corner Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, 9th A. D. Speakers; Abrahams and Cole. S. E. corner One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street and Bathgate

THURSDAY AUGUST 13. N. E. carner Feety-first sirvet and Tanth areass, 18th A. D. Spankess: Natures and Monor streets, 4th A. M. Spankess: Chan Lane, chairman, the Dakter Saratain and January

SATURDAY, ADGUST 15. M. W. owner Christopher and Bleecker obserts, 5th A. D. Speakers: Debevols and Sackin. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh sycume.

Adier, Babits, Bernstein, and Jesush-

Literature Company, No. 106 William street. New York City, and get a por-trait of Methor Jones.

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THE SCANMNATIAN SOCIAL DEMO-CHATM POULETY OF NEW YORK meets first Nunday of every goots, 10-20, q. ms., in Link's Hell, 281 E. 20th narest. New York & Bendinavians are wel-came. C. J. Miller, Secretary, 322 Knickerbocher avenue, Boockia.

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make to be processed by the constaled property the United for these control of the Control of United as differed to several to the control of long TEE may take Agriculturally by Eart Eventy, the head-contains making of the control of the c Comrades patroutes these who advertise ABBOTTBROS. MOTHER JONES' PORTRAIT. Lunch Room,

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the progress resently made in the Ma-tional organisation is due.

"Fraternally submitted, "WILLIAM MAILLY,

SOCIALIST BUREAU

"National Secretary."
"Issued by authority of the Nationsommittee, Socialist Party.

An important meeting of the luter-national Socialist Bureau was bein

July 20, in Hrussels, at the Maison du Peuple, at which C. Anseele presided, Present: V. Serwy, International

Secretary; Anseele and Vandervelde (Belgium), Valilant (France), Fischer and Pfankuch (Germany), Van Kol and

Trocistra (Holland), Knudsen (Den-

ark). Hyndman and Hunter Watts

(Great Britain), Wulski and Cesarine Wejnarowska (Poinnd), Gnizbourg

(Russia), Patroni (Arcentine Republic),

H. Gaylord Wilshire (United States).

The Italian and Austrian Socialist

Parties sent letters of excuse for not eing represented at this sitting. After the secretary had read the cor-

espondence, Vaillant, Vandervelde and

Hyndman spoke in favor of the follow-ing resolution, in reply to a letter from Comrade Ferri (Italy), asking for the

advice of the bureau relative to the protest made by Socialist Deputy Mor-gari, in the Italian Chamber of Depu-ties, against the visit to Rome of the

"In reference to the letter from

The secretary reported the steins

Troelstra stated that a Dutch organis-

newly to the front-

to be drawn up by the bureau.

Van Kol wished, however, to extend

the field of discussion on Colonization beyond that aiready traversed, seeing

that the question itself has grown in

The secretary pointed out that or-

jects to be discussed ought to formulate the resolutions they wished to sup-

After a lengthy exchange of views.

the bureau drew up the following

Reports of secretaries and of nation-

alities. The General Strike (Midlands Federated Union, France). General

Rules (Juiding Socialist Policy (Revo-

lutionary Socialist Committee, Francel. Trade Unionism and Politics (Fabian Society). Colonial Policy (Reporters:

cialist Party, Emigration (Argentine

Republic Socialist Party).
Other questions can be brought for-

ward, subject to notice being given a

measures adopted in some countries, and notably in France, for the exclu-

ion of foreign workmen, was raised

by Vanderreldo and discussed at great length. After a full exchange of opin-

ions on the subject, the following reso-

the Belgian delegates is on the agenda

of the Amsterdam Congress, it is for

The secretary read a letter from a

Rulgarian Socialist organization, ask

in defect of any definite information

ST. LOUIS UNIONS SUED.

The capitalist game of crippling unions by suing them for damages

boycotts they have been caused great financial loss and they request to be reimbursed in the sum named. The

case will come up in the next term of

If a workingman should sue an em-

ployers' association or a trust for shut-ting down and throwing him out of his

lution was adopted:

agenda for the congress:

Crar

"Omaha, Neb., July 14, 1908."

THE INTERNATIONAL

HALF A YEAR OF PARTY WORK.

Mational Secretary's Report Shows Unexampled Activity.

fully the Best Month in the Party's History-Seventeen Thousand Mombers New Enrolled-Warm Discussion of Internal Questions Has No Checked Organized Progress.

The semi-annual report of the Na-tional Secretary of the Socialist Party for the period January 1 to July 1, 1908, and the financial report for July which reach us simultaneously, show that the rather warm discussions of in-ternal party questions that have precalled of late have by no means check the growth of the organization. The average membership, as shown by the payment of dues, in 1902, was almost exactly 10,000. The average for the first half of 1963 indicates a membership of about 15,500. If we take the amount paid for dues in July as correctly indicating the membership, we have now nearly 18,000 members. This may be slightly above the real mark, as so states may have bought a supply of dues stamps sufficient for two or three onths: but the allowance to be made for this cannot be large. It may safely be said that our dues-paying membership is now 60 per cent. greater than it was a year ago.

A Banner Month. The report for July shows the fol-Balance, July 1...... \$480.38 Receipts in July...... 1,139.50

Balance, August 1 \$352.76

The Items of income were: Dues, \$509,50, as follows: From state committeess—Alabanus, \$1.50; Arkansas, \$2.50; Arkansas, \$7.90; Colifornia, \$35.50; Colorado, \$35.60; Comsecticut, \$15.00; Illinois, \$95.00; Iowa, \$32.30; Kentucky, \$14.00; Maine, \$24.40; Massechusetts, \$100.00; Michigan, \$10.00; New Hampshire, \$100.00; Nebraska, \$15.90; New York, \$100.00; Nebraska, \$15.95; New Hampshire, \$11.00; New York, \$100.00; North Dakota, \$15.20; Okla- Jamn, \$25.00; Oregon, \$11.25; Pennsylvania, \$35.00; South Dakota, \$10.00;
 Texns, \$11.35; Washington, \$51.25;
 Wisconsin, \$38.70; from locals in unorganized states-Arizona, \$6.00; Dela ware, 70c.; Georgia, \$1.00; Indian Ter-ritory, \$2.90; Louislana, \$5.80; Mary-land, \$4.90; North Carolina, 50c.; Rhode Island, \$5; Tennessee, \$11.70; Virginia, \$2.00; West Virginia, \$8.20; Washing-ton, D. C., \$2.00; from members-atton, D. C., \$2.00; from members-at large, 70c.; supplies, \$77.52; Special Or ganizing Fund, \$155.17; miscellaneous

The principal items of expense were Salaries-Win. Mallly, \$83.00; Clark, \$66.00; expenses of National Committee meeting, \$186.35; of Quorum meeting, \$150.15; on old debts of Chicago N. E. B.—Theo, Debs, \$40.00; A. S. Edwards, \$40:00; on old-debts of Enringfield N. E. C .-- C. H. Vall, \$40.00. Springhed M. E. C.—C. H. Van., \$40.00; Geo. J. Speyer, \$40.00; Agitation and organization—J. M. Ray, \$20.00; John Spargo, \$42.85; J. W. Brown, \$88.00; J. C. Chase, \$79.00; G. H. Goebel, \$20.00; J. W. Slayton, \$4.74; D. A. White, \$18.00; Ella Reeve Cohen, \$10.00; Connection State Committee. \$18.00; Ella Reeve Cohen Connecticut State Committee Florida State Committee, Kansas State Committee, office help, \$00.25; postnge

The receipts for July were larger than for any previous month in the party's history. The \$890.80 received for dues would represent the regular payment of 5 cents for the month from

Semi-Annual Report.

The report for the half-year ending une 30, 1903, is here given in full: To the National Committee, Socialist Party:

"Comrades—In accordance with Sec-tion 2, Article 3, of the National Constitution, vis.: "The National Committee shall prepare a semi-august report of all financial and other business of the party and issue the same to all state and territorial organizations," I hereby submit my semi-ann al report covering the period from January 1 to July 1. 1993, the same, upon approval, to be issued to all state and territorial

The month of January was included In former Secretary Greenbaum's term of office, and in the interval between n and my assumption of office on February 10, National Committeeman Samuel Lovett, of South Dakota, war in charge as Acting Secretary.

Organization.

"There were thirty-two state are territorial organizations affiliated with the national party on January 1. These were California, Colorado, Connecticut Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowi Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachu setts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri Montana, Nebruska, New Hampshire New Jersey, New York, North Dakots

State organizations have since bee formed in and charters granted to Vermont. Alabama and Arkansas, in the

"Oklahoma was, by agreement: de-

ber 5, 1902, in June. "Utah has been declared not in good

standing for non-payment of dues sinc

fixed states and territories, as follow Alabama, 10; Arkansas, 13; Arisona, 5 Georgia, 4; Indian Territory, 1 Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 1; Nevada, 1 North Carolina, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Yeunessee, 4; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 2; Wyoming, 1; District of Co

Emendal.

states and territories, \$500.20; suppl \$217.41; donations, \$508.42; min-strike fund, \$23.79; Special Organia Fund, \$585.59; miscellaneous, \$112.48; total, \$5,471.76; January 1, balance on hand, \$370.91; total receipts, \$5,842.67. EXPENDED:

Exchange, \$8.88; office expense, \$93.91; expressage, \$78.02; office equipment, \$103.85; office help, \$404.50; postage, \$222.98; printing, \$404.27; sattonery, \$105.96; telegrams, \$104.89; salar ies, \$305.44; expenses for National Committee meeting, \$1,968.77; agitation and organisation—John C. Chase, \$105; (leorge E. Booner, \$23; J. Edward Morgan, \$15; M. W. Wilkins, \$100; John M. Ray, \$55,00; John W. Brown, \$45,23; Dan A. White, \$4,05; J. W. Slayton, \$10; miners' strike relief, \$23.70; office rest (Omaha), \$75; freight, \$32.72; on account Chicago N. E. R.— Theodore Delss, \$145; A. S. Edwards, \$145; Eugene Dietzgen, \$225; on account Springfield N. E. C.—Geo. J. Speyer, \$145; Chas. H. Vail, \$105; J. Mahlon Barnes, \$20.51; M. Hiliquit, \$27; expenses Quorum meeting. June 21, \$97.51; Whitehead & Hoag, buttons, \$101.63; traveling expenses Wm. Mailly and W. E. Clark, \$72.92; miscellaneous expenses, \$74.22; total, \$5,400.29; recapitulation—total receipts, \$5,842.67; total expended, \$3,400.29; July 1, balance on hand, \$436.38.
"The amount received for national

dues shows an average membership for each of the six months of 12,879 in the organized states, and 603 in the unor-ganized states and territories; a total of 13.482 per month. This is an in-crease of over 3.500 above the average for each month of 11802. Were the ac-counts owing to this office for due stamps by various states paid, the re-celpts would probably show a suembership of 10,000.

Of the \$1,794.22 indebtedness on January 1, \$812.51 has been paid, in-cluding \$225 donated by Comrade Eugene Dietzgen, leaving a balance of SIS1.71. An effort will be made to wipe out this debt entirely before January

"The financial report shows that \$1,008.77 has already been paid toward the expenses of the last National Com-mittee meeting, of which \$51.32 was, donated, leaving a balance still to be paid of \$230.10.

paid of \$230.10.
"New supplies have been printed, as follows: One hundred thousand platforms: 50,000, membership cards; 100. 000 membership applications; 'Why Socialists Pay Dues'; and 100,000 membership due stamps. An order for 50,000 party buttons has been placed, to be taken up in lots of 10,000 each. These supplies have been sold at cost, 'Why Socialists Pay Dues,' and How to Organize,' which have been distributed free. New locals in unorganized states have not been charged for the first order of supplies. New stationery has also been secured.

Agitation and Organization.

"Efforts have been made to extend the work of agitation and organization into unorganised territory, while at the same time promoting the growth of or-ganization in states already organized. The Lecture Bureau work has also been extended so far as circumstances would permit.

John C. Chase began a tour of the South and Southwest in January, and up to June 30 had spoken for trude unions and Socialist locals in Washington, D. C., West Virginia, Virginia Georgia, South Carolina, Florida, Alahams, Arkinsas, Frans, Louisiana, In-dian Territory, Oklahoma, Missouri, Tennessee, and Kentucky; addressing nearly 150 meetings. Comrade Chase, as representative of the National Com-nities, assisted in preparing for a state convention in Arkinsas and was also convention in Arkansas, and was also resent at the convention itself. This tour has been an undoubted success, and while the unorganized condition of the territory and the serious floods and washouts made Comrade Chase's work more difficult and expensive than usual, yet the reports from his work have been so antisfactory and enthu-siastic that we can feel the labor and expense well ment, and be assured

that the beginning of the great organ-ising work in the South and Southwest has at last been made. "In May, John W. Slayton, of New Castle, Pa., began a lecture tour, spe cially designed to reach trade unionists, an undertaking which proved ex-ceedingly successful. Comrade Slayton addressed large meetings arranged by trade union bodies in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, and Virgins, over thirty meetings in all. Pressing business at home compelled Com-rade Slayton to close his tour in June. It is without exaggeration to say that Comrade Slayton's work on this tour amply demonstrated his ability as a Socialist lecturer, and opened the way in many places for more of our speak-

ers later on. The receipts from this tour fully covered the expense. "In April, M. W. Wilkins, of San Francisco, began a tour of the Northwest in Oregon, where a special con-gressional election was about to be held in the First District. Wilkins addressed forty-nine meetings and organ-ized fourteen locals in Oregon up to the time of entering Washington in June. Reports from Comrade Wilkins' work are satisfactory and indicate that it will make toward a stronger and more efficient organization in that territory.

"John M. Ray of Nashville, Tenn., egan work as organizer in Alabama n May, and has since worked in Tennessee and Georgia, visiting territory heretofore untouched, meeting with gratifying success. Here again the floods and washouts interfered with our work, and necessitated heavier ex-pense than was expected. Neverthe-less, it is believed that Comrade Ray's efforts will gesult in preparing the Southern states assigned him, for per-manent organization and effective lec-ture tours. Comrade Ray attended the Alabama state convention, as repre-sentative of the National Committee, and assisted in the preliminary work

of forming a state organization. "John W. Brown of Hartford, Conn. "John W. Brown of marketon, acted as national organiser through New Hampshire and Vermont during May and June, addressing over twenty meetings with good success.

"Dan A. White, State Organiser of Photos Companier of Photos Co

tee and at an expense of \$18 to this office

of \$25. In the same month this office pisdged \$30 toward the first mouth's expenses of State Secretary Morgan as organizer in Nebraska, but after two weeks Comrade Morgan withdrew from the field. Harry M. McKee filled several dates during May in Wyoming and Arkons under the auspices of and without expense to this office. "On April 10 an appeal for contribu-tions to a suecial organising fund was

tions to a special organizing fund was issued and received wide circulation work more extensively and continuous ly than would otherwise have been the ng from the use of this fund will put the party organisation on a sound financial basis by the time a new fiscal year opens.

Rational Party Referendums.

composition of the Local Quorum was initiated, through two separate propo-sitions, in February, and after action by the National Committee was finally submitted to the membership. The referendum resulted in the retention of Omaha as the soat of headquarters, while the communities of the December while the composition of the Quorun Roe of Nebraska, who were selected by Herlyn of Illinois. The result was de-clared by a meeting of the first named

The committee, by a vote of 14 to 10, declined to have the resolution sub-mitted to the membership, mainly upon

Mational Committee Referendums.

"A motion to strike out the words. 'At the present stage of the development of the Socialist movement of this National Committee at St. Louis, in erated from the 30,000 platforms al-

ready printed. "A protest filed by the State Local Quorum of Nebraska, under date of May 14, against counting the vote of Ohlo upon the referendum on astional headquarters, was referred to the National Committee. The committee decided by a vote of 9 to 6 that the referendum was not properly unt in Ohlo. erendum was not properly put in Ohio, but ordered it counted by a vote of 15

"A motion presented by Nationa itteeman Mills of Kansas, under date of May 18, that the vote on the referendum on national headquarters and composition of Quorum be declared unintelligible, and that the then acting Quorum serve 'until further and more definite instructions from the party

National Committeeman Critchlow of Ohio, was defeated by a vote of 9 to 4: That the National Secretary be hereby instructed to recognize resolutions pre esuted to him only when coming from the Socialist locals in good standing in unorganized states and state organizations in good standing in the organize

"In February, the National Socre-tary began the issuance of a weekly bulletin, which sought to report for publication the activity of the national party and its organizers and speakers, and other matters of importance and interest to the Socialist Party. This bulletin has received widespread publibulletin has received widespread publi-cation in the Socialist and inbor press of this country and Europe, and has done much to keep the members in touch with the national party.

Untermann, Lovett, and Roe) refused a request from the Central Socialist Club of New Orienns, La., that the National Committee guarantee to de fray any deficit that might result from meetings to be held in that city during the Confederate Veterans' Reunion. "In accordance with the action taken by the National Committee, a call was

isped for the nominations of Delegate and Alternate to the International Socinitst Congress, but after attention was called to the postponement of the Congress until 1904, the call was withdrawn. The National Secretary has cor-responded with the Secretary of the International Socialist Bureau, Brussels, from time to time and furnished information requested. In response to the request from International Secretary Serwy, Chas. H. Kerr & Co., Chi-Co., Terre Haute, Ind., have agreed to

"Resolutions pertaining to various matters have been received from the New Jersey State Committee; Locals Kings County, N. Y.; San Francisco Cal.; Arlington, Wash.; Tulare and Riverside, Cal.; Omaha and Ashton, Neb., and referred to the Nationa Committee. Vacancies in the National Committee exist from the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, and Vermont. S. M. Reynolds, Terre Haute, was elected National Commit-teeman for Indiana, to succeed Wm. Mahoney, whose term had expired.

In May, the National Secretary was called to Massachusetts upon business of a private nature and was unavoidably absent for several weeks. During his absence, his assistant, Comrade W. E. Clark, conducted the affairs of the office in a highly satisfactory manner. "Dan A. White, Blate Organism to Massachusetts, was sent into Rhode Island and held several successful meetings. White also addressed eighteen meetings in Maine during the past five months. He has been a valuable assistant, and to his June, under the direction of the state

THE GERMAN PLATFORM.

the Gleim of Our Capitalist Press that the German Seciclists Are More Reformers.

Bince the striking advance tered by the Social Democrats of Ger-many at the June elections, the capi-talist press has been filled with state-ments to the effect that the German Socialists are not like the pestilent ir reconcilable American breed, that they are only moderate reformers, similar to the "liberal" Republicans or "radical" Democrats of the United States, and that therefore those who would achieve like success in this country should attach themselves to one of the old parties and not to the avowed Socialist organization of this country. We have slready given some of the German Socialist campaign documents to show the fallacy of this claim. We now print a translation of the party platform ou which our German com-rades won and ask the reader to compere it with our American platform and see if he can find any startling

differences.
"The economic development of industrial society tends inevitably to the ruin of small industries, which are ruin of small industries, which are based upon the workman's private ownership of the means of production. It separates him from those means of production and converts him into a destitute member of the proletariat, whilst a comparatively small number of cautalists and great land owners. Ferri, and the initiative taken by Com-rade Morgari in the Italian chamber, of capitalists and great land owners obtain a monopoly of the means of the bureau expresses its sentiment of

solidarity, and renews the expression of its detestation of Caarism and its "Hand in hand with this growing mineral victory than to moura over the monopoly goes the crushing out of existence of these shattered small indusif there is any doubt as to the real imtries by industries of columni growth. To the proletariat and to the rapidly 1904 congress at Amsterdam, and sinking middle classes, the small tradesmen of the towns and the pensant proprietors, it brings an in-creased uncertainty of existence, ining committee had been formed. Validant expressed the hope that questions airendy resolved at preceding congresses would not again be placed on the agenda unless necessitated hy

on the agenda unless necessitated by "Ever greater grows the mass of the some change in the situation. It is proletariat, ever varier the army of the nore destrable that International So- unemployed, ever sharper the contrast cialism should deal with questions between oppressors and oppressed, ever Server that war of classes be-tween bourgeoisie and proletariat which divides modern society into two Watts proposed that questions that have been already dealt with should be included in an ounithus resolution hostile camps. "Private ownership of the mesns of

production, formerly the means of se-curing his product to the producer, has now become the means of expropriating the pensant proprietors, the artisans and the small tradesmen, and placing the non-producers in possession The secretary pointed out that of-granizations which desired certain sub-jects to be discussed ought to formu-late the resolutions they wished to sup-port.

The secretary pointed out that of-of the products of labor. Nothing but the conversion of capitalist private ownership of the means of production —the earth and its fruits, mines, and quarries, raw material, tools, machines, means of exchange—into social ownership, and the substitution of Socialist production, carried on by and for society, in the place of the present production of commodities for exchange can effect such a revolution that, in-stead of large industries and the stendily growing capacities of common production being as heretofore, a source of minery and oppression to the classes whom they have despoiled, they may become a source of the high-Hyndman and Van Kol). International Arbitration (I. L. P., England). Trusts and the Unemployed (United States Soest well-being and of the most perfect

and comprehensive harmony.
"The social revolution involves the emancipation, not merely of the proletariat, but of the whole human race, nonth before the next sitting of the which is suffering under existing con ditions. But this emancipation can be achieved by the working class nione, rureau, which will be held the first Sunday in February, 1904.

In the afternoon, the question of the because all other classes, in spite of their mutual strife of interests, take their stand upon the principle of pri-vate ownership of the means of production. The struggle of the working classes against capitalist exploitation must of necessity be a political necessity be a political struggle.

The interests of the working classes are identical in all lands governed by eeing that the question raised by capitalist methods of production. Therefore, the emancipation of labor hat congress to decide it by a general is a task in which the workmen of all civilized lands have a share. Recog-nizing this, the Social Democrats of Germany feel and declare themselves "The members of the bureau are unanimous, however, in their disap-proval of the principle embodied in the laws proposed by certain Nationalist at one with the workmen of every land who are conscious of the destinies of their class. deputies, the object of which is to ex-

clude the workers of neighboring con-tries, and invites Bocialist representa-tives of countries involved in this policy "The German Social Det not, therefore, fighting for new class tives of countries involved in this policy—if such propositions are brought to an issue before the Amsterdam Congress—to take joint action, with the object of securing the rejection of any measures of proscription of this character."

Chunk reports that they are very more and shortening of the hours of the month. Connellaville requests a speaker for Labor Day.

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The secretary read a letter from 8.

German Social Democrats demand, to be the control of the social distinction of sex or rank.

"Starting from these principles, the German Social Democrats demand, to be the control of the social distinction of sex or rank.

"Starting from these principles, the German Social Democrats demand, to be the control of the social distinction of sex or rank.

"Starting from these principles, the agond sized meeting in Williams of the social distinction of

begin with:

"L Universal, equal and direct suffrage, by ballot, in all elections, for all subjects of the empire over twenty years of age, without distinction of ing for a vote of protest against the mitted by the Turks in Macedonia, but on the subject, the bureau postpoued

"2. Direct legislation by the people by means of the right of initiative and

of vote. "S. Universal military education. Substitution of militia for a standing army. Decision by popular representa-tives of questions of peace and war.

three building firms, following the examples set in England and Canada and in Vermont, Connecticut, Illinois, and Wisconstn, bring suit for damagee aggregating \$40,000 against the local organizations of the carpenters. Plain tiffs declare that audional supports the second of the carpenters.

"6. Declaration that religion is a private matter. Abolition of all ex-penditure from public funds upon ec-clesiastical and religious objects.

Secularisation of education. Compulsory education at public na-tional schools. Free education, free supply of educational apparatus and

recognize that it is time to put representatives of their own class on the bench to administer justice as well as in legislative and executive chambers to make and enforce the laws.

Fee administration of the law and free legal assistance. Compensation to persons accused, imprisoned or condemned. Abolition of capital punishment.

Fee mailing.

or condemaed. About on the Sapital punishment.

"2. Free medical assistance and free supply of remedies. Free burial of the dead.

"16. Graduated income and property

Learn that the Socialists are man and women of your own ranks, hating all strike, yet facing all to fight your. In tiles, striving far less even work and less out-of-work, less stavation and less misery to children and less shame to women, less of the gray funeral grave of the employment of children under to women, less of the gray funeral grave of the employment of children under resestion that is the posent portion of function years. Prohibition of injut the workers from the endie to the prock, except in those branches of injut grave. It lesses have and local content of the procession that is the posent portion of the prock, except in those branches of injut grave. It lesses have and local content of the procession that is the posent portion of the prock, except in those branches of injut grave. It lesses have a local content of the procession that is the posent portion of the content of the procession that is the posent portion of the procession that is the posent portion of the content of the procession that is the posent portion of the content of the procession that is the posent post of the procession that is the posent post of the procession that is the procession that is the procession that is the post of the procession that is the procession that it is the procession that is the procession that is the procession that it is the procession

techincal reasons, or for reasons of public welfare, require night work. An unbroken rest of at least thirty-six hours for overy workman every week. Prohibition of the truck system. Su-pervision of all industrial establish-

ments, together with the investigation and regulation of the conditions of labor in the town and country by an imperial labor department, district la bor bureaus and chambers of labor. A thorough system of industrial sanitary regulation,"

IN GERMANY.

An article in the "Cologne Gazette on the recent elections is entitled "Against the Class Idea." It winds up by urging the Liberals to close their ranks against the Socialists, saying that it is not the democratic but the class idea which gave the Socialist their three million votes. After all this attempts to explain away the impotance of our victory in English and other bourgeois papers, it is interest-ing to see that the principal organ of the German governing classes recognizes that the Socialist victory is th outcome of the class consciousness of the German proletariat. • • • It remains to add that a Radical paper the "Berliner Tageblatt"—finds the rea-son for our victory lies in the fact that the opponents of Bochilism are too lay to go to the poil. The assumption that

all lary people must be opponents of Socialism is funny. Belief has published in the "None Zeit" a sharply worded repudiation of Hernstein's article on the elections. Bebel thinks that our representatives have better things to do after a mag port of the victory the next congress had better speak out clearly, and not allow that magnificent victory to 10 spolit in the manner suggested by Bernstein, to the great delight of the bourgeois press. Hernstein's support-ers in the party press think that the letter shows signs of having been writ-ten in great haste, and the bourgeois press writes sneers about the Pole Rebelt but most comrades will feel that it is very timely. It is really too grosuch a moment to inment that the beurgeois Democrats, who have almost invariably betrayed us at decisive mo-

SPAIR HAS POLITICAL

SYMPATHETIC STRIKE.

ments, have carned a well-deserved

punishment, or that we should now abuse ourselves before William II.-

Jacques Bonhomme, in (London) Jus-

On Monday last was insugurated an extensive strike of workingmen of all trades in Barcelona, Murcia, Cadiz, Rouda, and Alcoy and other industrial centers in Spain, which is of interest in that it is not an ordinary scrike against employers for specific economic demands, but a sympathetic strike in-tended as a demonstration against the government. A number of men have recently been thrown into prison by the tyrannical Spanish government on account of their activity and faithfuiness in the labor movement. The present strike is an organized demand for their release. Troops and the gendarmerie have been sent to the scene and in at least one case have fired on a crowd of strikers. The government threatens dire vengeance against the organisers of the strike when it shall have succeeded, as it expects, in crushing the movement by brute force.

the cord. Scranton, Williams and maner of the transition to foreignize the start of the uncountries of the time and maner of the transition to foreignize and maner of the straints the strainment of the seal maner of the straints the white of the seal of the time and maner of the transition to foreignize and maner of the straints the strainment of the seal maner of the transition to foreignize and maner of the transition to foreignize and maner of the transition to foreignize the straints the strainment of the seal maner of the straints the white of the seal of the public utilities, as well as dustrics controlled by maner other public utilities, as well as dustrics controlled by maner of the transition to political party, dustrics contained and maner of the transition to foreignize and maner of the transition to foreignize and maner of the transition to political party, dustrics contained and maner of the transition to foreignize and maner of the transition to political party, which we decine the overthrow of the time and maner of the transition to foreignize and maner of the transition of the time and maner of the time a

on July 80 to a very attentive audience, and at Freeport on July 31 at the first Socialist meeting ever held there, and that a good one. The National Secretary has arranged

two dates so far for Ben Hanford in Pennsylvania—at Coudersport on Aug-ust 25 and at Erie on August 26. Lo-cals destring dates for Comrade Hanford should communicate with the Na-

tional Secretary direct.

The State Committee, at the request of several locals, is about to form a speakers' circuit. The larger the num ber of locals that enter the circuit, the cheaper it will be for each local. The cost will not be more than \$2 or \$3 a meeting, the expense of the entertain ment of the speaker at a hotel or the home of a comrade, and railroad fare from the next town in the circuit, the speaker to be allowed to sell litera-

speaker to be showed to sent itera-ture.

The State Committee is about to tour Dr. E. A. Knopfnagel of Feoria, III., a well known speaker in the national movement, in September. He will be our first speaker in our state circuit. Locals that wish dates for Comrade Knopfnagel or think they can afford to take a speaker once a mosth of oftener should address the State Secre-tary at their earliest opportunity. Sunday, August 9, promises to be a banner day for Socialism in Pennsyl-

vanis. The excursion of the Socialis Party and the United Workingmen' Society to Mauch (Mauch Chunk success in every way. take part. Addresses will prominent speakers in as
a sa the time will permit.
The. been some change made in
the program. The comrades will assemble at the Switchback Hotel, Comrade J. J. Kennedy, proprietor, instead
of the Engle Hotel.
Appeal will be sent on to the ten

Appeal will be sent out to the 135 occie in the state to make donations

WHAT BEN HANFORD SAYS OF "THE SOCIALIST ARMY."

"Hone of us Socialists are perfect, which is unfortunate. "All of us need good advice, which in reguettable...

"Some of us can read good ocunsel, and set according thereto, which is creditable and beneficial.

"These letter can get great help from Loc's pamphiet, 'The Socialist Army,' which gives good advice, and, better still, the reason why,' and would be of immense value to the Socialist movement if carefully road by every 'Wrinkled Veteran' and 'Young

"The Socialist Army" is a sixteen page pamphlet, pocket size, which is issued by the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York, and sold at 2 cents a copy or 75 cents a hundred copies, posthald. Every local or branch should get a supply and give a copy to every new member joining the party.

....... PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

All Comrades and Organizations are hereby informed that an

Industrial Labor Exposition and Food Show For the banefit of the Esbor Press, "THE WORKER" and the "NEW YORKER YOLKSZEITUNG," is being arranged, and will take place April 23 to May 8, 1904, at the GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Forty-third and Forty-

fourth Streets, New York. Organizations are requested to consider arranging Fastivals Ac-

Z------

cordingly. THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE.

National Platform of the Socialist Party

party is officially recognised under the name of Social Democratic Party. The party un-blem in New York is the Arm and Torch.)

The Socialist Party of America in national

The Socialist Farty of America in national convention amenables, realtims to adher ence to the principles of international to citalism, and declares its aim to be the arguitzation of the working class and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of concavering the powers of government and uning them are proving the powers of government and using them are appeared in the second of principles of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people. Formerly the tools of production were simple and conced by the ladividual worker. For any the machine, which is but an luproved and norse developed tool of production the production of the control of the production of the production

los abroad and enhance their supremacy at bonne.

Int the same economic causes which developed capitalian are leading? Socialism, which will about both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the class of wage workers. And the class of the same workers are the capitalist class and the classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts are althe interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Hemocratic, Republican, the insurerous positio ownership parties, and all complete overthrows of the capitalist system of production, are allke political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively set as a closs in their airroging against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themocras that a political party, distinct from propertied classes.

The control of the co

to pay off the state indebtedness. Local Luzerne County has donated five dollars for the state campaign fu

IN BOSEMIA At the first national conference

the Socialists of Bohemia, held this summer, there were present fifty-eight delegates from local bodies, besides sleven members of the party's executive committees. Reports showed 808 meetings had been held during the last year. The agitation for the exten-sion of the suffrage for the Bohemian Landtag, for old age pensions, and against militarism and clericalism, had been among their chief activities. The paying of greater attention to the or-ganisation of women was recom-mended. It was resolved to continue the agitation in favor of universal direct and secret voting for the Landtag.

WE WART OUR WORK TO ENDURE. Comrade Edwin A. Brenholz of Turnersville, Tex., writes: "Permit me the no-called public ownership movement as an artempt of the capitalist class to se-cure governmental control of public utilitie. for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class. SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONISM.

The following resolution was adopted, long with the foregoing platform, by the attount Convention at Indianapolis, July,

that transative on heart and profilers a political affiliation is concerned as political affiliation is concerned as political affiliation of trade unit he fact that the class struggle so red by the trade union forces at its it may result in beneuting the trade union for the trade of the concerned as the concer

The two following resolutions were unaub-mously adopted by the National Committee at its annual meeting at St. Louis, January, 1982.

HELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS.

The National Committee of the Socialist Party in sunual session assembled, hereby realizes the attitude of the party toward the trade-union movement as expressed is the resolution on the subject adopted by the Indianapolise convention of 1801. We consider the trade union movement and the Socialist movement as inseparable parts of the general labor movement parts of the general labor movement except the subject of the control of the fact that. But we are also mindful of the fact that

without active interference by the other. The Socialist Party will continue to give the aid and assistance to the evolunite ortugates of expanded blood regardless of the affiliation of the trial the continue to the affiliation of the trial the continue and the same and the same

ANTI-PUSION RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, All "radical and reform" par-les, including the so-called "Union Labor "rattes," have, after a brief existence, uni-ormly successible to the influence of the dipolitical parties and have proven dis-strous to the ultimate end of the inbor novement, and

movement, and
Wherea, any alliance, direct or indirect,
with such parties is dangerous to the political integrity and the very existence of the
socialist trary and the Bocialist movement,
lessoived, That me state or local organization, or member of the party shall, under
any circumstances, fue, combine or comrountee with any political party or organization, or refrain from making noninations
attended to the intervets of candilates of such parties or organization.

"DIE ZUKUNFT" (THE FUTURE) Monthly Magazine

of Popular Science Literature and Socialism

in Jewish Language, Published by the Zukunft Press Federation BUBECRIPTION HATES
Per Munum \$1.00 & Houths doc
Single Copic 10c Sample Copics Free! ZUXUNFT 50 Suffolk St., New York

every Socialist in the land. Unually I send out my copy of The Worker un-mutilated, so as to have it reach as many readers as possible, but I shall cut out those editorials for future reference. Better never win at the polls at all ...an win by ignorant or corrupt votes. We want the Co-operative Commonwealth to endure after we establish it."

-If crime diminishes for a time the diminution is not produced by the machinery of justice, but by favorable social and economic conditions outside the sphere of law. If crime gets

to express my appreciation of The Worker, and especially of the editorials in the issue of July 25 on 'A Question of Methods' and 'Negro Peonage.' They express my sentiments exactly and should be read and re-read by

January 1. "Texas paid its dues since Septem-

July, 1982. re January 1, forty-seven nev

January 1 to June 20, inclusive, RECEIPTS.

National Dues-Organized states and erritories, \$3,963.87; unorganized

"In March, George E. Boomer speni two weeks in Idaho for the purpose of reviving delinquent locals, at a cost

through the state organizations and the party press. The response to this ap-peal has been most generous, and has enabled us to carry on the organizing case. It is believed that the benefits

"A referendum upon the question of ocation of national headquarters and was changed from Comrades Turner of Missouri, Work of Iowa, Untermann of Kansa, Lovett of South Dakota, and the National Committee at St. Louis in February, 1908, to Comrades Work of Iowa, Berger of Wisconsin, Dubbs of Kentucky, Reynolds of Indians, and

Quorum, held on June 21.
"On March 10 there was referred to the National Committee, a resolution endorsed by five locate demanding a referendum of the party membership upon the question of expelling Com-rade Job Harriman from the party.

the grounds of unconstitutionality.

country there is neither necessity nor excuse for such alliance, from the anti-fusion resolutions adopted by the February last, presented by National Committeeman Milis of Kansas, under date of April 1, was adopted by a vote of 17 to 5. The clause has been oblit-

ership,' was defeated by a vote of 16 to 3.

"The following motion, presented by

Miscellaneous.

"The Local Quorum (Work, Turner,

and the Standard Publishins

furnish lists and copies of publications to the Bureau Library at Brussels,

NEW YORK, AUGUST 16, 1903.

Agents sending in subscriptions without rom must state distinctly how long they are to run,

Agents are personally charged and held responsible unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged

PRICE 2 CENTS.

the power of the ruling and possessing

class to absorb and to convert int

ever-increasing power to absorb, the

whole output of the life and labor of

other than predatory civilizations, up

to the present time; and their institu-

tions and morals and creeds have but

served to keep the people submissive

to the depredations of the ruling class.

To this and have the powers that

might happen to be at any given time

always been invested with the super-

stition, menace and hypocrisy of a

Yet strip possessing class institu-

tions of their vestures of fraud and

force and you behold only the stolld

or cunning parasite. Take the stand-

ing armies of the world, with their

millions of men taken from productive

labor to be supported by the labor of

others, and compelled to serve and

revere a glorified criminality-for cer-

tainly nothing is so low in the scale

of human occupations, so loathsome

and really cowardly, as the modern

military, with its pienies of loot and

murder. Take this military system, and look at it, and consider whence it comes. What are its guns and navies,

ranks? They are the forcibly withheld and parasitically consumed labor of the laborer. That which glitters on

the officers' shoulder-straps is the un-paid inhor of the consumptive girl in the sweatshop, or of the miner in the Virginia coal mines. The annual riot

of capitalist lawicssness, the annual

orgy and pandementum of capitalist prestitution, that brenks out at Wash-

ington and yet solemnly commands the sacred respect of seventy millions of

people—whence and what are its power, its disposal of the affairs of the nation, its billion-deliar disburse-ments? It is all the unpuid and

ravished labor of the laborer. It is unpaid labor that towers in the steeples of our churches, that sits in

our legislatures, that builds palaces on

the avenues, that blossoms in our shameless fashions, that drones in our academies and rituals, that produces

our war novels and our insigled poetry, that raises our shauncies decis of "the streamous life," or sings in Mr. Kip-ling's brait species. Our poissoned thoughts, our perty and service mo-dives of life, the very fir we breaths,

are but the color or movement of this unpaid labor. Our civilization and all

the civilizations that have been are but

institutionalised unpaid labor, organ-ized and glorified for the purpose of keeping labor unpaid and submissive. As I have said, there are no words red

and living enough in human experi-

and living enough in numan experience to state this fact. There is no power in the human tongue—no dynamic in the human pen, that can portray the awfulness of a world that builds its glories and its gods, its temples of trade and law and religion, as forms of beauty and systems of coord mun an expensive might that is

good, upon an economic might that is

but conventionalized robbery of the

common labor of mankind. The his-

between unpaid labor and those who

possess its fruits; and the struggle must go on until the man who is down shall be purified and calightened to

get up, until the man who works shall

have the whole result of his work, un-

1.1 every class but the working class has ceased to be, with every member

of that class a creator and a poet, a

philosopher and a dreamer, and a sou

of endless beauty.

The danger to our American Social-

ist movement is not that it may array

class against class. Our danger is that

its bespangled officers and bedizen

divine origin.

umanity. There have never existed

VOL. XIII.-NO. 20.

SOCIALISM IN MONTANA.

Our Progress in Anaconda and Butte.

Socialist Victories and Their Results -A Socialist Assessor Makes it Not for the Copper Trust-The Company Tries to Stamp Out the Movement by Discharging Socialists.

BUTTE, Mont., August 3.—I pre-sume, after the secent Socialist vic-tories in this state at the last full and spring elections, the readers of The Worker would be interested in hearing something of the local conditions and

In Butte last spring our vote in-creased from 800 to 2,000, of which 2300 were straight Socialist votes. Four hundred votes more would have elected our candidate for Mayor. We elected one Alderman from the First Ward Comrado Ambroso, a barber. A merry fight is now ruging in the City Council between ten of the aldermen owned by the Annigamated Copper Company and the Mayor and four of the council who are owned by Mr. Heinze, president of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, "Ambrose's course in the council has been abso-Intely Independent and fearless has fold that holy repeatedly that it is "simply a fight between two corpora-tions" and that be will support the hayor when he is right and oppose him when he is wrong. At the time of Ronsevelt's visit, a scheme was sprung that the council appropriate \$500 for a reception. This meant a hig dinner for a few "swells" at the company botel. It required unanimous consent and Ambrose blocked it by voting may on the ground that "Roosevelt should be at home tending to the husiness that he is paid \$50,000 a year for."

Labor Partyites Turn to Socialism. In Anaconda, the labor party that last fall elected its ticket, with a few exceptions, has ceased to exist. With execution of a few (whom we do not want), the rank and file have come over to the Socialist Party. The County Attorney elected on the labor ticket (J. H. McCaffray), however, would not stand for Socialism and has returned to the sheltering folds of the company's influence. This spring in Anaconda we elected the three city officials, mayor, treasurer, and police magistrate, and three out of tan alder-ems. The old-party politicians con-tested and refused to give up the offi-Comrade Frueke, our Mayor-elect took the case into court and won. He has a continual fight with the Repub-lican and Democratic majority in the Council. They confirmed his appoint-ment for Chief of Police, a Socialist, M. Fowers, but turned down his other appointments. He has refused to sign the warrants for the salary of the members of the fire department, as they have not been legally elected by the Mayor and Council. The firemen have now gone into court to try to force him

The other two duly elected city offitrate, and Comrade Tobin, elected as trate, and common footh, several as tilly Treasurer, have not yet taken office owing to delay in the court tak-ing up their cases. Thuse cases, how-ever, will come up in a few days, the demurrer of the opposition having been overraled by the court yesterday, and it is a foregone conclusion that

What Socialists Do In Office.

Comrade Leavengood, who was elected on the labor ticket as County or last fall, raised the assess ment of the Amaigamated Copper Company from eix million to 16 mil-lion, and has been praised by every independent paper in the state. The fore the Board of County Commissioners (who are Democrats), and no doubt it will be scaled down. Leavengood will, however, carry it before the State Board of Equalization if necessary, Board of Equalization if necessional they will not dare to put it b at the old figure. It his assessment goes through more taxes will be raised in Deer Lodge County this year on a

assessment last year.
In this same town—Anaconda—the trade unions went into the school elec tion last spring and elected a majority of the School Board. They promptly removed the former superintendent, who had opposed the formation of a trade union among the teachers, and elected J. W. Dale, a Butte school teacher, a Socialist, a mamber of the en's Union, and our candidate for City Treasurer, as Superin

Company Discharging Socialists.

Whether it was gowing to the knock-down blows on the political field or whether it is owing to stock manipu lation, the company Res thut down the smelter in Anaconda, and as a result the town is practically dead. I spoke on the street there a week ago to a large crowd, and when I referred to the fact that the company was advertising for men in the East, grizzled old comrade shouted: "Let them bring them in. We'll make So feeling of them as fast as they can fetch them here." Needless to say, the sentiment was cheered uproarously, Hundreds of Socialists are getting the "bins card," which means final diamissal, for all time to come, from the service of the company. Every day sees dozens of our best Freey day sees dozens of our best fighters have Anacouda for other mining towns. "Never mind," remarked one of them to me, "we know what Socialism means for us now, and we'll be Socialism wherever we go." Many of them are going to Arisonza where they will be heard from lattr on.

There is a feeling that the company

is preparing for a general light on cass-conscious Sheriff in the Court House, Comrade George Storrar, a So-cialist Mayor and Chief of Police, none of whom will permit the public power to be used against the workers, I think the company will besitate before it "starts anything" with the W. F. of M. and the A. L. U. If they dare to and the Governor sends militia into Anaconda, the Socialists would carry Montana, and they know it just as

Our Dangers and Our Nopes.

The shut-down affects Butte, as on half of the mines here are closed, but instead of the Socialists being disheartened they are working away hands full to steer our way between the corporation tyranny and buildowing of the Copper Trust, on one hand, and the fake labor policy of Heinse on the other hand—but we can do it. We hope to elect four or five more aidermen this spring, and even many of the Republicans and Democrats admit that we will carry the county in 1904. Our greatest anxiety now is to keep the professional politicians out of our ranks. Many of them have experi-enced a "change of heart." However, we have provided for this by making a year's membership in the party and "service in the ranks during one campaign" a requisite before they can be constitutionally eligible for a nomina-

We will keep an organizer at work speakers from National Headquarters. The Eastern comrades need not be sur-

prised if we carry this state next fall.
P. J. COONEY, State Secretary, Socialist Party of Montana.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

IN NEW YORK

Open air agitation meetings will be held in Greater New York under the auspices of the Social Democratic Party or auxiliary organizations as THURSDAY, AUGUST 13.

N. E. corner Forty-first street and Tenth avenue, 13th A. D. Speakers: Neben and Lewis. Rutgers and Monroe streets, 4th A., Speakers: Chas. Lane, chairman,

Adler, Bablis, Bernstein, and Joseph-

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15. N. W. corner Christopher and Bleecker streets, 5th A. D. Speakers: Debevois and Sackin.
One Hundred and Twenty-afth

treet and Seventh avenue.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, between Third and Lexington avenues. MONDAY, AUGUST 17. R. W. corner Sixty-seventh street and Amsterdam avenue, 19th A. D. Speak-

ers: Mayos and Abrahams. TUESDAY, AUGUST 18.

Ninety-eighth street and Amsterdam

N. W. corner Wendover and Third WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19.

S. E. corner Forty-first street and Eighth avenue, 18th A. D. Speakers: Pankin and Abrahams.
Twenty-fifth street and Eighth aveaue, 9th A. D. Speakers: Phillips and

Stateenth street and Eighth avenue N. E. corner One Hundred and Furty-

ighth street and Willis avenue. THURSDAY, AUGUST 20.

N. W. corner Twenty-seventh street nd Tenth avenue, 9th A. D. Speaker

Seventh avenue, 25th A. D. Spenkers Josephson and Rosen

Brooklyn. FRIDAY, AUGUST 14.

ntic avenue and Nevins Speakers: Dawson, Lackemacher and

Grand and Rodney streets. Speak ers: Dooley, Weil, and Droste. SATURDAY, AUGUST 15.

Hamburg avenue and Suydam street Buffalo avenue and Fulton atreet

peakers: Well and others.
Pennsylvania and Atlantic avenu Speakers: Koenig, Struempfler and

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18. Starr street and Central avenue Speakers: Pelser, Lackemacher and

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19. Halph avenue and Fulton street peakers: Fred Schaefer and others SATURDAY, AUGUST 22.

Central avenue and Stanhope street Speakers: Peiser, Drosts, and Dooley Lafayette avenue and Broadway Speakers: Kearus and others. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26.

Albany avenue and Fulton street peakers: Lackemacher and others. SATURDAY, AUGUST 29. Redford avenue and Hancock street peakers: Kearns and others.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15. Bay and Canal atrects. Speakers

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22. Ray and Canal streets. Speakers:

Krafft and Ward.

BATRDAY, AUGUST 29. Bay and Canal streets. Speakers

-Capitalism has become a cape on the body social. It must be exter-minated root and branch. No opiates or other palliatives will do.-Lowa So-

FIGHTING FOR

Persecution.

Wholesale Arrests of Socialist Speak-

ers - Local Deaver Is Waging

Determined Legal Battle for the

Constitutional Right of Free Speeck

DENVER, Colo., August 4.-The

situation is becoming serious in Colo-rado. The driving of union miners

from their homes by lawiess mobe of "respectable" business men and the

Persecution Segan Two Months Agn.

in June Local Deuver, Bocialist Party, engaged Comrade J. Edward

Morgan of Omaha to speak on the streets for a period of thirty days. One night about the close of his engage-ment he was arrested by the police

under an order of the Fire and Police

Board probibiting all street meetings except those beld by the Salvation Army and the Volunteers of America.

Ball was offered and refused. The next morning Comrade Morgan was discharged by Police Judge Thomas.

who held that the order of the Fire

and Police Board would not stand if tested in the higher courts. Comrade J. B. Osborn, the blind orator, then took up the street work, and he and

Comrade Fox were arrested, but re-

leased on their own recognizance, and on the bearing Judge Thomas dis-

Local Denver then took the matter

up and appointed a committee to have charge of the street meetings and to attend to any legal complications

prepared for the ught which we knew

was coming. Judge Thomas, to give us a chance to get into a higher court, agreed to impose fines. This was the

status of the case on Saturday, July 25; when the legal battle really com-

Police Brutality.

That evening we had a meeting on Champa street, near Sixteenth. Com-

rade Osbora mounted the soap box and after speaking fifteen minutes be was ordered to "move on" by the police.

Refusing to do so he was arrested.

Two other comrades, Fox and Kaiver, attempted to speak but were pulled down and hustled off to the city bastile

ball. I urged the matter quite strongly

but with due respect to the dignity of the great man before me, as I sup-posed, but he took offense at some-thing I said and struck me in the face

and ordered me to leave the building, which I did. About midnight the authorities decided to let our comrades

out on ball. Each of them was fined

\$25 and costs Mouday morning and we at once took an appeal to the County

The speaking has been kept up each

evening since then. Arrests are regu-larly made and fines suspended pend-ing the decision of the appeal.

Women Also Arrested.

varied a little. Miss Carrie L. Johnson

hour, but at last the guardians of the

Friday morning, July 31, was the

time set for the hearing of the appeal. The Socialists and their counsel were promptly on hand, but the attorney

for the city, afraid to meet the issue

moved to dismiss the case at the cost of the city, which was done. This was a victory for us, but not what we wanted. It was a victory on

the skirmish line when we were ready

and eager for the battle. Friday even

Thomas Mills was arrested and re-leased on bail to appear Monday morn-ing for trial. On trial his case was

In the meantime we were carefully

ooking after our legal rights in the ourts. After our appeal was dis-sissed by the City Attorney, we had

Comrade Osborn again jailed on a fine

which was not annulled by the dis-

missal of our appeal, and at once pro ceeded to get a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Mullins of the District

Court. The writ was issued late Sat-urday evening, August 1, and by nine o'clock the same evening we had him

o'clock the same evening we had him out on bail. The hearing on the writ of habeas corpus was set for August 6.

Funds Hooded for Dafensa.

Here the matter rests for the pres-

ent. Local Denver is in earnest and proposes to carry on the fight in the courts until our rights are either acknowledged or denied. It is a se-

acknowledged or denied. It is a serious matter for an organization of working people who have hard work to make a living, but the congrades realize that it must be done. Many of our people who can ill afford it, have given \$5 or \$10 each toward the legal

expenses. About \$200 has already been secured, and more will be needed. How much more no one can tell. We

3. 2. 1. . .

Saturday evening Walter

ing Miss Wood and Miss John spoke on the street and were

molested.

raday evening the program was

on the beari

and Pesseful Assembl.go.

able counsel, too, and with the wealth of the Citizens' Alliance back of them they are going to put up a desparate FREE SPEECH.

aght.

Local Denver has made no formal appeal for help from outside, but if any reader of this feels moved by aympathy to arsist a struggling band of Denver Socialists Resist mrades who are fighting agains almost overwhelming olds for the con-stitutional right of free speech and peaceful assemblage, such assistance will be most gratefully received and acknowledged. Send remittances to the writer at 3341 Qultman street, Deuver, Colo. Comrades, this is your fight as well

as ours. In fact, every citizen who values the few remnants of liberty get remaining to us, should feel a deep in-terest in this cause. If we succeed we have gained a victory for free speech jailing of Socialist speakers are parts of the same plan and cuanate from the same source. The "Citizens' Alli-ance," by whatever name known, is at not only in Colorado but in the whole country, for a court decision in one state has great weight in other states. If we lose, the defeat will be equally the bottom of the trouble and we may as well awake to the fact that the light far-reaching in its effect.

J. W. MARTIN State Secretary, Socialist Party of

PULITICAL NOTICES.

The attention of Social Democratic ruters is called to the following notices of political conventions:

KINGS OOUNTY.

A ronvertion of the Social De eratle Page of Kings County to nomi-nate candidates for county officers in Kings County to be voted for at the pulps election and to elect delegates to the Second Judicial District convention will be held on Saturday, August 22, 1903, at 7 p. m., in the Labor Lyreum, 049-055 Willoughby avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, Kings County.

BROOKLYN BOROUGH.

A borough convention of the Social emocratic Party of the Borough of Brooklyn, to nominate a candidate for President of the Borough, and to ht tend to such other matters as may ome before it, will be held on Satur day, August 22, at 8 p. m., at the La-bor Lyceum, 040-035 Willoughby ave-nue, Borough of Brooklyn.

which might arise. The committee, of which the writer is chairman, retained as counsel one of the ablest attorneys in the city, J. Warner Mills, and we SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT. A convention of the Social Demo-atic Party to nominate a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court for the Second District of the State of New York will be held on Saturday, August 29, 1908, at 8 p. m., in the La-bor Lyceum, 949-965 Willoughby avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

The basis of representation to the above convention is one delegate at large for each county and one addi-tional delegate for every 50 members in good standing. Delegates must be elected at county conventions, composed of delegates elected at prima-ries in accordance with the General Election Law.

with scant ceremony.

Accompanied by a half-dosen comrades, I went to the jail to see if we
could get them out on bail. Police
Captain Lee refused to admit them to The Second Judicial District takes in the following counties: Kings, Queens, Bichmond, Westchester, Nassau, Suffolk, Orange, Rockland, Dutchess, and Putnam.

Party organizations in the above counties will see that they are represented at the convention.

sented at the convention.

NEW YORK COUNTY. A convention of the Social Democratic Party of New York County to nominate candidates for public offices to be voted for at the ensuing election, will be held on Saturday, Aug. 22, 1903, at 7 p. m., in the clubbouse of the Workingmen's Educational Association, 200 E. Eighty-sixth street, Borough of Manhafan,

City of New York. MANHATTAN BOROUGHL

A convention of the Social Democrati Party of the Borough of Manhattan, to consented to be the victim and mounted the famous soap box. She ate candidates for public offices to be voted for at the ensuing election, will be held on Saturday, Aug. 22, % mounted the famous soap box. She was not disturbed for nearly balf an ingmen's Educational Association, 26° to E. Eighty-inth street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York: law took her in custody and she was incarcerated in the city jail. In an hour bonds had been arranged and she was at liberty.

BRONX BOROUGH. A convention of the Social Democratic Party of the Borough of the Bronx is nominate candidates for public officer to be voted for at the ensuing election will be held on Friday, Aug. 28, at 8 p. m., in the clubhouse of Bronx Bdr-ough Workingmen's Educational Asso-

the Social Democratic Party of New York County to nominate candidates for members of Assembly will be held on Saturday, Aug. 29, in all the ass bly districts of New York County.

MANHATTAN AND BRONT ALDERMANIC DISTRICTS

Aldermanic district conventions in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx will be held on Saturday, Aug. 29, in all aldermanic districts but of the Twenty-second, Twenty-fifth, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-seventh in the Borough of Manhattan and the Fortieth.'
Forty-first, and Forty-second Alder-manic Districts in the Borough of the Bronx, in which districts the conven tions will be beld on Friday, Sept. 4.

MUNICIPAL JUDICIAL DISTRICTS The Municipal Judicial District con-rention for the Twelfth and Thirteenth Municipal Court Districts will be held on Friday, Sept. 4.

J. GÉRRERA. Campaign Morriars.

The Arm and Torch is the co-

have retained as able counsel as there FURMAN'S ACCEPTANCE.

A Clarion Call to the City A Remarkable Capitalist Campaign.

Ringing Letter of the Sec'al at Candidate for Mayor of New York-Let Every Socialist and Sympathizer Swell the Campaign Fund Now Opensel

Dr. Charles L. Furman, who was ominated for Mayor at the city con cention of the Social Democratic Party of New York, has issued the following ictter of acceptance:

Comrades of Greater New York:-It is gratifying to know that in your opinion my efforts in and for the Socialist movement during the past ten years have been of such character as to consider me worthy of the honor tendered me at the city convention of the Social Democratic Party on July 4.

I accept the nomination for Mayor of New York. And I hope the Socialist movement may always have as much cause for confidence in me as I

much cause for confidence in me as I have confidence in Socialism for the working class.

In the coming campaign we will have to meet the bullcoling issues of the old parties as usual, and it is our mission in the political areas to show the working people that they are the same old defunct issues only dressed in coolean alternic and that our second in modern disguise, and that our argu-ments and our objects are ever the same: namely, the absolute liberation of the wealth-creating class from capitalism and wage-slavery and that we capture by ballot the law making, law judging, and law enforcing power of the country, which up to the present day has always been operated by and in the interest of our oppressors and to the detriment of us, the working class.

Thus recognizing the fact of the exinting class antagonism, we as sinver have nothing to lose, we as men like nothing to fear.

It is impossible to lay too much stress upon this point of class-con-aciousness and class interest. It is the very heart of our organization, the blood of its arteries and the breath of its nostrile. Her vitality, its force, its spor, and energy, and our ever-gro strength centers and pivots upon this indisputable fact. It is of this granite rock we have built our fortress whose defenders cannot by bribed, whose guns cannot be spited, and whose

votes cannot be bought.

Every wage-clave bears the brand and scar of enpitalism. Let the light from the Socialist torch and the words of our agitators show each and every workingman and women in whose hands are held the branding from, show them that the wolf at the poor man's door is the business agent of

capitaliam. Freedom and liberty will only come to labor when labor comes in a united body to the ballet box with but one

ticket and but one labor ballot. The names on a Socialist ticket are but passing shadows, while the de-mand of our platform for liberty is

immortal. Fraternally yours, CHARLES L. FURMAN. Following Comrade Furman's letter of acceptance, the City Executive and Campaign Committee of Greater New York issued the following appeal for campaign funds:

Gall for Compaign Funds.

Fellow Workingmen of the City of New York:—Once more the Social Democratic Party enters the field in a municipal campaign, uncompromis-ingly advocating the interests of the working class. We call upon you to look back over the history of the present "Reform" administration and for our class than did the Tammany administration that preceded it. Wherever the interests of Capital and Labor are in condict the Republicans and the Democrats and the "Reformers" alike consistently serve the in-terests of Capital. The organiza-tion of the capitalists in Trusts and Combines, in Landlords' Associations and Merchants' Associations and Emp. m., in the clubouse of Broux Bdrough Workingmen's Educational Association, 3300 Third avenue, Borough of the Broux, City of New York.

NEW YORK COUNTY ASSEMBLY
The Assembly District conventions of the Social Democratic Party of New York.

The Assembly District conventions of the Social Democratic Party of New York. wage-workers stand face to face with a combination of the most powerful interests for our enslavement, and only by prompt and united political action can our liberty be established.

The Social Democratic Party carries on a great campaign of education to unite the working class at the polls. unite the working class at the polls. It needs your help in that work. As the organised employers and landlords and the grast corporations will contribute to the campaign funds of both old parties, for the purpose of corrupting and confusing and dividing the voters, so we call upon you, our fellow workingmen of every trade, to contribute to the extent of your ability to the campaign fund of the Social Democratic Party, that the light of knowlcratic Party, that the light of knowledge and reason may be carried into every workshop and every tenement in the city.

"The City for the Workers!" is our watchword. Down with the Lockout Conspirators! Up with the Arm and Torch!

Send all moneys to the Financial Secretary of the Campaign Committee, C. A. Sprenger, 64 East Fourth street, Borough of Manhattan.

. BUE TIMES MADE DOUBLE

WATCHING THE WAGE-SLAVES.

Document.

Sational Metal Trades Association Reduces Exploitation to an Exact Science-Would Have the Werkers Waste Ro Time to Answer Nature's

> The Worker has obtained and reprinted from time to time various secret circulars of the National Manu-facturers' Association, the National Metal Trades Association, and other such employers' organizations, in-structing their members in the latest structing their members in the latest methods of exploiting labor, fighting trade unionism and Socialism, and

influencing" legislation. The circular letter given below—an exact copy of the latest document of the National Metal Trades Association -is, in some respects, the most remark-able which has yet fallen into our able which has yet fallen into our hands, showing as it does how expi-talism is reducing slave-driving to an exact science so that no single moment of the unpaid time of the workers may, for any purpose whatever, be lost to the capitalist who makes a profit out

of their labor. Not content with "speeding up" ma-chinery and intensifying labor in a thousand other ways, the employ ers are now becoming jesious of the performance of any natural bodily function which takes the wage-slave for a few moments from his task. The ideal workingman of these gentlemen of elegant leisure is a profit-produce who would not need to "waste" tim THEIR time-for does not the time of the slave belong to the master?; for such unreasonable purposes as sleeping, eating, and other things now se lamentably necessary to the lasy wo. k ngman who only works twelve or four teen hours a day.

But let this very frank document

speak out for its own vile self: "NATIONAL METAL TRADES AS-

SOCIATION. Commissioner's Office. Union Trus Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. Circular A-35. "Subject-Time of Men Wasted in Water-Clusets.

"July 17, 1903. To the Members of the Nationa

"Gentlemen.—Referring to the cir-cular letter on this subject, dated June 24, your Commissioner has received numerous replies. The coules seen to indicate that the practice of moldiering in water-closets is one that has bothered many shop managers, al-though each seemed to think that he was the only person noticing it and that he should, therefore, feel a hesitancy about asking anyone else. In the light of this feeling, your Commisdoner would urge every member to whom any sort of abuse matter of consideration, to take up the question and nak this office and get the combined wisdom of the membership

in such regard. "Most of the replies indicate that very few shops have any system, and a great many shops are at a loss as to how to regulate this matter. All the replies indicate an anxiety to know

how it can be regulated. "Some say that the sanitary appli ances in their own particular estab lishment are uninviting and are in such dark corners that loading therein secomes unpleasant, but with modern sanitation, keeping things clean and light, it would seem that loading would

crease rather than diminish.
"A number of replies are to the effect that the companies in order to correct this evil, have gone to the expense of locating the closets in the center of the shops, and having the doors so arranged that the person o cupying the closet can be recognised; the door being high enough from the floor to see the legs of the occupant, and in some cases low enough for the foreman, in passing, to get a full view

"Most shops leave the matter to the foremen with particular instructions to keep their eyes on the machines or workmen's places, and if they find same vacant, to make it their bu to find out why the work is not going on, but it is manifest that the show "Shops operating the premium sys tem, or niece-work, do not seem to

if continued. "One member prohibits the use

have much trouble in this regard.

newspapers or the carrying of newspapers in the closets and furnishes tollet paper.
"Some large shops give checks or check up the time on a regular timekeeping system, and in that way have an absolute knowledge of what in an absolute knowledge of what is going on, and therefore have no com

"One concern placed a time clock for this purpose.

"Another suggests that so sign a mechanical seat with a spring to be released by time clock after five minutes' occupation. Another suggests an automatic deluge of ice water after five minutes. A third suggestion along this line is that some electrical connection might be devised whereby after five minutes occupancy of a seat, a bell would ring long and continu-

Where the closets are in regula washrooms the man in charge of the washroom seems to be charged with the duty of preventing waste of time, plaints are made on this

ette.
"It seems to be the general opinio
that no particular set of rules is as

CLASS-CONSCIOUSNESS.

[This powerful article is George D. | izution we now have as a universal or Herron's contribution to the series on impersonal beast of prey, expressing the A-B-C of Socialism in "The So-

cialist" of Beattle. 1 I know that the term "class-couiousness" is offensive to many, both without and within the Socialist movement. I know that it is used in a way that often makes it seem like a tiresome and commonplace cant. Thuse who do not understand the history of the term mistake class-consciousness for class-hatred. None the less, it remains true that until the working class becomes more vividly conscious of itsolf than it is now, until it realizes that it is the disinherited owner of the world that it builds on its own back. until it understands that there can be no possible identity of interest or reconciliation between fixelf and the employing or ruling class, its struggle toward emancipation will be blind and unintelligent, betrayed and baffied and compromised, and without that nobility and comprehension which should mark the greatest cause to which man has ever been summoned. In meeting the issues of life and society, we must begin with fact and not with sentiment. The class question is not as to whether we like to have classes or not: the question is: Are there classes in society as now constituted? And is the present constitution of society founded upon the division of the peonie into classes? And do class antagonisms and social destruction inhere in the nature of a class society? No one disputes the affirmative answer to this question. Not even the most horrified and sophistical opponent of the idea of the class struggle can deny the fact of the class structure of exist ing society. And if I am to do any thing whatever, even as a social coralbuilder, toward making the world equally good and resourceful and lovely for all men, I must begin with the fact that all we know of as civilization, up to the present time, has been the institutionalized expression and defense of one class of people living off another class." There are no words that can make hideous and ghastly enough, ee. vivid and revolutionary ngh, this fact that society and its institutions are organised for the pur pose of enabling some people to live off of other people—the few to live off the many. There is no language realistic enough, or possessed of sufficient integrity, to lay bare the chasm between the possessing class and the producing class; between the class that works and the class that reaps the fruits of that work; between the class that is grist for the great world-mill of eco pomic might and the class that har vests the grist. And until the working class becomes conscious of itself as the only class that has a right to be, until the man who is down and bound understands that he is exploited and bound by the power which his own unpaid labor places in the hands of the capitalist, until we all clearly see that what we call civilization is but the organised and legalised robbery of the sommon labor, until we have a revo intionizing comprehension of the faci that our churches and governments our arts and literatures, our educations and philosophies, our morals and maners, are all more or less expression and deformities of this universal rob

bery, building themselves and drawing their life and motives upon and out of the vitals of the man who is down and unprivileged, out of his unpaid labor and exhausted life-until then. I say our dreams and schemes of a common good or a better society are but philis tine utopias, our social and industrial referent but salf-deceit, and our weapons but the shadows of stupidity, of hypocrisy. A civilization that is fundamentally parasitical, that has its birth and breath and being in the power of one class to take what an other class produces, cannot be so reformed or added to as to bring forth economic justice or any kind of emancipation; or so ordered as to procur equality of opportunity and free individuality. It is not a question of individuals

that we are discussing-not the distinction which our vulgar and beutal moralists make between the so-called good and the so-called bad; it is a question of the quality of civilization.

visable beyond one, that cleanliness be , and humiliating alovery as this such

"One company took all of the doors off of the closets, making open stalls, and in front of the line of closets placed a partition, open below and about four feet six inches high.

"It would seem from all the above that some practical checking of time would be the only way to definitely regulate the abuse.

"Yours very truly. E. F. DU BRUL Surely such a picture of shameful an evidence of the commercial valua-tion of the worker as a mere living machine for grinding out profits, should arouse the spirit of revolt. teach the necessity of solidarity in labor's struggle, and awake the de-termination to utterly do away with the industrial system of private capitalism from which such slavery springs, in the breast of every work-ingman who has yet left a spark of

-The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

that is not class-conscious; a Socialist movement that shall conceds some identity or reconciliation of interest be tween labor and parasitism; a Socialist movement that shall accept the enthusiasms of discarded politicians or evangelists, or bow down to the wooden images of middle-class moral-ists. I am not speaking as a Marxian or a dogmatist, and I know that Socialists may be given to phrases that become a cant quite as repulsive as the cant of religious emotionalism and its orthodoxy. And I know, and am

constantly urging, that the Socialist propaganda of Europe will not snawer for America without being recast in the spirit and moulds of American experience and history. But I do sneak as one who believes that the integrity and achievements of the Socialist movement, that the quality and final-ity of the freedom and justice it may win for men, will depend upon a com prehensive, patient and noble recognition of the class structure, class an-tagonisms and paragitical nature of the society that now is. And all this to the end that it may do away with all classes forever, and that there may be one people, with one common joy and well-being, and one strifeless movement toward perfect and uniam defining or characterising the civil- versal harmony.

The Worker. AN ORDAN OF THE SQUIALIST, PARTY (Kegurs in New York State as, the Scalal Democrafia Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub-lishing Association. P. O. BOX 1512

Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUMSCRIBIONS
invariably in Advance.
One year
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itabile mans:
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300 copies
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Address all business communications, and also money orders, checks and drafts payver sent to individual s concerning the editorial the paper should be ad-

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(folia should be written
one side of the paper;
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, consistently with clear,

garded, ; iduff about the basiness or editorial ment of the paper should be ad-ta the Reard of Directors, Socialist alive 1)-jubbling association, 184 street, New York. Entered as second-class matter at the



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

FOR MAYOR OF NEW YORK-DR. CHARLES L. FURMAN. FOR CONTROLLER-MORRIS BROWN. r of Cigar Makers' Union No. 144. FOR PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF ALBERSSEN-PETER J. FLANAGAN. Member of Typographical Union No. 6.

In the state of New York, on addount of a provisions of the election laws, the list larry is afficially recognised under some of sectal bemocratic larry, and ablem is the Arm and Torch, as shows

chore. The Sociality I'rety for Social Democratic Party in New Yorky should not be contuced with the so-called Socialist Labor Farty. The inter is a riag-rated organization which devotes shi its correction to two purposes. First, to disrupt the Sociality in correct and studies the New Interest who have been absolute the New Interest who cannot be not supposed. THE SOCIALIST FOTE.

to Hotalian Party (the Sacial Democratic by at New York has passed through the till the passed through the till the passed through the till the passed to the passed through the named by the great increase of its vote bown in throse figures:



SOCIALISM IN MUNICIPALITIES

Why do we Socialists go into municieal campaigns, avowing, as we do, that a revolution, a reconstruction of society on a basis radically differen from its present one, is both desirable and mevitable and that no system of reform, of compromise between capitalism and Socialism is practicable and frankly admitting, as we do, that the power of municipalities, even if wholly controlled by Socialists, is quite in adequate to effect that necessary revolution? This is a question which, in mome form or other, is already often put to us and which we ought to be prepared to answer and will be compelled to answer as multiplying successes at the polls put more and more of the administrative power and reenoughbility of municipalities into our

If we participate in city campaign only as a means of propaganda to hasten our national victory, we ought frankly to say so. But in that case, the voters to whom we address our selves may very reasonably say: "All right. We will listen to your arguments during the city campaign and consider the properlety of voting your national ticket; but that " he reason for us to vote your city ticket." That would not satisfy us. The fact that it would not satisfy us, being a reasonable response to a frank statement of the position indicated, proves that this position is not the right one.

As a matter of fact, we enter city campaigns in the same uncompromising manner as national campaigns for the reason that we know that, although the conquest of political power in a city by Socialists will not give un Socialism in that city, it will hunten the future coming of Socialism in another way besides the campaign propagands and that it will now give us something

on-on a small scale, in deed, and very incomplete, but still a port of intelligible "sample"-of what Socialist administration in the larger field of state or nation will be.

But saids from this propagands of practise-aside-from it, yet consistent and inseparably linked with it-there is another aim in the attempt to establish Socialist control of municipalities. Though we cannot establish Socialism in a city while capitalism still rules in state and nation, and while we neither expect nor desire to establish any modus vivendi or workable compro mise between the opposing forces in society, yet a Socialist administration can-as Socialist administrations have done in other countries and will soon begin to do here-so use the municipal power as considerably to alleviate the sufferings of the victims of capitalism and to increase their power of resistance to capitalist aggression and their spirit of revelt against class rule.

In this respect, the difference be tween "municipal reform" and the 80cialist program of municipal activity is that any improvement which the former brings in the condition of the workers is subservient to the purpose of rendering them more satisfied with their lot and more submissive to exploitation, while with us every improvement, being something won by the workers, not something given to them, tends to render them less satished and more aggressive,

Nor does it so much matter, the

actual measure of rolled being the same, whether it is enacted by a victorious Socialist party or wrung from a frightened capitalist party-provided always that the Socialists, having the attack, so as to force still other concessions to follow. "Beware of the Greeks bearing gifts" is a sound maxim. But the acceptance of the Wooden Horse would have done the Trojana no harm had they only looked nside him before bringing him luto the city. We need not refrain from a world every dollar in that world must come back to the heart to report. Some dollars may be sanctioned. Some ting forth our municipal program for fear that the capitalist parties will given. But all must report. Every dollar in the world must report to the putting that program into effect. If it fear that the capitalist parties will is the right program, the best and strongest that we can honestly put forward as defining our own intentions in case we win, then the capitallst parties cannot afford to forestall un with it-unless they would emulate

will appeal to the voter or definitely enough instruct the elect. The details of a municipal program, of course, will necessarily differ somewhat is differont cities, according to their size, their prevailing industries, the ferms and powers of their governing bodies, and the special grievances and needs of their proletariat. But with some such variation, there will be a great deal of unity. Much of what a Socialist administration could and should and therefore would do in New York such an administration could and should and would do slao in Philadelphia or Chicage or San Francisco, or in Rochester or Reading or Seattle. To work out that program in its definite general lines is a problem that just now deserves careful attention.

We have to some extent repeated and enlarged here upon a part of what Comrade Simons said in his article in The Worker of August 2. He has tect and his suggestions are sure to be of value. We would therefore call especial notice to a second article from his pen upon "Socialism in Municipatities," to appear in The Worker of August 28, in which he will speak more in detail of the lines of action which Socialist municipal officers should pursue. A third article by Comrade Simons and several others upon anacial phases of Socialist municipal policy will appear in The Worker during the two following months.

HOW OUR MASTERS THINK OF US.

It is worth while for workingmen to read this little editorial paragraph from the Chicago "Tribune," in order to realise how our capitalist master think of us, their wage-slaves:

"The cotton planters need not fancy they are the only men who have spent wretched nights and miserable days because of the ruinous whims and caprices of labor.

"It is not unlikely that sometime Northern employer, threatened with bankruptcy or great loss by his inabil-ity to make men work for him when he thinks they ought to do so, has wished in the bottom of his beart that we could take a whip to them and accurage them to their task, and has folt that it would really benefit them as well as himself if they could be made to quit londing. No Northern einplayer will utter such sentiments, for they would make him unpopular, but he may sometimes envy the Southern planter his simple method of getting labor."

different from and better than captifalist rule in that city.

Bocialist administration of a city's, affairs may be considered as a new and benedicent "propaganda of deed," a those pleasant places,—Erie People.

THERE IS NO ESCAPE.

By Horace Traubel.

There is no escape for you. You have got to report to civilization. Civilization is asking you questions which you must answer. You with your with your thousands. You with your dollar. You have got to report. Civilization is examining its dollars. It is trying every dollar by a test of justice, it is granting no concessions. It is making so exceptions. Property has got to report to the soul. The soul is civilization.

We are going to wash every dollar with heart is so small. Yet your cities and your fortunes are so big. And the heart is so small. Yet your cities and your fortunes must win the acquiescence of the heart.

We are going to wash every dollar clean. We will wash and wash until it is clean. We suspect every dollar. Every dollar is as bloody as the hands of Lady Macbeth, Property is tangled and mixed with crucity. We must make property human. Property now starves one to feed another. We will make property starve none and feed all. We will not permit one item of value to escape unscrutinized. We will subject all possession to the most drastic indictment. The first dollar of the poor, the last dollar of the rich, the stolen dollar of the thief, the prayed dollar of the anchorite, the solled dollar of the prostitute, the virgin dollar of virtue, must all come to the same bar, must all be justified in the same court, must all confess judgment to the same tribunal of the heart. There

is no escape.
You think that you can dodge with your dollars round the chairs of pro-fessors in colleges or of editors in sanctums. You think that if you can put your dollars into the prayers of the priest all will be forgiven. You think that if the poet will rhyme your always that the Socialists, having dollars, that if the singer will sing wrested one concession from the enemy, proceed with unabated vigor in Paint your dollars, your dollars may escape the perilous questions. But after the rhyme has been rhymed, after the song has been sung, after the picture has been painted, and the cherished silences have convened, the question still remains, interrogating, forever interrogating, your fortressed

Every time an injustice appears in may be condemned. Some may be for-Every dollar must report to the over worked men and women. Every dol-lar must report to the tsuements. Every dollar must report to the table without food. Every dollar must report to labor. Every dollar must go back to the heart suing for permission to live. But for labor no dollar can

Maupasant's foolish coward, who shot himself to avoid the chance of getting shot in a duci.

Working-class interest—neither momentary nor ultimate, but immediate and permanent at once—is the touchstone by which a Socialist municipal program or any "immediate demande" of our party must be tried. But to any that is not to make a program that will appeal to the voter or definitely will appeal to the voter or definitely will take the pale faces of its own darlings. It has been first asking itdarlings. It has been first asking itself a few questions. Now it is asking the same questions of you. It asks you to report on yourself. It demands that you give reasons for your su-perior increments. Why should they continue? What did you ever do to create them? What are you doing to give them vitality? It calls you home from your induigences. What can you say for yourself? No sea will make you safe. No leagues of air or land will make you safe. You have got to

Current ##

Literature

All books and namphlets mentioned

in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Com-

pany, 184 William street, New York.

and of self-restraint the probable out-

50 conts.

win the acquiescence of the heart. With the favors of the heart, which are the favors of justice, withdrawn, your cities are depopulated and your fortunes are ciphered. Dare you call a city without heart big? Dare you call any single humble man full of heart small? Come, now, let us hear what you have to my for yourself. Look labor in the face and tell it the truth about yourself. Labor has been very decent with you. It has tolerated your inroads for a long time. It has your inroads for a long time. It has never really resented your incursions. You have built up kingdoms and pintocracies on the back of labor. You have charged the costs of caste culture to labor. Every college represents an enforced tribute. The 'avenues of leisure which labor has initiated you have charged labor. have enjoyed. You have charged labor every sort of toil on the very roads which but for labor would never have been broken. Now labor has opened at least one eye, heard with at least at least one eye, neard with at least one ear, and questions you with at least one lip. What have you got to say for yourself? There is no escape. Inhor at not, going to borrow the weapons on earthquakes and water-epouts. It is simply going to swarm on its own reads, occupy its own homestends, entoy for own pleasures, work

steads, enjoy its own pleasures, work out the measure and shape of its own will, and leave you to fall in line in the one way that will secure you against annihilation. Labor is not going to destroy snything. It is not going to destroy even you. It is going to use everything. It is going to use to prove you against yourself labor is going to make use of you. Labor is not going to let you loaf any longer. For labor has decreed that the loafer shall not loaf. Only-the worker shall loaf. Labor says that when you have earned your loaf you shall have it. But you may no longer loaf on the earn-ings of others. Latter believes that you are deaf and blind. It believes that you have not heard the cries or seen the wretched tenements of the poor. Labor believes that if you knew from what your surfeiting usufruct-was derived you would refuse its gifts. So laber will instruct you. The best instruction for any doubter is work. He who does work knows what work may mean and what is its due. There is no escape. This is a court whose

fludings are enforced.

Come now, you with your yachts and your perfumes, you with your margins and priorities, you with your lorded lands and palaces. Come, bring-ing along your dollars. Explain them. Do not-leave one dollar behind. You will be required to explain them all.

This is a court of list resort. You have escaped other tribunals. But here presides the everinsting eye. Here is the everlasting our. Yes, here in the everlasting heart. Call it labor, call it justice, call it civilisation. I do not care what you call it. This is where the beginningless God begins and the endless God ends. This sacred onclosure, this holy open. This valley of interrogation, this hillton of question. Here-the long eschained labor of the make your appearance. Sick or well Here the long eschained labor of you must come. The court is convened world, stands free at last demand to hear you. You must appear in the your report.

> this country the thoughtful study of The Social Revolution."

L-REFORM AND REVOLUTION "Hope springs eternal in the human breast." Intellectual timidity and in-dolance, fearing or shirking the consistant application of great ideas even while recognizing their troth finds it evilling to only to "o Karl Kautsky. Translated by A. of fuelf, that a spft and flower-streva path is going to show itself through the wild deserte and rogged mountains M. and May Wood Simons. Chithe wind deserts and rogged mountains that check human progress, that we communal peculiarities, built upon a Lorm of production that aperates to level all local poculiarities, a powerful stacles, but comfortably believing that the obstacles will fast away if we do but sint our eyes to their existence. Hegel seems to be half right when he says that what history teaches is that we never learn anything from history.

To study the period just preceding the tremendous transition from capitalism cago. Charles H. Kerr & Co. 1908. Cloth, 180 pages. Price, This book, undoubtedly one of the most important additions to the body of Socialist literature made in recent years, falls into two parts: "Reform Hegel seems to be half right when he mays that what history teaches is that we never learn anything from history. To study the period just preceding the French Barotution ought to be enough to assure any man that it is a revolutionary crisis and not an era of progressive reform that we have now before us. The social forces then struggling for the mustery, the moribund feudal order and the nascent bourgeois system, were far less fundamentally opposed, far more capable of mutual adaptation into workable transition forms, than are the developed bourgeois state of to-day and the collectivist society that now struggles to be born. The early years of the reign of Louis XVL, my 1874-81, gave far and Revolution," dealing with the tendencies of the present, the expecta-tions founded upon them of the man-ner in which the capitalist society of ner in which the capitalist society of to-day is to give place to the cooperative order of the future, and the attitude to be taken by the militant Socialist movement now and in the near future in view of these present and prospective bandeacier; and "The Day After the Revolution," whereis the author, perhaps the best qualified to speak as actentific student and as party leader in the name of the Socialist movement, discusses with an admirable combination of boldness and of self-restraint the probable outtivist socioty that now struggles to be born. The early years of the reign of Louis XVI., say 1974-31, gave far more roay promise of an easy and peaceful solution of these existing problems than even the harming and the eloquence of a Bernstein and a Jauest can deduce from the facts of this day. We all know how that promise failed. Kings and queens, nobles and even bishops, applauted the doctrines of Jean Jacques and wept over the sufferings of the poor; but when the fitne came, their maswer was that of the Philosophe-Kaiser, "Mon metics à moi, cant d'être reyaliste." The Fourt teeth of July compelled it, and that we have ever, the more obvious need to inspire ourselves that reach its full magnitude.

Through some fifty following pages (one summary has thus far covered but the first thirty-neven) the writer considers and, as it seems to us, refuttes that reform instead of revolution is the largest did not come till the Fourtteenth of July compelled it, and that the constraint is shown that, notwithstanding name partial improvement of the mainfall conditions of some portiens of the proletarist is never the statist will happen quite other when this time, thus a rading clause will gradually and gracefully abdicate if only and hancied are much that easy talks grive the coverage and "the capitalist grivate ownership will somehow that the most remarkable change in admirable combination of boldness and of self-restraint the probable outlines of the collectivist organisation, the weighty problems that will demand solution in the day of our victory, and the grounds upon which we may reasonably expect that those problems will be solved. The whole work in, as we have said, that of a student who is also a man of action, that of a man who can guide his course by the stars and yet susp boldly and firmly on the solid earth. This type, for whom the practical is not something apart from and opposed to theory, for whom the practical is not something apart from and opposed to theory, for whom pelaciple and pointy are but two indisamblely united phases of one consistent life, is still so immendably rure outside of Germany, is especially so rare in America (we speak not of Sectation alone, but of American life is generall, that we causest be warmly commend to our consistent to

property if only we do not disturb the process by our impatient clamors. Kautsky, as doubtless every reader

knows, stands for the revelutionis theory—the orthodox theory, as critical like to dub it—against this sweet kepe of reform. In the present little work he sums up, with admirable force and bierity, the reasons for holding this view.

It is thus that our author defines the

mly and by imperceptible

It is thus that our author defines the wood "revolution," as used in this disciplination: "The conquest of the governmental power by an hitherto oppressed class is the essential characteristic of special revolution in contrast with social reform. Those who repudiate social revolution as the principal means of social transformation or wish to confine this to such measures as have been granted by the ruling class. have been granted by the ruling class are social reformers, no matter how much their social ideas may antagon-ize existing social forms. On the contrary, anyone is a revolutionist who socks to conquer the political power for an hitherto oppressed class, and he does not lose this character if he prepares and hastens this conquest by social reforms wrested from the ruling classes. It is not the striving after social reforms, but the express confining of oneself to them, which distinguishes the social reformer from the social revolutionist." Here is nothing of the "Zusammeniruch theory," noth-ing of the ideological dogmatism that would refuse the opportunity to win partial amelioration of existing evils, that desires rather an intensification of these evils to the point where they will become intolerable, expecting then a sudden and complete overturn. But on the other hand, the line is drawn clear against those who would have us guide our conduct by the expectation that the desired transformation of society will be effected by a series of such ameliorative measures granted by the class which is actually the efficiery of existing evilac. This and which Kautsky defines, the ground upon which the German Social Democracy actually fights and wins, is not merely a "golden mean" between the extremes of catastrophism and re-formism; it is the ground of applied science, as distinguished from abstract theorizing on the one hand and from superficial empiricism on the other.

In defending the idea of revolution you. Labor does not say you are use. from the scientific point of view—as a less. Labor says you are useful. And part of, not an exception to, evolution -Kautsky inclientally shows, with iliuminative effect, how the bourgeois Weltanschauung, at first revolutionary. then triumphant and conservative, has impressed itself upon even the natural seinces. The passage up, 12-16) is teo long to quote and two tencise to be summarised; it is worthy to be readtwice, once for its immediate part in the argument, again for its larger aug-gration. What it leads up to is a biological illustration of the nature of revolutionary changes as parts of the evolutionary process—namely, in the revolutionary crisis of birth in animais. The fillustration is trite, of course; but it is here elaborated in an original and effective manner. Again, we can neither quote nor summarize, but only call attention to the suggested parallel between the reformist plan of socializing the state piecemeal and the Gulliverian fancy of a child born by easy stages—respiratory system, cir-culatory system, digestive system, and so forth, one after the other, at monthly intervals. On the other hand, as against the crude catastrophiat view of revolution, it is pointed out that birth is neither an unprepared-for birth is neither an unprepared-for change nor a change complete in itself. Such analogies are, of course, as easy of abuse as they are instructive if used with discretion; but our author does not push his too far.

between the social and political moves, ments of the ancient and medieval periods and those of modern times the former as local, turning largely on personalities, and predominantly un-conscious, the latter as increasingly self-conscious and ever wider in their scope and ther in their effects— Kautaky control to the question: Is the three control past or already the political hich can bring about a tryusition from capitalism to Socialism without political revolution, without the conquest of power by the projetariat, or must we still expect an exoch while recognizing their truth, finds it possible in every age, despite the contary experience of ages gone by, to hall finelf to rugs, with the assurance, founded on the desire, that this time to the possible is a product of good for the possible in the aditions. The not simply a highly developed class antagonism, but also a great national

After marking the main distinction

tremendous transition from capitalism to Socialism unconsciously and we cannot slowly undersuine the dominion of the exploiting class without this class being conscious of it and consequently arming themselves and naing all their powers to suppress the strength and influence of the growing proletariat." influence of the growing proletariat."
This is his answer, that the revolutionary character of our movement be-comes more and not less evidently and imperatively necessary as the years go by, that the task before us, being a real thing and not a phantom of our

hey to the co-operative state. The alleged "softening of class antagonisms" censes in for a good deal of attention. It is shown that, worwthistanding some partial improvement of the material conditions of some portions of the material conditions of some portions of the process that may easily from tasely out into a decade of hard battles," as even a continuous of the condition of the process that may easily from tasely out into a decade of hard battles," as even a continuous programs in Russian Income of the

the preletariat is its intellectual and moral advancement, to the point where instead of being a standing meanes to dvillatation, it is recognized by many outside its ranks as the great champion of true culture. This brings us to the consideration of the "new middle class," the "intellectuals," upon whose rather more effusive than effective friendship for the workers is so largely based the hope that capitalism will eventually reform itself out of exist-ence. Unfortunately, however, these intellectuals, while speaking in the name of the capitalist class, constitute but a part of that class and that not the part which determines its acts. On account of this double position in which they stand, Kautsky thinks, the friendship of these intellectuals has been productive of rather more harm than good to the working class; they honestly think themselves entitled to lead, but they do not understand the army they would lead nor know the

field on which it is arrayed.

The influence of the real middle class, the small capitalists—whether of manufacture, commerce, or agriculture -while in a way more tangible, being founded on material class interest, is clines in economic power, this class grows more timid and reactionary. "The middle class is a very unreliable ally, just because of its intermediate position. As Marx has already noted. the little capitalist is neither wholly proletarian nor wholly hourreols, and considers himself, according to the casion, first one and then the other

Of the real capitalist class Kautsky strongly declares that he can see no sign of increasing friendship for the workers. Neither Krupp nor Hanna convinces him. The concentration of the control of industry in each country through the growth of stock compan-ies and of trusts widens the class division, both by eliminating the intermediate stages between the extremes of wealth and poverty and also by dotween capitalist and worker. former conflict between the interests of agricultural capitalist, industrial capitalist, and financial capitalist—a conflict by which, in several important cases, the proletarian gained considerable advantages - is disammering "since, with the progressive co tion of capital, finance ever more and more dominates industry;" and of the three forms. It is always financial capital that is least swayed by consideraprudence, that most inclines to violent

and arbitrary policies.

But do not the extension of the suf-frage and the growth of co-operative rocleties and trade unions offer, a means to the easy and gradual transformation of the social order? Kautsky thinks not. Co-speration is dismissed with a brief but sufficient comment. As to the unions, very recent events—the growth of employers' asso-ciations, increasingly unfavorable court decisions, and even positive legislation designed to hamper their work—con-firm one in the belief that "one can hardly expect any effective restriction of exploitation from them."
"But the political sphere? Shall we

not find there an unbroken advance for the protection of the laborers? Kaut-sky replies: "When one considers how remarkably fast the capitalist system o. production extends its sphere * * * it will be found that the extension of the protection of labor follows at a much slower pace; it can never overtake the extension of capitalism, but always comes limping slowly on be-hind. • • • It appears that the only thing in social reform that makes rapid progress is the modesty of the so-cial reformers."

Why the increasing representation of

the proletariat in national parliaments ---being still but an increasing miner ity-is able and can reasonably be expectal to accomplish only defensive or palliative work, why it cannot advance the interests of the workers as fast an inet to my faster than: the development of capitalism depressor them, why, accordingly, it cannot forestall the social revolution by a large pro-gram of constructive reform, is shown, to our mind very convincingly in the concluding pages of this first part. Briefly we may say, the reason is twofold: Because, side by side with the growth of the working-class represemination, proceeds the consolidation of the various reactionary elements and also the general decline of parliamentary power; and because social reforms inrge enough to satisfy the immediate inrace enough also to throw capitalist unions or co-operative societies of predaction or consumption; in agriculture college chair as vehicles of expressing in not yet politically dominant. is not yet politically dominant are too small to check the forces that make for revolution; we might put it para-doxically: Reforms large enough to prevent revolution would be large enough to precipitate revolution.

This is not at all to say that then Socialist minorities-as our fifty-eight grown to eighty-one in the German Reichstag or our three in the Masan-chasetts Legislature—can do nothing. Quite the centrary. They can, through the fear their presence inspires or otherwise, win reforms that help pre-pare for the revolution in many ways hy alleviating extreme suffering which otherwise tends to degrade the sufferers, by inspiring the workers with confidence in themselves, by bet-tering their equipment for battle (laws favorable to labor organisation, measures for extending education, etc.) Our elect, moreover, are our apokesmen, most favorably altuated for propaganda, and have therefore the duty to make their parliamentary words and votes so clearly revolutionary as to in-spice resolution rather than detusive hope on our side and to inspire respect rather than friendship in our oppoence. Finally, participation in politic is of the utmost value to the proletaria as a means of self-education and dis

The form in which the revolution cept, perimps, in Russia) "more of the character of the struggie of one poformation than the type of the French Revolution." That the strike-hitherte with few exceptions, merely a weapon for desultory petty shirmishing—may become an important revolutionary weapon, seems to him not improbable. Conflict waged by armed force, as a part of the revolution, seems as probable as it is, on our part, undesirable. Whatever the forms or weapons that circumstances may dictate, one thing for the present is clear: "One can do nothing worse to the proletarist than to advise it to rest upon its arms in order to encourage a favorable attitude of the bourgeoisie. Under present con-ditions this means nothing less than to ditions this means nothing less than to deliver the proletarint over to the bour-geoisie and bring it into intellectual and political dependence on the latter, to enervate and degrade it and make it incapable of fulfilling its great historical purposes,"

he Co-operative Commonwealth, from Bellamy and Morris down. We have had any had any number of writers who were ready to tell us just how everything is to be arranged in the future-after it is all in working order. How it is got into order is a matter they prudently pass over with a few vague phrases. Even Morris and Bellamy, in the chapters they devote to this part of the subject, hardly seem to have tried— still less have they succeeded—to treat it seriously, to take into consideration things as they are and things as, in their general outline, we see they are to be, and scientifically imagine the methods of transition. We say "scientifically imagine" advisedly, for imagination has its right place in scientific investigation; advisedly, too, we say "methods," in the plural, for the manifold and multiform tendencies now working for Socialism as well as the varied and complex character of the material they have to work in the exmaterial they have to work in (the existing facts of economics, politics, ethics, manners and customs, and ethles. modes of thinking) make it fairly of vious that the passage from the capitalist to the Socialist system will not be a simple and direct process, but an exceedingly complicated one, a whole set of related processes, rather, whose proportions and mutual relations we cannot, of course, foresee with any

grant degree of accuracy.

Kantsky approaches the subject with the confidence and the self-restraint of a trained thinker, accurationed to deal, not with principles apart from facts or facts regardless of principles, but with principles as any principles, but with principles as summarising the observation of facts. He marising the observation of facts. He makes no attempt to give us in advance a dramatic story of the revolution, nor does he pretend that there can be any approach to certainty in detail. But on the other hand, he "maintains that it is a help to political clearness to examine the problems that will prove out of the compuset of pullful. grow out of the conquest of political power by us" and that "this is also valuable for propaganda, since our opponents frequently assert that our victory will give us fasoluble problems

o o and it is important to investigate
and know how far this is the case."

Kautsky does not underestimate the bigness of the task the proletariat has before it. He does not expect the revo lution to be made in a day nor a year, perhaps not in a decade. Aside from recognizing that the complete political power, even throughout a single na-tion, is very unlikely to be grasped by the protestriat all at a single moment and that the protestriat itself is not and will not then be an absolutely united and uniform body to pursue ideally whole and definitely purposeful policy at every step, he recognise that, even if these two facts were otherwise, the sweeping away of old institutions would have to go on simul-taneously with the building up the new ones and the development of individual and social habits spitable to must not only be maintained, but must be positively increased, while this reconstruction is going on. But serious as he sees the task to be, Kautsky does not doubt the ability of the proletariat

to perform it in due time.

Kautaky's forecast of the future state is as different as possible from most said regimented society imaginer by Bellamy, and just as far from the sweat elysium of "News from No where." It is a state as variou an complex in its forms as that now prevailing, perhaps more varied, as being more free and plastic. Some indus-tries will be taken over by the nation. capitalist portion of pubme epi dustry on a small scale will persist for a long time in the midst of the colleca long time in the minst of the collec-ilvist society—"the proletarian govern-mental power would have absolutely no inclination to take over such little businesses." This does not mean, of course, that capitalist exploitation would continue in such industries.

Kantaky thinks it probable, that some form and measure of compensa-tion will be given to the present owners of the means of production-not as a measure of abstract justice, but as being the easiest way of making the change with the minimum of social disturbance. This compensation will not, of course, mean the permanent establishment of a class of public bondholders, relieved of all responsibility of management and guaranteed a fixed income by the state; it will mean only a distribution of the un-avoidable actual "configuration" over the period of a decade or even a generation. A large portion of this second part

is devoted to the question of the in-centive to labar and the means by which production is to be kept up without interruption and even enor-mously and progressively increased under the new régime. The habit of conking, acquired and accumulated through many past generations, will be a powerful factor, but it is not alone to be counted on. The intelligent democratic discipline of the protetarist will be a still more powerful force.
The improvement of the conditions of labor will make it all the easier to keep industry going. But after all, it vill still be necessary very greatly to increase the productive power of labor in order at once to lessen the burdens of the proletarist and to meet the manifold needs of the new society. How this is to be done our author considers at length, and concludes that

by the organization of industry in he most effective manner and elimination of competitive wasta, "a prolefarian régime can raise produc-tion at once to so high a level that it would be possible considerably to increase wages and simultaneously to reduce the hours of labor." He considers that the forms of wages for labor and of buying and selling products with money of some kind will persist for a long time, though the reality under those forms will be realically different from those now prevailing.

It would be quite impossible in a newspaper review to do more than give the reader a general idea of what he will find between the covers of this little book. No thoughtful student of the social problem can afford to neglect it. It is not a Socialist "Law and Gospel" and should not be read as such. It is a careful acconting investi-II.—THE DAY AFTER THE REVO-LUTION.

We have had too many "visions" of the Co-operative Commonwealth, from policies. Read in the wisdom of present policies. Read in the spirit in which it is written, it cannot but be of grea

value.

Of the translation it must be said that it is too evidently a translation. More freedom and more revision would have made it both clearer and more attractive. Home of the more giaring faults we have to note may be due to hasty proof-reading. It is too bad to see "catastrophes" repeatedly spelled "catastrophies." "Affiliation" (p. 15) clearly should be "affailty." "Former" and "latter" are obviously transposed on p. 33. "Polish" (p. 68) is, of course, a silp of the pen for "political." The misprint of "protection" for "production" in the misth line on p. 73 seriously obscurred the many described. riously obscurge the sense, as does the misprist of "supplemented" for "sup-planted" on p. 90. The sentence beginning "One fears every energetic policy" (p. 95) is correctly translated by the rules of grammar; but it conveys a wrong impression if taken for idlomatic English; "they fear" would have been better; hest would be: "Every energetic policy * * * is feared." As the sentence stands, it seems to mean that the writer shares the fear, whereas it is reactionaries that are afraid. Let us hope that these and some minor errors will be set right before another edition goes to press, Kautsky is a close enough thinker to nerit verbai accuracy in translation.

In commenting, in our issue of June 28, on Wm. H. Lefingwell's "Easy Lessons in Sociation," we expressed our regret that the author has used "the common but extremely inaccurate statement" that the working class receives back in wages but 17 per cent. of the wealth it produces. Our attention is called to the fact that Comrade Leffingwell does not claim—that he dis-tinctly denice—that all of the remain-ing 83 per cent, is profit, but says that of the balance, what is not wasted in useless labor goes into the pockets of the capitalist class." We are giad to acknowledge that Comrade Leffing-well's statement is far from being so extravagant as the form in which the 17 per cent, proposition is commonly advanced. We still hold that it is somewhat ambiguous, that in one of two interpretations (probably not that intended by the writer) it is inaccurate and that in the other it is so far unsafe as that it is not based on anything that "Uncle Sam says"—that being the general authority to which reference is made. So much we must say, howgeneral authority to which reference is made. So such we must say, how-ever, that, we regret happening to single out this particular pamphlet to raise the point on, since the same error or loosemess of statement appears in sampy others where we have not noted it. "Basy Lessens in Secialism" is, on the whole, an excellent propagands the whole, an excellent propaganda pamphlet and we hope to see this one important fault corrected in a later odition.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Btate Experiments in Australia and New Zealand. By William Pomber Reeves. Two vois., with maps. Price \$7.50. New York. E. P. Dutton &

Another View of Industrialism, By William Mitchell Bowack. Trice, \$2. New York. H. P. Dutton & Co.

TWO KINDS OF PUBLIC OPINION.

The fact is, that public opinion is fivided into two clames, and all occasious where the interests of capital and labor, or rather, where the interests of capitalist and labor, clash, the ouce set in operation, all repeating, parrot-like, the same hackneyed parrot-like, the same hackneyed phrases. The capitalist press, which to-day is simply the phonograph through witch the capitalist talks, is set in motion, and that sound is by

them called public opinion.

On the other hand, the great dumb mass of wealth producers, who in the large industrial centers have very lit-tle opertunity of expressing their "jubble opinion," sithough they consti-tute 85 per cent. of the public, are helpless so far as expressing their opinion is concerned. Take for instanstrikes that have taken place spring. One would think from reading the capitalist papers that public opinion was entirely with the capitalist i ion was entirely with the capitalist is this struggle. While nothing is farther from the truth, there is no doubt that faily 75 per cent of the population score in full sympathy with the work-ers in their struggle for better condicons, but this 75 per cent, had no daily press nor any pulpits in which to ex-press their "public opinion."—Chicago press their Socialist.

THE PROBLEM AND THE SOLUTION.

First question: What is the most dreadful fact of modern times? Answer: Multitudes of men out of work. Second question: What makes these unemplayed multitudes of mon? Answer: Modern machinery, which needs only a few men to do the work of the world.

Third question: How can these sinemployed multitudes employ them-solves? Answet: By voting themselves into power, taking possession of modern machinery and creating with it wealth enough for all.—Seattle So-

MEAD THIS AND PASS IT ON.

MATIONAL COMMITTEE

Botton Upon the Minutes of the Rec Meeting of the Local Querum.

National Secretary Maily has sub-mixed to the National Committee of the Socialist Party a report of the peties of the various National Commit-teemen upon the minutes of the last meeting of the Local Quorum, held on July 5 and 6, and superted in The wher of July 19.

Worker of July 19.

The actions of the Quorum meeting were approved by National Committee-to-m Dobbs of Kastucky, Carey of Massachusetts, Cisfin of New Hampalamechusetta, Canini of New Haug-nhire, Barnes of Pennsylvania, Boomer of Washington, and Berger of Wiscon-sin. No action was reported by La Kamp of Colorado, White of Connecti-cut, Miller of Idaha, Beynolds of Inof lows, Fox of Maine, diana, Work of Iowa, Fox of Maine, Maebel of Michigan, Taibott of Minne-mota, Goebel of New Jersér, Massey of North Dakota, Critchlow of Ohio, Hal-brooks of Okiahoma, Tor' Lovett of Bouth Dakota. Mills of Kansas re-ported mail not received. Other Committeemen took action as

Hickardson, California: "I approve the action taken regarding Comrade Wilshire representing us at meeting of International Socialist Bureau; also the action taken in regard to the dues of Local Cripple Creek, Colo. I believe in sarte autonomy but not in local

"I assure you that a very large majority of the comrades in California are through with fusion; and every yestige of its work whether in our convestige of its work whether in our con-stitution or out of it will seen be rooted,out. Have taken the matter up with our state accretary and shall, if necessary, assist in starting it referendum to correct all conflicts with our

national organization.

"The getting up of a campaign book in a very grave responsibility. I favor the idea, but we must beware or it may result in dissension that will do harm than the book does good. old not be imused until after our national convention in order that it may contain our national platform. in though the matter of the matter of the matter of the many. France, Italy, and England, or at least types of platforms adopted by these peoples. This for reasons that are very obvious since we have the matter of the matter o ad the manner in which ospitatistic hirolings can lie about 'for-eign' Socialists. It must not be too wign Socialists. It must not be ser-yoluminous or expensive or its project work will be seriously impaired. This doubtless will be the most difficult thing to avoid. It may prove difficult in such a work to avoid committing the party on a certain line of tactics or even on conflicting lines and either condition may breed serious dissen-sion. * ***

favor the appointment of Comrade Harry M. McKee to the position or erganizer for Nevnda, Arizona, etc., or for any other place that may be open for him. I personally know Mcopen for him. I personally know Mc-Kee and he is one of our best and

most untiring workers."

Healey, Florids: "It has my enerconnent. I am expectation to the Decement. I am especially pleased at the idea of the campaign book and with it was now roady. It will be a

my opinion that in the intermet of the solidification of our move-ment, no member of the organization ould be allowed to do propaganda mount in apposition to the organized movement in any state and I would favor any move having this effect in It seems to me very poor policy port the action of Seculists whe to support the action of flee cannot do their work within the regu-

Berlyn, Illinoia: "As National Committeeman, I approve of the action of the Quorum. As regards Naviousi Committeeman Critchiow of Wide I nid state that under the rol as it is, I cannot see why he does no understand that state autonomy also embodies home rule, and the recognized authority of each should be the dominating force which controls and tirects the Bochilist activity in each state; and toyal members will govern a growing force, and its official e, and its emclancy de-organization and disreach out beyond work that is properly delegated

Turner, Missouri: "All nots, except-

more to reflect the action of the Quo-rum, and move the following substi-tute: That the National Secretary be instructed to call upon all decinities who may desire to assist in the prepa-Instructed to use the amount in the preparation of the country as pation of the country as pation of the country as the contributions of not more than 1,200. The Secretary of the State Committee, Baden.

All such articles so submitted be read to those of the country as mean has large, for they are concerned.

The Secretary of the State Committee, Baden.

Many of the unitarity description of the country as mean has large, for they are concerned.

Many of the country as mean has large, for they are concerned.

Many of the country as mean has large, for they are concerned.

Many of the country as mean has large, for they are concerned.

Many of the country as mean has large, for they are concerned. ferred either to a special committee to be elected by the National Committee or to the National Committee as a

five he elected by the National Con-mittee in most at a place and time to Committee to peas upon all matter guismitted as provided in the above

inotion.
"I move that the action of the Quo-rum in giving the National Swretary full power to act on all applications for positions as lecturers be rejected. "I move that all applications for peations as lecturers be referred to the National Committee for approval.
"I move that the Local Quorum meet

herenfter only at the direction of the National Committee."

here mentioned meet with my approval. In regard to campaign book, I move to add to the list of subjects, 'Women in the Stores and Factories,' and that Wesomah Stevens Abbott be and that we some a clevess Absort is called upon for contribution to the same. I also suggest that Mother Jones be called upon to contribute to the subject of child labor. I am pleased with the work of the Local Quorum. I am anxiously awaiting rapiles from Compades Critchiow and Mills to the constitutional violation charge.

to effectively sected the weaker and younger states, while its profered aid to states like Massachusetts, New York, Ohlo, or Wisconsin, may be of

but liffle use."

Kerrigan, Texas: "I assent to all that was done excepting the appointment of Comrade Goebel as organizer. In my opinion, Comrade Goebel is not the man for the place. He is from New Jersey, a manufacturing state and a state long settled. He is sent into territory purely agricultural and but recently settled for the most part by people from the Southern states. Co: rade Goebel may be competent. I do not question that, but I know from experience that a man unfamiliar with the modes of thought and daily lives of the people among whom he is work-ing is handleapped. It is important that he be able to draw Hinstrations from familiar subjects, and the idioms of speech peculiar to the territory be familiar to him. This to my mind is very important and as the movement is not overburdened with funds we must get the most for our money. I therefore move that the name of W. E. Farmer of Denison, Texas, be substituted for that of Goobel.

"I move that the National Secretary open an account with each organize that said organizers be charged with all moneys paid them for their account and that they be credited with the number of addresses delivered, towns visited and branches organised. That the National Secretary render's statement quarterly to the National Comeach organizer's work to the end that the National Committee be in a posttion to judge of the effectiveness of each organizer as compared to the ex-

In his report to the National Committee, Secretary Mailly remarks: "As Comrade Kerrigan's motion directly affects the work of this office, I wish to object to it because it will involve an expenditure of time and labor which the results will not justify. I am making as full reports as possible of the work of organizers in our bulletins, and in my annual report I shall give complete statements of their

"The value of an organizer's work cannot be estimated immediately. This must be laft to show itself inter, in the increase of permanent dues-paying numbership in the states worked in. If given an opportunity, I shall dewill the always accessible and the interests of the party subserved."

TOLEDO OBJECTS TO MILLS.

The following resolutions were vasuimously adopted at the meeting of the City Central Committee of Local Socialist Party, on August 9: "Whereas, The party press has announced that Waiter Thomas Mills would tour Ohio for fifteen days before

election, and
"Whoreas, Courade Mile has in two recent instances, namely at Omaha and San Francisco, spoken under the ampices of organizations antegonistic to the Socialist Party despite the pro-tests of Locale Omaha and Son Fran-

ciece, and "Whurest, We wish to go an record action of Comrade Mills er any other servon who, to advance his own selfish into the party, and

"Whereas, Walter Thomas Mills has persistently ignored the class struggle, the teaching of which we regard as of primary importance in this working class movument; therefore he it "Reselved by Local Totode, That a

the progress and harmony of the Sociallet Party in Ohio and that we earnessly protest against such a tour being arranged by the State Secretary, and that any offer of the services of Walter Thomas Mills be rejected by Local Toledo: and he it further

"liesolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the members of the State Committee, to the party press, and to Walter Thomas Mills."

AS TO CRITCHLOW'S

LECTURE BURFAU

"Regarding the campaign book, I of Comrade Spargo under the fitte-"The Grafter Must Go," In The sum, and move the following substi-tion: That the National Secretary be and feeling, and prompts me to ear something to the Bocislists of Ohio. Yes, and to those of the country at

to the National Committee as a loss for approval.

If move that a special committee of precede from lectures managed by his bureau. What does this mean? In plain English, simply this: That the Socialist Farty of Ohio is participating in the experintion of comrades in other states. If speakers are worth the

prices asked, they should receive it without any "rake-off." The Socialists of Ohlo should not let such action go unquestioned. Not only have we been sharing in the exploiting of committee in other states, but it transpieve that this lecture bureau has been arranging doten with persons who are expedied members of the party, causing the courades to protest to the national organization.

To remain silent under such condi-

Christenson, Nebraska: "Points not there mentioned meet with my approval. In regard to comparing book, I move to add to the list of subjects, I move to add to the list of subjects, and Factories;" of the movement that has devoleped into the present flocialist Party. I pro-test, and if the locals of Ohlo do their duty, this expiciting of comrades will stop.

CHARLES R. MARTIN. Tiffin, Ohio, August 9.

grates Critchlow and Mills to the congettuitenal visintion charge."

Hillquit, New York: "I question the
wisdom of the Quorum resolution that
rive lay special stress on the work of
ansisting the strenger states as against
the weaker organized states. The recolution may came dissatisfaction in a
number of states, and it may well be argued that the weaker states stand more

in need of nesistance than the stronger eace, and furthermore, that the National Committee may be in a position IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

(Compiled for the Metional Head-) the past nine months. Formerly it had quarters of the Socialist Party by Agues Wakefield, Boston, Mass. j

The complete official returns of the parliamentary elections are published in the Berlin "Vorwärm" of July. Germany has 3,008,377 Socialist votes n gain of 505.645," for in 1898 it had 1,141,168. Saxony has 441,764, a gain of 142,574, for in 1838 it had 299,190. The great Socialist victory in Saxony

will sweep from the government Miu ister Von Metzech, the most influential representative of Saxen reaction, who helped cotabilah unjust privileged suffrage for the legislature. He will resign in autum

In reviewing the parliamentary eletions in Saxony, where the Socialists won twenty-two out of twenty-three districts, many conservatives are say hig that the chief cause of the people's opposition to the government is the suffrage system for electing members of the Saxon Legislature (Laisting), which was introduced in 1806, giving more power to the privileged classes. To coax back the votes of the people, those frightened conservatives now cali for legislative suffrage reform. It is reported that the King of Saxony is opposed to suffrage reform; this will increase his unpopularity. The B "Vorwarts" declares that the Klug's opinion will have no influence on

The Socialist Women's Electoral Club of Rerlin did good work during the campaign. June 4, Commide Mrs. Klara Zetkin, editor of the Mocinlist Kiara Zetkin, editor of the Socialist women's fortnightly review "Die Gleicheit" (Equality), spoke to one thousand persons on "Socialism and the Emancipation of Women." June 12, the club held its last macting before the elections; Courade Mrs. Dr. Wally Zeppler addressed a large audience on the subject "Why Must Women Obtain the Suffrage?" After seven tain the Suffrage?" After seven weeks' of its existence, the club was compelled by law to disband at the close of the parliamentary campaign, June 25, but it will be reorganized in autumn at the Prussian legislative elections, and later at the Berlin City Council elections. The women con rades did their share of distributing Socialist leaflets, and they went from home to house urging tarrily voters to get to the polls in time.

Berlin "Vorwarts" of July 14 con tains the following additional statis tics of the German parliamentary slections held June 16 and 25; "At the main election in the year 1903 there were in all 12,400,000 persons entitle to vote: in 1808 there were 11,441,004 The valid votes cast in 1903 amounted to 9,485,052, in 1808 there were 7.752. 083. The number of persons entities to vote has increased by 1,049,500; the number of votes cast has increased by 1,743,250. The 'party of non-voters' has suck from 8,688,461 to 2,694,798. The Bocinlists with their more than three million votes have surpassed even the hitherto strongest party—that of the non-votess. The Socialists are not only stronger than all middle class parties, but have also defeated the lazy mass of the indifferent. The civilizing power of Socialism further reveals in self in having saved the German pe ple this time, from the shame which has hitherto existed, that their largest party was composed of non-voters The Socialists new form almost a thir of the active voters and almost a

fourth of these antitled to vote." The German papers deny that Hm-peror Withelm has said "The Socialist band must be destroyed with fire and sword," etc. R is denounced as a sea-cational chebitation of the control of th entional fabrication without a word of

The Christian trade unions of Ge The Official trace services in E01 and 26,566 in 1992, a loss of 715. The Christian trade unions lose, while the indepe s'ent trade unions gain. Out of six y-one trade union federations in Germany, fifty have reported their mem here for this year—727,700 in all, a gain of 81,119 since last year.

The penalties inflicted on the criticise the court scandals in Baxony LECTURE BUREAU. are very effective in attring up the Editor of The Worker:-The article people against the government. Comrade Dr. Lentsch, editor of the "Leip giger Volkezeitung," on July 9 was sentuyeed to four mouries of fortress imprisonment for "samulting" the King in an article on "The King of Maxony's says that the "fact of discipline" must Entrance into Brasden."

A Socialist mayor, Comrade Wester menn, has been elected in Grucowin

Many of the Socialist tournals of Germany report that during the elec-tions their circulations have largely increased. The central Socialist daily iournal Berlin "Vorwagets," with about 75,000 subscribers, now has the largest circulation of all the political newspapers of Berlin.

their daty in the parliamentary cam-paign, distributing Socialist literature in country places. They have been holding great festivals to colorate the victory. They have a Werkers' Bicyclist Federation, "Solidarity," which extends all over Germany, and is divided into twenty-two branches. The dues are five cents a month. There are about 15,000 members. Branch 2, with headquarters in Berlin, has about

At the end of each quarter, Berits At the end of each quarter, Herth "Vorwarth" publishes the addrance of all the Socialist and labor Jeurnals in Germany. "Vorwarth" of July 11. gives such a list, from which it is seen that there are now 55 Socialist dailies. 9 papers published three times a week, 3 twice a week, 9 weekly, 4 twice a

The German labor pross consists of 31 weekly papers, one issued three times a week, 2 three times a month, 22 fortrightly, and 10 seenthly, making 86 in all. The German Socielist and

to depend partly on gifts.

The Socialist Deputy Magniaude, in the French parliament, July 2, present, ed a motion to substitute an income tax for the four direct taxes: Personal. o discuss separately the two kinds of

"Le Bocialiste" of July 12 gives the addresses of the 22 periodicals belonging to the party; 19 of them are put lished weekly, one daily, and two nineteeuth year. It is a four-page paper and is not libustrated. The sul criution in France is \$1.20 a year; in oreign countries, \$1.60.
At Croisy, June 21, the Socialists

von a victory in the municipal elections. Six Socialists were elected with

strong majority. The mayor of Saint-Bennet-Troncaia, who has furiously tried to drive Socialism off the earth, is seriously disap-pointed at the results of the elections held July 5. Three common council-men were to be elected and there were two tickets. The three Socialist candidates, Gozard, Palileret, and Magnant, Secretary of the Socialist Educational Union, were elected with 151, 130 and 125 votes. Their radical opportunist opponents had 107, 80, and 60 votes.

. Italy. According to press dispatches, the Countess Callaga, a married woman. has brought libel suit against the Ronau Socialist daily "Avanti" for pub lishing a stury of Pope Leo XIII, is which her name is mentioned. At the Pope's death, "Avanti" said: "We Socialists, without disdain, but with in-difference; pake before this corpse and await the new enemy."

Oddino Morgari, editor of "Sempre

Avanti" (Forward Forever) of Ro as made a speech in Parliament, vig orously protesting against the proposed visit to Italy. Comrade Morgarl declared the Russian despot had better stay at home, for if he coultrily the people will greet him

"Avant?" and its chief editor, Enrice istration are calumnies and insults. It is not known whether other papers which supported "Avanti" in this abtack on official corruption will

Comrade E. Levin, in a letter on the Manifesto of the Russian Socialist Revolutionists," published in "Justice of London, July 11, explains the differ ence between the Social Democrati ist Revolutionary Party of Russia. He says that the latter is an "opportunist, semi-anarchical so-called party." The Socialist Revolutionary Party Incindes in the term profeteriat also the small master and the small farmer. It uses terrorism, bombs and other methods of the nuarchist school, and has a special militant organization for the "propagands of deed." The Social Democrati-Party of Russia is based on the princi-ples of hieralan Socialism; Ra methods are persuasion, regument and educa-tion. It is opposed to violence. The two parties are very hostile.

Describing the terrible conditions un-

dar which Socialist propaganda is ear ried on Commide Levin mays that in Russin "the nummer life" of a Social-ist is from ten months to a year; the rost passes in prisonal "Sheriz or exite. One arrest very often leads to the col-inuse of a whole organization, and it takes years to build it up again." The American Socialist papers which have published the "Manifesto of the Busnun Socialist Revolutionists" advocat-ing assassination, should reprint from "Justice" Comrade Leviu's very inter-

sting letter. That the revolutionary movement in Russia keeps gaining ground is proved by official documents frequently published in "Vorwaerts" of Berlin. decular of the Russian Minister district superintendents to the lessen ing of discipline in the schools and cites cases of propaganda hostile to the government and of open revolt against the discharge on the nert of supplied. Branch: No. 113 Edix Ninth St. not be opposed with repressive meanures; besides correct conduct of the feachers, a communication this religious and moral development of the

scholars is requisite.

A disputch to Boster's Telegram Company, from St. Petersburg, dated July 20, saps: "The attitude of Japan and the warlike tone of the majority of the Japanese press have attracted much attention in efficial circles hero. It is declared by the best informed newapapers, of Berlin.

The German Socialist bicyclists, "The most of Cavalry," as they are called, did their duty in the parliementary camerical distributions. Socialist Measurements of the parliementary camerican distributions. Socialist Measurements of the parliements of the sons, with which is bound up a dealer for extensive domestic reforms, which the government considers to be the most efficacious manner of disarming internal discontent and nipping the revolutionary propaganda is the bud."

Brant Britain, The Irish Trade Union convention The Irvin Trace could convention, held in Newry the first week of June, ununimously passed resolutions favoring Socialism and unjung the unions to atfliate with the Labor Representation Committee. (The Social Democratic Federation is not affiliated with the

H. M. Hyndman, the great Socialis concusist, is candidate for Parliamen in a special election in the Bursley di-vision, and Harry Quoich, editor of, "Justice," is running in Developry, both representing the Social Democratic-Federation.

times a week, 2 three times a month, 22 fortrigivity, and 10 monthly, making 36 in all. The German Socialist and lefter press together consist of 100 periodronis.

France.

The Franch Revolutionary Socialists' weekly central organ, "Le Socialists" to out antical state, has already traveled round the globe.—Erie Pospie this better the socialists' weekly central organ, "Le Socialists" to out antical state, has already traveled round the globe.—Erie Pospie this be

WHAT BEN HANFORD SAYS OF "THE SOCIALIST ARMY."

"Mane of us Socialists are perfect, which is unfort "All of us need good advice, which is regrettable. "Some of us que read good counsel and set according therets,

which is creditable and beneficial. "These latter san get great help from Loo's pamphiet, The

Socialist Army,' which gives good advice, and, better still, 'thu reason why," and would be of immease value to the Socialist movement if earefully read by every 'Wrinkled Veteran' and 'Young Regruit." "

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THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE. ____

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--- It is only necessary to ask a fer questions as to the progress of nsticies of commerce from the fields where they grew, to our bouses, to be-come aware that we est and drink and wear perjury and fraud in a hundred commodities.—Emerson.

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MUSICIANS' CO-OPERATIVE UNION, Local 273, A. L. U., of Hudson and Berges Counties. Meets every Friday, at 11 a. m., at headquarters, 575 Central avence, dess y 11 y, o. 4. INTERNATIONAL JEWFLBY WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA, Leet No. 1. Meets every Be and 4th Thursday to 45-40 St. Marks Piges. Executive meeting every 1 t a 4 Sed Thursd y. Uffice 113 Nassure Set 10-00 St.

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PARTY NEWS.

The following contributions have been received for the Special Organizing Fund since last report: Sixtir Assem-Fund since list report: Sixth Assembly District, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$2; Max Brodkey, Sloux City, Iowa, \$2; H. H. Meyers, Soldiers' and Sallors' Home, Sandusky, Ohte, he assembly the property of the same of the sa Sandusky, Ohio, by purchase of five shares in the Chas. H. Kerr Co-operative Publishing Company, donated by Wm. English Walling, \$50; Patriot, Tenn., \$5; Two Comrades, by purchase of shares in the Chas. II. Kerr Company, donated by Wm. Eng-\$20; Hermine Schreiber Chicago, Ill., \$1; A Comrade, Evanstor Ill., \$2; Julius Bernard and Ed. John Hamilton, Montana, \$1.50; Local son, Hamilton, Montana, \$1.50; Local Porterville, Cal., \$1.50; Luserne Coun-ty Committee, Pennsylvania, \$5; total oon August 8, 500; "previously re d. \$790.57; total, \$880.57. Chas. H. Kerr & Co. have sent in \$110 in all for the organizing fund, on the offer made by William E. Walling, and there are fourteen more shares of stock for sale which will bring \$140, if comrades will avail themselves of the opportun shares sell for ten dollars each, and the money is given to the organking fund. Address Chas. E. Kerr & Oo., 56 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ili, for

The revised list of Labor Day speak ers, for whom engagements can be made through the national headquar-ters, is as follows: "F. Mahlon-Barnes. John W. Brown, Chas. L. Breckon, Geo. E. Boomer, Paul H. Castle, W. E. Clark, Isaac Cowen, G. W. Davis, N. P. Geiger, H. A. Gibbs, Watter-Huggins, Geiger, H. A. Gibba, Walter-Huggins, Frank Jordan, F. A. Kulp, Courtenay Lemon, Granville Lowther, L. D. Mayes, William Mahoney, A. G. Miller, James Oncal, R. H. Sherrill, John F. Taylor, Ernest Untermann, Prof., Tho E. Will, Joseph Wright. Comradi John C. Chase, Algernon Lee, A. W. Ricker and John Sparger have been engaged, Communications regarding terms, etc., should be addressed to the National Secretary; Omaba, Neb. It should be understood that the mational bendincators is notified. headquarters is making no charge to organizations or speakers for making arrangements for Laber Day, the work being done merely to facilitate matters for the ergunizations who desire Socialist speakers on that occa-

"Il Projetario," the Italian Socialist peter in New York City, is now being bublished as a daily. Although still ublished as a daily. Although still supporting the S. L. P., it treats the So ciallet Party fairly. It devotes itself to fighting capitalism, not to perpetuat-Zaichion in the Socialist ranks. In c recent number it published an ex-t, sded interview with the editor of The Worker, setting forth the position

In his weekly report to the National Committee, under date of August 3, National Secretary Mailly reported as

of our party.

Actions of Quorum: Further in formation requested as to terms, liabili ties, etc., concerning Central Lecture Bureau: proposed tour of Geo. E. Bigelow endursed. Referred to Quorum correspondence with Walter Thomas Mills, relative to non-receipt of mail sent from this office bearing upon protest of Nelmarka Quorum and H. M. McKee, and other correspondence to him as National Committeeman; re-quest from Local Dallas, Texas, that Intional Organizer Goebel be placed in that city for three weeks beginning Oct. 1; request from Haverhill, Mass. that John W. Brown be placed in that vicinity for one week to offset opposi-tion of capitalist press. Actions of Na-tional Committee: Carey, Hillquit, Claffin approved the semi-annual report

nd printing of same: -National Secretary has received list of subscribers in unorganized states from "Los Angeles Socialist" and "Wit-shire's Magazine." George D. Herron, International Secretary, reports that there is nothing to report to the Na-tional Committee at present. Sent intional Committee at present. Sent in vitation to August Bebel in accordance with instructions of Quorum. Letter direction of the National Committee received from Local Eigin, Ill. Semiand state secretaries.

in Pennsylvania, Eugene V. Debs states that his time is already booked for Ocable to comply with rennest of Na-

The National Secretary has received lists of subscribers in unorganized states from The Worker, "Wilshire's Magazine" and the "Social Democratic The "Appeal to Reasen" has nt the list of Kansas readers to assist Comrade Bigelow's tour. The "Coming Nation" will do the same.

What the National

Organisers Are Doing. Ben Hanford will begin his Western tour at Philadelphia, on Saturday, Aug. 22. The following dates have now bee Aug. 26; Conneaut, Ohio, Aug. 27. Hanford will be the Labor Day speaker at

John C. Chase concluded his work for the national party at Mt. Vernon, N. Y., July 28, going thence to Massachusetts preparatory to his touring Maine for the State Committee. Besides the Mt. Vernon date, meetings at Peekekili. Yonkers, New Rochelle, Long Island. Yonkers, New Rochelle, Long Island. New York, and Brooklyn covered Chase's last week under the direction and territories, addressing one or more meetings in each place. Besides the meetings in each place. Besides the regular engagements, extra meetings of trade unions and similar organizations were spoken to, upon request. Eight days were spent in Arkansaa, arranging for a state organization, two days and placed placed by the four miles below Peckskill to prepare the ground for an organization. We

workers, and eight days in Kentucky at the expense of the national of the floods and washouts of May June caused the waste of several days in Missouri and Tennessee, involving confusion and increased expense, and preventing dates being made for the return journey. The morganised condition of the territory, necessitating long distances between meetings and high expense made the tour a difficult one. Three thousand miles was cov-ered in Texas alone. Nearly thirty lo-cals were organized, directly or indirectly through Chase's efforts. The tinancial report for the trip was as folhotel, \$270.25; railroad fare, \$440.1; total, \$1,270.39; receipts, \$984.55; leaving a cost to the nation \$291.94 for the entire tour.

John Sparro ment eighteen days altogether during July among the striking textile workers of Philadelphia and vicinity. He addressed twenty five meetings in all, some of them being at places where Mother Jones' army of driking child workers were assembled. Nine of the meetings were indoors. The Philadelphia strike agitation committee speaks in high terms of Spargo's work and mays that "the national office could not have sent a better man for the oc-Financial statement shows the following expenses: Salary (18 days), \$54; railroad fare, \$11.90; hotel and miscellaneous, \$33.30; total, \$90.2).

During John Rar's recent work in Alabama, from July 5 to July 25, he visited Athens, Decutur, Birmingham, Dolomite, Adger, Belle Sumper, Blocon, Brooksides, Lipscomb, Brighton, Bessemer and New Decatur. New Bessemer and New Decatur. New locals were formed at Adger, Belle Sumpter, Brighton, and Dolomite with 100 members. Itay address twenty-five meetings in all, mostly among the miners, 12,000 of whom were idle through a suspension of work, pending a wage scale settlement with the operators. State Secretary Wald-horst speaks enthusiastically of Ray's work, and says he gave old locals a fresh spurt as well as organizing the new ones. Comrade Johnson of Beand most successful one, and tells how Ray captured a Citizen's meetings and turned it into a Socialist one

Since entering Washington on June rade Wilkins addressed nineteen meetings, all successful, up to August 1. He reports: "I have unpered much in my work in Washington. Sinte Secretary Moore depu-tized Charles Hart of Washougal to make ten or twelve dates for me in Clark County, beginning at Vancouver on June 22. On June 20 Hart notified me that owing to widespread small pox public meetings were forbidden in that county. Hence I came to Scattle, June 23, and found that no dates were made for me. l'ending arrangements, I spoke at Charleston, Scattle, Bailard, Benton Fremont, and Green Lake. In the meanwhile Comrade Moore was taken very sick and remained in bed three weeks. As he had all arrangements in hand this broke into them and caused delay and loss of time. I have had to work with Acting Secretary. Curtis to arrange a route and meetings. Fals will make my receipts low for July, but I expect to make up later, as it looks as if things will go smoothly from now on." The national office is in receipt of letters from places visited by Com rade Wilklas, highly commend work.

George II. Goebel's two meetings at Wilmington, Del., resulted in an English branch being formed, and arrange neuts will be made through Comrade dress more meetings in Delawate. At Bultimore, Goebel attended a conterence of forty comrades looking to forming a state organization. At Washington a fairly good meeting was held indoors, and at Alexandria, Va., a very attentive audience attended an open-air meeting. Goebel went next to Freeport, Wilmerding, and Spring Church, Pa., after which he spent two days in Greater Pittsburg for the South Side branch. Comrade Donaldson writes that both meetings, one indoor the other open air, were very successful. All of his dates were not cancelled in the Wheeling district. He is in Hagerstown, Md., from August 8 to 13, and in Norfolk, Va., from August 14 to 20,

Comrade Geo. E. Bigelow of Lincoln. Neb., will begin a tour of Kansas In answer to inquiry regarding work for agitation and organization purposes on Monday, August 17, under the direction of the national headquarters. toler and some of September. If not The dates arranged so far are as follows: Scandia, Aug. 17; Beloit, 19; Rice, 20; Clyde, 21; Clay Center, 22; thonal Committee, st will be because of Rice, 20; Clyde, 21; Clay Center, 22; prior engagements. Should be be able Junction City, 24 and 25; Abeline, 20; to give time as requested, his services and 31; Lyons, Sept. 1; McPherson, 2; Cauton, 3; Hutchinson, 4 and 5; Cauton, 3; Hutchinson, 4 and Wichits, 7 and 8; and Eldorado, 9.

. New York State.

A large delegation of Social Demo crata from Watertown visited Black River recently and hold a street meet-ing, which was addressed by Comrade Thomas Pendergast. The meeting drew a crowd who listened attentively to the arguments of the speaker. The Watertown comrades will try to organize a local in Black River in the near

Comrade John J. Heleker writes from Peekskill: "Since Fieldman's ar-rest we are meeting with less opposi-tion from the workers, but have more from the shirkers. Mr. Knapp, one of our 'respectables,' wanted to stop Mother Jones' meeting, claiming that his wife had nervous prostration and could not stand the noise. We told him we did not make half as mach nim we the solution army, which holds meetings with drums and tambourines right in front of his residence. To this, he argued, his wife got used. We told him Socialist agitation is an-Chase's last week under the direction of the national office. During his earther souther thing his wife would have to get med to. People commented on the street: If a Socialist meeting gives and towns in seventeen states and territories, addressing one or more meetings in each place. Beging the street: If a Socialist meeting gives and towns in seventeen states and territories, addressing one or more meetings in each place. Beging the street of the Social Democratic Party, being cutiled to all its rights and duties of the Social Democratic Party, being cutiled to all its rights and duties of the Social Democratic Party, being cutiled to all its rights and duties of the Social Democratic Party, being cutiled to all its rights and duties of the Social Democratic Party, being cutiled to all its rights and duties of the Social Democratic Party, being cutiled to all its rights and duties of the Social Democratic Party, being cutiled to all its rights and duties of the Social Democratic Party, being cutiled to all its rights and duties of the Social Democratic Party, being cutiled to all its rights and duties of the Social Democratic Party, being cutiled to all its rights and duties of the Social Democratic Party, being cutiled to all its rights and duties of the Social Democratic Party, being cutiled to all its rights and duties of the Social Democratic Party, being cutiled to all its rights and duties of the Social Democratic Party, being cutiled to all its rights and duties of the Social Democratic Party, being cutiled to all its rights and social Party pa

will get names and send them The Worker for three months. We have a comrade, who was blacklisted in Peekskill because of his activity in the working at Poughkeepsie and doing good work for the cause. We sent him literature and will send him more. We We are taking care of Croton and planck's Point.

Soi Fieldman is doing ploneer work in out of the way corners of the state never before reached by Socialist agi-With headquarters in Port He will remain in this vicinity for some time, as he expects to organize some locals. The comrades out in the state should be a little more generous in supporting Soi Fieldman. He is in supporting Sol Fieldman. ploughing the virgin soil for Socialism. There are no \$50 per speech fees at-tached to his work. He is working. most of the time, for his victuals and a place to rest his head. He has no press agent to herald and acciaim him as the wonder of the age. Some are prone, for this very reason, to undervalue the work of speakers who do not charge high fees and are not adept in the art of puffing their own reputa-tions, notwithstanding the sterling qualities of their work. But Sol Field man meets the situation cheerfully and is glad of this opportunity to work for the cause. He acknowledges warmly the good will of Peekskill and

Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, New York, on Saturday evening August 15.

Last Saturday evening at Buffalo Courades Whittmore and Fitton beld an open-air crowd for an bour and a There is every reason to thin that the picnic to be held this Sunday, August 16, at Teutonia Park, Buffalo, by the trade-unionists and Socialists in the territory stretching from Eric to Buffalo, will be a great success.

The Rochester comrades believe in expansion. They expand their propa ganda far beyond the city and even the county limits. They are hamming the truths of Socialism into int ested minds in adjacent towns every Saturday night. Last Saturday even ing Comrades Bach and Mische spoke to an enthusiastic open-air meeting at Macedon, while Comrades Lippelt and Van Auken were addressing an Immense crowd at Palymra, five miles away. While Comrade Van Auken was speaking at Palymra the Chief of Police commanded him to stop, but he informed this lackey of capitalism that the constituion of the United States rouchsafed to all men the right of free speech and penceful assemblage, and Comrade Lippelt, who followed, gave this officious Chief to understand that the permission of the President of the Village had been secured. At the "house-warming" of the new head quarters of Local Rochester, last Fri day evening, the rooms were crowde to the doors. City convention will be held next Friday.

Mother Jones spoke in Yonkers las Friday evening and held a crowd esti mated by the local prest at two thousand. The campaign is on and meet-ings are held every two weeks, the last speaker before Mother Jones being Comrade Chase. Primaries were held on Aug. 6 and our city takes place on Aug. 17. I. being distributed and the comrades are getting busy and expect a bealthy in-crease on Election Day. Yonkers' chief difficulty is a lack of speakers and the local comrades say they wan all the agitators they can get.

New York City. A general meeting of all the del to the various agitation district committees, and the speakers, will be beld on Saturday, Aug. 15, 8 p. m., at the W. E. A. clubhouse, 200 E. Eighty-sixth street, for the purpose of agree-ing upon a systematic and uniform plan of carrying on the agitation during the campaign. This meeting is of the utmost importance and should be attended by every agitation district delegate. At present the strongest dis tricts get all the speakers and agitation in other districts, where better results might be obtained, is neglected. To cope with this difficulty and to solve the problem of getting more speakers is the object of this meeting.

members of various trade unions, who had become dissatisfied with existing conditions. A new political party was launched, called the United Labor and People's party, and it was afterwards incorporated with the Secretary of State at Albany and held frequent meetings, which were well attended. At some of these meetings Comrade Chris Bub, Organizer of Queens, and other members of the Social Demo-cratic Party became acquainted with William Goeller, Jr., Chairman of the Organization Committee, and other Organization Committee, and other members of the new party, and as a result of, discussion it was finally agreed that a meeting of the United Labor and People's party be called at which Bocial Democratic speakers could have an opportunity to present the platform and principles of the So cial Democratic Party and to endeavor to convince the members of the new party that they should join the S. D. P. instead of starting a new party. At this meeting Dr. Forman, who is now the Social Democratic candidate for Mayor, and several other speakers were present. Courade Furman made an eloquent appeal to those present to join the Social Democratic Party, saying: We cannot take your party into our ranks as a whole, but we can take you in as individual members and then you can organize your own branch and conduct your business for this section Furman's address, William Goeller, Jr., expressed his willingness to sign the first application for membership in the B. D. P., and then made a motion

to go into the Social Democratic Party to organise a branch, and last month Branch Jamaica was organised with U. Solor the following officers: Organizer, Wil-liam Goeller, Jr.; Recording Secretary, for State Edwin Campion; Financial Secretary, J. V. D. Walker; Treasurer, Ernes Koeppleus. There are some good workers in the branch and Comradi Goeller believes it has a bright future

The last meeting of the Down Town Young People's Social Democratic Club was well attended. Constitution and by-laws were adopted. It was decided to meet every second Tuesday in August and after that once a week. The Verein für Volksbildung is to establish clubrooms in September and will grant the cinh the privilege of using these rooms for its mer Comrades Schönberg and Robr elected as delegates to the Second Agitation District Committee. A few tex-tile strikers being present, the chair-man invited an address on the strike in the textile industry which was beard with great enthusiasm. In future lec tures will be arranged for every ing. The next meeting will be h Tuesday, Aug. 18, 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, and all young people living in the neighbor-hood are invited to attend.

The 14th A. D. will meet Thursday ing was postponed, every member should be present. The agitation committee has been holding very successful open-air meetings, especially smoon the Italians, who were addressed by Comrades De Luca and Origo.

The open-air meetings held by the Harlem Agitation Committee at the corner of 125th street and Seventh avenue, the last two Saturday evenings, were very successful. Not only were the speakers accorded a most attantive bearing but at each meeting many s regarding Socialist principle were saked, all of which were an awered to the entire satisfaction of the interrogators, and much literature was readily sold.

All comrades of the 16th A. D. are requested to attend the next meeting. to be held on Thursday, Aug. 20, at Lafayette Hall, 8-10 Avenue

The 28th A. D. will hold an import ant meeting on Friday, Aug. 14, at 1407 Avenue A, which all sympathizers and readers of The Worker residing in this district are invited to attend.

The second regular meeting of Branch 2, Annexed District, held last Sunday at Delle's Hotel, Van Nest, added four more names to the roll of membership and the branch organized two weeks ago by three Socialists has now twelve members. A hall meeting will be arranged for the Italian speaker, Comrade De Luca. The branch will hold its first outing in Bronx Park on Saturday, Aug. 29, and invites all sympathizers to attend same. On Saturday the Williamsbridge comrades hold their first picnic in Haas' Park, Eleventh street and Fourth avenue, Williamsbridge, and hope to see many comrades enjoying the occasion with them.

At the last meeting of the 12th A D., Brooklyn, it was decided to held two Italian meetings, near Twentieth street and Fourth avenue, and near Union and Fourth avenues.

At the last meeting of the Executive Committee of Local New York it was decided to meet in future on Thursday evenings. The Organiser was instruct ed to inform inquirers that the service of the Italian speaker, Comrade De Luca, can be had for \$1.50 per day. The treasurer stated that he had re ceived a donation of \$75 from Branch 24 of the W. S. & D. R. F., and that be advanced the Campaign Committee \$75. Organizer was instructed to write to all subdivisions requesting them to elect two delegates each to act on the Picuic Committee at the picuic on La bor Day, Treasurer was ordered to pay Comrades Butscher and Philip Bartel \$25 each on account as soon as he has the funds. The matter of Organize being again referred to the committee by the General Committee it was de-cided to abide by the former decision that the Campaign Secretary act as Organizer of Local New York and the Campaign Secretary was authorized to employ an assistant whose salary will. be paid by Local New York. The delegates to the City Campaign Committee On last June 12 a mass meeting was mittee. The 1st, 8d, and 5th Assem Districts report that they have joi the West Side Agitation District. was decided that the monthly meetings of the General Committee be held here after on the fourth Saturday of each month, commencing Aug. 22.

A picnic of the West Side assemble districts of the 8: D. P. will be held on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 23, at Moierdierk's Rock Cellar Park, Gutten berg, N. J. Cars for this point can be reached by any New Jersey ferry. All trade unionists, Socialists, sympathizers, and friends are cordially invited to attend. Music, dancing, prize bowling and shooting, and other attractions will help to make the day enjoyable.

At the last meeting of the General there were seated as new-delegates Dan Featherstone, Branch 2, Annexed District and George Brown, 11th A. D. Comrade Tanzer appeared as committee from Verein für Volkabildung and requested assistance in the sale of tickets for a festival to be held by the society were received for distribution among the subdivisions. Twelve new member lows; Paragraph 1, 154 for, 13 against: par. 2, 184 for, 1 against; par. 8, 185 for, 28 against; par. 4, 185 for, 14 against; par. 5, 184 for, none against; par. 6, 114 for, 51 against; par. 7, 156 for, 6 against. The by-laws as ninerded were ordered printed in booklet form in English and German. Charges were in English and German. Charges were preferred against W. J. F. Hannemann, for informing the police of actions of the party. Comrades Meyer, Neppel, Lowenthal, Kanely, Schaeffer, Ramm.

Committee. The new by-laws providing for a financial secretary, Commite U. Solomon was nominated for that office. S. Solomon was elected auditor for State Committee.

Ohio Organization

There are now more members-at-large in the Socialist Party of Ohio than ever before in the history of the

A new local has been organized at Bartlerton, Ohio, by Frank N. Prevey of Akron. The new local promises to develop rapidly.

The State Secretary has issued a s cial election instruction letter to all locals in the state for their guidance in nominating tickets this fall. The fully.

Over twenty open air agitation meetings in Dayton, Ohio, the past week. Hynes and Glickert have been speaking twice a day. The amended state constitution of

Ohlo is being printed by the "Ohlo So-cialist," beginning with the second issue, under date of Aug. 8. The State Committee of Obio are vot ng on a referendum to place Frank P O'Hare and Goo. R. Kirkpatrick upor

the circuits again in the early part of

Ben Hanford will be the Labor Day speaker at Cleveland and Eugene V. Deba will be the orator at Youngstown on the same day.

Frank P. O'Hare, Howard H. Cald-ell Rev. H. W. Smith, M. J. Hynes, and W. G. Critchlow are onen for La bor Day engagements in Ohio, to the State Secretary for details. Write

At Corning, Ohio, the postmaiter did not like the "Coming Nation" that were sent there to Howsiel H. Caldwell for distribution, so be took it upon him self to dump them into the gutter near the postoffice. Fortunately Caldwill discovered them and the bundle of 230 were saved. The postmaster received a severe raking and the proper officials at Washington were notified of the ocrurrence. Comrades, take warning hi papers on time always investigate the local postoffice first, for many occur of this kind have of int to light, and, although it is hard to be Here that there is an understanding between these postmas dence points that way. masters, yet all ev

Zapesville, Cleveland, Ironton, Bar-Section, and Bainbridge are all new additions to the circuits, either for new dates or for additional ones.

The Wausson comrades are working like beavers these days, and they prom se to develop unexpected strength this fall, both in the party vote and in the organization proper.

The various mills in Toronto, Ohio have again started to work and the So-cialists are again found pushing the work there with all the energy that

Bellefontaine Socialists have organ ized and will soon affiliate with the state organization. They are now ar ranging for speakers and will try to have a good man for Labor Day.

Cincinnauti Socialists held they coun ty convention last Sunday and nom nted a strong ticket for the fall elec-This city will bear watching in the future, for they are noted for doing things, and no doubt will keep up their excellent record when the votes are ounted next November.

New Jersey News. The mayor of Plainfield refused Comrade Frederick Krafit a permit fo street meetings, but finally consented to grant same for vacant lots. No suitable for an open-air meeting cou be found, but Krafft distributed much literature. Meeting at Morristown was very successful, even New York papers ublishing the startling intellige that an includent race riot occurred dur ing his "harangue." Great enthusiasm was shown at his meetings in Dover and Paterson and literature eagerly rchased, Krafft writes, New Jersey in great need of speakers. Absolutebeid in Jamaiea for the purpose of organizing an independent political party
in the Fourth Ward, Borough of
Queens, the call being issued by the
parabora of wards are instructed accordingly. Comrade
(Goldbarth Was elected on committee or)
halfs in place of Bock. It was decided
to delegate charge of campaign lists of
Local New York to the Campaign Comsetically."

> **reation in Westfield, N, J., and held two splendid meetings, one in a hall and the other in the open-air. The local comrades are enthusiastic over his diear exposition of Socialism.

> Comrade Ferdinand Ufert of West Hoboken, one of the "Volkszeitung" staff, and Comrade Emily E. Krueger were married at Arlington by our Bo cialist magistrate, Comrade Victor, on Aug. 6. The couple received hearty congratulations in the form of a speec from Peter E. Burrowes of Brooklyt and some appropriate little wedding gifts from the comrades present. Com-rade Burrowes remarks: "It was an occasion where a good precedent for this interesting episode of life was set. The civil parson proved himself to b extra civil inasmuch as he spread a delicate little dejeuner before the couple and refrained from the usual custom of holding up the victims for fees before they enjoyed the right to be happy a la orthodox."

Local Essex County, N. J., has elected Comrade Wheirle County Or-ganiaer. Comrades Wheirle and Hep-ner were chosen to call on the City Clerk of Newark for information in regard to the new primary law and are expected to report to the County Com-mittee on Aug. 13.

Massachusetts Movement. At its last meeting the Socialist Party club of Maiden, Mass., voted to order ies of The Worker per week during the campaign.

A grand picnic will be held under the

New Downes Landing (formerly known as Lovell's Grove) on Labor Day, Sept. 7. This will be the largest outdo the Socialists of this state. The grounds engaged are well lighted: there is a rustice theatre for speaking, fine dance ing pavillion, baseball grounds and good track for sports and running races. Tickets will be sent to every club in the state, and it is earnestly requested that all comrades rush the sale of the same. The State Committee is in great need of funds to conduct the coming campaign, and every dollar turned in for tickets will help to furish speakers and literature to the clubs and city and town committees at nominal cost. Buy tickets, even though you cannot come and thus belp your Executive Committee in their efforts to roll up a big vote this fall. Considernlile money must be raised to pay the advance expense, so the sale must be pushed at once and receipts turned in as rapidly as possible to J. Harry Page, Secretary of the Picnic Committee, 193 Vashington street, B

The resignation of Charles Steven son, formerly a member of the Social-ist Town Committee of Clinton, Mass., was asked by that body on account of his membership in the state militia. The letter of the committee read, in part: "It is the unanimous opinion of your associates on the Socialist Town Committee that your action in joining Committee that your action in joining the millita is in violation of the spirit and aim of the great world-wide Socialist movement (of which the Socialist Farty of Clinton is an integral part), which stands for the emancination of the race from capitalistic exhibitation and to accommend to the committee of the standard of the spirit and the standard of the spirit and the standard of the spirit and the spir ploitation, and in every way oppose the existing spirit of militarism now fostered and kept alive by the capitalist class for the sole purpose of further ensiaving the workers. • • • The present structure of suvernment is creation of the ruling class. That be-ing so, the militia is part of the equip-ment of capitalist society. * * * Your membership on the Socialist Town Committee is not desired by the other members thereof, and by vote of the committee your resignation is asked The capitalist press is wildly excited about Socialist and trade-up opposition as usual when they see that the working class is beginning to open its eyes to its own interests.

lows Items.

Comrades John W. Bennett and J. W. Wilson of Sloux City are campaigning in Northern and Western lows.

The referendum returns on the state onstitution should be in the hands of the secretary not later than Aug. 10. But few locals have reported so far.

Comrade Ellis Fox of Cresco has been elected State Committeeman for the Fourth Congressional District, and Comrade J. S. Burrell of Logan as Committeeman for the Ninth District.

The following comrades have made application as members-at-large: Albert L. Schroeder, Keokuk; Ross J. Miller, North English; and C. J. Thor-

lows paid national dues on 279 mer bers for July.

The prospects are good of Winterset again showing on the Socialist map of Iowa shortly. Comrade G. W. Davis made a speech there and reports that they are very much alive and will re-

The following amounts have been contributed to the organizing fund during the past week: John M. Work, \$3; R. H. Schiater and J. J. Wilson, 25 cents each; R. C. Catheart and R. Warner, 50 cents each (all of Des Moines); subscription blank circulated in Boone, \$2.75; D. S. Ehrhart, 50 cents; and J. S. Burrell, \$1 (both of Logan); total. \$8.75. Provinced

The State Committee has by referendum vote adopted resolutions pro-viding for an auditing committee of two to be elected by the branch where headquarters is located, and has endorsed Comrades J. W. Bennett and J. W. Wilson of Sloux City as State Organizers, the Ohio plan to govern or all work referred to them by the State

been tendered to the State Committee during state fair week.

Pannsylvania Propaganda,

A general meeting of the Socialists of Luxerne County will be held at Wilkesbarre, next Tuesday evening, Aug. 18, at 8 sharp. A large attend-ance is looked for as plans will be outlined for an unusually active fall campaign.

Wilkinsburg, the "Holy City," a pretty residential town in the suburbs of Pittsburg, despite its depressing air of orthodox respectability, now has a local of the Socialist Party, one which gives every promise of being as wide-awake and interesting as any in the district. In connection with this local we had a visit from Comrade Goebel No steps have yet been taken to deon Aug. 8. An open-air street corner meeting, unless in connection with the churches, is something very shocking to Wilkinsburgers. However, we had this very shocking thing, and our meeting was a great success. Comrade Goebel had a large, attentive, and intelligent audience, who listened to him for nearly two hours.

At the last meeting of the Pennsy

rania State Committee on Aug. 10 com munications were read from Locals Belleraville, Shamokin, Springchurch, Lehighton, Williamsport, Carbondale, Pittsburg, Lansford, Sumuit Hill, Pittsburg, Linksord, Summit Alli, Wilmerding, Media, Reading, Freeport, Lancaster, Hauto, Connellaville, New Castle, Erie, Charlorol, and Luserne County Committee. Shamokin will hold a convention on Aug. 22 to name candidates for the fall election. Comcandidates for the fall election. Comrade Goebel spoke in Springchurch on
July 30 and they wish to be entered in
the speakers' circuit. Lehighton sends
in financial report and is doing well.
Williamsport had a good meeting ou
July 30 and took in five new members;
the meeting was addressed by comradés from New York and Philadelphia. Comrade Goebel held two good
meetings in Pittaburg and reports the

Aug. 11; Ann Arbor, Aug. 12; Detroit organization there in fine shape. Comrade William Adams of Will has been elected organizer of Alle gneny County. It has been decided Several Flonser picule associations are calling for Socialist speakers. that the seat of the County Committee will be at Wilkinsburg. Local Lans ford is anxious for agitation and asks to be placed on the speakers' circuit. Local Seliersville pledges itself to pay Here and There. Many comrades have written in aproval of Comrade Spargo's article, at least \$1 per month towards th The Grafter Must Go," in our Issue of liquidation of the state debt and asks to be enrolled in the speakers' circu which is about to be formed. Comm Ang. 2 Local Victor, Colorado, has adopted Spargo will be the principal speaker at Connelisville on Labor Day and Comrade George Ward of Erie will speak at Warren, Pa. Hauto reports a severely sarcastic set of resolutions against Walter Thomas Mills and Carl D. Thompson and in mock rebuke of the The Worker, the "Scattle Socialist" speak at Warren, Pa. Hauto reports that the organization is progressing

very nicely there. Freemort reports

that Comrade Goebel spoke to an audience of about two hundred people there on July 31. Comrade John W.

Slayton will be the principal speaker

in Reading on Labor Day. Media reports doing pretty well. Wilmerding

ends in fifteen applications for mem

see some of the new blood that is con

ing in and will no doubt be heard from in the near future. Hazleton wants to be enrolled in the speakers' circuit and

says there has been a great change of

public sentiment in favor of Socialism there since last summer and all that is necessary now is to agitate and crys-

talise it. The excursion of the Socialist Party and the Workingmen's Singing Society of Philadelphia on Aug. 9 was not so numerically successful as

was auticipated, on account of the

weather, but did much to arouse the

enthusiasm of the comrades. Ad-

comrades from Pottstown, Cosidale, Hasleton, Lansford, Mauch Chunk, and Philadelphia, and altogether the courades had an enjoyable time. Com-

rade Edward Kuppinger has been

elected Treasurer of the State Com-mittee to fill the vacancy caused by the

Lalifornia. A resolution of apprecia

dered to Comrade Edelmann by the Committee. Local Philadelphia has

pledged itself to pay \$3 a month to

ward paying off the state debt. Local Springchurch donated \$1 toward the state fund.

Michigan Matters

State Secretary Lamb issues the fol-

lowing appeal: "There are signs of a coming stampede of voters into the So-

cialist Party in many parts of Michi-

gan. Farmers are becoming greatly in-terested. The work of the state organi-

ser's office has increased vasily be-yond expectations, and present facili-ties are entirely inadequate for the

ties are entirely inadequate for the transaction of the large business which

is piling up. The solution is better facilities. Regular state headquarters

must be equipped and opened up. We

need a typewriter, furniture, station

ery, a job printing outfit and material Without these the work from now on will drag. We now have 170 "stations"

on our list, and not less than Sill con rades doing local work at these sta-tions. We have seven speakers on our

circuits, and should increase the num

ber to ten or twelve without delay. He

aides the routeing of these speakers,

the notifying of comrades at stations.

the presswork, and correspondence con-nected with this branch of the work,

we have much new work to do. We must extend our circuit system and or

ganise locals, transform our present soap-hox circuit system into a regular

ecture circuit system for winter work

and organizo committees in every pos

sible county and town, in readiness for next summer's campaign. The outfit

necessary for this work will cost not

less than \$500. It is needed right now

We have got to raise that money and

expand our facilities to meet the in-

creased demands. The

crossed demands. The equipment would be the property of the Socialist

Party of Michigan. The state organ

izer asks Michigan Socialists to send in

their nickels, dimes, quarters, dollars, fives, tans, and twenties, each accord-

ing to his ability. We are punching

holes in the enemy. We have then on the point of wavering; things are

coming our way and we must get read

for the rush. We have been doing lots of work in Michigan. Equip your headquarters with a business outfit

right now and we will proceed to pul-

control of the sources of life by organ-ised greed. I do not expect the grati-

tude of the toilers for taking up their

fight. It is my fight, and I must fight

it to be a man." These are the words

M. E. Church at Imlay City, Michigan.

who has decided to enter actively upon the campaign for Socialism. His con-

clusion has not been arrived at hastily.

pose him from his ministry, but it is

understood that he will voluntarily re-

tire at the close of his conference year in September. He will henceforth de-

vote all his exceptional abilities to So-

Michigan circuts, beginning at Bilver

The dates of speakers on the Michi-

gan circuits are as follows: \lam E. Walter: Shelby, Aug. Rentwater, Aug. 13; Ludington, A

Aug. 17 and 20. Samuel Block;

14: Manistee, Aug. 15 and 17. Dr. S. A.

Knopfungel: Owosso, Aug. 12 and 13 Flint, Aug. 14, 15 and 16; Saghaw,

Aug. 10 and 11; Charlerolx, Aug. 12 and

Rev. A. M. Stirton: Silverwood.
 Aug. 17; Mayville, Aug. 18; Brown City.
 Aug. 19; Marietta, Aug. 20; Dryden.

wood, Aug. 17.

tion for his faithful services was

oval of Comrade Jos. Edelmann to

the 'Appeal to Reason'." Secretary T. E. Palmer of Kansas City reports that the local has opened headquarters at 502 E. Twelfth street, and that the names of 1,300 sympathisers have been compiled by wards, in bership and says Comrade Goebel the card system, and the comrades are spoke to a large outdoor meeting and did much good. Luxerne County Comgoing after these sympathizers for ganization purposes. That is the work mittee say that it is encouraging to

that counts.

and "the lucid fraction of an editor on

make A

· Comrude P. L Cooney is the new state secretary of Montana, with headquarters at Butte, and he seems to have taken hold of the work in a capable manner. Comrade Cooney reports several amendments to the state constitu tion are being voted upon by the memership, and these tend to safeguard the movement in Montana against the "old party beelers" who are showing a partiality for the Socialist Party since the spring elections. The State Committee, at its meeting July 12, adopted resolutions that "Locals shall not engage speakers to speak for them in the of the party unless such speakmittee, and under no circumstances shall any speaker be paid more than \$15 per lecture." Blank pledges, special stamps, for donations to support the State Organizer (who is also the State Secretary) have been issued. A Social despite corporation intimidation. outlook for a wall organized Socialist movement in Montana is exceedingly favorable, and the party can expect to how increased strength at the polis in consequence.

State Secretary Dial of Kentucky reports three new locals during July, with the prospects very bright for organizing more. A call for a special or ganizing fund has been insued. Local omrades are speaking and working calities. Altogether the movement in Kentucky is in good shape and the future seems bright in

A local charter has been granted to

Frank P. O'Hare, en route to West. Virginia, spoke at St. Thomas, Canada, under the auspices of the Canadian So cialist League.

At one of J. W. Brown's meetings in Hartford a couple of disapproving gentlemen of plutocratic persuasion hired an organ-grinder to drown the meeting without success as three applications for membership in the party were received. Such little incidents some ues open the eyes of the crowd than can the words of the ablest speaker.

"If you ever want a few words of encouragement from one who thinks your paper is O. K., just apply here," writes Comrade Cushman of Auturn, Me. You-ought to have eighty million sub-Well, we don't expect to reach the eighty-million mark this serve to grow, and we appreciate both the kind words of our readers and their activity in extending our "sphere

A SKETCH OF BEBEL.

The "Fortnightly Review" has an inleader of the strongest party in Germany." It is written by Miss Emily Sellers, who gives the following char-acter sketch of the personality of the famous Social Democrat:

"Even Merr Bebei's enemies admit that as a parliamentary orator he is without a rival in Germany. Some of his speeches, indeed, are perfect models of eloquence, original in matter. "I am making this step because it is iterse and vigorous in style. His lan-impossible to be sane, and not revolt, be sane and not take my place shoulder fates have given him one of the very to shoulder with my comrades, the toilers, in the fight to overthrow the capitalist system. I am not making a sacrifice by giving up my easy life, complete the complete that the collegue, there Liebknecht, possessed. For that rifice by giving up my easy life, com-forts, friends and social connections. These mean nothing to me in the face he is himself too many-sided, perhaps -too 'sweetly reasonable,' his friends would say. None the less, he is by far the most convincing speaker in the of my own present slavery, and the Reichstag. There is a certain fatalistic ring about many of his utterances which is in itself singularly impressive. As men listen to him a curious—and eminently unpleasant-sense of the inof Alexander M. Stirton, pastor of the evitableness of the changes he advo-cates steals over them; the very calm-ness with which he enunciates his doctrines seems to render them more incontrovertible. Although there is speeches, until within quite recent days they were undoubtedly somewhat ruththey were undoubtedly somewhat ruth-less in tone, for he is the verient Mohammed in his views as to the measares to be meted out to his opponents; he smites them hip and thigh when they fall into his power." cialism. State Secretary Lamb is glad to offer him the field of work he de-sires. Dates have been given him upon

PRIMARY NOTICE. Primaries for election of delegates

to Borough and County Convention of the Social Democratic Party will be held on Friday, August 14, 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, Roff street and Richmond Road, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y. C. LEGRAND, Organizer.

PRIMARY NOTICE.

Primaries for election of delegates to Assembly District Convention of the Social Democratic Party will be held on Friday, August 14, 8:20 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, Roff street and Richmond Bond, Stapleton, S. I., N. X.

C. LEGRAND, Organizer.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 23, 1903.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

Agents sending in subscriptions without remitts must state distinctly how long they are to run, Agents are personally charged and held responsible for

sensid subscriptions sent in by them.

Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged,

VOL. XIII.-NO. 2L

HOW WE LIVE AND HOW WE MIGHT LIVE.

By Leonard D. Abbott.

paradox of our twentieth-century civilization is bound up in the fact that, we have not learned how to live. We know how to span the earth and sea supernatural to men of an earlier generation; we have invented industrial anachinery that makes it possible for five to do the work of five hundred; we have devised elaborate systems of science and philosophy, raligion and sociology, but we have not learned how

seventy millions of us. Our country is rich and tertile. It is capable of producing a thousandfold more than we can use. Our people are clever and precent. Their capacity for achievenent is boundless. Given such a country and such a people, one would naturally suppose that our social life me. id be strong and beautiful. One would suppose that we would all of us there cheigh and more than enough of the naterial things of life, and that and beyond this material basis rentest good of the greatest num-

and exactly the opposite | should be a stockholder. reight reasonably be expected. be raid with but little exaga lon that bresent-day society pro-Bream and the present good of the greatest number, but the greatest harry. The majority of the people in the world to-day, the majority of people in the United States to-day, have igh even of the uniterial things. Their lives are lived ambi a mean and marrow, if not actually squalld, ennot actually squalid, en-There is one word that rums up the whole situation. We say and we know that the majority of the people in the world to-day are POOR.

dern city, let us consider the city There are three principal classes in New York, as in London, Paris or Ber-lin. There is first of all a very rich ass, comparatively small in number. is composed for the most part of down Fifth avenue and in other aristodistricts of the city. There is, ily, a large middle-class popula-bouned behind brown-stone fronts and occupying many side-streets extreets. This class is made up of business men and small proprie-tors of all kinds. Lastly, there is the greatest class of all, the wage-earning class, the working class. The workingthen and women are mostly very poor; they make up the bulk of the popula-tion on the great festering East Side: they live in sordid tenements, crowded

us a capitalist class, very rich; an enormous working class, very poor; and a middle class bridging over the guif be-

On one side of our city the palaces of luxury, the Waldorf-Astorias, the Sherrys, the Delmonicos, where men spend in a night more than working ple earn in a week. And just across -almost within h stone's throw pitiful, so horrible, that if makes one udder to think of it.

ity? Can it be said that such a city learned the first rulliments of strong or beautiful living? Quite ob-

length and breadth of the land, the same kind of a speciacle everywhere meets our eyes. On all sides the men who are doing the most useful work done in mean, dingy surroundings, and the men who are doing it are paid too little for doing it, and are compelled to work very long hours in doing it. The very children, the boys and girls, are red to bear the burden of this inmoil and toil we have created a world against which every fine spirit must be in rebellion, a world lacking in every

had been simply for this-that we abould build up a social order of povy, a society dominated by a clique capitalists, that we should become pless passengers in a ship of state guided by J. Pierpont Morgan and Mr. Bockreller—there would be cause for even the stoutest-hearted to despair. It would mean that the dream of democracy had been supplanted by an actuality of industrial feudalism, and we had chosen to substitute oligarchy for majority rule. But counct be that the present singe society is anything but translent. are already beginning to pass out of it and the vistas are opening up beyond. A few of us at least are demanding genuise democracy, as industrial democracy, and will be satisfied with

It ecems to me that the strangest copt by permission of the landlord; so long as we cannot have access to the machinery of production, except on the terms dictated by a capitalist or a class of capitalists—we are not free men. We can only be free men by our-selves controlling the machinery of life, instead of allowing it, like a Frankenstein, to control us. We be-come democrats and free men, in the real sense, only when as a people, we collectively own and control the resources of life, ceasing to be employees of any man or class, and becoming em-ployers of ourselves in the work and

business of life. The whole impulse of world-evolution to-day is driving us on to this goal. To the resitantion of this ideal of Secial Democracy the Socialist movement of the world is committed. and it is the one positive force in world-politics.

We are aiming gradually at the achievement of a Co-operative Com-monwealth, Every extension of the principle of public ownership, whether on a national scale or on a municipal scale, is preparing the way for a com-plete collectivism. The formation of copie would share a great intel-th, moral, spiritual horitage. I for a completely organized society, in for a completely organized society, in which the trusts shall be owned by the say that one would naturally suppose which the trusts shall be owned by the things. For if society exists for people. The rational objection to the angulaing, it exists for this: to promote trusts is not that they are too big, but inst they are not big snough. We want a trust that is big enough to take us all in, and in which every man

This, then, shall be the nature of the economic frame-work of the society of the future: It will be a society in which all the means of production and distribution—the land, the factories, the machinery of life—will be owned

sketched out for us the future society. Edward Bellamy and William Morris were both great social idealists, as shown in their utoplas, "Looking Backward" and "News from No-where." I confess that I would much rather live in Morris' world than in Bellamy's, though others may differ with me on this point. Edward Bellamy is essentially a bourgeois type, and he is on the whole very well estisfied with the life of middle-class people as he sees it around him. Indeed, we may sum up his ideal in a very few words as simply the extension of present middle-class comfort and well-being to the whole nation. He sees nothing particularly wrong in modern cities if only the alums are removed. Luxury seems anort, he believes "civilisation," in its necessited sense, to be an unalloyed blessing, as soon as powerty is eradicated. William Morris, on the other hand, declared that one of the street. to him an excellent thing, if all are enabled to have a share of it. In est motives in his life was his hatred of present-day civilization. He is es-sentially an artist and a lover of nature. His whole being revolts against the artificiality of modern life. And so his utopia is a glimpse of Arcadia. He describes with a poet's

pepole and their stately buildings, and be emphasizes the spirit of craftsman-ship that runs through all their indussystem of rewards and grading is introduced in order to many troduced in order to many to the activity of every healthy man or woman. Art, he always said, was the woman of man's joy in life work.

The activity of man's joy in life work.

The always said was the control of man's to that a normal state Can such a city be considered in any scale a united or prosperous commun. Art, he always said, was the expression of man's joy in his work. man would wish to spend his life in idleness and lethargy. In his "News from Nowhere" the people are only fearful lent work should run out; and the man who is unwilling to work is

pen the dwelling houses of his ideal

regarded as a diseased person. 1 believe that this philosophy of work, though it may seem utopian who are doing the most useful work work, though it may seem doping of the world—the men who are grow. doctrine, is entirely correct. If we are to have a world we can be proud to clothes we wear, and building the We must become co-workers with evo lution. We must become artists, transfiguring the whole environment of man. We must become creators—gods in very truth—taking hold of the social fabric and shaping it to every, just and

> Thus we shall win the ideal society. Thus at last we shall enter the have

BARRES TO US AND SAV

We will speak out, we will be heard Tho all earth's systems crack; We will not bate a single word, Nor take a letter back.

For hissing and for scorn, While seem faint gleamings we can see Of freedom's coming, mora?

Let traitors turn away; Winterer we have dared to think That dare we also say.

—James Russell Lowell.

—All social problems are the experience of the labor problem. Hettle that and all the others will be settled. Socialism will settle it right.—Jown Ho-

----It is right and just that all mer nothing less.

It is plain that we cannot have any real democracy so long as a few men to do: which shall be worth doing and be of itself pleasant to do; and which abould have abould be done under such conditions as would make it neither over-wearhouse nor over-wearhouse nor over-wearhouse nor over-

POLITICAL NOTICES.

The attention of Social Democratic oters is called to the following notices

KINGS COUNTY. A convention of the Social Democratic Party of Kings County to nom nate candidates for county officers in Kings County to be voted for at the ensuing election and to elect delegates to the Second Judicial District conven-tion will be held on Saturday, August 22, 1903, at 7 p. m., in the Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, Kings County.

KINGS COUNTY ASSEMBLY DIS-

The Assembly District convention Assembly in Kings County will be held on Saturday, Sept. 5, at 7 p. m., in all the Assembly Districts of Kings

BROOKLYN BOROUGH. A horough convention of the Social Democratic Party of the Borough of Brooklyn, to nominate a candidate for President of the Borough, and to at-tend to such other matters as may come before it, will be held on Saturday, August 22, at 8 p. m., at the Laber Lyceum, 049-055 Willoughby avenue, Borough of Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN BOROUGH ALDER MANIC CONVENTIONS.

The Aldermanic District convention to nominate candidates for Alderm will be held on Saturday, Sept. 5, at 8 p. m., in all the Aldermanic Districts of the Borough of Brooklyn.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT. cratic Party to nominate a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court for the Second District of the State of New York will be held on Saturday, August 20, 1908, at 8 p. m., in the Labor Lyceum, 040-065 Willoughby avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

The basis of representation to the above convention is one delegate a large for each county and one addi tional delegate for every 50 members in good standing. Delegates must be elected at county conventions, comries in accordance with the General

The Becond Judicial District takes in the following counties: Kinga, queezs, Richmond, Westchoster, Nas-au, Suffolk, Oranga, Bockland, Dutchess, and Putnam.

Party organisations in the above ounties will see that they are repre-

NEW YORK COUNTY.

A convention of the Social Democratic Party of New York County to nominate candidates for public offices to be vote: for at the ensuing election, will be held

MANHATTAN BOROUGH.

A convention of the Social Democrat Party of the Borough of Manhattau, to nominate candidates for public offices to be veted for at the ensuing election, will be beld on Saturday, Aug. 22, at will be held on Saturday, Aug. 22, at 8 p. m., in the clubboum of the Workingmen's Educational Association, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

BRONX BOROUGH.

A convention of the Social Democratic Party of the Borough of the Broax to

NEW YORK COUNTY ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

unbly District convent the Social Democratic Party of New York County to nominate candidates for members of Assembly will be held on Saturday, Aug. 29, in all the amem bly districts of New York County.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX ALDERMANIC DISTRICTS.

Aldermanic district conventions in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx will be held on Saturday, Aug. 20 in all aldermanic districts but of the Twenty-second, Twenty-fifth, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-seventh in the Borough of Manhattan and the Fortieth. Forty-first, and Forty-second Alder-manic Districts in the Borough of the Bronx, in which districts the conven-tions will be held on Friday, Sept. 4.

MUNICIPAL MUDICIAL DISTRICTS The Municipal Judicial District con rention for the Twelfth and Thirte-Municipal Court Districts will be hel on Friday, Sept. 4.

J. GERRER Campaign Secretary. RICHMOND COUNTY CONVEN-

TION. The convention of the Secial Pen cratic Party of Richmond County, N. Y.sto nominate candidates for officers to be voted for at the ensuing election and to elect delegates to the Second Jo-ment Dismod Conversion, will be head on Friday, August 21, at 7 p. m., at the Labor Lyreum, Reff street, Staploton, inter Tiland.

RICHMOND BOROUGH CONVEN-

eratic Party of the Borough of Richmond, city of New York, to nominate candidates for berough officers to be voted for at the ecsuing election, will

be held on Friday, August 21, at 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, Roff street, Stapleton, States Island.

RICHMOND BOROUGH ALDER The Aldermanic District convention to nominate candidates for Aldermer will be held on Friday, August 28, in all the Aldermanic Districts of the Borough of Richmond.

IN DENVER.

Progress of the Socialists' Struggli far. the. flight of Free Speech and Pozopíul, Azsombiago.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 18.—The police uthorities of Ligarer are "arth lodgera." On August 6, Mr. Caldwei lurely for Comrade Osborn, took hi to the jail at 9 o'clock to deliver him in the fall at 9 octors to deliver any into the hands of the officers so they could produce him in District Court, on the writ of habeas corpus at 10. The faller refused to receive him. They then went to the court room, and the Chief of Folice declared that Osbors was not in his custody, and when his attention was called to the fort of the attention was called to the fact of the prisoner's presence in court, said that "be did not want him." The court disissed the case.

The same evening Comrade Oshorn again attempted to speak on the street, was again arrested, and the next meaning fined \$25 and costs. We determined this time to leave him in jail until we got our writ of habeas corpus heard. The second writ was issued and heard. The second writ was issued ands served on the officers late Friday afters noon, August 3, commanding them to bring him into District Court Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. We served subpornes on Frank Adams, president of the Pine and Police Board and Hasn-ilton Armarons, Chief of Police, Lock of whom made damaging statements on the witness stand. Our witnesses were all heard and our attorney was umming up the case when a reprefice, who had been called by telephone, rushed branthless into court and began to plead for time, On condition that the prisoner should be released without bail on his own recognizance ami that his freedom should not again be pleaded as a bar to the hearing, we consented that the case should go over

over an hear on technical points, but did not make any impression on the court. On our side Mr. Hutton, who is retained in a similar case by the S. L. P_n made a brief argument, followed by our attorney, Mr. J. Warner Millaby our attorney, air. J. warraw who made a remarkably able argument for the constitutional right of free speech. The Judge reserved decision until the next day at 2 o'clock, at which until the next day at 2 o'cock, at washed time he handed down an order finding. drive away any-of the strikers who might dare to approach men who were the court doth find that said petitioner was arrested and complained against before the police magistrate of said effects the police magistrate of said city and county for the alleged of said. city and county for the alleged of sme arrives that have taken place, showing of obstructing the streots of the said city and county by lounging in and arround the same, that he was placed on or pointed institutions and upon trial and tried and convicted, not using them to the advantage of those city and county of the same. for the alleged offense, but for the pre-tended offense of speaking upon the public street of the said city and comty upon the subject of Socialism; that there is no law or ordinance pertain-ing to the right of free spech or the right of free assemblage upon the streets of said city and county or the defining of the denouncing of any ofthe police magistrate of said city and county was without any jurisdiction over the subject matter of said trial and the said petitioner for the said pretended offense, and the said petitioner was not tried or convicted or judgment accordance with due process of law, Wherefore, it is ordered, considered and adjudged that the petitioner, J. B. Osborn; be discinized from the impris-onment and controls alleged and complained of in his petition and mention ed in the return of the respondent here-in: that said return is insufficient in the said petitioner therein stated is without force or effect, and the saki petitioner shall not be arrested or de-tained again for the same cause as shown in the aforesaid return to the writ of habeas corpus herein. Time costs of this action are hereby taxed to the respondent."

ACCEPTANCE.

Letter of Our Candidate for Controller.

locial Bemocratic Workingman and Trade Unionist Points Out the Path of Emancipation to his Fellow-Work ers—The Campaign Fund.

Morris Brown, Secretary of Cigar makers' Union No. 144, who was nom mated for Controller at the city con of New York on July Fourth, has written the following letter of acceptance: Comrades of Greater New York:-With the same feeling with which the nomination for Controller is offered to

me, I accept it.

The aim of the candidates of the Soless and those who bake the bread are compelled to go hangry.

There cannot under any circum is absolutely useless or can be used to advantage against the labor organiza-tions, instead of in favor of them. The action of our city officials on

sylvania Tunuel—that only organize labor be employed, and that all dis putes be placed in the hands of an ar-bitration committee—showed what we can expect from them, for they voted to give the franchise to the Pennsyl-viniar Hallroad Company without giv-ing may consideration to the working people, although their demands were but very modest.

Again, let me call the attention of the working to the fact that only very

the workers in the fact that only yes-terday when a strike took place on the Long Island Rapid Transit system for the re-instatement of a few men, and no disturbances of any kind had taken place, our police department was very quick in sending a platoon of police to drive away any of the strikers who strikes that have taken place, showing to the working people the absolute ne-cessity of taking control of all branch who produce the wealth, instead of permitting it to be used in favor of those who desire to perpetuate the rob-

ber system we are now living under.

I cannot understand how men tolling daily for an existence can continue to vote for candidates of the old politi éal parties when it can so easily be shown that they are the mere tools of the Baur, Morgan, Rockefeller, class, and that these very men axercise the power to dictate the policy of such party as may be in power; and that such policy certainly cannot be in the interest of the working people, even the most conservative of our union

neu will have to admit. -- > --Let us therefore, make every, effort the Social Democratic Party to such an extent as to inspire the working Fraternally yours, MORRIS BROWN.

The Compaign Fund.

Fellow Workingmen of the City of New York:-Once more the Social Democratic Party enters the field in a municipal campaign, uncompromis ingly advocating the interests of the working class. We call upon you to look back ever the history of the present "Reform" administration and This ought to have ended the persecution, but if did not. The same evaning, August 11, Courade Osboru was again arrested and spent the night is jail. In the morning our attorney doministration that preceded it. Wherever the interests of Capital and Labor are in conflict the Republicans and the Democrats and the "Reformers" atthemen asked that they were both ingountantly of Judge Mullin's court unless they at once discharged the prisoner. The judge, however, continued to the police judge and the District Attorney that they were both inscenting the research of the police judge and the District Attorney that they were both inscent they at once discharged the prisoner. The judge, however, continued the case, but relased Osborn on his our recentiance.

Wadnesday evening he was again rested and thrown in jail, where he spent he fight.

Thursday, August 12, we were in the content of the private of the model to their service. Here, as in a service in the capital of the model of the provided the prisoner.

rested and thrown in jail, where is spent the fight.

Thursday, August 12, we were in the police court at the usual hour. President Admin and Chief of Police Armstrong had each been agreed with subpoens to appear as witnesses, our attorney was on hand with a stenographer to take down the testimony, the case was called and the judge ammananced that the District Antorney refrused to prosecute and discount in the fight so far, and its man that if the mendals of a court is worth anything we ought to be parmitted to go on with our agitation we molested.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to submittee.

cial Democratic Party is to bring abo the entire emancipation of the working people from the yoke of our capitalist system, and forever make impossi-ble the continuation of a system in which those who build the houses are compelled to lay in the streets bome less and those who bake the bread-are

There cannot under any circumstances be any compromise between the parties that represent capital and our present exitem of society, and the Social Democratic Party, the only party which truly represents the right and just demands of the working people: namely, the shollton of wage alayery, and in its place the common slavery, and in its place the comm ownership of all tools of production and distribution. Those who still imagthe that they can gain some reforms through the old political parties must be shown that the only thing that they can expect from them is some prom-lacs and here and there a law which

the united demands of organized labor last year in the matter of the Pennputes be placed in the hands of an ar-

copies of the paper may be sent to

edge and reason may be carried into every workshop and every tenement

"The City for the Workers!" is-our watchword. Down with the Lockout Conspirators! Up with the Arm' and

Send all monies to the Financial Secretary of the Campaign Committee, C. A. Sprenger, 64 East Fourth street, Borough of Manhattan. The following contributions have

been received:

Branch 24, Harlem, W. S. & D.

mrndes and friends to send in their contributions at once. The Campaign too late in the campaign. Preparations must be made for an active campaign. and for this the committee must have money at once. Therefore, rush in your dimes, quarters, halfs and dollars and remember that the Secretary also expects some larger bills of all shades-even orange colored. All mon les will be acknowledged in The Worker and "Volkszeitung." One-half of the amount received by the Campaigu Committee goes to the local in Greater New York, from which the money

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN NEW YORK.

Open air agitation meetings will be held in Greater New York under the auspices of the Social Democratic Party or auxiliary organisations as

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20. N. W. corner Twenty-seventh street and Tenth avenue, 9th A. D. Speaker;

Neben. N. E. corper Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, 25th A. D. Speakers: Josephson and Rosen.

PRIDAY, AUGUST 21. Houston and Ridge streets, 10th A. D. Speakers: Adler, Korn, Weinstein, and Wallneb. MONDAY, AUGUST 24.

Stanton and Willett streets, 16th A.

D. Speakers: Bernstein, Adler, Korn, Harris, and Adelstein. 8. W. corner Twentleth street and Teuth avenue, 7th A. D. Speakers:

Mayes and Abrahams. TUESDAY, AUGUST-20 K. W. corner Clarkson and Hudson streets, 2d A. D. Speakers; Paulitsch

and Finger.
N. E. corner Fortleth street and Eighth avenue, 13th A. D. Speakers: Rosen and Abrahams. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20.

N. W. corner Thirty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, 11th A. D. Speakers; Pankin and Cole. N. W. corner Twenty-seventh stree

and Tenth avenue, 9th A. D. Speakers SATURDAY, AUGUST 20. R W. corner Fiftieth street and

ue, 15th A. D. Speakers: Backin and Dobserage. Brooklyn.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22. Central avenue and Stanhope street. Spenkers: Peiser, Droste, and Dooley. Lafayette avenue and Broadway. speakers: Kearns and others. Twentieth street and Fourth avenue

Speakers: Well and De Luca. TUESDAY, AUGUST 25. Hamburg avenue and Nimrod street Speakers: Peiser, Droste, and Well. Irving avenue and Harmon street Speakers: Well, Peiser, and Droste.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20. Albany avenue and Fulton street FRIDAY, AUGUST 28. Bath avenue and Bay Eighteenth

street. Speakers: Peiser, Weil, and Dawson. Dykeman and Van Brunt at Speakers: Droste and Donley

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20. Redford avenue and Hancock street. Speakers: Kearns and others. Hinkmond.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22. Bay and Canal streets. Speakers Krafft and Ward.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20. Bay and Canal streets. Speakers:

A LITTLE BIT DIFFERENT.

He stole a tart From the baker's cart-"Oh, what a thief!" they cried, They sent him to jail Without any bail
And published it far and wide.

He stole some gold

(A million cold)—
They said, "What a financier;"
They set him on high With worshipful eye, And hustled his past to the rear

hance tackies the job of putting the apitalist system out of business. He prefers to get after cigarettes and slot machines instead. That is about his nachines instead. That is size, anyhow.—Lrie People. ---- Send 2 cents to the Socialist Lit.

—seed 2 cease to the Socialist Lit-erature Company for a copy of "The Socialist Army." Better still, have the literature agent of your local send 75 cents for a hundred copies to supply all members and prospective members. -Bvery reader of The Worker is

If you have an extra copy of The Worker please pass it on to a neighbor w shopmate with the request that he give it a candid reading.

MAN'S LAST STRUGGLE WITH MAN.

cialists of that city.] Over all the civilised world the last struggle of man with man is now be-

ing waged in political arenas. In earlier times there were clashe of tribes; race fought with race; and, as the nations grew, they had wars for religious freedom and wars for political freedom. Now all those race wrangles and national strifes have given place to a world-wide struggle

between classes. Capitalist and wage-slave stand fac-

"My product!" cries the wage-slave. "My profit;" roars the capitalist.

And the contest is now for the crea tions of labor and class government, as it was once for dogma and power, and race and national supremacy.

The spear of the savage, the sword of the barbarian, the firearm of the later man-are well discarded. This battle is with ballots. On one side is the Socialist Party,

on the other is the Capitalist Party. In this struggle the working class will win. Industrial freedom will be gained. Classes will disappear. All will become workers. Finally the human family will be blessed with lasting peace.

The end is coming fast. The lines of the old antagonisms are gone; those of the new clearly marked.

Capitalists know no race or country. They grasp hands across oceans. They intermarry. They are become one race, one nation, one powerful class, whose ruling passion is to confiscate the creations of labor. All existing governments are subject to them. They violate all commandments, even their own laws, and they mock at all religious; yet they endeavor to the all religious to awe the minds of their victime, and make them believe that submission to tyranny is obedience to

God. There is solidarity among capitalists There must be solidarity among

rorkers, The workers must become one race, one nation, one loyal, united class, that will submerge all others and make the workers the rulers of the world.

For the working class must become the dominant class, because it is the producing class, the constructive class, the progressive class, the only indiapensable class, supporting, sheltering and uplifting all; and, in the evolution of mankind, its immediate mission is

to unify the human family. Political parties are armies. Ballots are weapons. Election day is the day of conflict. The Workman who votes the Capitalist ticket goes over to the enemy. He surrenders into slavery. He is false to himself, disloyal to his family, and a traitor to his class. And be who betrays the working class betrays his country and betrays the

Capitalists know that Socialism will

mancipate their slaves, Therefore they teach that Socialism is bad. Because—they say-

It will sholish the home. It will overthrow religion. It is against law and order.

It will divide up everything.

That's what the capitalists say, Now, workingmen, what individuality have you now? Are you not forced to beg for work? To accept insults, fearing to lose your job? Are you not considered inferior, subjected, made the victims of overwork, low pay.

servants and soldiers? Will Socialism injure the home? What is the main-stay of the home? Why, what the man earns. If you get low wages, your home is a hovel. If you get no wages-if you have no work

-you have no home at all. Capitalism destroys the home, because it denies the worker the means to make a proper home.

What is religion? It consists in finding out what is right, and then in doing it. Robberry, murder, and immorality are rightly condemned by all religions.

But does not the capitalistic system rob you of the surplus you create? Does it not murder men and women and children? Does it not drill armies for national and international slaughter, and urge the working people of different countries, under the pretense of patriotism, to kill each other that capitalists may get trade, revenue, interest, spòlis, luxury, glory? Capitalism is grossly immoral, and it condemas millions to such a low, dwarfed. animal-like existence that the knowledge of the true religion is impossible to them.

will instantly change all capitalist the world to human liberty;

The following is a leaset by governments into Socialist Republics—William R. Fox of Cincinnati, issued into Co-operative Compronvention in into Co-operative Commonwealths—in which mankind, being fruly free, can

PRICE 2 CENTS.

be truly religious. In Socialism against law and order? True law defines justice. It seeks to establish right relations between man and man, mainly by forbidding wrongdoing. True law, so expressed, would

run as follows: You must not wrong another. You must not permit another to be wronged.

You must not submit to be wronged. But you submit to be wronged when you agree to the capitalistic systemyou permit others to be wronged by it and you wrong the billion workers of the world when you uphold it. You consent to the defilement of all religions, to the destruction of homes, and to the dwarfing of all individualities. You break true law as long as you allow the capitalists to break it, And without true law there will never be

What order has the capitalistic sys

Overwork, no work, lockouts, tramps, armies, fraud, extortion, robbery, destitution, adultery, insanity, suicide, arson, assaults, murder, panics, riots, wars—an endiess series all the result of capitalistic violation

of fundamental law. Do Socialists mean to divide up?

Well, some things. They propose to divide up the work. They propose that everybody who expects his share in the product shall do useful work. And when the work is done they propose to give to everyone who worked the full amount be has earned.

Nothing to drones. Workers get all. But Socialists do not propose to divide up the land, manufacturies, railroads, efc. How abourd! Capitalists do that now. They divide up the instruments of production and distribution givong themselves. Then they divide up the product of the workers. among themselves, only leaving to their slaves what they must leave-a. bare living. So you see the capitalists.

are doing the dividing up. The Socialists say that the instruments of production and distribution shall not be divided up. These shall become the collective property of the people, the same as custom houses are owned by the nation now. And when the people own all the places to work in, they will divide up the jobs. Everyone will have the right to work, and

having worked, he will get all he No capitalist will have the right to

put him out of the shop or claim any part of his product. Then the workingman will be an good as the best. He won't need to crawl for a job. He will be free. He

will have individuality.

Then the workingman can have a home. Capitalists can't degrade his home by lowering his wages. Capitalists can't abolish his home by taking away his work. Then the workingman will enjoy true religious freedom. He will have

the leisure and snlightenment to dis-cover the right, the means to support. it, and the manhood to practice it. will not be the mere puppet of mastern. and false tenchers as now.

Then, for the first time in the world, there will be law and order, for justice

Capitalism takes away individuality. Capitalism abolishes the home

Capitalism overthrows religion. lockouts, blacklists, injunctions, mere Capitalism is against law and order. producers for others' enjoyment? Capitalism divides up the earth and What individuality have wage-slaves, the products of labor ame

> Capitalism is the tyrant, the dethe universal robber. Therefore, to save yourself, and to

To become a freeman, and to maintain your freedon Vote for individuality.

Vote for your home. Vote for law and order. Vote against the dividing up of your

country and your product among Vote for Socialism! The Socialist Party is the party of

the working class.

The workers of the world are en-listing in it to establish the Cooperative Commonwealth.

Three millions in Germany; two millions in France: a million in Italy; hundreds of thousands in other coun-tries; hundreds of thousands in the

United States-it will soon be a marching up to the polls to vote its final value on all for which every hero

and every martyr died.

To be with them is duty and precious privilege too.
So, beneath the Arm and Torch—the Arm of the Worker boiding sloft the

O, workingmen, when once you are moved by true religious fervor. you with them, in this last struggle of man with man, to end all strife and dedicate

The Worker. IN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York State as the Secial

Democratic Party.) PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association. P. O. BOX 1513.

Telephone Call: 302 John

once in a decade, if wage-workers re-

ceived only 17 per cent, of the

value which they produced, ought to

convince those who state that the capi-

talists ent 83 per cent, of the product

of labor, that there is something the

matter with their reasoning; for if the

capitalists got 88 per cent, and the con-

suming power of the workers was re-

stricted to 17 per cent., it would be so

impossible for the capitalists to dispose

of the surplus products that a crisia

he on hand. The question of where the enormous wealth of the capitalists

romes from if they get only one half or

two-thirds of the product of labor, of

many workers, that one capitalist ex-

It has well been said that: "There

are three kinds of ites: Lies, damned

lies, and statistics," The statement

of totaled figures without proper ex-

planation are exceedingly deceptive.

and be would explain them must

is beset with source and pit-fulls.

"Figures never lie, but figures"-well.

they make mistakes, and this is some-

thing that Socialists ought not to do,

especially if they happen to be writing

or speaking for the instruction of

are not in the statistical field; they are

therefore entirely due to neglect of

study and thought and this is some-

thing which, in a Socialist who claims

to be in carnest, is very near to inex-

ensalsia. We do not refer to errors

which arise from the opportunist posi-

opportunism, but we have reference

onty to those which come, owing to

lack of reading, from the lips and pens

of those who consider themselves

statements like this: "Between capital

and labor, there never was and never

can be any conflict, for capital in the

product of labor. The conflict is be-

is one of those slip-shod statements

which is particularly exasperating be-

came it contains a half-truth. In the

first place, considered merely from the

standpoint of the language, "capital"

and "inbor" are correctly used as col-

ertire nouns meaning the same as

enpitalist class and working class.

Moreover, this very common state-

ment ignores the Socialist definition of

capital and accepts the bourgeois

definition that capital is simply synon-

ymous with means of production. So-

cialist thought draws a distinction be-

tween mere means of production,

which may be took owned and used

by the same individual, and means of

production in the form of capital,

in the owner's hands. According to

Nocialist theory capital is not merely

individuals established by means of

the material tools of production."

Capital itself, therefore, according to

istence of the capitalist system. The

Socialist definition of capital is im-

partant and essential to Socialist

thought: It is one of the first things

for instance, with a Single Taxor; and

it is inmentable to see any Socialist

who attempts, even in a small way,

atill bobs up ocensionally in Socialist

pumphlets and papers is "the iron law

of wague" that wages must go down

here cost of existence and reproduc-

tion. This phrase, in the early history of

the German movement, was one of the

followers of La Saile, who originated

it, and the Eisenschers or followers of

waren referred to by this phrase is, of

course, one of the cornerstones of truth

upon which the Socialist must base his

contentions, but it is not an "Iron law:

for it can be overcome, to some extent,

by the organized trade union resist-

unce of the workers, and it is even

more often voluntarily annuled by

capitalists who realise that a well-paid

worker will produce more than an ill-

treated one. With Marx this law was

the expression of the inevitable ten-

dency of wages, not the statement of

an absolute fact without qualifying ex-

ceptions. The mistake of stating the

theoretical tendencies of the capitalism

arptom, as it would operate if at were

an economic machine with the factor

of human intelligence left out, as abso-

cussion of other phases of Socialist

inte facts to often met with in the dis

through competition for jobe to the

that must be made clear in debating

es, and implies the ex-

ants of the strictest type.

To begin with, one often m

go carefully too, for their investigation

ploits thousands of workers.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in Advance.

Address all business communications, and make somey orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker. Receipts are bester soit to individual subscritions. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number ou the wrapper, the week following receipt of mosey. ing communications is made by following receipt of money: munications concerning the editorial to the Kültor, protected by a construction one-craing the editorial to the Kültor, dressed to the Editor. Should be written All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not show the paper; words should not the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clear. Seen. Communications which do not control with these requirements are likely to be disregarded. larguarded, uplaints about no more ditorial against of the paper should be added to the Board of Directors, Socialist seculiar Exhibiting Association, 188 and street, New York.

Entered as second-class matter at ew York, N. Y., Post Office on Apri



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

FUR MATUR OF NEW YORK-DR. CHARLES L. FURMAS FOR CONTROLLER-MORRIS BROWN. Member of Cigar Makers' Union No. 166. FOR PREDIDENT OF BOARD OF ALDERSEK-PETER J. FLANAGAN,

Member of Typographical Union No. G.

In the state of New York, on account of creation provisions of the election have, the totalist I arty is officially recognised under the union of Horiai Democratic Party, and its emblem is the Arm and Tork, as shows ionialist Party (or Social Democratic Party in New York' should not be contined with the so-called hot-lailst Lainer Party. The latter is a ring-ruled organization which devectes all its energies to tree parposes: First, to disrupt the Socialite; movement and niander the Muchalists who carry on the battle against capitation; second, to making and injure the trade-makes movement.

The Socialist Party (the Social Democratic arty of New York: has passed through the coast gueral election. Its growing power indicated and its speedy victory for-adowed by the great fuorense of its vote above in these figures:

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.



SOME ERRORS WHICH SOCIAL-ISTS SHOULD AVOID.

The lack of study and thought displayed by a number of comrades who have written to The Worker (as well as By some who have dealt with the same heatter in the party press) upon the sestion of labor's real share in the division of product between wageworkers and capitalists, calls to mind e unpleasant fact that this point is only one of several in recard to which errors and inaccuracies of statement by suany active Socialist about the teach es of their own movement are surprising, not only in their frequency, but often as to the sources from which they

Carelessness of statement by snesk ers, and especially by the Socialist press, must confuse and hamper our work of education; it can only result in intellectual demorgization when the all informed Bocistist faces a more exactly thinking opponent in argument; and, if it become widespread, is sure to work | chief bones of contentions between the some measure of discredit to our move

In regard to the perticular question Marx, who repudiated it. The law of Involving the method of analyzing statistics by which inbor's real share in its product in any given judustry can be discovered, a little ought to convince anyone that in calculating the profit of the capitalist the expense of raw marials, for one item, must be deducted, for the reason that the product of one industry becomes the raw material of another. But, ear some the raw material, though it is not the product of the workers in the particular industry we happen to be er workers and therefore it must not he deducted from the profit of the capitalist class because It is the product of labor! Surely it ought to be obvious to those who speak so unreasonably with thed of figuring the exploitation of each body of workers is counted twice. The Another common in

raw material used in any industry emstatement that capitalists are class conscious, simply because they shot podies the exploitation of the workers in some other industry and not to dethe class instinct of associated action as does indeed the pure and simple duct it in calculating the profit of the capitalists in whatever industry may trade unionist whom the Socialis be under consideration is to count it would not recognize as class-conscious double-a very simple fact which must Those who indulge this fallacy ar always be remembered in dealing with the totaled statistics of wages and well taken to task in the current issuof St. Louis "Labor," in the following products. If this is not clear enough, editorial remarks: the obvious fact that economic crises " 'The capitalists are class-conscious would occur continually, instead of

if the wage-workers were as class conscious as their masters things would soon look better in our move-These and similar argument are often used by Secialist speakers and writers. Such arguments are mis-leading because they are false and un-Socialistic. The capitalists are no class-conscions, because they do not understand the historical basis and economic, political and social development of their own class or of society at large. * * * The fact that the capitalist will always look out for his pocketbook does not make him class cometions. He is conscious that the labor of others is a source of profit for binneif. The piain figures, black on white, on the pages of his business from "over-production" would always books will dictate to the capitalist th proper, profitable course to pursue in his dealings with the wage-workers employed by him. In a rude, materialcourse finds its answer in the fact that istic way he will figure out the rate of profit or rate of interest on capital in-rested, to be extracted from his hands.' Class-consciousness has absolutely nothing to do with this process of exploitation.

But the most evil and misleading o all wrong statements that can be uttered by a Socialist in fancled support of his own philosophy is that all men follow their own material interests, leaving it to be inferred that the immediate material interests of the individual himself are meant. We have had in type for some time, and may vet publish, an article dealing with this all too common fallacy. In the meantime, Comrado Simons in the to which we are about to call attention course of an editorial upon another subject in the current number of the "International Socialist Review" states briefly and clearly the real Socialist position upon this point:

"Another assertion *** is that every body follows their immediate inter ests. [This] is certainly ridiculously untrue and at complete variance with the Socialist philosophy and particu-larly with the Marxian wing of Socialtion in Socialist thought. Errors of all kinds thrive rankly in the jungles of lam and the doctrine of the class struggle. It is just because Socialists a that men can be made to sink the It is just because Socialists se immediate personal and individual in-terests in their class interests that class-conscious action of the workers is possible. The momentary individual interest of the wage-worker is the prosperity of his employer and the in-crease of the rate of production, since only under such conditions is there a possibility, though to be sure by no tween capitalists and laborers." This means a certainty, of better wages.
This is the grain of truth in the identity of interest argument so glibly repeated by the labor fakir. But the interest of the wage-worker as a class lies in the abulition of the employing class and with it the entire wage system. Hence it is that we ask the individual to forego his immediate interest as an individual, which might probably be better furthered by fawning on his employer, working over time, and, in general, merging himself in the interests of his master, and in-stend to throw himself, with his class, into an effort to better the condition of all and ultimately abolish wage

Bound up with and arising from thi idea that the Socialist theory of economic determinism teaches the predominance of the immediate interests which is ewned by one man and of the individual, is the atrocion operated by others for wages, thus statement that Socialism has nothing having the power of increasing itself to do with ethics or ideals, that ethics is a thing of the future, and that any attempt to connect Socialism with means of production, it is rather, in ethics is sentimentalism. The fact the last analysis, "a relation between that most attempts to teach the ethics of Socialism have so far been senti mentalisms based on ideas of abstrac instice, "natural rights," and abstract our own Socialist definition of it, is conceptions of a future society, furantagonistic to the interests of the nish some excuse, however, for this letten statement movement gives to the world a new class ethic, a new morality, the reli gion of class-consciousness, leading through the class struggle to social solidarity. If ideals and ethics are based on abstractions they are senti mental futflities but if they are based in class interests they are one of the to teach others show ignorance of it. greatest motive-powers of social evo-Another mistaken phrase with intion and human progress; and in conscionaly giving to the world a class ideal and ethic, Socialist philosophy reveals the scientific basis of morals an

ource of ideals. COURTENAY LEMON.

CAPITALIST ADMINISTRATION. Alderman Vorley; "Here's a fine

looking street."

Councillor Flist: "You're rig there. What's bost to be done to it?" Flist: "You're righ "Let's have it dug up for a sewer. "But wonldn't it be proper to pave it

"Of course; I suppose you under stood that. Then, after it is naved "All in readiness to be dug up again

for a gas pipe? I see you understand the principles of municipal economy And after we have it repayed a so

"Well, then it will be in order for provement of our readways."-Leice

-- Socialist and Social Desmerat — Sociality interchangeable terms. The Social Democratic Party of New York and Wisconsin is identical with the Socialist Party of other states. It is the party of the working class against all parties of capitalism. Its emblem in New York is the Arm and Treeth.

SOCIALISM IN MUNICIPALITIES.

By A. M. Simons.

The municipality is but a local or | tiest could be taken with every assurganisation within a greater capitalist ance of the best care. The existence of government; its activity is hedged in such institutions would mean infinitely at every point by this environment. More to the working class of any city Hence it is that any action that may than "municipal ownership" of all the at every point by this environment. Hence it is that any action that may be taken within the municipality will not be Socialism. Bocialism, like capitalism, is a social stage. To the utopian, therefore, there is no field for Socialist action within the municipality. But in the other and municipality. But in the other and municipality. such matters. Many of the abuses of to-day depend upon the secrecy which ity. But in the other and much more important meaning of the word, Socialwhat may almost be called a "conspirism is a philosophy based upon a class struggie. In this sense, Socialism has ney of silence" makes possible, much to say with regard to municipal. When it comes to the manage municipally owned institutions, the

ness without precipitating a riot then

that business must stand still. Under these conditions the employer is very

They have been organized for that pur-pose, and it is difficult to use them for

Italy, particularly in Naples, with most remarkable results. To be sure, all of these measures which tend to re-

duce the cost of living ultimately re-

The schoolhouses should be thrown

of the class struggle can be waged by

Socialists who mus chance to hold of-

d In the next article I shell cadeavor

to outline a plan, by which these sug-gretions and the many others of per-

haps much more value which may or

GLARENCE S. DARROW AND

eur to other comrades ean be put into-effect at the present time.

BRAD THIS AND PASS IT OF.

fice in municipalities

How then can the Socialist Party discussion by Socialists is already full, and for that reason I will not discuss it here. I might say, however, that one best use its strength in the class strug-gle on the municipal field? There are two subjects which are most frequent-ly discussed in this connection. The by discussed in this connection. The average lourgeols reformer lays all the emphasis an municipal unnership of a right of the employees in municipally open few industries. A great many Socialists, on the other hand, talk as if the only thing Socialists could do if they as to hours, wages, or conditions of were elected to office would be to call off the police in time of strike. The should by no means be overlooked. fact is that, while the use of the police in labor troubles is of vital interest to 19 the workers in any ludustry, they the laboring class, the average work. have a weapon in their hands with inguan is not engaged in a strike which to obtain continuously better where the police will be used more conditions and to defend themselves than'n few fines in a lifetime. In the same ways the man who burns kere-sene, walks to his work, and never his any need for a telephone except in apparent legal discrimination. This latsene, water to the warm of these industries. Apparent legal discrimination and transacting his master's business, is ter point in of special importance to not so tremendously inserested in municipal awarership of these industries. cipal ownership of these industries, every possible way to There are other fields which are much gent class refieldion. There are other fields which are much less speciacular, but in which much ef-

Before proceeding to any details, I wish to say that, in my opinion, the one thing that is of such paramount importance that nothing else should be at the capitalism. In saving to the content of the capitalism in saving to the capitalism. lowed in any way, to compete with it is the capture of the municipal goveriment by a class-conscious Socialist Party. For this reason the Socialist likely to come to terms and grant as can never afford to eugage in any advantageous conditions to his men as movement for municipal reform which would weaken the strength of an independent class organization on the political field. The attainment or municipal ownership or, indeed, of any of the things which I shall hereafter mention, and most of which I consider.

They have been organized for that purpose leaves the strength of the police are esentially for its protection. nere important than municipal own Tmore important than municipal ownership of any of the industries, about which so much thus is easily made, is of infinitely 1643 Infiphringee than the increasing of the number of class-conical in the possibility of municipal bakeries. These have been run in

clous voters.
Once, however, that men have en placed in City Connells by Socialist ballots, the question of what they shall do becomes of very great importame, and here it is that we have used

of a working program.

It seems to me that among the things which should rank of first importance to the workingmen are provisions affecting health and education.

A physically strong and intellectually trained protectifal will not become meeting places for public

No Socialist, of course, is blind to the free discussion, I know of faw things fact that education is only a super-structure on the economic foundation, and that while that foundation remains capitalistic no real revolutionans.

These are just a few suggestions of the course of the suggestions of the course o changes can be made in education. It is equally true, however, as was noted above, that the municipality itself must operate within espitalism and that the Socialists can do nothing in the muni-civality alone that will overthrow that superstructure. Within capitalism however, while the class struggle instafighting ability of the proletariat.

Our present school system in disthe perpetuation of capitalism. methods of teaching, its discipline, its whole make-up, rest upon the am justice and even sucredness o present system of exploitation. Much of this at least could be changed by

Here, as at many other points, indeed I might almost say, as to all other points in our society, the tide of thought of the best minds working in the neith even if non-socialist, is indirect accord with the Socialist position.

Another field in which much can be done is that of improved hotising for the laboring class. Nothing is of more importance than life, and the normal position of the second of the s

importance than life, and the sanitary conditions imposed by capitalism are literally murdering tens and hundreds of thousands of the working class each year. Sanitary laws, even more than other legislation, are almost invariably

Whenever the rent of the landlord comes into conflict with working-class field the efforts of a single Socialist of fiver could be made to produce most remarkable results. This is especially true DECESSIBLE will not need in most cases, 4n-initiate new logislation. In Chicago, for example, the whole sium district would need to be levelled to the ground and rebuilt if existing sanitary legislation,-which has been enacted for the protection of the capital-ist class, were anforced throughout the

working-class district.

The city hospitals are filled almost exclusively with working-class patients. These institutions are generally, and with good cause, looked upon with horror and treated as places of torture and experiment, botheds of mis management. It is the laboring class more than any other which is subject to sickness and accident under capital-ism. Moreover, a working-class home to day on heyer afterd adequate accommodations for the care of the sick and injured. Indeed, the wealthier homes are-lacking in even the essentials which modern surgery demands. The care of the sick and injured. Indeed, the wealthier homes are-lacking in even the essentials which modern surgery demands. The care of the sick and finally produces it day after day as new worm, when and the compact all the authorities, and finally produces the great sums that go as profits to the cenitalist class. Out of the predict tials which modern surgery demands. Every day makes this fact more evident, as more "side" more could appliance and are needed. dent, as 'hiore' and 'hiore' coetly appliances and are negaments are needed.
The city hospital should be made an
ideal place for the care of the sick and
injured! It sheald be 'n' place in whose
managament -the--utmost confidence
could be placed and to which the ga
"See article by May Wood Simens in
"International Socialist Review" for
August, 1908, on "Democracy and Educution." The further adstruction of this

"International Socialist Review" for August, 1902, on "Democracy and Edu-cation," for further elaboration of this rount.

ONE-THIRD TO LABOR.

By Henry L. Slobodin.

product of labor? The publication of Census Bureau statistics bearing on Salaries 3,719,520 this point is often followed by a discussion in which the strength of an argument is evidently measured by the length of the array of figures. Mr. Gordon, in his article "Labor's Real Share" published in the July issue of the "American Federationist," "beathe record" by taking as a basis of his calculations the total value of all manufactured products of the United States, the total cost of materials and the total sum of wages paid to over five millions of wage-earners. Mr Gordon's conclusions may be of interest to the idly curious engaged in the pursuit of abstract averages, but they have no practical value to the student o. concrete realities. To give raw bil-lious of dollars and milious of men, without inquiring into the derivation. composition and character of the ma terial at hand denotes a mind which delights more in confounding and puzzling than in instructing.

The opinions on the magnitude of abor's share in the product diverge widely. Among the Socialists the opinion is current that labor gets the smaller half of the product, while the apologists of capitalism contend that labor's share is about 85 and 90 per cent, and "not less than 75 per cent.," us Mr. Gordon claims

In order to arrive at an approximate understanding of this problem we must study the conditions and relative earn-ings of labor and profits of capital separately in each industry. Even then it will be found necessary to dif-ferentiate and distinguish.

ferentiate and distinguish.

The gas industry presents a field where investigation is greatly facilitated by a greater homogeneity both of its products and methods of produc-

The total value of gas and its by-

products produced in the United States in 1900 was \$75,710,683. The amount ndvantageous conditions to his men as possible. Yet I think there has been a tendency on the part of Socialist speakof dividend on cas stock paid out in 1100) was \$15.844,158, and the amount o. interest paid on bonds was \$8.471,-575. Does this sum of \$25.813,713 represent the total share of empiral in the roduct of labor? Let us have a close ook at the figures. The sum total of wages pold in the gas industry in 1900) was \$12 430 290. The sum total of salaries paid to officials, clerks, etc. (including proprietors and firm member was, according to the Census, \$5,278, 500. The Census Bulletin contains a report from 15 municipal gas plants. The average SALAHY paid by municipal establishments in 1900 was \$700. The average SALARY paid by private gas concerns in 1900 was about \$300. On the other hand, the average WA44ES paid by numicipal establishments in 1000 was 2013, while the average WAGES paid by private concerns in 1900 was 2558. Now it is evident from a comparison of the wages paid in michal and private gas plants, that it is not the cierk's salary that swelled the average of salaries paid by private concerns. It is the princely salaries of proprietors firm members and high officials who are paid not for their utility in production but for their skill in exploiting the wage-sarners, that well the average. These "salaries" swell the average. These "samines" may be justly considered as extra appropriations of surplus value by the way of "salery." It is fair to assume that the salery of \$700 paid to clerks by municipal gas plants is above and stands in the same ratio to the real average salery paid by private concerns to real workers in their offices as \$615 average wages paid by municipal establishments is above and stands to the \$553 average wages paid by private concerns This indicates an average salary etc. (and this number includes pro

THE SUDIALIST MOVEMENT. Clarence S. Darrow, of Chicago, said something in favor of Socialism, and now some of our Socialist editors seem to feel like kiming the gentleman's big toe, for his graciously, favorable re-marks. Mr. Darrow said: "I feel that prietors and firm members to whom we accord the average salary), received in real salaries the sum of \$3,719,522, and not \$3,278,500 as reported in the Bulletin. The difference of \$1.553.080 represents profits of capital appropriated by way of salary. This sum must therefore be added to the dividend and interest. Well, is this all? Patience! Look closer, search further. If profits can be made by way of "salary," why not by way of "miscellaneous ex penses." If you will dig under this innocent looking item you will find there the capitalist "with the goods workins will have built up a power-fuj Socialist Party, morament—then he "may say somothing" and join the So-cialist ranks. However, we have not very much use for that elass, of men. The municipal establishment est amail plants, while the private concerns represent the largest plants in the United States. Now, it is At any rate, we do not feel justified in putting such men above those over-wage-workers that have been, and still deline the herd. Socialist pioneer a well known fact that miscellaneous expenses of manufacturing gas de-crease as the size of the plant inare, doing the hard Sacislia nioner work. We respect and esteem the wage-worker who joins our movement knowing fell well that by doing so be may lose his job and he hiscklisted by the employing class. We welcome any creases. We find, however, the average miscellaneous expenses of the municipal establishments to be 12.4 cents for each 1,000 cubic feet of manfactured gas, while for the private plants the miscellaneous expense is 23 cents for each 1,000 cubic feet. What other man or woman who is willing to one from the old capitalist parties ight for the class, interests, of To flatter a politician and laweine does this additional expense of 8.6 cents on each 1,000 feet represent but better to legislators, aidermen, gas inspectors, contributions to the cam-paign funds of Republican, Democratic per in order to induce him to join the Socialist Party is a mistake, because people of that callier age, as a rule, so l'eminently practical" that they will do and Reform parties, etc.? It is part of the profit set aside as a secret corrup-tion fund. The 12.4 conts for each more harm than good to the working class movement the moment they get a chance to play a "leading role," and without this role they would not like to be,—St. Louis Labor. 1,000 feet must be sufficient for miscellaneous axpenses, seeing that the politicians in charge of the municipal establishments are not starving on this rate. We shall, therefore, take it for PAYING PROFITS TO THE CAPITALIST private concerns. The real amount of miscellaneous expenses is therefore 2 So far from the capitalist paying \$8,319,000, and not \$14,769,022 as reported by the Census. The difference of \$6,449,442 must be added together wages, the laborer not only produces empital in the first pl. get repro-duces it day after day as se works, crewith \$1,553,980 to the dividend and in-

with \$1,553,980 to the divinend and in-terest as profit of capital.

Now we can make a fair and intelli-gent estimate and comparison of the respective shares of capital and labor in the product of labor. The share of

Surplus value in the form

What is the share of labor in the ; The share of labor is:

Share of capital. 33.317,135 Share of labor..... 16,155,816

This sum exceeds by \$2,081,214 the gross value of gas products in 1900 re-ported by the Census. This excess must have been taken from a reserve fund-surplus value that remained over from former years—in order to pay dividends and interest, which is often done for stock jobbery purposes. We will be fair and deduct this sum from the share of capital in the product of 1880. There remains the sum of \$30.037,021 as capital's net share in the product of 1900.

Again, if we deduct from \$75.716.693, the gross value of the gas products of 1900, the cost of materials and the real miscellaneous expenses, there will still remain the sum of \$46,789,737, the net product of labor in 1900. This net product is divided between capital and labor as follows:

Here is a real capitalistic ratio-the

good, old way of dividing-two-thirds to capital and one-third to labor. Heside it the contention of the capitalistic apologist that labor gets 90 per cent, and "not less than 75 per cent," of the product labor looks like a lie "that would not come off." We urge the professional aendemicians and statis-ticians to examine our figures and point out the errors, if any. But we would warn them not to go too far hehind the Census returns, lest they stumble unawares on the same gas magnate "with the goods on." Indeed, it would be presumptuous for me to assume that a practical captain of industry will not find more ways than those pointed out by me of tapping inbor power and converting it into surplus value. It is much enfer to assume that still more surplus value may be found, enough to pay the real cost of

tranchises. It may be contended that the gas industry, being a monopoly, charges monopoly prices to the consumer and that the share of the capitalist is not that the share of the capitalist is not all the product of the gas workers, but is partly innde up by taxing the consumers of gas. We will not discuss this proposition now as it would involve a discussion of the Socialist theory of value, which would exceed the scope of this article. But we will point out that a processor coroller. polut out that a necessary corollary to this proposition is that the gas worker is not permitted to enjoy even the one-third of his product. For his share is further reduced by the fleecing of the capitalists when he exchanges it

for the necessaries of life.

We do not think that the academiclans and statisticians can make much of this proposition, as it further convicts, instead of excusing, their patron-capitalism. For our part we will say right here that Socialism is not committed to this or any other rate of capitalistic exploitation. For the loss of the workingman which is due to capitalism is infinitely greater than the mere gain of the capitalists. And hence the gain of the workingman from Socialism will be infinitely greater than the gain of the capitalist from capitalism. Just think it over, Messrs. Academicians and Statisticiaus. It may give you some valuable points which you will not find in your ext books and encyclopedias.

In further articles we will describe how the great gas industry originated and developed to its present prosperity.

THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE.

In our day, when Socialism is rushing the breastworks in its onward murch to triumph, the gravest danger confronts us, namely: To luse sight of the one burning issue: the abolition of

erican mind is of a practical tuen, which in itself is all right, but tends too much to look for immediate results, for quick success. As the opand more unendurable, many malcon-tents are joining the Secialist Party, imp, are not acquainted with its farreaching revolutionary teachings, who cannot realise as yet the entire truth. provement, without a change of the gratem from top to bottom.

seleptific Socialist may be a poor politician, he may not understand how to get sympathy-votes, but the salvation of the party, its integrity as a working-class make short work of the capitalistic aystem of expiditation, depends upon the scientific Socialist just the ser We need watch-dogs and, thanks to Provi-

dence, we have them. It is true, the gospel of Socialism It is true, the gospel of Socialism must be brought to the people and inasmuch as we cannot give them all of our knowledge at once, it becomes
necessary to teach the A B C, and we
should certainly not go to extremes
social forces as primitive man stood. selves, but let us ever be conscious o the one sternal truth: Whosoever loins the Socialist Party is joining a revolutjouary, pure working-class movement with but one aim: The emancipation of mankind from the criminal wage slavery and the inauguration of the Co-operative Commonwealth.—Rober Saitiel, in the Seattle Socialist.

ready done so should read Liebtnecht's samphiet, "Ne Compression, No Politi-cal Trading." Written with especial reference to the appearance of certain fusionist tendencies in Germany, Ra Surptus value under the
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Company, 184 William street, New
York City. Frice, 10 cents.

LITERATURE FOR OPEN-AIR MEETINGS.

The municipal campaign in New York is now under way and open-air meetings are being held in nearly every part of the city. In planing this work it is important to remember that the majority of those who form the audience at a street meeting do not stay throughout. Some come as others go; comparatively few hear the whole of the speeches, though each hears enough to make some impression on his mind-especially if, as should always be the case, there is a conspicuous banner diminying the party name and emblem and the nam

our candidates.

This is not enough, however, In order to get the best results from out door meetings, it is alsolutely neces-sary that the sale of pumphlets and the distribution of leadets and papera should be energetically pushed. No mat, who toins the crowd, even though he stays only five minutes, should go away without at least one piece of party literature. If the speech has made the slightest impression upon him, he is pretty sure to read what he gets, and that will strengthen the impression and render it clearer. GOOD AND CHEAP PAMPHLETS.

In order to be able to supply without delay the needs of the New York City organizations, in the campaign, the So cialist Literature Company (184 Wil-linm street) has laid in a large stock of the best pamphiets in the Pocket Library of Socialism, of which we would especially recommend the fol-lowing for use at street meetings: "Wage-Labor and Capital," by Karl

"The Man Under the Machine" he

A. M. Simons.
"Socialists in French Municipali tien."

"Socialism and Trade Unionism," by Max 8. Hayes and Daniel Lynch.
"The Trust Question," by Charles H.
Vail.

"What the Socialists Would Do If They . Won in This City," by A. M

Simons.
"The Pride of Intellect," by Frank-Iln H. Wentworth

"Easy Lessons in Socialism," by Willinn Leffingwell.

These are sold at the rate of \$1 a hundred copies.

Another excellent pamphiet, of which the Socialist Literature Company has a good supply on hand, it H. Gaylord Wilshire's "Why Working-men Should be Socialists." This is

sold at 50 cents a hundred copius. "The Socialist Army," by Algernou Lee, though intended more particularly for party members, is well adapted to give the inquirer into Socialism an idea of the methods and spirit of one party and the reasons why he should join it, and should be widely circu-lated. The price is 75 cents for a hun-

dred coples Several assembly district organizathese pamphlets at open-air meetings in sets of three for five cents, and find that they go "like hot cakes." This is better than giving them away, not only because it covers the cost, the proceeds from one meeting providing the stock for the next, but also because the average man is more likely to give a careful reading to something that he has paid a nickel for than to something that is given to him

FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION.

It is well also, however, to have some literature for free distribution at every meeting. For this purpose we would call especial attention to the four-page leaflet, "Competition and Monopoly," which treats in a concise and popular and yet scientific manner of a question that is now in every-one's mind. It can be had at the office of the Socialist Literature Company at \$1 a thousand copies. It bears the party emblem of the Arm and Torch and calls attention to the official name of the party in this state, the Social Democratic Party.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF SOCIALISM.

Nobody will deny that the possessing classes have stored up more universal education than the propertiess classes. But no thinking man can full to recog-nize that the political education of the working class far excels that of any other class, yea, that the working class is really the class of political thinkers, class of business men. Everyone these classes has been made what it is by the instinct of self-defense.

working class to think the philosophy. The supremary of the rul ing classes is based on the most p pusterous premises. It is impressed without the densest ignorance working class. How could it be other wise? Those nobles and capitalists it without the least constitutions straint, abould be beings without car nal instincts, administering the public affairs for the benefit of the whole society.

Our opponents claim that we Socialists reckon without human nature! But when they say that human beings are not angels, they always except them-seives, otherwise their defense of the present order would collapse!

The consciousness of the working cless lifts the human society to a con-sciousness of itself. The science of in the presence of the forces of natur But the era of technical inventions is followed by the era of politics, and the supremacy of the capitalist class will yield to the amancipation of the proie-terist. The political class-conscious ness of the working class has the economic consciousness of the economic consciousness of the in-dividual into the economic consciousmess of the whole class with the ban-mer of solidarity of interests. That forhodes the birth of a new world, the pertuning of a real world of economic ics, of the commonwealth of bumnnity.

Therefore the class-conscious thought of the working class-that is, the pidienophy of Socialism—is the great and mightiest idea ever produced the human mind.—Berlin Vorwärts.

-The Arm and Torch is the em

THE SPLIT IN COLORADO.

ed, and here and there, leaning heavily

notiering our position and instinctively judging the prospect of fresh carriou, they have gradually learned our watch words, and, omboldened by our confi-

dence in Socialism, have taken posses

aion of your temporary lines. All along, comrades, our vigilance, time upon time repeated warnings, and frequent

pitched battles have not occa sufficient to prevent this confiscation of your movement. The purpose of this recital

class struggle.
"Comardes, they reproach us with the

ties were some far-off mystic calsal for the delectation of bodylass, passionless, pertiess quibblers. To we sample

'ignorant' .sinves, untutored in 'logic

isich a man's associations, together

with his phrase, program and acts, only dove-tail the evident tendency of his

principles. How otherwise are men to

judge of men? We care nothing for the

pounts avoirdupols in the carcass of any one of these gentlemen; to us they symbolize so many false principles that

an only lead us continually into the norms of capitalism.

"We are not hasty, however, as these

two years of strife prove, to condemu

inthinking error in judgments of hon-

est nien, not agreeing with every act of ours. We have all this time exhaust-

ed all 'regular' constitutional methods and now that every incident, every move, rapbination of moves—even neg-

lects of the coalition-all point toward

one goal-we can no longer suffer the

cry of 'regularity' to obtain harmonious relations with such a pirate crew. What

these gentlemen mean by 'regularity,

"The conlition banks on your love of

progress at any price; your desire for unity at all hazards; your averscuess to continual party squabbles, which their

"We know the petty character and extent of their corruption so far, but just because such small fellows on such

narrow stage, and before an audienc-

not yet large, and nester a attack-departure and the irrepressible ten-dency of men surrounded by such in-

fluences, have determined us to make the fight for the movement before the confusion that they will entail upon a

larger movement precludes the possi-

"Enough; every principle of the party

has been smashed by the coalition; every right decent provision of the con-stitution that was meant by you to

enfectuard the party mechanism, bas

been twisted awry, when not heedlessly destroyed. We, therfore, scorn to ap-pent to regularity and brotherly dealing

with a condition that all along by their

acts have dissolved every reason for any consideration being shown them. Rules, regulations, principles, have

been treated as mere fictions by this

crew and we will allow no fiction bond to deter us from speaking out to you.

"We appeal to those of you who know

by experience that our emancipation must be the conscious act of our own class. All those of you who hate the

lying crew who have one doctrine for

us, and another for the nasty, shop dealing cockroach—all those of you who detest those wordy contortionists

who profess the most patent reaction-

ary schemes in a cloud of revolution-

ary iniguage; all those of you who see this class libeled by a borde of carica-ture 'intellectuals;' all those of you

who love your class, and by reason of the degree of that affection and need

the degree of that affection and need of a steady nerve therewithal, desire a

party above the patronage of the cor-

ruptionist, beyond the reach of the ambittons; all those of you know how and are determined to preserve your

class in battle from being stepping stones of the vicious, the desperate and the hold to power, place and pelf, on your quivering bartle line—to you, comrades, we appeal. Se not con-

ciliated by their mere profession. The

record contradicts any such. Be not flattered by the promises of the coali-

tion, for they have no power save your

inertis. They trust to fout their

you. Allow not your honor to the safe keeping of stewards who have already burgained it away behind your back.

Every virtue of our class only afford

the conlition highway to our remperts

Awake, make an example of the coyote that the wolf's brood take beed. The

economic unrest is precipitating whole

into the party's circuit of influence. They come to us at least respecting the magic of our gospel. We know

the magic of our gospel. We know that there is no magic in that message

fusionists to cowardly sneak skeletos

after skeleton in our party closet—if thus you imagine that besides the ardnoise work of recruiting your army, comrades, that we will one day yet be

strong enough to defend such a veritable Bige Beard palace, hiding from

onfidence in the possibility of Social-

int emancipation in our day, then, courailes, by that inaction you send the

death hand of our movement into the

The committee which issued this

manifesto comieta ef B. Biark, B. Taylor, Charles La Camp, peorge Seits, and W. H. Fechyew.

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bands of careening re-action."

ommunities of our brothers lumisery

schemes upon the unbounded i with which Socialism has impu

bility of all endeavor in the future

es constantly entail upon you.

my' and 'unity' is connivance in

toward us, not a few have fallen on o side, to be sure not without first reco

At mass meetings of the sever locals of the Socialist Party of Tell County, Colorado, duly called and held in June, the report of the Teller County State Committeeman was reof his report, the following resolutions

were adopted:
"Resolved, That Teller County lo cals of the Socialist Party withdraw om the present State Committee, and "Remoted, That this meeting elect

to the comrades of the several locals of the Sucialist Party of Colorado, rewhich impel our action, and

"Resolved, That the address include a call upon all bona-fide working-class locals to likewise withdraw support from the State Committee and to elect representatives to meet us in conver tion (date and place subsequently to be agreed upon) in the near future, there to provide ways and means of an en-tire reorganization of the Socialist Party of Colorado upon a strictly revo lutionary working-class basis, and to establish safe-guards for securing the party machinery from again slipping the hands of a combination of capitalist class decoys, political lineks, grafters-in a word, all 'arrivists' and

'careerists'; and "Resolved, further, That such con vention adopt a constitution and program, nominate candidate for Supreme Court, and transact such other business as may properly come before such

immediate cause of this action was a change in the state constitution providing that each organized county should have a representative on the State Committee. The Teller County committees of you who are know the method of getting five or six rs into a local in some outlying county and how easy 'organized coun-ty' can be worked against you" and charge that this provision would put a "fraudulent paper organization" is the hands of the elements they are fighting and whom they accuse of be-ing a condition of confusionists and

address and call referred to in the above resolutions has now been issued. It charges that Comrades W. Ts. Mills, the Wilson mat Comranes W. T. Mills, the Wilson "notal crusaders," E. A. Southworth, editor of the Alliance of the Rockles," Ex-Lieutement Governor Invid C. Conten, Wisc, Thompson, Hollingworth, Majnard Strickland, Charles Offiver Jones, and others constitute such a condition to-gether with all those middle-class sentimentalists that capitalism has dislocked from their economic and so-

"this conlition" stood for "a nasty theatrical campaign; sentimental slust for literature; retaining all the capital-fat politicians who had sneaked in the party and to allow the back door open for all other comers of the same stripe; the globe-trotting sponters of our new unofficial national secretary Critch-low of Ohlo" and ex-pulpiteers and atal scientists" as agitators.

It states that "the Southworth end of the condition" gave Mills a route through the state in defiance of the party, the State Committee baving re fused him a speakers' card, and that sprang up on the wake of the coalinumerical for control within the

In regard to Conten it is alleged that: With the corruption of a de-ende of capitalist politics smeared all over his hands during his checkered raccer as a successful betrayer of the thy grace of capital, sometime lieute governor of Colorado), with the and of certain members of Denver Lo-cal, attempted and finally succeeded in forcing his way into our midst, and by his blandishments has tucked the par ties prospects away in his political incent;" and charged that "the coali-tion refused to entertain formal charges against D. C. Coates for his Tiolation of the party principle, his party pledge, in that, times without number said D. C. Contes, in his pri-lette sheet, advocated, editorially and otherwise, the election of the candidate of the Reconomic League for the Denver School Board. These charges we thought to get before the confer-· because Denver Local knowing and wilfully conflying with said Coates in this act, by retaining him unrebuked a member of the party. And on other occasions this local con promised our party into the United La-bor party ditch, by not only refusing to put up a ticket for the charter convention election, but brazenly per-mitted numbers of its members to participate in the convention of the United Labor party and openly sanc-tioned by its stience, the candidacy of one B. C. Joy, then and now a men of the Denver Local, on the United La bur party charter convention ticket." Further extracts from the manifesto

of the Teller County comrades are as

"We de not for a moment charge the lieutenants of the coalition with being vulgarly distances; not at all, they are simply products of the circumstances of revolutionary times, intellectually bankrupt, morally spineless, and therefore unable to stand up against the visions which the chiefs of the con-spiracy paint of the early triumphs of the party of Socialism in Colorado. • • • The coalition is a rope of sand; the two chief centers of the conspiracy are Coates and Southworth, not be-cause of the great generalship of either but because of the characteriessness of one and the slipperluess of the r that polarizes the storm center of the hour, all cockroaches, grafters sentimentalists, and correptionists may circle in mutual toleration."

'indeed it is well known to you al that capitalism, to maintain away against even the purposeless yet correct passion of our class, has permitted, aye fostered, in her tap a great brood of fostered, in her lap a great brood of conscienceless political coputes whom she has quartered upon us and whom we fed for their liowis only to be sed by them from foshral insertia into ampitying slaughter. No sooner than our fellow wage-slaves began listening to the signal voice of fluctalism than the tropidation of that vicious element of fluctuation of that vicious element of fluctuation of the force line lesson.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST BUREAU.

Report of H. Gaziord Wilshire, the American Sologate to the Brussells Meeting.

LONDON, July 24.-The Internation al Socialist Bureau, which meets semi annually in Brusels, is as yet more o a promise than a present power. It has been in existence now some three years. It is composed of two delegates is to call you a witness to this story; ealist your service; that you retake your political functions, command and control to the end of prosecuting with vigor, intelligence and dispatch, the war for your emancipation, along the line of cleavage marked out by the class structle. from each nation, sent by the respec-tive Socialist parties. In the absence of the regular delegates from the United States, George D. Herron and Watter Thomas Mills, I had the house of being the official representative of the Socialist Party of America, having been appointed by the National Com 'vicious personality' of our attacks—as if persona do not typify, crystalize and reflect interests, principles and meth-ods. As if Socialist principles and tac-

mittee at its meeting held on July 5.

The meeting was held on July 20 in one of the committee rooms of the Maison du Peuple, the great building especiativ constructed for and owned by the Socialist Party of Brussels. The following is a list of delegates present at the meeting: V. Sarwy, the Secretary of the Bureau; Ausecle and Van-dervelde, of Belgium; Valilant, France; Fischer and Pfankuch, Germany; Van Kol and Troelstra, Holland; Kuudsen Denmark; Hyndman and Runter Watts, England; Wulski and Caeserine Wejnarowska, Poland; tiuizbourg, Rus sia, Patronie, Argentine Republic, and H. Gaylord Wilshire of the United States. The Socialist parties of Austria and Italy sent excuses for not be

ing represented.

The morning session was occupied with routine business and the reports of national secretaries. It was voted that the following subjects should be taken up for discussion at the International Congress of Socialists to be held at Amplerdam in 1904; General Strikes General Rules of Political Socialism: Trade Unionism and Politics; Colonial Politics; International Arbitration; Th Relation of the Trust Question to the

Unemployed Problem; Emigration.
The afternoon session was devoted to
a discussion of the protection of foreign labor, the question arising from the continual interchange of foreign labor between France and Beigium, the workers being now engaged in one ountry and again in the other. Wages being so much lower in Belgium, when workers from that country go is France they come into disastrous competition with French workers. In ther labor has also worked serious reduction in the wages of the workers of those two countries. Watts of England declared that it was difficult for the In ternational Bureau to determine a puestion of this nature which concern ed but two or three special countries Vandervelde of Belgium held that the quention should be held for discussion by the Amsterdam Congress in 1904, when the matter could be treated in its entirety, but in the meantime that the International Bureau should recognize the situation officially and take such immediate steps as was decuted best. It was finally voted that the question raised by the Belgian delegation should he referred to the Amsterdam Con-gress, luasmuch as that Congress was to deal specifically with the matters of emigration and immigration, and this question would full directly under thes beads. Furthermore, the delegates placed themselves on record as being opposed to restrictive legislation against the employment of foreign labor, and that the delegates from the countries immediately interested in the

Belgian, should settle it among them-selves and put it in shape to submit to the Amsterdam Congress. A letter was read from the Socialists in Bulgaria protesting against the recent outrages and acts of vandatism committed by the Turks in Macedonia In view of the fact that the letter has no documents attached specifying the nature of the outrages, and that many delegates regretfully confessed ignor-ance of the exact situation in Bulgaria. the matter was laid on the table.

matter, vis., the French, Italian and

The next meeting of the Bureau will take place in Amsterdam on the first Sunday in February, 1904.

Singer and Bebel were expected from any, but they were so worn out ser labor in the recent election by their labor in the recent election that they were unable to come and sent substitutes.

Professor Enrico Ferri also disapned us, Italy being t However, his request that the Bureau enforme the proposed hostile demon stration to be made by the Italian So cialist Party on the occasion of the exthe King of Italy kept the Italians well in the mind of the Bureau, notwith-standing the absence of any Italian delegate. The Bureau decided to endorse the action of the Italians upon the general ground that Socialists are always and at all times and places especially inasmuch as the Russians themselves have themselves have no opportunity of ex-pressing themselves on the subject, be-ing denied the ballot, and a hostile street demonstration, resulting inevitably in capital punishment to the participants. The hostility the Itslians will show the Tear is simply an ex-pression to him of sentiments the Rus-sian people themselves would like to express, but do not dare.

A discussion somewhat similar to this came up outside the Bureau a few months previous upon the occasion of the visit of the King of Italy to the President of France. Some of the French Socialists proposed a hostile demonstration, but the Italians re-quested them to abandon the project. The Italians argued in the first place that Italy was to all intents and pur poses as free and democratic a country under its constitutional monarch as was France under her capitalist President; that they, the Italians, had plenty of rights and opportunities for hostile demonstration against their king, by their bulless and atterwise, and after they therefore did not require the help of the French to voice their views; and, heally, that the thing that flocialists were fighting was capitalism, the comwere lightlag was capitalism, the com-petitive aystam, smit that we long an they othe Etnikesis, bud the biblist on equal forms with the Presch, it was their own first if they confined qualer capitalism, and that the mere fact or their having a king instead of upward-dent was of practically no economic im-partness. The arrier of the Franch So-

cialists ambilded at this reply, and the decided to allow the Italian king so visit France in peace.

Of course, none of this argument applies to the Tear, for he is not a constitutional.

stitutional monarch and the Russians have no chance to freely express them-selves from year to year at the ballot box as to whether they prefer autoc

whether we prefer being under a plutocratic government or not, whether we prefer owning our own country, or hav-ing it owned by Morgan, Rockefeller & Co., and we regularly vote for King Morgan just as the German and Italian people vote for their King Victor Emmande and their Emperor Will-

The afternoon session of the Bureau chadon of the immigration problem. Nearly every country in Western Europe is bothered with the question of how to protect its latter from the competition of the foreign immigrant. There is, of course, no method; no more clance of protection than there is of preventing a smallpox patient having an emption. Immigration is a part of the disease of capitalism.

On my niotion the Bureau resolved to have the relation of the unemployed question to the trust question disusued fully at the next International ongress of Socialists to be held next

year in Amsterdam. GAYLORD WILSHIRE. (Note.—The National Secretary of the Socialist Party is awaiting a reply from the Secretary of the International Socialist Bureau to an inquiry as th how many delegates to the Bureau tha Turty of this country is en

ABOUT RUSKIN UNIVERSITY.

Filling of The Worker So many regarding the past, present and future of Ruskin University, that I believe the Socialists of the United States ould like an impartial statement of the facts in the case. By way of preface, I desire to explain that I am in no way connected with the manage-ment of the university, while I have had the best of facilities for personal observation of its work and acquaintance with its officers and students, since my residence is at Glen Ellyn where it is located, and I am anancia meretary of Local tilen Hilyn of the Socialist Party, the membership of which consists largely of Ruskin stu-

While Buskin College was operated at Trenton, Mo., Walter Vrooman was ts chief financial support. His con-tection with the institution was definitely suded at least three months ago. Socialists can harrily be blamed for looking asknace at Ruskin while Vrec-man was a director. He is a generous, whole-souled follow with the greatest enthusiasm for Socialism as he under stunds it, but he is hopelessly erratic, and he refuses to work inside the Socialist Party, because he wants to be dicintor in whatever is doing. Lie is out now and it is needless to discuss

are Ruskin College, which removed from Trenton under the direction of ticorge McA. Miller, and the Chicago Law School, at the head of which was J. J. Toblas. This Tobias became the Chancellor of the university, in charge of its Chicago office in the Schiller Building, while Miller, with the title of Degn. was in actual charge of the charge with at Char Ellips. lass work at Glen Ellyn.

class work at Glen Edyn.

An essential part of the university
work which had been agreed upon by
all partles concerned before the consolidation was that economics and sociology abould be taught by Socialists,
the state of the color of the color took from the Socialist point of view, not, however, excluding their presentation from the capitalist point of view also if found desirable. As a matter of fact the only course of these subjects in the suring term of 1993 was a course of lectures on Socialism by May Wood Simons. I had the privilege of listen-ing to most of her lectures and found them instructive and stimulating in a high degree. They were attended by a large proportion of the students, and had a marked effect in clearing their

Toward the end of the spring form Chancellor Tobias evidently became alarmed at the growing prominence of Socialist thought in the university, and gave out interviews and newspaper let-ters fainely meeting that a small group of sindents was alone responsible for any Socialist tendency on the part of the university, and he under-took from that time to get rid of Sociulist students and asso of Dean

An animated though not noisy cos test ensued for the control of the Glen Ellyn property and I am happy to announce that Miller has won out and that under his direction scientists so-cialism will be taught at Ruskin by A. M. Simons, May Wood Simons, and probably soon by other members of the Socialist Party. Miller himself has not thus far been a party member, al-though he votes the Socialist ticket but the logic of events is bringing him to us irreshibly. When he comes into I have known him for years and know that he is a man to tle to.

ituskin College may continue to affiliate with the various Chicago schools that with it made up Ruskin University, but it will have its own board of trustees, and its own local government, so that there will in future be no interference with its established policy of teaching the truth on social problems. It is the purpose of the college to furnish its students with employment for a sufficient por-tion of their time to enable them to earn their board and room rent carn their board and room rent.

Courses, both resident and correspondence, will be given by Mr. and Mrs.

Simons as originally assounced is history; economics and sectology. I can unhestatingly commend the school se tony, economics and sociology. I can anhealtatingly commend the achool as one to which Sociatist parents can sond their sons and daughters from fourteen-years up; with the assurance that their minds, will not be perverted by a capitatistic atmosphere such as serrounds most colleges. It is also the best piece for a pount workingman, who desires to get a broad aducation white saming his own living.

It appears that inquiries from Sociatists addressed to Eustin University has continued in dividual freedom are harmonized in this book.

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cordingly. THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE.

Tobias, who received the mail. To onsure getting a prompt answer, address inquiries personally to Geo. McA. Miller, Glen Ellyn, Ifl. The fail term opens early in September.

CHARLES H. KERR.

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PARTY NEWS.

Mational.

The following contributions have been made to the Special Organising Fund since last report: Louis Paulding, Hamilton, lows, \$1; Loon Billings, tana, 80 cents; German Branch Local Bevier, Mo., \$3; Local Cheyenne Local Bevier, Mo., \$5; Local Cheyenne, Wyoming, \$1; Local Bandon, Oregon, \$5; 20th A. D., Brooklyn, N. X., \$6; C. K. Fillmore, Marshalltown, Jowa, \$1; Jocal Manchester, N. H., \$2; M. D. Bowles, Bowles, I. T., 15 cents; Hanry Hughison, Minnemuncha, Nevada, 50 cents; Local Syracuse, N. X., \$5; the Monthly Notes, N. Morth, Mill. Mo. \$5. "Coming Nation," Rich Hill, Mo., \$5: total to noon, Saturday, Aug. 15, \$29.45; previously reported, \$880.57; to-

The list of Labor Day speakers, still open for engagements through the na-tional headquarters, is as follows: J. alilon Barnes, John W. Brown, Geo. r. Dr. H. A. Gibbs, Walter Huggins F. A. Kulp, Courtenay Lemon, Gran-ville Lowther, William Mahoney, James Oncal, R. H. Sherrili, John F. Taylor, Prof. Thos. E. Will, Joseph Wright, M. J. Kennedy.

A charter has been issued to Arizo with the national party, with Albert liyan, Jerome, as secretary.

The National Secretary has taken initiatory steps toward the formation of a territorial organization in the In-

State and local secretaries should immediately take the necessary steps in their various states and localities to have all comrades of foreign birth naturalized during the next two months. The naturalization law varies in different states, and those desiring information concerning it should write to the respective accretaries of state. This is an important matter and should receive prompt attention.

In his weekly report to the National Committee, National Secretary Mailly reports: Local charter granted to Tyrole, Indian Territory; request from lown and British Columbia for assistance for organizing purposes referred to Quorum; reply of National Commit-teeman Critchiow of Ohio, to protest of Nebraska State Local Oporum, and National Committeeman braska Local Quorum be referred to ment national convention, have been referred to National Committee; list of peratic Herald" and "American Labor Union Journal," received from Ben Hanford letter from G. P. Bartel, Sec-retary of Pacific Count Socialist Lecture Bureau, offering to manage his setings in California, and answered that State Secretary of California had notified national headquarters that his office would manage meetings for linnford; received notification from State Becretary of Michigan that Robt, W. National Committeeman from that state.

What Our Mational Organizers Are Boing.

Comrades in places that are to be Righted by the national organizers are requested to be on the lookout for them and do everything possible to hold meetings and make them success-

The following route will be taken by John W. Hay during his tour of North Carelina: Ashville, Aug. 28, 29, and Was nesville, Aug. 31; Charlotte Bept. 1 and 2; Concord. Sept. 3; Salisbury, Sept. 4; Winston-Salem, Sept. 5 and 6; Pfufftown, Sept. 7 and 8; Greenshoro, Sept. 9; Hillaboro, Sept. Durham, Sept. 11; Raieigh, Sept.
 and 13; Henderson, Sept. 14 and 15;
 Winton, Sept. 16; Elizabeth City,
 Bept. 17 and 18. Hay will speak in ton, Tenn., on Aug. 26, on his way North Carolina, and will probably point some time in Virginia after

Under date of Aug. 11, Courade Geo. 11. Goebel reports from Hagers-town, Md., speaking at Bellaire, Ohio. McMechen, Elm Grove, and Wheeling Va., to interested audiences, and organizing a local at Elm Grove. He will be in Norfolk, Va., for three days. will be in Norfolk, Va., for three days. Comrade Goebel had made partial arrangements for further dates in Maryland and West Virginia, but it was merchange that he proceed to the South-west, and the following route has been arranged: Virginia: Petersburg, Aug. 24: Hichmond, Aug. 25 and 26: Lynch burg, Aug. 27 and 28; Roanoke, Aug. 39; Newbern, Sept. 1 and 2; Pulaskt, Sept. 3; Tennessee: Knoxville, Sept. 1 and 5; Harriman, Sept. 6; Nashville, Bept. 7; Memphis, Sept. 8 and 9. He will fill a few dates in Arkansas, while

Brick in Kansas by the time this appenrs in print, and will visit Scandia are as follows: Junction City, Aug. 24 and 25; Abeline, Aug. 26; Acme, Aug. 27; Minneapolis, Aug. 28; Salina, Aug.

Under date of Aug. 8, Comrade h

W. Wilkins reports upon his work in Washington as follows: "July 23, 24, one hall meeting and three large street meetings in Everett, with uncon f five hall meetings, ending Aug. 2 Comrades have counted meetings very Close interest manifested. Aug. 3 at Good crowd first night and eager attention, but the bosses took action and scared nearly all the workers away the second night. Many of the men talked favorably to me, on the

side, but were afraid to attend the meeting. Aug. 6 and 7 two fine meet-ings at Gate, a lumber mill town, and organised a local of nineteen members To night spoke in school house at Grand Mound and organised a local of five members." Witkins will remain in Washington until Sept. 20. and will then enter Montana,

Ben Hanford's Tour.

Ben Hanford will begin his lecture tour under the direction of the national headquarfers two days sooner than ex-pected, opening at Philadelphia on Satday, Aug. 22, the comrades of the 40th Ward Branch having made a special request for him. It is doubtful whether there is another speaker in the entire movement as clear and forceful as Hanford and certainly none surpass him. Comrades everywhere should therefore selse this oportunity to have him speak for them. The following dates have been arranged for the first two weeks: Williamsport, Pa., Aug. 24; Coudersport, Pa., Aug. 25; Erle, Aug. 26; Coueaut, Ohio, Aug. 27; Pot-ter County, Pa., Aug. 29, 29, 50, and 31; Youngstown, Ohio, Sept. 1; Cauton. Sept. 2; New Castle, Pa., Sept. 4 and 5; Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 7 (Labor Day). Locals are again reminded that all requests for information concerning Hanford's tour must be addressed to the National Secretary, Socialist Party. Omaha, Neb.

How York State.

At the meeting of the State Cor tee held on Aug. 15, there were present Comrades Chapell, Slobodin, Neppel Peters and Lemon. It was decided to ask Comrade George D. Herron to make a tour of the state and to ask Comrade Sleverman and Fieldman to speak at Syracuse on Aug. 31, during the sea sion of the letter carriers' convent The comrudes of the Eighth Judicia District (Buffalo) reported having non-inated Comrade S. B. Early for judge and asked the State Committee to give nore assistance to Western New York. It was decided to appropriate six doilars per week for assistance to the state secretary. The treasurer's report showed income since last meeting \$53.30, and expenditures, \$133.70.

Commile Flehlman has organized two new locals. An open-air meeting at Sparrowbush, a small village in Orange County, resulted in organization with fourteen enthusiastic members, mostly wage-workers. A collection was con-tributed to help pay Organizer Field-man's expenses, and all bought Sociallat ligitons and literature. The following officers were elected: Organizer, Caleb Dobbins; Recording Secretary, John Hail; Financial Secretary and Tremurer, C. L. Dedrick; Literature Agent, Fred Glennon. The other local was organized at Port Jervis, with fifteen members, as a result of Field man's speech at a meeting of the Train men's Union of the Brotherhood of it. R. Workers. Comrade F. Nevin was elected Organizer and Literature Agent, and Comrade M. J. Crotty Beand will meet in Trainmen's Hail every Sunday. Fieldman held meetings it both these places prior to those at which organization was effected Fieldman is waiting around this locality for the return of part of the in-ternal mechanism of his automobile which he shipped to Boston for repairs.

Youkers is calling for Italian and

Louis Gottschnik of Chatham is set ting a good example for other con-rades by pushing the circulation of Th:

Additional contributions to the Au tomobile Fund have been received as follows: Max Hofman, \$1; M. Robinowitz, \$2: John Stelge, Washington, D C., \$1; A. Mayell, Albany, \$1; G. E. Kaufman, \$5; Treasury, \$2; Thbox, \$3.50, collected by 14th A. D., Manhattan, on list 37.

Local Peekskill sustained a heavy nes in the death of Comrade Hickson Goetchins. He was an ordent worker for the cause. He wall ill with pneu-monia only a few days. The comrades sent a floral piece to which was attached a red ribbon bearing the words "So cial Democratic Party," Resolutions o condolence were adopted by the local and forwarded to the family of the de-

and nominated the following ticket Voe Sheriff, E. J. Soulers: for Assem bly, P. C. Bush of Falconer; for Coroner, John A. Anderson; for County Clerk, E. T. Williams. This is a growing local with fifty good standing mem bers and 85 ou the list. Last week Comrade August Klencke came over from Erie. Pa., and spoke to eagst crowds. The people here are ready to hear the Socialist message and the

Wards of Erie, Pa., was more success ful than any previous in size of crowd and sale of literature. The picnicers from Erie and Dunkirk had a good time at Tuctonia Park. Speeches were delivered by Comrades Warde, Klencke, Slayton, and Wanhope, editor of the "Eric People" and the German singing society rendered several working class

will contribute \$1 each month to the Orange County Committee and the State Committee, and thinks we ought to have an honorary and life membership for people who are willing to give financial support, but cannot attend meetings on account of time or dis-tance, as a source of revenue to the

The county convention of Westchas-ter will be beid on Saturday, Aug. 22, at Mt. Vernoa, in the Labor Lyceum. 51 8. Fourth avenue. Local Peckskill has beid primaries to elect delegates to the county convention and Comrades C. H. Hahn, John F. McGovern, A. F. Rimmonda, John R. Worthington, and West O. Vennezon were should. Win. C. Youngson were chosen.

the local which since last January was, in a state of "inoccuous despetude."

The following officers were elected: formerly of Highland Falls. Judging from the quality of membership the local is here to stay. Among the signers of the application we find A. A. Mayell, who is known in New York, and Clinton K. Pierce, formerly of the

Comrade A. L. Purdy is endeavoring to organize a local in Welisville.

Comrade Henry L. Slobodin, secre tary of the State Committee, is off for a vacation and the comrades through the state will have to possess their souls in patience for stwo or three weeks until he returns and gives their umunications attention.

Maw York City

A picnic of the West Side assembly districts of the S. D. P. will be held this Sunday afternoon, Aug. 23, at Meierdierk's Rock Cellar Park, Guttenberg, N. J. Cars for this point can be reached by any New Jersey ferry. All trade-unionists, Socialists, sympathizers, and friends are cordially in vited to attend. Music, dancing, prize bowling and shooting, and other at-tractions will help to make the day enjoyable.

At the last meeting of the City Ex-

Grenter New York, held on Aug. 12, an

ecutive and Campaign Committe

answer was received from Comrade W. G. Critchlow, manager of Father McGrady, in reply to an inquiry in regard to enguging the latter to do some speaking in New York during the camweek's work, he to pay his expense out of this amount. Comrades Gerber and Butscher were elected to visit the Queens County Committee and urge upon them the necessity of sending delegates to the Campaign Committee Subscription lists and circular latters are ready and will be sent out immediately to organizations and to al registered 8. D. P. voters with ad-dressed envelopes enclosed. All dressed envelopes enclosed. All monies for the campaign should be sent to the Financial Secretary of the committee, C. Sprenger, 64 E. Fourth street. Comrade Morris Hillquit prom-ised to write a leadet covering the most important municipal questions, It was decided to print 100,000 copies 10 Hanford's leaflet, "What Working-men's Votes Can Do," and 5,000 Italian leafits. No campaign banners will be ordered unless same are asked for by the districts; subdivisions should send in their orders as soon as possible and banners will be furnished at cost price As the committee could not come to a final conclusion on the proposition of Local New York—namely, that the Campaign Secretary also act as Or-ganizer of Local Manhattan and Bronx, for which service he be given a paid assistant by Local Manhattanthe matter was laid over for two weeks. The secretary was instructed to ascertain upon what terms Madison Square Garden, Carnegle Hall, and other large halls can be had for mass

At the last meeting of the 14th A. D., the agitation committee reported open-air meetings successful, that Italian meetings are also being held, and that a large number of leaflets are distrib-uted. The committee on distribution of The Worker reported that a large number of copies are being sold weekly. Two applicants were proposed for membership, \$10.50 was collected on List 37 for the state agitation fund, and \$2 on punch card for the Daily

Saturday evening, Aug. 22, at the W. E. A. Clubhouse. 20ti E. Eighty-sixth street, and in view of the fact that after this mouth the General Committee will meet only once a month it is scially important that every mem-

Comrade Nic Geiger worsted his Single Tax opponent last Friday evening at Madison square in the debate which was arranged for at Fred Long's

At the last meeting of the Young Peo-ple's Social Democratic Club of Yorkville it was decided to hold a masquer fifth street and Third avenue on Dec 10, admission to be 25 cents and one half of the proceeds to go to the build-ing fund of the W. E. A. Arrangements Committee, consisting of Com-rades Lentz, Folgner, Strumpf, Goettsche, Ludwig, and Miss L. Hall

At the last meeting of the Kings County Committe on Aug. 8, delegates were sested from the 3d A. D. aud the 7th A. D., Branch I. A reply from National Secretary Mailly, in regard to the National Committee issuing a leadet on the new militia law, was read; stating that lack of funds might prevent the publication of such a leader at present, as all available funds are be-ing used to pay off the old debts and push the work of organization, but that ent, as all available funds are be he would lay the suggestion before th Quorum. Thirteen applicants were ad initted to membership. A new branci has been organized in the Sd A. D. The delegates of the 15th A. D. reported that the two branches have united and wfil give an entertainment and ball at the Liederkranz Hall on Sept. 12, for the benefit of the district campaign fund. Delegate of 21st A. D. reported That Branch I has been merged into an English-speaking branch; Branch I takes the place of Branch I. Organizer reported lack of speakers and Com-rades Well, Holzer, Hener, and Keenig rnoss wen, houser, hever, and abeing were elected a committee to find more speakers. The Mother Jones meeting was reported very successful, with a collection of \$42.50. Ten thousand copies of Wilshire's leaflet, "Why copies of Wilshire's leaflet, "Why Workingmen Should Be Social Demo-erats" were ordered printed. It was the source of the meeting that no sub-scription lists should be sent to the Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society this year. Motions were car-ried that the work of the City Execugeneral way and each borough ha its own campaign, that therefore paid officer of this body in

necessary and to oppose the proposi-Local Manhattan, and give notice that if this is carried Local Kings County will not participate any further in the of the City Executive and in Committee: The delegates Campaign Committee: The delegates were also instructed to inquire about the publication of Hanford's reply to Havemeyer's questions. Pinancial Secretary reported: Balance on hand July 23, \$23,50; income, \$33,50; expenditures, \$33 till: belance on hand, \$25.49. Van Der Porten was admitted to member-ship: The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Comrade Heuer; Financial Secretary, Comrade Cavanaugh; Treasurer, Comrade Hopkins: Auditing Committee, Comrade Pelper, Hofstad, and Holser: Credentist Committee, Comrades Well, Hopkins and Peters. The next meeting of the Kings County Committee will be held on Saturday evening, Aug. 22, at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, and all dele-gates should appear promptly at 8 p. m.

The Second Agitation District Committee, will meet on Friday evening, Aug. 21, at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E.

ne matters of impurtance will be on the

Comrade William Rutacher, Secre-tary for the Daily Globs, requests all contrades communicating with him on party husbeers to address such communications to G. E. Fourth street, in order to avoid trouble at his business

A joint meeting of Local Richmond County and the Social Democratic Women's Society of Richmond County will be held on Friday, August 21, after the county and borough conventions. All members of both organizations are

In accordance with the decision to met August 12.... Various reports were received relative to the twenty-five cent assessment plan; the delegates present stated that their unions will act favorably, on the proposition of usessing each member twenty-five cents. The secretary was instructed to prepare lists of unions and credentinis for committees to visit other up ious. It was decided to send a letter to all labor organizations in the United States requesting a donation of at least one dollar. A letter asking the New ganization: It is hecemany to get the addresses of all the labor organizations requested to kindly forward mme to J. Libskie, at 95 Duffield street, Brooking on Thursday, August 27.

New Jersey News.

Comrade Charles Ofert has been commissioned by the New Jersey State Committee to make a trip through the state of two weeks' duration, stopping at and speaking in the following towns: Aug. 17 and 18, Bridgeton: Aug. 19, Miliville; Aug. 20, Vineland Aug. 21, Rosminyn; Aug. 22, Newfield; Aug. 23, Polsom; Aug. 24, Newton; Aug. 25, Port Morris; Aug. 20, Wharton; Aug. 27, Dover; Aug. 28, Morris-

The festival arranged by Local Hudon County for the benefit of the campaign fund promises to be a great me cess. The progressive into organiza-tions were invited to participate and twenty-four organizations have responded. "Each organization is to re-ceive 40 per cent, of the net proceeds per ticket sold by them. Local Hudson County receives 50 per cent, and the State Committee 10 per cent, on each ticket: "The festival; which is to be held at Union Hill Schützen Park on Sunday, Aug. 30, will be the largest beld by organized lifbor in the county and the committee law provided a and the committee in the countries and tractions. The will be dancing on two floors, singing by the Workingmen's Singing Societies and Free German Schools, acrobatic performances by the Arbeiter Turnvercin and others, including professional talent, and a cinematograph ex hibition in the evening. The children will all take part in a parade at 4 p. m., which will be headed by the Socialist Fife and Drum Corpa. Each child will receive a present. A number of games have been arranged for the children, while the bowling alleys will furnish amusement for their elders. Valuable prizes will be given to the winners. The affair should be well attended in campaign fund.

It was decided by the State Commit pery as the politicians who framed it, that it will be advisable to make all

Most encouraging reports are coming from all parts of the stats. Meetings are being held and, excepting in one or two localities, the speaker gets courte ous treatment and good attention. Do-ver is to hold street meetings every Saturday evening. Kearns spoke for Saturday evening. Kearns spoke for an hour and a half to quite a large and on Aug. 22. Arrangements, it is hoped may be perfected for beiding Satur-day night meetings to Morristown also

Jersey, and a decisions of establishing a speakers' class in Jersey City, Hoboken, Newark, Elizabeth, and Pussaic. If any comrades in towns named are designated, giving expression to their class-consciousness on the map-box, he ciass-consciourness on the mon-next, re is equipped above any other at New Jersey's command to fit them quickly for this service. Speakers are greatly needed. Send your address and appli-cation to Peter E. Burrowss, 436 Devon rest, Arlington, N. J.

committee Company Secretary by sented. Alternate delegates to the engaged for no longer than is State Committee were elected and plans discussed for a more vigorous campaign. It was ordered that each branch elect two members to act as a committee on the Christmas festival The election of Comrade Wherle as or ganiser was confirmed. The regula meetings of the basex County Commit-tee are now held on the first and third Mondays of the month at 431 B. Sev-

> The Twelfth Ward Branch of Jerney City meets the second and fourth Sat-urday of every month at headquarters ing on Saturday, Aug. 22, special busi ness will be the adoption of the state constitution and all members are enrucatly requested to attend.

John W. Brown has been vigor at work in Connecticut. He beld open-air meetings in Willimantic South Manchester, New Britain, and Bristol, Many meetings were prevented by rain. Brown contracted a severe cold and his dates in Windsor Locks, Stafford Springs, and Broad Brook were filled by George A. Sweetland New branches have been organized in Williamutic and New Britain. Com rade Brewn's future dates are as fol-lows: Aug. 17, Ansonia; Aug. 18, Der-by; Aug. 19, Southington; Aug. 20. Meriden: Aug. 21, Middletown; Aug 22, Putnam, where it is expected a branch will be organized; Aug. 24, Bridgeport; Aug. 25, South Norwalk; Aug. 26, Stamford; Aug. 27, Danbury Aug. 28, Naugatuck; Aug. 20, Water

Comrade Sweetland spoke to good crowds in Mystic and New London last Friday and Saturday. Several new members were secured at each meeting. In New London, the "Morning Tele graph" gave a good report, with edi-torial comment. L. D. Mayes will be the Labor Day speaker at Mystic.

De H A Gibbs will sneak at the Grove on Thursday, Aug. 27; and on the street the same evening, and Comrade Leonard D. Abbott will speak at the Peace Convention on Friday, Aug. 28, and on the street in the evening Comrude Gibbs will speak on "Indus rade Abbett on

Comrade E. P. Jenings, Jr., writes from Austin, Pa, an interesting story

of the experience the Socialists in Pot

ter County are having at the present time. A short time ago Comrade Jen-nings invaded Austin and became proprietor of the "Austin Republican", an old-time. Republican weekly, and brought it up to date by making it a Rocialist newspaper instead. This was rather a daring thing to du, and Com rade Jennings writes: "We are having it hot and heavy here, and the end of my first month's work finds us on top We took up capitalist tyranny right ere in town and were immediately de-connect as enemies of the town hy our esteemed (?) contemporary. cated organization in good Noc's let style, and the capitalists and some mer chants instiguted a poycott against us They planned to stop our advertising, but, though we have no trade unions secon in force and stobling battonizing the merchants in the plot, and then ere but few exceptions. The working iso ordered their subscriptions to the other paper stopped at once. Some merchants lost half their trade, some lest all. The other paper probably loss one-fifth of its subscription list. Now our enemies are doing all sorts of stunts trying to right themselves. The affair is now the talk of the county an the workers are with us whenever the know the facts. Our exchanges arouse the county have been libeling us and misrepresenting, but they only help the agitation, and the wazking people are finding out a few things for theu selves." The comrades of Potter County are taking advantage of the situs tion and have engaged Ren Hanford for five dates altogether in that

Local Duquenc, says, that they will enroll in the speakers' circuit and takall that comes along in the shape o Committee can easel; them in the speakers' circuit. Will'amsport wishes to know the next nearest local in the circuit, and says that if the distance is not too great and the railroad fare do not cost too much in , they want to be enrolled in the speakers' circuit:

creade their membership two-fold be fore the cold weather.

mrade Foley of Pottsville has or ganized a local in Seitzer City, Nor regian Township, of which every vote:

Comrade Moore of Philadelphia spoke ia Pottstown August 13 and 16 to good

mve had this senson-on-Penn Square August 15.

Socialists have been interfered with norchand County, seys they expect to form a local there of about twenty nembers, and that we may enroll them in the speakers' circuit, and that they will do all in their power to bein the State Committee to get out of debt.

Mother Jones spoke at the largest meeting ever held in Parkasic on Au-gust 14, and a Socialist local there will

who is not a member of the party, has donated \$5 towards defraying the exsense of sending a speaker to Lebanon on Labor Day, and Comrade East of Rendinghas been chosen as the speaker.

Comrade Wm. B. Getofy, a-Hungar

Comrade John Sparge of New York, who is the speaker at Connellsville on Labor Day, has offered his services to

the State Committee for the week. The locals in the neighborhood should take advantage of this opportunity of hear-ing Comrade Spargo, as he is one of the ablest speakers in the movement.

The Polish Alliance asks that the State Committee assist them in bringing Comrade Barkowski, who did suci er. The locals should see to it that the opportunity of getting Courade Barkowski is not lost. Just now the State Committee is not financially able to engage him.

For a two month's old organization Local Chester will hold its own with any in the state. On Thursday evening, August 27, it will give an entertain ment, with music, refreshment, danc-ing, and a short vaudeville program. The entertainment will begin promptly at 8 o'clock and continue until 12 extra charge for refreshmen

Comrade Ben Hanford of New York will speak in Philadelphia, at Sixty-fourth and Woodland avenue (open lot); if it rains he will lecture in Cinrk's Hall, Sixty-third and Woodland aveme, on Saturday evening, Aug. 22: ther dates are Williamsport, Aug. 24: Condersport, Aug. 25; Erle, Aug. 20.

Locals desiring dates for Comrade Knopfragie of lilinois, who will be our first speaker on the circuit, should communicate with State Secretary Slick as soun as possible. The duty now de-volves on the locals to make this an active campaign.

A contribution of \$150 was received this week from Amel Bachman to-wards paying off the state debt.

Massachusetts Matters,

In accordance with constitutional provisions, the semi-annual general meeting of the members of the Boston Socialist ('lub has been called, to be neld on Tuesday, Aug. 25, 7:30 p. m., at Socialist Headquarters, 600 Washington street. Every member of the party in Boston should attend this meeting as the preliminary work of the campaign will be discussed.

Ohio Organization

The report of the State Secretary or July shows a net income of \$303.78 for the month, with an expense of \$257.14, and the balance on hand at the end of the month, together with that carried over from the preceeding month, was \$47.05.

All comrades desiring dates for Isane Cowen before election should write State Secretary Critchlow now, in order to allow time for arrange-

Four new locals were chartered in Ohlo the past week and two more charters have been applied for.

The state office is now supplying a miform letter-head and envelope to the locals in the state which bears the state emblem. They are of a very atall locals and branches in Ohio.

More new members are coming into time during the summer season. M. J. Hynes, candidate for Lieuten

ant Governor, is now speaking upon the circuits, and is doing good work. The pienic of the Hamilton Social-ets last Sunday was a pronounced

success from every point of view. Frank P. O'Hare will not be able to go upon the circuits in Ohio, having accepted an offer to go to the Pacific Coast during the month of Sentember

Ohio comrades are working hard to at work in Ohio this fall before the

County conventions are the order of the day in Ohio and large and enthusinstle conventious are being held

Howard H. Cakiwell, an organizer who organizes, reports a new local at

The Toledo Socialists seem to be getting down to work in good shape. They have a city circuit organized and are sending good speakers over it regu-larly. They promise to develop some good results in the near future.

Local Chillicothe has been reorgan

Hamilton County (Cincinnati) has held its county convention and nominsted a full Socialist ticket for the

The Socialists of Shreve, Warne County, are trying to organise a local, with good chances of success in the near future.

The Portsmouth "Daily Times" devotes two whole columns to a very fair account of the Scioto County convention in that city a few days ago.

in the street meetings in Dayton. Over twenty meetings were being beld weekly. When Caldwell arrived he was put to work at once and no one molested him. The meetings have been continued the same as usual and no further hindrance is expected since the comrades interviewed the police and challenged their power to stop our peaceful assemblage on the streets.

Charter has been issued to Corre-tionville, with five members; Joh tionville, with five members; John Tangborn, secretary. Organizer John

James H. Brower, business agent of the Building Trades Council of Elgin, Ill., who has been engaged to deliver the Labor Day address at Duboque, has offered to devote six days of his

GRAND LABOR FESTIVAL

Arranged by Local Hudson County, Socialist Party, and Kindred Organisations of the County for the Campaign Fund.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 30, Commencing at 2 P. M. At UNION HILL SCHUETZEN PARK

Children's Parade and Presentation, Children's Games, Bowling for n and Women, Vaudeville Performance on the Stage, Singing by the Workingmen's Singing Societies and Free German Schools, Pyramids by the Arbeiter Turnverein, Cinematograph Fictures, Drill by the Socialist Fife and Drum Corps, Dancing on two Platforms, and other Attractions.

Tickets, Bought in Advance, 18 Cents; 'at the Sate, 28 Cents. Comrades from Newark, Elizabeth, Paterson and New York are invited

GRAND LABOR DAY FESTIVAL

N. Y. VOLKSZEITUNGS CONFERENCE

and the SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY. For the Bonefit of the Campbign Fund and the Labor Press.

SUNDAY and MONDAY, Labor Day, SEPTEMBER 6 and 7,

At Wm. Fuehrer's Park. TRAINS MEADOW ROAD. NEWTON, L. I.

ADMISSION, 10 CENTS.

Special Cars from 34th St. and 32d St. Ferries direct to Park, or Flushing Trolley Cars via Jackson Ave.

OR BOTH DAYS:

GRAND CONCERT BY 500 SINGERS Brilliant Performance by Actors' Protective Union FIREWORKS AND GAMES .

cure dates for him at Clinton, Daven- | Pionic and Summer Festival port, Muscatine, Burlington, Wate loo, and Oelwein. Comrades in co. tiguous territory wishing to secure him for an address may-have an appor-tunity to do so. Address State Secre-

tary Jacobs. The following dates have been made for Organizer Jacobs: Aug. 17, Grundy Center; Aug. 18, Reinbeck; Aug. 19, Marsiniltown; Aug. 20, Boone; Aug 21 and 22, Madrid; Aug. 23, Des Moines. He will probably reach the mining camps in the Sixth District the

week following. The following amounts have been contributed to the organizing fund since last report: Des Moines—Andy Swanson, A. D. Pugh, G. R. Jones, each \$1; M. Lundberg and Owen Brom-ley, each 50 cents; George Phillips, 25 ley, each 50 cents; George Philips. accents; Boone, subscription blank circuits; Boone, subscription circuits; Boo thou and do likewise! Total for the week, \$20.25.

Numerous county conventions for the nominations of state senators, representatives and county officers are using arranged for. Appanoose and Calboun have already held theirs, and have put complete tickets in the field. Polk County will hold its convention Saturday, Aug. 15.

Jacob C. Kaltzman of Mt. Ayr has

Here and There.

Organizer Goebel's meetings in Maryland at Williamsport, Hagerstown, Smithburg, Boonsboro, and Sharpsburg, created much interest, although in some of these places there has never been any Socialist agitation before. Maryland Socialists have already nominated a state ticket, with S. M. Crabill, a sahinetmaker, as candidate for governor, and a meeting will be held in Hagerstown to nominate a county

The "Social Democratic Herald" says:"From three different points of the riocing the belief that the Mills school has been turned into a Mills machine. The claim is that each graduate of the school looks after the locality he is working in in the interests of the profeasor. Let us hope it is not true, for of all reprehensible things, an attempt to exploit the Socialist movement is easily the most damnable."

Comrade Ryan Walker of New York, the Socialist cartoonist, has turned "Warren's Monthly" into a Socialist cartoon journal. It is published by the Coming Nation Publishing Company at Rich Hill, Mo.

nrade Ernest Untermann has severed his editorial connection with the 'Appeal to Reason" and will in future edit a trade journal in Chicago. He will continue, however, to supply about two columns per week to each issue of

press are two little papers from the South: the "Newport Socialist," issued weekly by Local Newport, Ky., and the "Southern Socialist," published at Bessemer, Ala., a monthly which hopes to become a weekly. We hope so, too.

LIEBKNECHT ON THE

equality and freedom, recognition of social injustice and a desire to remove it, is not Socialism.

Condemnation of wealth and respect

for poverty, such as we find in Chris-

West Side Assembly Districts of the Social Democratic Party

On Sunday, Aug. 23, 1903. At MEIERDIERK'S ROCK CELLAR PARK, GUTTENBERG, N. J.

Amusements, Music, Dancing, Prize Shooting, Bowling, Games, etc. Admission, 10 Cents. Directions to the Park:-Take 14th or 42d St. Ferry and Hudson Heights Car to Herman Ave., Guttenberg. Can also use Old 42d St. Ferry, 15 minutes walk

up the hill. called Equalitarians, is not Socialism In all these appearances there is lacking the real foundation of capitallat society with its class antagonisms. Modern Socialism is the child of capltalist society and its class antagoni Without these it could not be." cialism and ethics are two

things. This fact must be kept in the sense of a sentimental, philan-thropic striving after human equality, with no idea of the existence of capitalist society, is no Socialist in the sense of the class struggle, without

which Modern Socialism is unthinkclousness of the nature of capitalist ociety and the foundation of modern Socialism, knows also that a Socialist movement that leaves the lustin of the class struggle may be anything else,

but it is not Socialism. This foundation of the class struggle, which Marx-and this is his immortal service—has given to the modern labor movement, is the main point of attack in the battle which the bourgeois polit-ical economy is waging with Socialism.

The political economists deny the class struggle and would make of the labor movement only a part of hourgeois party movements, and the The bourgeois political econo

politics direct all their exertions against the class character of the wark, in this citadel of the Social Democracy, then the Social Democracy is conquered, and the proletariat thrown back under the dominion of capitalist society. However small such a breach may be in the beginning, the enemy has the power to widen it and the certainty of

final victory. And the enemy is most dangerous when he comes as a friend to the fortress, when he slinks in under the cover of friendship, and is recog-ulsed as a friend and comrade. The enemy who comes to us with open visor we face with a smile; to set

The stupidly brutal acts of violence of police politicians, the outrages of anti-Socialist laws, the anti-revolution laws, penitentiary bills—these only arouse feeling of pitying contempt; the enemy, however, that reaches out the hand to us for a political alliance, and intrudes himself upon us as a friend and brother—him and him alone have

we to fear. Our fortress can withstand every CLASS STRUGGLE.

Pity for poverty, enthusians for quality and freedom, recognition of ocial injustice and a desire to remove

Through and with that struggle the

Through and with that struggle the party is unconquerable; without it the party is not so that the class of the party is unconquerable; without it the party is lost, for it will have lost the party is lost, for it will have lost the party is lost, for it will have lost the source of its strength.

Whoever falls to understand this or thinks that the class strength is a dead issue, or that class amagenisms are radially being effected, stands men the basis of lourgeols philosophy. From "No Compromise, No Political Trading."

He bills or resoluts sent to individual subscribers,

0000000000000000000000000000000000

VOL. XIII.-NO. 22.

DO WE NEED THE CAPITALIST?

All social questions are included in rected by idlers, allens, dehauchees, these two guestions; First, Do weneed capitalists?; second, If not, how can we get rid of the capitalist class? The solution of all social problems is found when these questions are rightly | mental work, that they work very hard answered. The STRUGGLE of the WORKING class AGAINST the OWNing class is reducible to these two

The capitalist is he who owns facto ries, land, mills, mines, railroads-aug of the means of producing or distributing wealth. He is enriched by rent. profit and interest.

To juntify the capitalist's private ownership of the means of production and his accruing profits, the professors of economics (the science which deals with the production and distribution of wealth in the colleges endowed by espitalists speak of profit in certain technical terms, which imply that the enpitalist performs some service necessary to society which entities him to his profit. The professors of economics may that profit, in all its various forms, is "wages of superintendence," "wages of abstinence," and "wages of risk or insurance.' By "wages of superin lendence" they mean that the capitalist superintends industry and manages production and that his profit is 'wages" for his service. By "wages of abstinence" they mean that the capltallet has eaved up the means of further production by self-denial and that his profit is "wages" for this service By "wages of insurance or risk" they mean that the capitalist risks the capital which he has accumulated when he invests it in an industrial undertaking and that his profit is "wages" for taking this risk.

At one time, far back in the early days of competitive capitalism before machinery and the organization of industry had reached its present stage, the capitalists did superintend industry and did take a considerable risk of losing what they had saved when they entered into competition. In those days the enpitalist had a function to perform. Now that those days are gone forever, the professors, the editors and the politicians whom the capitalists feed still parrot these outworn phrases as apology for and justification of the increasingly enormous profits of the increasingly useless capitalist class-pro or literature. He not awed by the THERE IS NO FOOL LIKE A

Although the function of the capitalfat is said to be the direction or superintendence of industry, everyone knows that many capitalists do not work at all and have nothing to do with the direction of the industries

from which they draw profits. The typical capitalist is the stock-

holder in a corporation. The New York stockholder may own stocks in a mine in Montana WHICH HE HAS NEVER SEEN, he may never have visited the city in which the corporation that he holds stock in has its offices, never have attended a meeting of the stockholders or direc tors, and yet be continues to draw epormous profits from the labor of Montana miners-for superintending

The stockholder may spend his time crulsing the Mediterranean on his cause he OWNS the means of producyncht, gamuling at Monte Carlo, wining and dining at Newport, betting on the races at Saratoga, and yet continue to draw enormous profits from the labor of the larger share of its product. later performed in factories and milia which he has never seep-for superintending industry

The stockholder's mind may be habitmally befuddled with drink, drugs, and dissipution, yet he continues to draw enormous profits for his intellectual labor-for superintending industry!

The stockholder, as the ward of an estate, may be an INFANT in the cradle, yet, having the power of exploiting labor by inherited ownership, duant enormous profits for his future luxury before he has learned to walk or talk--for superintending industry!

The stockholder may become IN-SANE and be confined in an asylum. yet because of the ownership of stocks and bonds in his name, he will draw enormous profits for his brain workfor superintending industry)

The stockholder may be DEAD, yet while the estate of the dead stockholder is being settled up, dividends continue to be declared upon the stock enormous profits—for superintending

So, if we accept the theory that the paper that the paper that the paper that is entitled to profit as a resisted only in poverty, wasta, adult. Exploit the bay labore. The man tramp may exploit you. "Be sure your sins will find you out" is an admostling which includes accial sins as well as personal ones.—
The that the problem of superintendence that the problem of superintendence Chicago Tribune.

babies, lunatics, and dead men.

Everyone knows, however, that many other capitalists, and these the greatest, do actually perform a great deal of seven ' itours a dây during a large part of the year. But, do these capitalists really superintend and direct the preduction of wealth; do they render a service to society? On the contrary The work of these active capitalists is an "industry of acquisition;" they devote themselves to drawing into their own private pockets the wealth which others produce; all their great energy and mental ability is exercised in such a way and fee such purposes as to be not only useless but absolutely harmful to society, to the great mass of the people. The work of these "capitains of industry" is to find the way to get the

most product out of labor in return for the least wages, to reduce wages and raise prices, to intensify exploitation, to manipulate stocks and "corner" the market, to crush labor unions, to corrunt legislatures and courts, to adulter ate the product and to cut down expense at the risk of life, to crush out rivals and kill competitors by skillful advertising, by legal squabbles, by ANY possible means, to maintain at all costs their own position of power and increase their own wealth. All this may be very strenuous work, it may be a very nerve-straining effort, but it PRODUCES nothing, it adds nothing to the amount of wealth or human happiness in the world, it is absolutely useless to anyone except the capitalists themselves, and absolutely harmful to

The safe-breaking thief must exertine skilled labor and technical knowledge, and the competent "bunco man" must do a great deal of brain work and take a great deal of risk; yet we do not think that the burglar is entitled to the contents of the safe or that the "conddence man" has a right to the money that his wiles bring in. No more is the capitalist entitled to the profit which his ownership and his scheming bring him. The only difference is that the capitalist owns the government and legalises his opera-

The "espitains of industry" who draw the greatest profits do not direct fits far greater than the reward of the real technical work of production. genius in any branch of science, art, do not superintend the different departments of the industries which they phrases of the learned. Know that own. Many great capitalists are "directors" of OVER A SCORE of different corporations engaged in widely differing industries. It is impossible for one man to have the technical knowledge that is necessary to the superintendence of so many different lines of activity; and if one man could have a technical knowledge of twenty or thirty different businesses, it would be absolutely impossible for him to superintend them all at once. It is obvious that the real work of superintendence is turned over to hired foremen and superintendents. And if any of the larger capitalists do perform any work of superintendence they do it as paid officers or directors of the corporation. receiving a SALARY, which, though it is always an enormously excessive to their profits as OWNERS. The capitalist piles up immense wealth not because he superintends industry, but betion which labor has created and must work with and is thus enabled, through the competitive wage system, to rob

> The ownership of corporation stocks is constantly changing every day and every hour as stocks are bought and sold on the stock exchange, but this does not interfere with the progress or superintendence of industry for the very simple reason that the owners do NOT superintend industry. Just as the ownership of a corporation passes from one capitalist to another without interrupting production, so the ownership could be transferred to the whole people without interfering with the enceful progress of the industry. Similarly, when a capitalist dies, who is said to be the very life of a great industry, the industry goes right along as if he had never been, The organisation of the Boof Trust, for instance, has been perfected SINCE the death of

> NECESSARY man in that line. If we should accept the statement that the capitalist class manages the would be compelled to accept the conclusion that they have been very incompetent and evil managers and that we could not do worse, for their reign

under a system of collective ownership of the means of production would be mmeasurably simplified and become simost a mere matter of statistics and information. For the most intricate problems of management all arise from the present chaotic systèm of private ownership of the means of life. As the Irishman said of England's management of the affairs of the Emerald late, so it may be said of capitalism "Hell itself could not be successfully conducted upon such a system."

The apology for capitalist profit ex pressed in the terms "wages of abstinence" and "wages of risk or insur ance" is less frequently used nowa days because the wanton waste and luxury of the established and hereditary caritalist class has made all talk of the 'reward of abstinence' a subject for merriment; and the loaded dice game of the monopolist who can not loss has made "risk" a farce.

In the early times when it was po sible to become a capitalist by saving and when competition made risk real, the chief factor in "success," other things being equal, was LUCK. Now that it is impossible to save enough to compete with the established great factor in "success" in any new line is previous ownership of CAPITAL, inheritance of wealth.

The capitalist whose profit is called "wages of risk" by his parrot professors risks nothing but the DOLLARS he has stolen from others, while the workers every day in a thousand different dangerous occupations risk their very LIVES at their work. Where, then, is the workers' reward of risk?

The capitalist whose profit is called "rewarn of abstinence" by his echoing economists wastes the wealth of the gaudy display, while those who produce the wealth of the world are restricted to BARE NECESSITIES. Where, then, is the workers' reward

And if either risk in industry or alstinence for the purpose of renewing the means of production is now necessary, for anyone, neither would be pecessary under the Socialist system of common ewnership which will eliminate the waste and insecurity of competitive capitalism and give abundance and security to all who are willing to do their share of the world's

work. We do not need the capitalist. The capitalist class no longer have any function, and just as in the evolution of physical organisms those organs which have lost their function disappear, so the capitalist class must disappear in the evolution of the social organium.

But our work and our will is one of the chief factors in that social evolution and the capitalist will not disappear until we dispossess him. The Socialist movement is here to answer the question how to get rid of the capitalist. It calls upon the workers to unite in a political party of their own class in order to capture the powers of government and do away with the useless capitalist class by making common property under public ownership of that which is now capital under private ownership and thus put the control of industrial affairs into the hands of the workers themselves. COURTENAY LEMON.

"Spent man." There is aching pathos in that phrase. How did so-ciology ever manage to wander so far from arid intellect and come so near to damp emotion?

ent man" is the classification "spent man" is the canasinculous they cuploy at the municipal lodging bouse for the man whose vital spark has sunk so low that there is little hope of its ever being revived. This does not mean that the man will die. He may live many years. But be will live as the ship lives that, with no coal and no steam, drifts to meet its

chief assigned cause," says Mr. Ro ins, superintendent of the municipal ledging house; "Is child labor." Read two of the entries in the lodg-

ing house record: borer for two days. Gave up. Passed on."

Pennsylvania. Began work at nine: dog in glass works; stendy four years;

dog in glass works; steady four years; gave out; restaurent work three years; been tramping since; power gone; passed on."

There are many thousands similar to these, and they form a portion of the records in every large city, while thousands of whom no record is even made, are a part of the history of every large in series and They had conevery city in our land. They but confirm and empalsize what Jane Addams, Mother Jones and others have said about the connection between child labor and vagrancy. Exhaust the child. You may have to feed the

THE NEW YORK GAS COMBINE.

Ine Worker.

Most Eminent "Reformers" of To-day Were Participants and Beneficiaries of Corrupt Consolidated Gas Deal of 1885-Facts Worth Romembering at the Ballot-Box.

About thirty years after Murdock last discovered the use of lighting gran a company was chartered in New York move to hold up these foolish, cheap politicians to public scorn, while you shelr seducer, pose as a nunicipal re By Henry L. Slobodin. | | have assisted in dehauching legis-out thirty years after Murdoch lature and municipality; you have bought politicians by wholesale during to provide the city with gas. The New York Gas Company was organized in 1823 and was granted an EXCLUSIVE privilege for thirty years. The price of gas was \$10 for 1,000 feet and the city paid \$15 for each lamp. The limitation Gas Light Company was organized in 1838; the Metropolition and Harlem Gas Light companies in 1858. The Anthracite Gas Light Company was given a fifty-year franchis in 1863 and the franchise of the New York Gas Company was also extended for fifty years. The city received no compensation whatever for any of the above canchines. If was the practice of politicians then, as it is now, to organize companies estensibly for the manufacture of gas and role fran chises to these companies. The fran-chises were then sold for stiff prices to the existing companies of to any new company that was looking for a frauchise. The Anthractic Gas Light Company held the franchise eight years without manufacturing gas and in 1871 it sold out to the Union Gas

thunder to the yoke of R. Fulton Cut-ting's charlot, we say: "Shoo, you weak and foolish things!" The Equitable and East River Gas companies consolidated in 1898 under the name of New Amsterdam Gas light Company. The Mutual and Kulck-rhocker were organized in 1906. The Knickerbocker bought out the Union and paid its president a "malay" of \$560,000. The Mutual was organ-Company. There was a short "war" with the Consolkiated, resulting into a combination. This great gas combine secured control of all the electric ized on condition that it share among its consumers any profit above ten per cent. To evade this condition, it be used to its stockholders bonds for companies of Greater New York and of the subways. A bill affecting the interests of the gas combine in Astoria was before the Legislature in 1809. \$1.500,000. The Equitable was organ ized in 1882. In 1884 the consolidation of the New York, Manhattan, Harlest, Metropolitan, Mutual, and Municipal For the sake of political effect the Re-publican party decided to defeat the bill. Andrew Freedman, Richard Croker's chum, offered to the combine

gas companies was surreptition world in abandoned LUXURY and effected by the legislature under the name of Consolidated Gas Company. The Municipal, which in 1890 pur-chased the stock of the Knickerbocker for \$50,000, turned it into the const of abstinence?

The Consolidation Deal. The politicians, reformers and news papers, who were laft jut in the divi-sion of the spoils began in 1885 h campaign for the repeal of the consoli-dation law, with the result that a but to requirile the price of gas and the profits was introduced at Albany. The Consolidated opened in Albany one of the most gigantic lobbies in the bis-tory of the New York Legislature. The New York "Times" of February

7, 1785, olserves:
"There is reason to believe that the anere is reason to believe that the companies have 'consolidated' for the purpose, first, of watering their stock that they may conceal the amount of their profits and, secondly, of depriving the consumers of the benefits of competition."

competition. The New York "Tribune" of Febru ory 27, 1885, denounced the conspira-tors in an article under the headline "Vulgar Boasting of Bribery's Power." The "Evening Post" was no less volument in its denunciation; of the Consolidated, pointing out that its meters ran usually 38 per cent. too

The New York "World" of April 24, 1885, heads an article on the situation with the words: "Boodle for the Lob-byists. Plenty of it Received at Alhany to Kill the Gas and Other Popp

1885, agnounces: "Danger of Defeat Gotham's Gan Bill May be Quietly

The "Commercial Advertiser" of April 27, 1885, sounds a warning: "Too

Gar Bill's Danger."

well known newspaper correspondent, "that members were offered \$5,000 to make a speech against the gas bill, or \$2,000 merely to absent themselved while the vote was being taken."

The bill was defeated amidst the cynic sneers of those "on the inside and the rage of the "ontaiders."

"Eminent Citizens" at Work, Sucu was the origin of the Consoli dated Gas Company, conceived in fraud and born in corruption. Our pharizalcal newspapers of the New York "Times" type often upbraid the "emineut citizens" for neglecting ac-"eminest citizens" for neglecting ac-tive politics and leaving the city a prey to obscure Tammany politicians. This cent is a ruse to deceive the working. man to think the "eminent citizen" a paragen of civic virtue. It is the "eminent citizen," who is invariably a full-blown capitalist and exploiter, that constitutes the source of all cor-ruption. There cannot be more iden-ing proof of the utter civic depresity of our "respectable" and "cultured" class, who are so willing to "referm" for our pharinee to conjure with: On wald Ottenderfer, Thos. Hitchcock; D. wald Oitenderfer, Thos. Hitchcock; D. H. McAlpin, F. T. Hewitt, Wm. Yamderbilt, A. A. Low, G. DeForcet, Win. Bayard Cutting, and he, even he, the very saint among reformers, R. Palter

Inconsistent R. Fulton Curting and have helped in robbing this municadity of millions; you have plad us a fertunemby stealing public franciscus why the do you shout. This if when others grampt to imitate your and ploits?

The hard seasofbilities that they ploits?

The property of the p

SUITS AGAINST TRADE UNIONS.

Chicago Capitalists Demand Damages Aggregating \$131,000.

Taff Valo Precedent is Being Vigorous ly Fellowod Up-its Purpose to Crissia or Int. midata Labor Organizations-How Real Victory Is to So Twelve suits against labor unions

Far-neing R. Fulton Cutting! You and your friends have deep interests in gas, railways, subways, and all for amounts aggregating \$131,000 have been begun in the Chicago courts. John M. Stiles, a painting contractor, asks for the small sum of \$50,000 from wheely put yourself at the head of the reform movement so that it may make the most speciacular noise with the most benefit and least harm to your the Painters' District Council and unions stillated in the Building Trades Council. The Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Company, feeling the effects of the loycott, puts in five smaller claims of \$15,000 each, while six girls em-ployed at the Kellogg plant think they R. Palton Cutting, of Consolidated fraud Jame, of subway fraud fame. Pure Clisen, Reformer, we, Socialists. have been so dreadfully freated by arknowledge you as a daugerous and subtle foe; befogging the people's mind with fraudulent issues and dazzling it with decoy candidates. But women strike pickets that they want \$1.000 (ach as baim for their injured feelings. These suits, of course, are actually inspired by the bosses. who would have us bitch the Socialist

The land of the American Boycott Association is plainly seen in these cases. The Association's attorney is conducting most of the prosecution Mr. Stiles, ever since he began his fight on the unions about five years ago, has been unable to secure enough compe-tent workmen, and much of his building has been delayed. The Boycott Association has come to his rescue with the suits. The defendants are: Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America; Paint-ers' District Council of Chicago; Ad-visory Board of the Building Trades of Chicago; Gasütters' Association, Local No. 250: Journeymen Plumbers' Protective and Benevolent Society; United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; and twenty-two individuals, officers and members of these bodies.

The Kellogg Company suits are against the following unions, on the claim that the unions "conspired to ruin its business": For \$15,000 damages against the International Associa-tion of Machinists, District No. 8, Lee 8, Fisher, Business Agent; for \$15,000 Board sold to the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company sixteen acres of land under water at Astoria for \$3.050. damager against the Metal Polishers. Buffers, Platers, Brass Workers, and Bufferz, Pintera, Braas Workers, and Brass Moiders' international Union; for \$15,000 damages against the Brass Workers' Union, Local 127, R. G. Crane, Business Agent; far \$15,000 damages against the Brass Molders' Union, Local 128, J. E. Johnson, Business, Agent; far \$15,000 damages against the Electrical Workers' Union, I. J. John Business Agents Republican and natural decisions.

Rooserest approved the deal. Tammany shed tears of indignation and avoured (see letter of Corporation Comman to the Governor) that the land was worth \$2,000,000.

J. J. Lamb, Business Agent.

object of this attack is

merely to recover the sum of \$131,000.

Doubties the plaintiffs would be will-

ties. With men acting as judges and

cision is not against them, if the suits are dragged on for a long time and

then dropped or compromised, the la-bor organisations will suffer great loss

of prestige and of fighting power, un-less they resolve to meet the attack in a spirit of uncompromising antagon-ism to the capitalist class.

How to Win.

The cases must be defended in the

to capitalism both by their personnel

and by their methods and traditions.
The wise policy for the unions is to make their real fight before the ceurt of public opinion, of working-class opinion; there, not to defend them-

selves, but to arraign their persecutors for high crimes against humanity and civilization; a verdict for Labor at the

dict in the courts of law and will do much more. Only so is real and last-ing victory to be won.

Labor creates capital, but has none

the chaff.

Labor garners the grain, but eats

Labor builds palace trains and auto-

mobiles, but walks.

Labor builds labor-saving machines
out labors harder than ever.

Labor manufactures guns and is shot

down with them.

Labor builds schools and universi-

ties, but remains in ignorance.

Labor elects representatives, but has

tabor has the ballot, but doesn't

Enow how to use it.

Labor builds streets and public highways, but is not allowed free assem-

blage upon them.

Labor has brains, ability, and the power to change and remedy all this. but is afraid of its own power.—Iowa

-Send 10 cents to the Socialist

Now this great gas combine has New York at its mercy. No Repub-lican or Democratic politician, judge. or governor dures to cross its will. However, it is not technically will. However, it is not becausely currect to speak of the gas interests as having secured control of electric lighting, railways, and subways, as a matter of fact, it happened just the other way, it is the Rothschild interests, represented by Morgan and Belmont, and the Rocke-feller interests that extended their

other public franchises and you have

to the burs of our own "practica"

Later Corrupt Deals.

the vote of Tummany legislators for

the sum of \$300,000. But the Repub

combine declined Freedman's offe and made a deal with the Republicans

Thereupen the Republican State Land

Republican and Reform Governo

ns raised a bue and cry and the

vested interests.

ther interests that extended their here of influence to gas. The Ramifications of Monopoly. Any one who will seriously threaten the gas interests may find it out to his the gas interests may had a vocat.

He may find himself in the posicost. He may find himself in the posi-tion of the hero of a Norse legend. The hero felt in his breast the will and strength to do wonderful deeds of prewess. He was talking of it to a wise man. "Here is a deed to task your strength," said the wise one, pointing to a snake that was sleeping with its head stuck out of a small hole in the ground; "Pull out this snake." This!" exclaimed the hero with contempt, and seizing the make be-tween his fingers be jerked it out of the hole. A great deal of the make Gas Hill's Danger."

The gas bill passed the first reading by a vote of 180 to 1. Then the
Consolidated lobby threw into the
call a stream of gold. The newsthicker oul appeared shore ground. Still the other end of the snake re mained underground. The hero stepped on the make, and seizing it with both hands, gave a vigorous pull. The ground heaved, parted and a long and much thicker coil of the snake an peared above ground. Btill no end in view. Undaunted our hero was about to pell harder, when the wise man tapped him on the shoulder and said:
"Look under the ground." The hero
looked into the gaping earth and saw
the ever thickening, immense coils of
the anake reaching out around the

saith.

This story has a moral to any one tackling the gas interests. He will discover on the second pull the electric light interests, then the surface railway interests. He will find himself pulling at the subway and, if wisdom aids him, he will see, attached to the subway, the Standard Oil and Morgan interests reaching out around the world. Certainly, you cannot find dil this in the United States census sintistica. The census statisticians statistics. The consus statisticians and what they are paid to find. They found thirteen independent gas companies in Greater New York. Among these, thirteen companies competition is nampant, you know. Frices are alaughtered, you know, and one com-pany furnishes better gas than the other, you know. Ah, where would we be if not for this glorious free competition. By all means let us alone. None

The Economic Foundations of Secint," by Achille Loria, is a book that will repay careful stuoy. It can be high from the Socialist Literature Company, 186 William street, New New York is identical with the Social ist Party of other states. The difference of name is due to requirements of

BLACKLIST LEGAL.

So Holds a United States Circuit Court.

Fedo al Judge Rogers, at Suit el Western Union. Dismisses Injunotion and Rules that Employers Have a Right to Combine in Denying Employment to Union Mon. The necision of Judge Rogers of the

United States Circuit Court at ... St. Louis, in dismissing the injunction suit prought by blacktisted workingmen against the Western Union Tylegraph Company, is one of the most sweeping decisions against labor ever rendered. It completely supports the plea of the Western Union's counsel, that employ-ers have a right to discharge their em-ployees "for any cause or for no cause" and have a right to agree among them selves not to employ certain men and to exchange lists of men so discharged or barred from employment

Several states have laws forbidding blacklisting, but if the Rogers decision is sustained, as seems probable, these laws will be ineffective, as coming in ounict with a lifgher authority.

A Clear Case.

The Western Union, in its defense denied the plaintiff's statement of facts as to blacklisting, declaring that the discharges complained of had been grounded on insubordination or other causes. But the company did not rest on this defense. It claimed an absolute right to discharge men at pleasure and without assigning reasons and claimer further that, as every em-ployer has this right, it followed that employers have the right to agree in exercising it and to exchange informa-tion as to the identity of men whom they do not wish to employ. Judge Rogers, in his decision, explicitly sup-ports this argument. He holds that there could be no considerery to com-mit a lawful act, such as he held to be the discharge of the company's em-ployees because of being members of a union, and that the company had the right to maintain a list on which might be placed the name of a discharged employee and the cause of discharge, and this list might be given to others, provided its contents were truthful and its circulation honest.

In suits brought against workingmen for striking and boycotting a different theory has been maintained. It has been held that, while every workingman has a right to give up his job or to refrain at pleasure from patron-ising certain business men, yet a com-bificitie of workingmen to exercise these lawful rights for the purpose of competing employers to accede to cerinfn anulitions may be treated as an unlawful compliacy. However, logical inconsistency seldom troubles the courts. The same judge can hold a strike or a boycott to be unlawful and lockout or a blacklist to be inwful, without ruffing his dignity in the

Resi Consistency.

loubities the plaintiffs while the willing to spend three times that sum in
order to win the cases. The purpose
is to cripple the unions financially, if
possible and at the least, to intimidate
them, distract their attention from the
larger issues and fix it on minor questions of finances and legal (echnicallties. With men acting as indees and The inconsistency of the two theories is only apparent, not real, Both are thoroughly consistent with district at men acting as judges and district attorneys who have been trained as corporation lawyers and owe their positions to capitalist patron-age, the unions' chances in court are very bad. But even if the final de-cision is not against them, if the suits the essential principles of capitalism. The central point of capitalism is the sacredness of profit, on which all else depends. Whatever conduces to business prosperity is lawful. The prop-ertiless man has no right to work ex-cept by the permission of the owner of capital, who makes profit on his labor. When no satisfactory profit can be made, the owner of capital is under no obligation to allow men to work. The means of production are his. He has a right to combine with other capitalists in using them or holding them out of use, because this con-duces to profit-making, which is the courts of law, of course. But if they are defended only in the courts of law, the best the unions can hope is an expensive and inglorious escape from motive of industry. But for the prop-ertiless to refuse to work at terms profitable to the possess combine in such refusal is to threaten | that the capitalist class, fully co ruin, not a decisive victory. The courts of law belong to the snemies and op-pressors of the working class, belong

the whole profit system. In a word, Judge Rogers' decision is a perfectly correct, just, and wise one. from the capitalist point of view. That it is wrong, unjust, and stupld from a working-class point of view only a working-class point of view only proves the necessity of the working class combining on the political field. not only to elect judges who under-stand working-class ideas to interpret the law, but to elect men of the same sort to make and execute the law and to change the whole system, so that human welfare, instead of capitalist profit, shall be the basis of all our in-

The capitalist's right of profit and the proletarian's right to live are ab-solutely inconsistent. The former vales to day, the Socialists declare that latter must be established in its

-MASSACHUSETTS STATE PICHIC.

Arrangements are completed for the big picture of the Socialist Party state disation of Massachusetts to be held at New Donner Landing (formerly Lovell's Grove), on Labor Day, Sept. 7. This is an ideal place for a picnic, having fine ball ground and quarter mile bicycle track and being well lighted by electricity. The Nantucket Beach care pass the entrance. The program in-cludes a tug-of-war between Brockton and Quincy teams, ball game between Prof. Kaplin's pupils, prise waitsing in and remning races, fancy dancing by Prof. Kaplin's pupils, prist waitzing in the evening, and other attractions. Very fine prizes are provided. Eight good Socialist speakers will address the large crewds that are expected. If possible, all moneys for tickets sold up to Aug. 29 should be forwarded at once to J. Harry Page, 699 street, Boston.

READ THIS AND PARS IT ON.

ROCHESTER

PRICE 2 CENTS.

NOMINATES.

Charles Bach Heads Social Democratic City Ticket.

Full List of City and County Candidates Chosen at Enthusiastic Gathering-Prospects Are Brighter Then Ever Safore.

Charles Bach, an active member of the Button Workers' Union and c the ablest comrades of the Social Demporatic Party in Rochester, was chosen by the city convention of the party, held on Aug. 21, as candidate for Mayor. 1/4-

The other names on the city ticket are: For Comptroller, Gad Martindale, of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union; for City Treasurer, James Suhivan, of the flack Drivers' Union; for President of the Common Council, F. A. Van Anken, salesman; for School Commisdoners, Mrs. Mabel Kernon and A. Blutan, the latter a member of the chal Court, H. D. Henderson, of the Typographical Union; for Assessors, Joel Moses, of the Clothing Cutters' Union, and William Hammen.

This convention, which was presided over by Comrade Moses, with Charles Bechtold as secretary, was the most enthushatic and in every way the most satisfactory ever held in the city. Frank A. Nieverman unexpectedly came in during the proceedings and be-ing invited to speak, responded in a stirring and impressive address. Comrade Bach also spoke. The latter, who the highest respect wherever he is known, combining the devoted energy of young manhood with a studious s thoughtful temperament that makes him a most valuable public speaker.

The City Platform.

The reading of the following platform, which was unnnimously adopted, was greeted with loud cheers: "The Social Democratic Party of

Rochester, New York, in convention assembled, hereby reaffirms its allegiance to the principles of international Socialism, as proclaimed in the Social Democratic Party's national platform adopted by the Indianapolls convention, held July 29-Aug. 1, 1901.

"Together with Bocialists of all countries, we hold it to be the supreme duty of the working class to capture the powers of state from the capitalist class, so that the working class may secure complete control of all branches of government, for the purpose of transfering from the hands of the capitalist class to the whole people collectively, the ownership of all mines, workshops, mills, factories, railroads, in short, all machinery of production and distribution, the same to be owned and operated by the people collectively as their interests or convenience may

dictate. "No long as the great modern tools of roduction and distribution are the privale property of the capitalists, who will permit their use by the working class only on such terms and conditions as are dictated by the interest of the capitalist class, we hold that no per-manent relief can come to the workers, "The giant trusts of to-day, which

are already, monopolizing every field of human activity and are the forerun-ners of still more gigantic industrial combination of capital, present a problem which can only be solved by the adoption of the Socialist principle in economics, the collective ownership and operation of all means of produc tion and distribution

"We hold further that the many contests of recent times between Capital and Labor of all industries, in and on of the city, clearly emphasize the an tagonism of interests between Capital, and is satisfied with nothing less than the complete subjugation of Labor war between the two classes, take their battles into the political field where they are strongest, array themselves on the side of the Social Democratic Party, which represents the interests of the working classes, vote themselv branches of government, and then an act laws to project themselves preparatory to their emancipation.
"We, therefore, enter the municipal

campaign pleged, when elected, to en-

"First. The municipalization of the street railway and gas and electric light plants. The city should own its own street railway system for the same lie highways. Gas and electric light plants are public utilities like water works, parks, streets, fire departments, etc., and should be owned by the city. Revenues derived from those public utilities will be used to increase wages and shorten the workday of the workers and to improve the public service: revenues derived from this source are

"Second. Employment in public service to be determined by fitness. No employee to be removed for political

"Third. Abolition of the contract systam in public improvements; the city, without the intervention of so-called contractors, to perform its own work, such as constructing and repairin such work to be done under the super-vision of city officials, the workers to be employed directly by the city.
"Fourth. All public work done by

(Continued on page 4)

The Worker. AN ORGAN OF THE SCHALLET PARTY (Known in New York State as the Sound Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association. P. O. BOX 1312.

Telephone Call: 302 John-

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in Advance. o copies.

O copies or more, per hundred.

O copies or Weekly Bundles:
per week, one year.

per week, one year.

per week, one year.

Address all business communications, an take money orders, checks and drafts pay derive an experience of the Worker.

In the Wo implaints about the hastness or editorial agencia of the paper should be ad-ned to the Board of Dirighters, Socialian perative Publishing Ashociation, 186 iam street, New York.

w York, N. Y., Post Office on April &



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

FOR MAYOR OF NEW YORK-DR. CHARLES L. FURMAN. FOR CONTROLLER MORRIS BROWN. FOR PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF ALDERMEN-PETER J. FLANAGAN.



Bird S. Coler says he is not a candi fate for the Democratic nomination for Mayor of New York, 'This would be a great relief, if it were not that Mr. Coler talked in exactly the same strain last your and the year before.

Platt sars Low ought to be re-cles ed as Mayor of New York. Low is an dependent," as everybody knows, Platt is an Easy Boss, as likewise everybody knows. Platt is not a bli afeald of Low's "independence." He has tried him and found him perfectly safe. Platt's collar does not gail the "independent" neck, but it serves its purpose. Every vote for Low will be vote for Platt, just as, two years ago, every vote for the equally 'fade pendent" Shepard was a cote for t'roker. Some time the voters will learn that it is not the personality of ganization that controls him and the sources of his support.

The Canadian Pacific appounds "net (arnings"-that is, profit or "graft" for non-producing stockholders and bondholders of difteen million dollars during the past year. And this in one of the roads that "positively could not afford" to give a slight increase of pay to the employees who were doing largely increased work. but could afford to spend large sums in the offort, by fair means or foul, to break up the Brotherhood of Railway Employees, Socialism would put that \$15,000,000 that the workers produced at the workers' service and do away with the cause of strikes and hinck-Bats.

on whom his political home: demand ualy grabbing everything in sight. What shall it avail a natio to get at the head of the government money matters, if the communication that controls him is dishonest to the core? And why shouldful Republican Democratic-politiciano steal? Chair awawed principle is the meres kiess of profit: Fruits to less; genthlaed; of course. If profit is sacred,

cmed-if only the thieves wouldn't be o indiscreet as to get caught and make a scandal to annoy the Adminis tration, "clean as a hound's tooth."

SUCIALIST ACTIVITY IS MUNIC IPALITIES.

We cannot too strongly commend the idea supported by Comrade Simons in the third of his articles on Socialist activity in municipal affairs, which appears in The Worker this week. It seems altogether probable that in the very near future the Socialist Party will gair control of a large number of municipalities, especially of industria cities of the same type as Haverhill, Brockton, Sheboygan, and Anaconda, which we already partially control. While we shall simultaneously strengthen our representation in state legislatures and may even invade the halls of Congress next year, we shall remain a fighting minority in these larger social bodies for some time to come. It will therefore be in the city governments which we capture that we shall have to give the first of what are commonly called "practical" demonstrations of our ability to administer public affairs in the interest of the working class and of advancing hu-

manlty. We have no fear of the test. Yet we should recognize its gravity and do all in our power to prepare ourselves for it. The position of a Socialist Mayor and Board of Aldermen in an important city will be a much harder one than that of a Socialist Governor and levislature in any state, and this. in turn, will be more trying than that of a Socialist President and Congress. Because municipal affairs so directly touch the daily life of the people and are so influentely connected with large capitalist interests and also because the powers of city governments are so hampered and hemmed in by the provisions of charters, state and federal laws, and court decisions, the task of transforming a city administration from an agency for preserving the peace and promoting capitalist loot into an agency for preserving the neace and furthering the physical and intellectual and moral development of the working cises is a task as difficult as it is attractive. It is true that municipal conditions

and problems vary widely in their detalls in different cities. But it is chiefly in details that they differ. Hesentially they are much the same. Everywhere there are the great frantiles corperations to be dealt with Everywhere there is the conflict of the interests of contractors and laborers on public works. Everywhere there is the problem of the housing of the working people and the safeguarding of their benith. Everywhere there is the conflict between the need of educational focilities for the children of the workers and the unwillingness of the property-owners to provide funds therefor, Everywhere there is the question of the attitude of the municipal anthorities in case of strikes and bekouts, in which the city government has the power to give great aid to the one side or to the other. In a word, everywhere there is the autamonism between the civic life of the people who make the city and the business privileges of those who own it.

In view of the responsibility that it sure to be thrown upon us in these matters and the desirability of coordinating our action, so far as pos sible, in all parts of the country, as well as of putting at the service of all of our municipal officers-elect the results of the experience and investiga tions of others, it would certainly seem that Comrade Simons plan is worthy of the most careful considers tion.

The "Social Democratic Remid" is recommend the sawyer's example: much agitated over Comrado Spargo's recent letter in The Worker, wherein be declared that "the grafter must go" and advised locals to refrain from engaging any speaker who charges more than ave dollars a day and expenses. be stuck together there, whether it be The "Heraid" finds an argument a political or economic preachery, is against Spargo's proposition in the not genuine street cornerism. following statement:

"Liebkuecht demanded and was paid seven thousand marks per year for editing 'Vorwhith' by the Secial Democratic Party of Germany. He was therefore, a disreputable grafter and, necording to Spargo, should have been kicked out of the party in disgrace."

The editor of the "Social Demorratic Herald" should look up his table of foreign moneys. A German mark is equal to a little less than twenty-four cents in our money, and Liebknecht's what between Postoffice boodle and Indian land frauds, our stronous than five deliars a day. Commedia to some the substitutes wish he hadn't uttered that famous phrass, "clean as a bound's nootle." But Teldy ma't to biame, it is said; he hasn't stelen any monoy. No, prohably, not. But his friends, his political associates, the maintenance of his family it he friends, his political associates, the amount paid Liebknecht, this is a one if comparison with the amount paid Liebknecht, this is a one who worked for his election and libecal proposition. Further, it most. salary therefore amounted to someliberal proposition. Further, it most Now you have get your voice—it is peal to your soul. Impossible. Was stronger and riches in Germany than tell you should make this sible? If justice is public your public your adouted make this sible? If justice is liberal proposition. Further, it most have and therefore botter able to may high wages to its servants. Finally, Comrade Spargo does not propose that

-The Arm and Toret is the empurely unlawful steeling might be ex- in New York,

STREET CORNERISMS FOR SOAP-BOX SPEAKERS.

By Poter E. Burrowes.

soap oox.

The word natural as used in this and most other cases stands for a habit acquired, and this is as true of many of our involuntary as of our voluntary actions. When a quack dictist tells a man that in the matter of eating and drinking he should return to nature, he is saying nothing in a confusing sort of way which makes it sound like something; for nature is habit and it is always possible and this nature.

The great advantage enjoyed by the

soap-box orator over all other orators is that he has not yet nequired any nature to change, or to be crippled by, in this entirely new and therefore wholly unuatural exercise.

If a strange animal were placed facto face with you in your solitary cham-her you would be in a state of nervous concern as to how the relation between you and that arimal is to be adjusted. Whether you shall kick him or caress him, that is the question. If you kick him he will certainly know you are his enemy; if you caress him he may suspect that you are his enemy only trying by deceitful arts to get a bite at him. Therefore you take a middle course with your stranger, meither careasing nor kicking it but presenting yourself neutrally so that it does no know whether you are a friend or a foe. This is the first step to a successful career on the soap box and the first stage in every successful talk. Let your audience themselves begin ad-justing the relation between you. Don't spit yourself all out in the first sentence, but with a ciear, firm voice may nothing for the first few minutes o your rocal acquaintance. In the cam of the strange animal introduced to your apartment let it be remembered that it has good reason to be as auxious concerning what you are go-ing to do as you can be concerning its intentions. If you could keep quite still, your strange visitor might do all the adjusting, and explain itself well enough to help you decide whether to put it out or keep it. Therefore let your amiliance commence to do some-thing to understand you— speech was not acquired by mankind for the purpose of explaining to others but to set others busy explaining us. You can-not fil the public stomach with granu-lated Socialism already digested; you may give it to them in a rag and let them chew it out for themselves. Your main object at the street corner being to set the mental gums of your crow going to make you out—only don't pussie them too long, lest they give

you up. Now let us suppose that you have acquired soap-hox nerre enough to be interested in your audience. I will tell you that, your physical make-up being equal, you have acquired the first great quality of successful sosphoxoratory. This does not mean any philanthropic interest in them whatsover; it does not mean love nor patriotism, nor a deep enthusiasm of yours, it is only that you have gone into the business of making them all chew. If your mind be kept continually on this object you may snap your fingers at self-con-sciousness, because you have sent it away back to sit down, while you are uttering sentences which set the minds of your auditors agrinding out some way of adjustment between the words from the teap box and themselves.

Do not deceive yourself as to the value of superior personality, the force ot eccentricity, etc., as elements of your success on the street corner. Whenever you obtrude yourself more than your subject they stop chawing long enough to give you a thought of envy or ridicule. Just grind out words with a loud-toused satisfying connectiveness. No matter about his legs and feet or his back or his head, the from one side of his plank to the other, and if we had more of this kind of word-sawing on the soap box, So-cialism would be further alread in America. But with this reservation I Don't saw your speech along another man's line, saw with your own eye always; so that each new sentence will come straight out of the one preceding it, every sentence the rightly next born. To get up on a soap box with a

If you can ask yourself a question and answer it on your first appearance you have made a more hopeful beginning than if you had prepared a dozen questions with answers attached to them and come out just to open your pack to show the public how neatly they fit.

Since you have a whole world of the unnatural and unacquired, like a great witderness of possibilities in right and wrong methods before you, it now beyou are going to choose as a street ornerist. Are you going to be a how!

voice your natural at-home voice: No sir, this big bell voice, this anyone be "highed out of the party in it is enough that some of us are doomed to do the public ear night after might without calling upon our families and friends to sit for ever more at the bottom of our soap box. We can end must acquire our best pub-lier voicer and we can keep our demestic voice. Wheth your have found your most forceful notes, the voice that you can talk across the street with, keep

There is nothing so unnatural as try- ; it in sight. Make your ear acquainted ing to be natural on a soap box. One might as well think of waiting in an easy chair as to be natural on the soap box.

with it. Be satisfied that this sound is you as a soap-boxer and at your best, and it becomes verify that new self which as a public speaker you can grow as foud of, and conscious of, as you please. In fact, your delight and success as an orator will largely consist of the complacency with which You can append it out and the composure with which your mind can ride upon this moving high sounding self

of yours. Having introduced the mind to this new talker the whole of your training as a speaker will consist in effecting sometimes very desirable to change such a marriage between them that she will learn without hesitation to think in the sounds of her high toned, new, noisy partner of the soap box at the street corner. That quiet, modest. hesitating mind of yours, never too strong, perhaps, which has done most of her thinking in the school room, the library or the rocking chair with a book open before her, has to face this very rude experience, but I assure you, Miss Psycho, it is the experience that goes on the street corner, and the mind subordinated to the voice is the

pearest approach to baritone), with a will-power driving every word of it, and moreover with enough of it to hold the strain for at least half an hour, you can go into the oratory of the streets with force, composure, and continuity to deliver talks made on the spot, a stitch at a time, but made by a mind well informed or much interested

in Socialism What you shall say is by no means What you shall may in by my invente the primary consideration; but can you may anything sosphoxly. It is assumed, already, and it is truly assumed, that you know enough of Socialism to make there know it, if only you could tell what you know in the pitch and tope of the street corner. You may crum yournelf with science, statistics; etc., from new until Roosevelt receives Mother Jones and it will get no farther than your craw, never to be known by the world outside and perhaps never to be directed even by that little world within yourself-your . own under

in a speakers' class it is therefore to be understood that manner and not majter is the object of pursuit and the time there spent studying Socialism is that much time lost to the proper object of the class. Pollowing this sugzestion it will be well for the class have only one thing doing at a time.

Do not sitempt to stumble through a complete Socialistic statement until you have found that self of the speaker soap-box voice, your final way, habit or nature of saying things at the street corner. When the voice of will. force; composure, continuity, and en-durance is discovered, and well and thoroughly mated to the mind; it will find enough already in your own brain to begin with (for are you not already a Socialist?) and when it tastes the joy of soap best success, it will never coase to fish for pearly everywhere and to load up with new paintum to set that crowd at the street corner chewing, that crowd in which you became interested from the moment you first set

its game in motion.

Now those simple cornerisms granted to be true, the use to be made of these in class exercise is to do a lot of voori stunts to find the voice; then to find the speed, the continuity and modulation. This done many times, let each comrade in his seap-box voice recount any incident of the newspapers, or his own experience, in order to accustom that hig voice of his to talk on familiar

things. The next important practice is to prevent the mind from hastening the tongue beyond that alow-menamed articulation so needful to the stree corner; and to give the voice that con-trol over the mind which it must have to hold yourself togother and your

And lastly, though a cut mid dry speech has been forbidden; it is quite possible to be able to answer one's self on this people? It is possible to have such a definiteness behind an entirely extemporaneous speech, and where it with the impossible? The impossible

IMPOSSIBLE.

By Horace Traubal.

I hear what you say. But I think you are wrong. Why is it impossible? Why unset you surrender without a fight? You have fought. Yes. But you have not fought enough. Why should have not fought enough. Why should you plead guilty? What have you been guilty of? Do you mean to say that the big fortunes scare you? They should not scare you. They should inspire you. Tou talk of the impossible: spire you. Tou talk of the impossible, what is impossible to the soul? As long as the soul itself is possible anything is possible to the soul. Surrender is apology. Why should you der is apology. apologize? Does Morgan seem too big for your soul? Nothing is too big for your soul. The smallest soul would outsize the biggest fortune. Come, now, out of your dumps. I'know that you carry heavy burdens. I know that you are robbed and despised. But you have your soul left. And your soul is invariable and invulnerable. I know that all Rockefeller's booty cannot save civilization. But I know that your soul can save civilization. I ap-

peal to your soul.

Impossible. Was your mother impossible? If justice is impossible how did
it happen that you were possible? Do
you mean to tell me that when Parry hands? Do you mean to tall me that, when Carnegie gives away a library your guiss goes down? Do you mean, to tell me that when Mosgan buys a picture the face of your sideal is clouded? Are you deceived by Rocksfeller's Bible cham? Dees Chicago University check the arche of your side youngs. What do you mean when your side youngs? What do you may when you speak of the impossible? Anything in possible to a man with justice in his

heart. The big personal fortules were possible only because you have been impossible. But the instant you become possible fixe Big personal forformes will dissipate: The fortunes walt-for your word of command. They know that you hold their fate absolutely within your will. So far your will has been handle. se you have humble. It has not taken a real ac-count of stock. So far your will has deferred too much to the impossible. Let the impossible become the possi-ble in the will of man. Then no fortune will be a menace. Then no fortune will be sworn to the welfare of the

castes. The impossible destroys. The

possible saves.
Impossible, What is possible if this is impossible? What have you got to do with the impossible, anyway? Your whole business is with the possible. It is your business to assume that anything, everything, is possible. Is life possible? Very well, then, Justice in possible. For justice is life. Justice is immortality. Are you to cringe and crawl? Are you to concede that theft is possible and that honesty is not peas ble? Are you to go back to your beart to your soul, and concede the conten-tion of the exploiter? You have soul enough to dream of justice. Have you not soul enough to live it? If one man may dream may not another man also dream? And when the dear dreams of men become the one dream of mat what becomes of the impossible? You admit that injustice is possible, you say that justice is impossible you may that disease is possible and that health is impossible? You admit that property for the individual is pos-sible. But you say that property for all is impossible. Do you say that an eclipse is possible and that the sun is impossible? You admit that work the egoint is possible. But you say that work the altruist is impossible. Do you say that the foliage of the tree is possible and that the root of the tree is impossible? Impossible. Before the trade union

the trade union was impossible. And now that you have the trade union the thing that is to come after the trade union is impossible. Why should you say that the morning is impossible because the night is tired? Why should you toast your enemy as possible and set yourself aside as impossible? The impossible is burial. The possible is impossible is burial. The possible is resurrection. Even if the impossible is the impossible you are not supposed to know it. The impossible sets no table, amoothes no bed, raises no children. The impossible is blasphersy. The possible is presented.

able is reverence. Impossible. Dare you look into the face of any foriorn child and admit that the remedy for that face is impos-sible? That child is civilization. You have got to take the weariness out of that young face. If you fail to do that you fail in everything. No amount of brilliant achievements can compensate for the failure to do this. You have got to do the thing that will clear up that clouded face. The bitter thing. The sweet thing. The thing that is ecessary whatever that thing may be Yes, the impossible thing. The world is always saying: Impossible. But why should you take your cue from world and also say: Impossible? We are reducing the area of the im-possible. We are every, year surpris-ing the protest of the world with new conquests. We explore the unexplora-ble. We outtelescope the telescope. We see miniatures below the last reductions of the inicroscope. We revise the codes. The possible is always knocking at the door of the impossible and refusing to be refused.
Impossible? Do not believe it. The

same power that makes private property possible is to make a better than private property possible. The same haw that injustice invokes we invoke It will not come until we invoke it right. But when we invoke it right right. But when we invoke it right nothing can prevent the enforcement of its decrees. You may work on while you are being served. You may work on while you are being robbed. But you will hope on, believe on, while you work. And you will see that to the usn who works nothing is impossible The impossible is opposed to gravita-tien. The impossible breaks the strings of your harp. The impossible shreds and patches your unstable virtues. The tible is hell. The possible is impossible is fertile. The possible is sterile. The possible is fertile. The impossible starves and leaves you for dead. The possible perpetually waters you at the root.

Impossible. What have you to de You have no right to perin believe that the things you believe to be true are impossible. Your dream of social readjustment is the first intimaof a new fact. The world is first introduced to new things in the dis-counted dreams of the outcast. But the lirenmer who admits that a dream is impossible is: net fit to dream. The is impossible is not fit for the human ties. In the immertal words of the nolitical buckstee, we are to claim every-thing and concode nothing. We are to bring all impossibilities within the pro-cedure of the possible. Until we have done this we are not safe: We are liable to give our case away. We are subject to panie. We are likely to fly in the midst of battle if battles are fought. We are likely to turn back with our pilgrimage only half over. We are like suns apologising for their light.

Impossible? We are to look the universe straight in the eye and find the whole universe possible. For if juscan you be sure of the are going to talk to the people about their weifare. But how can you talk to the people of the impossible? You who talk to the people of the impos-sible might as well say to the people that the universe is dead and that th nniverse has forgotten the people in its

CLASS-CONSCIOUSNESS.

Chaseconacionaness is the recogni-tion by an individual of the fact that his interests are bound up in the econ-omic class of which he is a member.

THE GOAL

By Jean Jaures.

(Translated for The Worker, from Etudes Socialistes," by U. Solomon.

The first necessary condition to se cure the success of Nocialism is to ex-plain distinctly to all its goal and its substance; to dissipate many mis-understandings created by our oppothe Socialist idea is clear and noble.

We find that the present form of property divides our seciety into two big classes, and that one of these classes, the proletariat, to exist or to use its faculties, is compelled to pay a kind of tribute to the capitalist class. Here is a big mass of people that do not possess anything. Their only resource of life is their labor; and to enable of the is their latter, and to cannot them to toil they would need expensive muchinery, raw material, etc., etc., which they do not possess. They are compelled to be at the mercy of another class that ewns these means of production—the land, factory, raw material, etc. Of course, the capitalist and owning class, using its mover. and owning class, using its power compels the working class to pay a big profit. It is not satisfied to reimburse the advances made, to redeem the machinery. From the product of the workingman's labor it deducts every year rent, profit, and interest.

Thuse in our present society, the product of the workingman's labor does not belong entirely to him. And as in our society, based upon an assistance involutely to him. siduous production, the economic activity is an essential function to every human being and as labor is an integral part of the personality, it follows that the workingman's person does not belong entirely to him. He alienates a part of his activity, that is, a part of his person, for the benefit of another class. The human right with them is incomplete and mutilated. They cannot do any act in their life

without suffering this restriction of right, this enslavement of their per-sons. As soon as they leave the shop, mine, factory, where they have left a part of their efforts to create dividends and profits; as soon as they come home to their poor houses where their families are crowded, new efforts, new explaitations to create the cent. At the ame time the taxes, under all for indirect. meager solaries, already twice devoured: not only to usovide for the exenses of our civilization and common nterest but also to secure the crushing service of the rent in the interest of the same capitalist class, or to inalitable tremendous and unnecessar, armics. And when, with the rearmics. And when, with the re-mainder of their salaries so devoured, the workingmen go to buy the neces-sary products for their daily life, and address themselves to the retailer, they must suffer the unnecessary charges of a superabundant class of intermediate agents; if they go to the department store, they have got to pay for the manipulation and distribution of the goods, for an unnecessary army of clerks, and besides to provide a big dividend for the capital invested. Just as the feedul road was obstructed and cut almost at every step by tol rights so the road of life for the mod rights so the road of Hre for the mod-ern toiler is obstructed by all kinds of feudal rights imposed by capital. He cannot work, feed himself, or make any move without paying to the capi-talist and owning class some kind of a

He is not only touched in his own life but even his liberty is entramelled. For labor to be really free it is necessary that the workers should be called to direct it; they must participate in the economic government of the shop. just as, through universal suffrage they participate in the political gov-ernment of the country. But the work-ingmen in our present capitalistic organization of labor play only a passive gammarton in latest pany only a passive role. They do not decide, they do not contribute in deciding what labor should be done, what use should be made of the energies to be disposed. It is without their advice, and most of the fine against their will, that the capital created by them starts or shandons such and such an enterprise They are only the servants of the capi-And these enterprises conceived and desired by capital the workers must execute under the supervision of sucapital. Thus the workers do not co-operate neither in deciding the aim of their labor nor to regulate the mechan-ism under which it is executed. That is to say, that the worker in twice a slave, because he goes to ends that he does not wish and by means that be has not choses. In this way the same capitalist systems that exploits the worker's productive power attacks also his liberty. And the worker's person-ality is diminished as his subsistence. And this is not all. The owning

and capitalist class form a class only and capitains class form a class only as far as the workingmen are concerned. In itself it is divided and toen by the most eager competition. It has not succeeded to organize and consequently to discipline production and to regulate it according to the changesable needs of our society. And in this anarchistic disorder, it is warned of its. anarchistic disorder, it is warned of its errors only by crises, the terrible conwhich the workers must the workers are socially responsible for the march of production, that they by no means determine. Not to be free and be responsible. Not to be asked and be punished. This is the pera-dexical destiny of the proletarist in this capitalist disorder.

And if capitalism is organized, and and it espitations in organized, and even should they succeed by vasit trusts to regulate production, they would take advantage of this power of unity to impose usury prices upon the community of buyers and the workers will escape from the counteconomic disorder only to

All these miseries, all these in-justices arise from the fact flat a class hav monopolised the means of production and life-and-imposes its lawrupon
another class and the entire social
body. We must therefore set free the
oppressed class and at the same time
the entire society. We must sholds
all class differences by transferring to
the community the property of the
means of production and life which,

being to-day in the hands of a claum are a power of exploitation and oppres-aion. We must substitute for the disordered and abusive domination of the minority the universal en-operation of the people associated in the common property of the means of production and liberty. This is the only way of enfranchising the human race and this is the reason why the essential object of Socialism-communist or collectivist -is to transform the capitalist prop-

erty into social property.

In our present stage of humanity where we find only national organisma, the social property will assume the form of a national property. The action of the proletarians will be exercised more and more internationally, All the different nations that are on the way of evolution will regulate their relations more and more accord-ing to justice and peace. But it is the nation that, for a long time to come, will give the historic frame of Socialism, the model of unity in which the new justice will be cast.

You must not be surprised that after we have revindicated the liberty of human beings, we make new intervene the community. It is only the community that can set free all the indi-viduals. It is only the community that can provide the means for a free de-velopment of all. The temporary and limited associations can only protect for a short time a small group of individuais.

But it is only a general and permanent organization that can guarantee the rights of all individuals without exception, and not only of those now in existence but even of all those to

be born in the future.

This nuiversal association imperishable that contains all the human be-ings of a certain pertion of the planet and that extends its action for the future generations, is the nation, the community. If we invoke the nation It is to secure the plentinde and universality of individual rights. No human being in any moment of his ex-No. between should be left outside of the sphere of his right. No one should be allowed to be the prey or the instrument of another person. No one should be deprived of the positive means of working in freedom without slavish dependence upon any other

It is in the nation that the personal right of all the individuals will find its guarantee to-day, to-morrow, and ever. And if we transfer to the com-munity all that was the private prop-erty of the capitalist class, it is not to make an idol of the community, it is not to sacrifice to it the individual illection. On the contrary, it is to enable it to provide a common basis for all individual activities and individual rights. The social right is for us only the focus for the rights of all individuals. The social property is only the instrument of action made accessible

OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

Extract from the Diary of a Boston Carponter of 1886-Early Attempt to Form Union and Reduce Hours.

The "Public" of Chicago gives the following as being an extract from the old manuscript of a private dlary kept by an intelligent young carpenter liv-ing in New England and New York from September, 1820, to May, 1827. The incidents of the portion here printed took place in Boston in 1823.] April 12.-This evening I was placed in [a] situation rather more delicate as regarded public affairs than any in which I had ever been placed. The causes that led to it were the following: Several of the most respectable journeymen carpenters having frejourneymen carpenters having frequently discussed upon the impropriety of working so many hours dur-

ing the longest days in summer, for a day's work, and on the necessity and expediency of limiting the number of hours for a day's work, thereby reducing it to a regular system whereby every mechanick might be enabled to work the exact time specified for his employer, and yet have some leisere time to regulate and make such arrangements in his affairs (especially if he has a family) as are indispensably necessary. The first step taken to effect this was notice given in the publie papers that a meeting of the fourneymen carpetters would be holden at Concert Hall, Wednesday, the 12th of April, and solicited punctual attend-This notice was given about ten en elected by | days merious to the r Five or six days before s'd meeting about sixty or seventy of the above named met to consult what measures named met to consult what measures to ndopt at the general meeting, and make such arrangements for the same as might be thought proper. The business done at this amounted simply to the choice of six men chosen as a cosmittee to make some arrangements for next meeting. The day previous to the meeting it (was) proposed by them to meeting the the choice met in the choice m nominate me to the chair, not because they supposed me to possess superior abilities for executing the duties of this office, but because they supposed me influenced by an unusual degree of independence, and this idea arose probably from a careless indifference manifested towards those who professed a superiority over me. It was upon the same consideration I consented to se- | under the forms of law,-it is just as cept of the appointment. Our meeting cipally journeymen carpenters. eral animated addresses and speeches were given; which seemed to instill into every mind a spirit of unity, of independence, and of utter abborrence to their present mode of despotic servi-tude. About ave hundred of the then present became obligated to support the object that called us-together, vis., to-regulate and establish a day's work to ten hours. The above mentioned to ten hours. The above mentione obligation embraced no more than the obligation environment to man to man manifested by alterdisting their several names to an instrument stating our resonant tons and our reasons therefor.

The master carpenters, learning our proceedings; took the eartiest measures to consterace them, and any the anisjec pains my feelings let me agrin a few words, they succeeded. Not altogether, however, through their own asgacity, but by the berbed, the scandalous, per-

had earnestly contented. One fainted one after another, till our fabrick fell!
There may it ile. May the attempt to rear it again never to made but by ands hands himse determined to see it fair and honourable endeavors of contending foe. May it never again be poliuted by those traitorous hands who were first to desert it.,

Our > Exteemed Contemporaries BBB (and OTHERS) BBB

Washington Post.

That was a very embarrassing mis-fortune which befell the Hon. Ben-jamin R. Tillman in Kansas the other day. Perhaps be did not particularly feel the loss of the railroad pass, for things can always be made smooth and pleasant for a really determined United States Senator; the pinch resided, we fancy, in the proclamation of the fact that he had accepted favors from the Octopus.

Of course, it is an understood thins that loud shouting on the stump or on the floors of Congress does not neces the noors of Congress does not necessarily mean saything in particular, and it is perhaps safe to conclude that the louder and more feroclous the up-roar the larger the capacity of the shouter for utilishing deadhead privileges. The corporations do not object to sittering semestities which make to glittering generalities which make a statesman solid with his constituents and do no harm of any kind. They hand around the passes, franks, and ascorted chalk-marks with unruffled equanimity, and exchange the Roman Augur wink with the other fellows an they minde pleasantly along. If any good fellow can keep himself in offit by the simple expedient of blowing off a little hot wind at nothing in particular, the Octopus is ready to throw him a bonquet or a mandwich or any other pretty, edible, or money-saving tribute of course, in a quiet, unestentations way. Why should not brethren dwell together in affection?

But Hon, Ben Tillman is not an ordinary person. There is a piercing quality in his blasts against the myrmidous of capital. It is true he has never put into concrete form any plan which would do them the very slightest injury if it were actually set in operation. It is equally true that his denunciations, carefully analyzed, disclose about the same old sediment of fustian. Yet his voice is more ter rible, his breath more devastating, and the pintitudes he utters are dressed in garb so warlike and so fearsome that the money devils are always supposed to fice before him to the deepest jungle of all Hepsidam. In this way, Brother Tillman has made for himself a repu tation-in the South Carolina piney woods, at least-which does not se its most oppressive form. We appre-hend that quite a number of free and enlightened voters in the l'aimetic State will shudder when they bear that a Kansas desperatio has looted their most beloved Senator and found a railroad corporation's gift secreted

in his clothes The cloud will blow away, of course Even the haughtlest and most incor-ruptible of mudhillers can be brought to see some virtue in despoiling the Egyptian, and all of them will acknowledge that his acceptance of a pass has not strained the quality or diluted the deceness of Mr. Tillman's rage.

The Public.

When public opinion and public tenchers and statesmen find it so very easy to apologize for mobe that burn men at the stake, and to defend cor-porations that plunder the public, it is not difficult to conceive of excuses for the outbreaks of hard-working men who know that they are solved but don't understand the trick. When they see legislators brilled by the rich expioiters of their labor, and judges innuenced to make judge-made laws for the privileged classes; when they are painfully conscious that this use of wealth which is filebed in part from them, somehow operates to make their condition harder; when uncarned wealth figures them on every hand, and the daily products of their own toll are diverted from them by the mysterious processes of power which make opportunities for remunerative work so scarce that drudgery is a price. -when these conditions could Anyone in the same circumstances would have the same impulse. If they could strike back with dollars. would doubtless do se. haven't the delians to strike back with, so they strike back with bricks. That is all there is to it. They would have no impulse to strike back with bricks if they weren't struck at, below the belt at that, with dollars.

• • • Public peace and protection of private rights from violent attack are the first conditions of social life. Until derand higher respect for private rights It is just as well, however, to remind "law and order" advocates lege enabling them to rob peaceably well to remind them, we repeat, that the violent forms of disorder would forms of disorder by which they pros per were abandoned. They say the working classes are in an ugly mood. tion long enough to ask themselves whether they, too, would not be in an ugly mood if they worked hard for noor living white a mw-tavors. lived in luxury upon what work alone cun produce.

THE GLASS STRUGGLE.

The chas struggle is a struggle between those who have and those who have not; a struggle between those and those who do tribe and those who make; a striggle between those who exploit and those who resist exploitation; a structle be tween the capitalist class. idionese and luxury, and the working class, which must put an end to the struggle by revolutionizing in the in-terest of the working class the entire structure of industrial society.—Syst. ney People.

THE NEED OF A NATIONAL MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

Ry A. M. Simons

previous ones. It may be that of the previous same of them worshy of attention, but if the municipal problem in the Socialist Party is of importance then the method of its solution is something which is pressing for con-sideration. I am convinced that utti-mutely we shall be forced to follow the example of the Socialists of several of department of the party for the special consideration of the questions which

It is not enough to elaborate a prornm, although the formation of such program is the first step towards even an intelligent discussion of the matter, to say nothing of intelligent

The preparation of such a program should not be left to the hurried action of a national convention. It is unfor-tunate that we have followed the example of capitalist parties in thus The platform is simply to "get in on," not to "stand on," and so demands only the services of clever political schemers. But the Socialist platform is supposed to contain an epitome of a social philosophy, and minuid be prepared with greatest care. As one who helped to formulate our present national platform I know that it was impossible to give it the carefui, studious considerati document deserves. It was written between two days" by comrades who were busy with regular convention work on both of the days between which they wrote the platform. There came the hasty confusion, partisen dis cussion, not to say wrangling, on the convention floor and its adoption.

Such work as this will produce much better results when dealing only with the generalities and familiar phrases of which a national platform must be composed than when forming definite answers to concrete questions meh a program requires a long discussion of the various points involved by as large a number of comrades as pe sible. This discussion should not be simply a rehashing of old generalities The time is now here to deal with special phases of subjects, peculiar problems, and definite applications of Socialist decirine. I have a collection of several hundred Socialist pamphists that have been published during the inst few years, and if about a dozen of them were selected the remainder might almost as well be thrown away so far as any addition which they have made to Socialist knowledge is con-cerned. Not that such literature is use-less. The fact that I have done my share in producing it is proof of my belief that it is necessary. But I do now seriously question whether much of the space in our periodicals, and particu-larly those which circulate among Secialists, might not be better used than by repeating over and over again the same old phrases. In our more perma-ment literature it is certain that the time has come when the person who wishes to write a pumphlet or book should cause to attempt to restate what Marx, Engels, Hyndman, Kauts-ky, Lafargus, Liebknecht, not to mention a host of American writers, have probably stated at least as well as be can state it, but should select some one phase of his subject and sook to bring new material, new thought, new light to its consideration, and perhap than those now held. This is the method of scientific advance in all lines of thought. The biologist does not tell over and over again the general prin-ciples of evolution. When he meets a beginner ignorant of these things he refers him to the writings of Darwin. Wallace, Ifuxley or some of their nu-merous "popularizers." In the mean-time, if he be a true scientist, he seeks

and to add to the sum total of human tion by Socialists. There is constant late literature reviewing and repeating the fundamentals of Socialism. This is the function of our "soap-box exators." our propaganda papers, our handbille and cheaper pamphlets. This is a work which is of greatest importance and one in which I shall always be willing and gind to do my share.

to apply those principles in new fields

who are converted to Socialism, who are convinced of its success, who are ready for that success and have no babylsh fears of victory, should move on to a consideration of the specific problems which confront us. should have a literature on municipa lems as they exist to-day. This does not mean a literature on what we want dightly, if at all, concerned as Soc Jats. But it does mean that the So cialists who are now holding municina offices, and the very many more who will be holding them in the near future should have some definite guide as to the best course to pursue, and above all should have at their disposal at possible information as to facts heri-fing upon any question in which they are interested. The problems which changing. Hance they cannot be fore told by any convention. They are in once apparent. Bight here let me pause to express my despent disgust with the against ignorance which broaden ratio all such questions with the assurance that Sechulat officials.

I am firmly convinced that the sub-ject matter of this article is of in-finitely greater importance than either working-class interests may be bes always being abse to determine its working-class interests may be best conserved that I am lead to propose the creation of a national committee of the Socialist Party having as its spe cial mission the field of municipa activity by Socialists. The plan which seems to me the best is modeled to degree upon the one in existence in Belgium, although some of its features are to be found in other cor

tries and some I suggest as especially applicable to this country.

If the work is to have any continuity at all there must be a permanent ecc-retary who should be located in the office of the national headquarters. This accretary should be a man who has made a special study of municipal problems, preferably an attorney who could assist in the settling of legal problems as to municipal autonomy, relations to corporations, questions of taxation, franchises, etc. Now I ap frank to say I know of no such com rade and it is probable we shall have formulating our platforms in the rush and confusion of political conventions, with capitalist parties, such action is election—the common practice in proelection—the common practice in pro-letarian organizations anyhow. He should make the national office a head-

quarters of material hearing on muni

cipal questions, and should act as a center of communication for the other purposes described later. The committee should have only advisory powers, and hence its make-up is of less importance than if it had mandatory powers. It should include all Socialists elected to office in municipalities, and for these membership should be compulsory. Locals should see to it that such officials performed their work in the committee and reported all ection to the local organiza tion. Such other persons might be added as the national committee might think advisable, and as would agree to perform such tasks as might be of help in the work of the committee. In case of any disputed question it could be submitted to the members of the committee for discussion and the opinions of the various members published either in existing publications or in some periodical dealing with muncipal affairs in particular.

As, with the increase in the number of Socialist officers in municipalities the committee became cumbersome in size it could easily be divided along state lines while still retaining the contrai national organization for those purposes where such a wider co-operation might be advisable. Should the process of obtaining the conquest of the public powers extend itself over a score of years (which personally I hardly think probable) we would find such an organization of greatest value and it would develop and grow in various directions as occasion demands. On the other hand, should the rdinating organisation would be even greater, in order to meet the almost

place of any local means of control. I would be the last to want to relax the necessity of local participation in the futies and responsibilities of Secialist municipal action, or to decrease the educational work that is done an the membership by such participation. But many times the questions under discussion extend across local lines; again they have already been met and sottled in other cities, or again the local Socialist movement may be mo-mentarily in the hands of those for whose action the national organization would not care to stand sponsor. Such a committee as I propose would meet all these emergencies and demands.

It is probable that very soon the committee would find itself called upon of great advantage if such a publication were under the control of the national party. Such control is of much less importance as to ordinary propaganda papers, for most of these deal only with matters on which Socialists are generally agreed, notwithstanding the efforts which are sometimes made to show horrible deviations from orthomatters on which there is a great mass of Socialist public opinion and general information, which will tend to pro-vent any extensive deviation from the straight and narrow path. But in the field of municipal activity we are still almost wholly in the formative period. It is a field which is peculiarly beset It is a field which is peculiarly beset with confusion, and subject to compromise. It is one where the local influences which would tend to distract have, however, almost we influence is the line. have, however, almost no influence nationally, and a nationally managed organ might easily be, in most cases, above the turmoil of conflict around any one question and could work and

reason free from these untoward in-Such a paper could afford a mount Such a paper could street a means for the publication of special discus-sions by "experts" in the various fields. It could call for articles as to the pos-sible work of Socialist officials in rela-tion to education, housing, the unemployed, police, management of munici-pal industries, disposal of sewage and cleaning the streets (for even these things will still have to be done by Socinlicts and there are right and wro ways to do them). When necessary it could assist in focussing attention, knowledge and effort upon any particdar locality or problem that mis mand consideration. At the same time it would quickly develop into a source of the very best possible sort of propa-gands material in municipal son-

to me in this connection and which might full within the field of the subbroken raide all such questions with broken raide all such questions with the assurance that Secialist officials when elected will simply "act according to the inverser of the workers," as if the purcet-like squarking of this phrase would enable the official to know what were the interests of the working class in every complex. In stance.

It is just because of the complexity: equing together and comparison of views and experiences would be of tre-menduous educational and propaganda

value. If such a gathering could be arranged it should be planned in ac-cordance with the meetings of the various gatherings of scientists, rather than like the capitalist political cor ventions. Certain commades should be ated to prepare papers upon ic subjects and these should be followed (as it is unnecessary to say they would be in a Socialist meeting) by the fullest discussion. The whole proceedings when published would nstitute a text-book of greatest value

or Socialists, I have worked out these suggestion try may have time to think them over they consider them worthy of night) before the next national con-tion. If at that time the delegates ere assembled find anything of value in them perhaps they can be worked into better form and take shape in ne things that may prove helpful to

THE MORAL STATUS OF STRIKE-BREAKERS.

John Eille, in The Ariel.

give I unto you."-The Nazarene.

Not I. But the Worldson! wish it might be given through

Perhaps it may be given through

My object in to inspire you to lister for it. It has to do with the life of labor, with the world of the worker. Hence it will be what the ethicists call a categorical command; while ad-dressed to the individual it will be of universal application.

The moral nature grows. Codes of morality become more enlightened as the ages speed, and also simpler. Without speculating as to what we were originally, it is certain that we have now attained to a gentler moral sensinow attained to a gentler moral sensi-bility than that possessed by our race at certain discernible epochs of the past. And in the days in which you and I are privileged to live, Beloved, it is equally certain that we are attaining a finer and better sensibility still. It is to this great fact, overlooked amidst the matter-clatter of our times, yet already bursting with optimism, that I am inviting your attention.

This higher moral consciousness of our day is the Comrade Consciousness of the Workers. True, it is not yet universal. But it is far more than a promise. It is here. As a result of the travail of a century it is here. Its chiefest visible appearing is in the moral unity of trades unionism and its growing solidarity of sympathy among all sorts of workers the world over. It is the Great Understanding. to supplant the great misunderstandlpg. Who can doubt it when 150,000 members of one craft, of all nationali-ties, stand together voluntarily for months as in the coal strike, insisting on an approach toward justice, while an undoubted majority of a mighty nation looks on encouragingly and will-ingly suffers for their sake? What a speciacle for those who love the Good!
And where could such a sight be seen outside the labor unions to-day? Nowhere before have so many men stood as one except under the compulsory

discipline of war.

But who are these standing sloof, these whom the president of a great university is reported to have pro-nounced fair types of modern herolam, —the men who break the strike? -the men who break the strike? Chiefly they are those upon whom the new moral light has not yet dawned, benighted souls, blind followers of the blind. At the best they are but sur-vivals of an old order, reflecting a light that is dim, and whoever is least in the new is greater than they. At the worst they are renegades to the new light,—as many of them as see it but do not wish to walk by it. They are still saring, as in monomania, like the less enlightened of the masters whom they serve: "I will work where I please, work when I please and for whom I please."

As if there could be any moral sanction in such a shibboleth,—the symptom of moral atrophy. Had it not been rejected at every crisis of history there could not have been found faith upon the earth. To be sure these Where-I-Plenses still have a legal sanc-tion. Law ever lags behind onstriding Justice. And to be sure no one has either legal or moral right to use aggressive violence upon them. So much is in our permanent store of moral achievement. But these Where-I-Tleases should nevertheless retire and in the line. They are afflicted with that modern insurity called "Pushing to the front." When a strike is on, when the struggling sonis to whom they should be comrudes are appealing for judgment to the glorious unfolding Conscience of the World, looking for the New Commandment, these pushers when they should be lifters choose to faunt the banners of an unsocial egoism. They could turn to the headnunriers of their craft and escape distress. But they do not wish to act with their fellowmen. They mean to get shead of others at whatever cost, stupidly selling the son of man. In effect they would preclude the Great Appenl and stop the functioning of the moral world. They do not see the tide. They are disturbers of the Court of Justice. They must be quiet and listen,

Justice. They must be duled and them, and they will hear the Judge saying something like this:

"Thou shalt work together dilli-

gently for the common good." So, with Markham:-"Come, clear the way, then, clear the

day. Break the deed branches from the path:
Our hope is in the aftermath—

Our hope is in herste mon, Stan-led to build the world again. To this event the ages cant Make way for Brotherheed, make for Man?

PRODUCTION OF ADVINCTION

ANOTHER LOCKOUT.

Manufacturars' Association Compale "Shut-Bows" of Firms that Mad Surrendered in Slass Workers' Strike

The glass workers of New York City are gatting an object lesson is united and drastic class action from the organized bosses of that trade. Locals 25, 30, and 34 of the Amalgamated Glass Workers have been on strike for ten weeks, not for any im-provement of their condition, but to resist the proposed increase of 15 per, cent, in the amount of work to be required of them and the proposed intro-duction of a "recommendation certifi-cate" system—in plain words, a blacklisting device. Of the thirty-one shot affected, twelve gave in and agreed to withdraw the offensive propositions. Six of these establishments belonged to the Metropolitan Mirror Manufacturers' Association, the employers' or-ganization dominated by the Pittaburg gantization dominated by the recording Glass Company. The Association promptly came down hard on the firms that had surrendered, with the result that four of them ordered a "shut-tivation of them ordered a "shut--not a lockout, of course-last ionday, and the other two forfeited their mency in the Association. The object of this move is obviously to cut off the support of the remaining strikpra, as the men at work were paying 10 per cent. of their wages to bely

their striking brothers.

We have not heard Mr. Jerome nor any other Republican or Democratic "friends of labor" raising their voices against this infamous act. A Social Democratic administration, consist-ently with its principles, would instantly have begun legal proceedings against the capitalists who thus conspire to deprive workingmen of the right to work. But the majority of the tollers of New York at the last election decided to put the whole political power into the hands of the employing elass, and the treatment they are now getting is just the result they should have expected.

A NORMAL INCIDENT.

Pennsylvania Ratiroad Swells Profits by Discharging Hundreds of Men and Increasing the Tasks of These Re maining.

A "Times" special from Pittsburg anes that the Pennsylvania Hallroad is rapidly reducing its working force and by Sapt. I will have dis charged 1,500 men. An officer of the onipany, being interviewed, said:
"It is not an unusual thing to re-

trench by reducing the working force, Our lines are doing as much business as ever. • • Our trains have a greater carrying capacity than former cars, more powerful locomotives, and better siding facilities, the economy in the improvements we have made is just becoming apparent, and time will show in the decreased operating ex-

All of which is very fine from the polut of view of the stockholders and condholders of the Pennsylvania Rail-The payroll will be diminished without reducing the income, so that bigger dividence can be declared and prosperity will reign triumphant.

Meanwhile, the remaining railway unlovees will have to work harder nder a greater physical and nervous strain' and with greater danger to health and life. Also the fifteen hun-dred men turned off will have to bunt or other jobs; using up their savings if they have any, until they get poo ployers' hands to strike another blov at the working class.

It is all quite right, from the capital ist point of view, from any point of but that of the Socialist. It is the normal working out of capitalism-more unemployed, harder work for those employed, then smaller wages, and all along bigger and bigger profits. So it will go on until we have Socialions. Then, as equipment is improved, we will lighten the burdens of all the he overworked and none need stand title and hungry.

THE BURDEN OF LABOR.

The earth is a gift. Raw material in its first analysis osts puthing.

All cost is labor cost. That which becomes food and miment and shelter and side art and science is rightfully tagged with a price only when labor has summer

it from the ground or transformed in and the price it should bear is laber's true reward. All cost above the laber cost of giving form and place to a mondred in reduct in reductions. product is tribute to men-producers. The capitalistic system, descending

through the foudal systems from slavery, is the grandson of slavery, in-heriting all the most arbitrary and domineering qualities of its forefather. The masters are supreme. They claim the earth. They fix a fix on raw material before it is produced. They add a profit to it after it is produced. And the various reforms it takes on in a multitude of exchanges as it passes from parasite to parasite often exceeds the reward of labor a hundred

So labor can purchase buf a mite. Capitalists configures the lion's

Their subjects are most perfect

dupes.

The slave knew he was a slave; the fendal serf tugged at his chain; but the wage-size imagines he is a free-

He is weary; he is blind. He course He is weary; he is busic. He camer follow his product, as steens, bends, deeds, nortgages, ranks, interest, divi-dends, profits, sciences and faxos de-your it. He is thankful for the little

vous it. He is thankful for the little that settens to him, dirty and adulting ated, and nover causes to preduce more as long as the markers permit.

High, within a charmed circle, all the crowned and applianced markers. To the outer rist of this dirtle the laborers are allowed to advance and deposit their burdens.

First Laborers, "Four westifus, as my delity tribute I hering fits westir of feed."

DR. MATHILDA SINAL DENTIST,

WHAT BEN HANFORD SAYS

OF "THE SOCIALIST ARMY."

"Home of us Socialists era puriot, which is unfortunated "All of us need good sevice, which is regrettable. "Some of up can rest good counsel and set sepording therete. which is creditable and beneficial.

"These latter can get great help from Loo's pamphiet, The Socialist Army,' which gives good advice, and, better still, 'the reason why," and would be of immense value to the Socialist movement if excelety read by every 'Wrinkled Veteran' and Young

"The Socialist Army" is a sixteen page pamphlet, pocket size, which is issued by the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York, and sold at 2 cents a copy or 75 cents a hundred copies, postpaid. Every local or branch should get a supply and give a copy to every new member joining the party.

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**************************** PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

Air Comrades and Organizations are hereby informed that as

Industrial Labor Exposition and Food Show For the benefit of the Labor Press, "THE WORKER" and the "REW YORKER YOURSZEITUNG," is being arranged, and will take place April 23 to May 8, 1904, at the GRAND CENTRAL PALAGE, Forty-third and Fortyfourth Streets, New York.

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scriber for The Worker within two weeks Address THE WORKER, 184 William st., New York.

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or Monopoly.

were not for your family we wouldn't allow you to work. For its sake here is fifty cents for food, twenty-five cents for fuel, clothes, medicines, etc., and twenty-five conts which you can

hand back-to us for rent." "Lor! bless your worship!"
The second laborer contributes \$10 worth of clothing and the third laborer offers so much shelter. They receive the same treatment and rotire with

deep of cleaner and thanks.

The fourth laborer brings education, and the fifth entertainment. These fare a little better, provided they agree to so interpret the arts and sciences as to befuldic the first three and keep them is subjection.

All masters and their flunkeys; all expitalisis, landlords, murers, brokers real estate dealers, insurance men, drummers, jobbers, wholesalers, retail: era, commission men; all soldiers, ser vants, officials, policemen, detectives judges, lawyers, sports, gamblers criminals, and their keepers—all these contribute to the burden of labor.

For labor is the Atlas on whose shoulders rests the world. Sustainer he is and, by unnatural doom, also the sufferer—the Promethem, upon whose 245 Breadway, New York City, Berough of Max halter. Practice in all Courts. Consultation from entrails, forever renewed, the ever gathering vultures feed!

gathering vultures reed:
The slave system and the founds system, both in one, could never exhibit
in their paintest days such a borde of parasitive as are now feasifug upon is-bor in these days of capitalist pro-

Does labor murmur? The answer comes lack: "Do you not live?"
"But, if L am disabled—if I die?"

ays intor.

The masters reply: "The prorbot and Potter's field, if you are docile. If not the workhouse and the disserting table are too good for you."—Wm. R. Fax, in the Toiler.

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LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

oding advertisements of Trade Union

NATIONAL UNION No. 30 Office and GONAI. INION No. 100 Office and sleyment Bureaut. 66 bloss Fourth et.—District I. (Boheming), 231 East afreef, every Faituring at 8 p. m.— rict II. (German), at 50 Rest First H. meets every Buturdag at 8 p. m.— rict III. meets at the Unithouse, 200 180th street, overy Saturday at 7.50. —District IV. meets at 342 Weat 424 ft. every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District I. every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District p. m. - Mutrict IV. meets at 342 Weat 446 attract, every Saturday at 8 p. m. - District V. meets at 557 Kast 157th sirved, every Raturday at 8 p. m. - District VI. meets at 847 kast large at 1582 Second avenue. The Source of Supervisors meets atvance To salay at Vanitables's Hall, 1531 Second avenue, at 8 p. m. - Supervisor Meets at Vanitables's Hall, 1531 Second avenue, at 8 p. m.

LOCAL, 476, MACHINE WODD WORKERS AND TURNELLS. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Johners of America. Meeta every Tureday at Bohemian Hall, 223 E. 73d street, New York Pinnerial Secre-tory, J. T. Melly, 2 Marchai acreet, Metro-politan, In I. i. Recording Secretary, Jon. Nucley, 714 E. 158th street.

CARL BAHM CLUB (MUSICIANE UNION). Heets first and third Taraday of the month, 10 s. m., at Clubbonse, 206 East 86th atreet. Secretary, H. Frey, 171 East 87th atreet.

MUSICIANS' CO-OPERATIVE UNION, Local 273, A. L. I'., of Hudson and Bergen Counties. Meets every Friday, at 11 a. m., at headquaters, 578 Central aveaue, Je. 9 (1 7, s. J. RPTRENATIONAL JEWELRY WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. J. Mertcevery 2d and 4th Thursday in 67—68 M. Marke Place. Executive meeting every Lat a 4 the Thursday. Office 115 January 35

THE SCANDENAVIAN SOCIAL DEMO-CRATIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK merts first Study of every nonth, 10.30 a, n., in Links [fell, 24; E. 38th street, New York, All Meanilunvians are wei-come. C. J. Miller, Secretary, 300 Kulckerbucker avenue, Brooklyn.

BRANCH GLENDALE, EOCAL QURENE E. D. F., meets on the first Wednesday of the month at the Hoffman House, Cooper avenue, near Myrtle avenue, Giendale,

Arbeiter - Kranken- und Sterbe - Kasse feer die Vor. Steaten von Amerika.

WERKHEN'S Sick and Death Senett Fund to the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1986 by workingmen induced with the year 1986 by workingmen induced with the split of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strongth (at present componed of 194 local bruchers with 22,100 hashe and 4,900 female members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the months to be seen the component of the special stronger of the spe ment. Workingmen between 18 and 68 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the brauches those proposed age may be admitted to membership in any of the brauches those myon prepared of an initiation fee of \$4.00 for the first class and \$8,00 for the sevend class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a scheduling to the first class are entitled to a scheduling to the first class are entitled to a scheduling to the first class. Members belonging to the second class receive under the name circumstances and length of time \$5.00 and \$5.00 respectively. A burish bruefit of \$2.00 to graanateed fee ever insember the scheduling to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$5.00 and \$5.00 respectively. A burish bruefly of \$2.00 to graanateed fee ever insember themselves its set of \$1.00. Monthly sus-suments are levied for the three different classes of members of \$1.00. Monthly sus-suments are levied for the three different classes of members of \$1.00. Monthly sus-suments are levied for the three different classes of members of \$1.00 kings and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workingmen in good health, and seen achieving to the above principles are inscited to to se.

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A Monthly Magazine of Popular Science Literature and Socialities

NEW YORK CITY.

Ticket Completed in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Richmond.

Sandidates Are Men Who Have Proved Their Faithfulness to Labor's Gause -Ail is Now Ready for an Energetic

The county convention of the Social Democratic Paris of Naw York. County and the borough convention for Munhattan were held in the W. E. A. Clubbonse, 206 E. Eightywixth-stre last Saturday essening. J. G. Kanely occupied the chair at the former gath-ering and Lorenso D. Mayes at the latter, while E. S. Egerton acted as see retary for both. The assembly district

organizations were well represented.
Edward Cassidy, a member of "Bis," was chosen to head the count er of "Big ticket as candidate for Sheriff. ustice of the Supreme Court, the noice fell to Henry L. Slobodin, Richare liock, of the Lithographers' Union was chosen for President of the Be gh of Manhattan. All of the candi dates are well known for their active dates are well known to the service in the Socialist movement and add to the strength of the city ticket minated in July.

IN KINGS CHUNTY.

Sood County and Reverigh Candidates Are Chosen and a Red-Hot Campaign is New to Ragin,

G. Greenwood presided over the So-cial Democratic convention of Kings County, held in the Brooklyn Lubor Lyceun, last Saturday, and William

Butscher was secretary.

The candidates chosen are: For Sheriff, Fred S. Lackenneher; for County Clerk, Jos. A. Well; for Register. county Gera, Jos. A. Hopkins; for District Attorney, Warren Atkinson. Cortes W. Cavannogh was nonlinited for Presi-

dent of the Borough of Brooklyn.

The work of propagands in Kings is going on well and now that the genand ticket is completed an active po-litical campaign will be started. The camidates are all highly satisfactory any everything promises well for this

TICKET IN RICHMOND.

Serough and County Candidates Chesen by Spoisi-Democrats of Staten Island.

The Social Democratic Party counand borough conventions of Richmond, held at Stapleton on Friday of last week, nominated the following candidates: For President of the Bo ough, Christopher Ward; for Sheriff, Christian Legrand. Both of them are active trade unionists as well a tried and true Socialist comrades.

On Katurday a large public meeting was held, addressed by Erederich Krafft and Christopher Ward. The old party politicians were challenged to meet representatives of the Social Democratic Party in debate, but it is likely that they will think that "discretion is the better part of value" and avoid the meeting. Judged either by the attention and applause or by the number of party pamphlets sold and subscriptions taken for The Worker, the meeting was a great success. ers will follow. Richmond is wak

"SINEWS OF WAR."

Money Needed at Once to Carry on the Campaign in New York City-Don't Delay.

Vellow Workingmen of the City of New York:—Once more the Social Democratic Party enters the field in numerical campaign, uncompromis-ingly advocating the interests of the working class. We call upon you to look back over the history of th nt "Reform" administration and administration that preceded it. Wher ever the interests of Capital and Labor are in conflict the Republicans and the Democrats and the "Reformterests of Capital. The organiza-Combined in Landlords' Associations nd Morchants' Associations and Emon, with the consent or the approval of old-party leaders. Your organizations on the contrary, are constantly ham-pered and persecuted through the unrestrained lawlessness of the ex-ploiters and the perversion of the law itself to their service. Here, as in every other part of the world, the wage-workers stand face to face with abination of the most powerful by prompt and united political action

The Social Democratic Party carries on a great campaign of education to unite the working class at the polls. eds your help in that work. As rganized employers and landlords and the great corporations will co tribute to the campaign funds of both old parties, for the purpose of corrupt in and confusing and dividing the voters, so we call upon you, our fellow cratic Party, that the light of knowl-

our liberty be established.

"The City for the Workers!" is our ntchword. Down with the Lockous onspirators! Up with the Arm and

Send all monies to the Financial Secretary of the Campaign Committee, C. A. Sprenger, 66 East Fourth street, Borough of Manhattan.

Previously acknowledged\$75.00 1.00

ontributions at once. The Campaign Committee needs money immediately, while the bulk of our funus comes in too late in the campaign. Preparations must be made for an active campaign, and for this the committee must have money at once. Therefore, rush in your dimes, quarters, halfs and dollars and 'remember that the Secretary and remember that the Secretary also expects some larger bills of all shades—even orange colored. All monies will be acknowledged in The Worker and "Volkszeitung." One-half of all amounts contributed from Manhattan and Bronx will be turned over by the Campaign Committee to Local New

POLILICAL NOTICES.

The attention of Social Democratic voters is called to the following notices of political conventions: KINGS COUNTY ASSEMBLY DIS-

The Assembly District conventions

to nominate candidates for members of Assembly in Kings County will be held on Saturday, Sept. 5, at 7 p. m., in all the Assembly Districts of Kings

BROOKLYN BOROUGH ALDER-MANIC CONVENTIONS.

The Aldermanic District conventito nominate candidates for Aldermen will be held on Saturday, Sept. 5, at 8 p. m., in all the Aldermanic Districts of the Borough of Brooklyn.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT. cratic Party to nominate a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court for the Second District of the State of New York will be held on Saturday, August 29, 1903, at 8 p. m., in the La-bor Lycenm, 949-955 Willoughby avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

The basis of representation to the above convention is one delegate at large for each county and one addi-tional delegate for every 50 members in good standing. Delegates must be elected at county conventions, com-posed of delegates elected at prima-ries in accordance with the General Election Law.

The Second Judicial District takes in the following counties: Kings, Queeus, Richmond, Westchester, Nas-sau, Suffolk, Orange, Bockland,

Dutchess, and Putnam.
Party organizations in the above counties will see that they are represented at the convention.

BRONX BOROUGH.

A convention of the Social Democratic Party of the Borough of the Bronx to nominate candidates for public offices o be voted for at the ensuing election, will be held on Friday, Aug. 28, at a p. m., in the clubhouse of Bronx Borough Workingmen's Educational Association, 3300 Third avenue, Borough of the Bronx, City of New York

RICHMOND BOROUGH ALDER-

The Aldermanic District conventions to nominate candidates for Aldermen will be held on Friday, August 28, in all the Aidermanic Districts of the Borough of Richmond.

J. GERBER, Campaign Secretary.

NEW YORK COUNTY ASSEMBLY DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

Conventions of the Social Demo cratic Party to nominate candidate ing Assembly Districts in the County

of New York: 1st, at 250 Spring street, restaurant. 2d, at 184 William street, office of

3d, at 120 Varick street, residence of

4th, at 232 E. Broadway, club rooms 5th, at 235 W. Fourth street, resi-

dence of P Flacschel. 6th, at 373 Broome street, residence of Mick

7th, at 204 W. Fifteenth street, electrical shop.

8th, at 280 Broome street, club

9th, at 255 W. Twenty-seventh

treet, plamber shop. 10th, at 120 E. Third street, cigar 11th, at 413 Ninth avenue, uphol-

sterer shop.
12th, at 103 Broome street, office of Dr. Malicoff.

14th, at 202-204 First avenue, resi-

15th, at 408 W. Fiftieth street, aboe

10th at 206 E. Fourth street, resi-

17th, at 550 E. Piftieth street, residence of Firneass 18th at 614 E. Seventeenth street

21st, at Colonial Hall, One Hundred

clubhoves.

23d, at N. E. corner of One Hundred and Forty-second street and Eighth avenue, lodge rooms. 24th. at 152-156 E. Fifty-fourth

25th, at 186 E. Twenty-fourth street, 27th, at 260 W. Forty-first street,

28th, at 1497 Avenue A, meeting

29th, at 968 Sixth avenue, residence 30th, at 206 E. Eighty-sixth street,

22d, at 220 E. One Hundred and Sec ond atreet, residence of J. Cohen.

88d, at 121 E. One Hundred and Twelfth street, office of Dr. Ingerman. 34th, at One Hundred and Forty-sixth street and Third avenue, ball. 35th, at 3800 Third avenue, elub

MANHATTAN AND BRONY ALDER-MANIC CONVENTIONS.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29. Conventions of the Social Democrat Party, to nominate candidates for Aldermen, will be held on Saturday, August 29, in the following Aldermanic Districts in the Boroughs of Manhattan

2d, at 184 William street, office of

3d, at 126 Varick street, residence of 4th, at 232 E. Broadway, club rooms 5th, at 285 W. Fourth street, resi

6th, at 373 Broome street, residence of Mick 7th, at 204 W. Fifteenth street, ele trical shop. 8th, at 280 Broome street club.

9th, at 255 W. Twenty-seventh street olumbing shop.

10th, at 120 E. Third street, cigar

11th, at 413 Ninth avenue, uphoistery 12th, at 113 Broome street, office of

Dr. Malicoff.
13th, at 342 W. Porty-second stress necting hall. 14th, at 202-204 First avenue, res

ience of Burlich.
15th, at 405 W. Fiftieth street, sho 16th, at 200 E. Fourth street, resi

lence of Graff. 17th, at 550 W. Fiftieth street, residence of Firness 18th, at 614 E. Seventeenth street

20th, at 301% E. Twenty-sixth street 21st, at Colonial Hall, one Hundred

and First street and Columbus avenue 23d, at 241 E. Forty-second street 24th, at N. E. corner of One Hundred

and Forty-second street and Eighth avenue, lodge rooms. 20th, at 152-156 E. Fifty-fourth street, Brevoort Hall, main entrance 27th, at 136 E. Twenty-fourth street

20th, at 200 W. Forty-first street, of Haerdta

30th, at 1407 Avenue A, meeting 31st, at 983 Sixth avenue, residence

of Frank Harth. 32d, at 200 E. Eighty-sixth street, club 35th, at 220 E. One Hundred and Sec

nd street, residence of J. Cohn.
36th, at E31 E. One Hundred and Twelfth street, office of Dr. Ingerman. 38th, at One Hundred and Fortysixth street and Third avenue, hall, 35th, at 3309 Third avenue, club

43d, at Morris Park Road and Taylor street, Delle's Hotel, Westchester, 44th, at Touth street and White Plains Road, Helde's Hotel, Williams bridge.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 4. Conventions of the Social Democrati Party, to . nominate candidates for Aldermen, will be held on Friday, Sent 4, in the following places and districts in the boroughs of Manhattan and the

22d, at 270 W. One Hundred and Thirteenth street, residence of Kanely 25th, at 1708 Amsterdam avenue, real 37th, at 61 E. One Hundred and Thir-

tieth street, residence of Rove. 40th, at 919 E. One Hundred and Sixty-third street, residence of Wiss-

41st. at 619 Morris avenue, sho

J. GERBER. Campaign Secretary.

MUNICIPAL COURT JUDICIAL CONVENTIONS. Conventions of the Social Democratic Party, to nominate candidates for Justices of the Municipal Court for the Twelfth and Thirteenth Districts, will

be held on Friday, Sept. 4, 8 p. m., at ne following places: 12th Municipal Court District, at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue. 18th Municipal Court District, at 232

E. Broadway, club rooms J. GERBER.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

The secretaries of the following assembly districts are requested to send in their addresses to the Campaign Sec retary at once and further to answe communications sent them by the Car paign Secretary: 4th, 6th and 10th 8th, 13th, 16th, 19th, 26th, 31st, and

Some of the Brooklyn secretaries also are negligent and if they do not answer at once will have to be called on in the same way next week. Secretaries will picase remember that

18th, at 342 W. Forty-second street,

Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street

ROCHESTER. (Continued from page 1.)

or for the city, including printing, to performed by union workmen at un ion wages and hours of work, but in no case shall a day's work consist of more than eight hours, or the wages on than two dollars per day.

be used to break strikes or interfere with strikers in the peaceful excise of

to be furnished free to all children, and children of poor parents to be furnish-

municipal coal yard, coal to be sold at

The Monroe County convention met immediately on the adjournment of the city convention. Comrade Martindale ded and Comrade Bechtold was of the Clerka' Union; for Special County Judge, J. A. Logie, of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union; for Superintendent of the Poor, Julius Hoestrey, or the Lithographers' Union. Commide: Lippelt, Hammen, and Bechtold wer, chosen as a committee to fill vacuncles.

Prospects Ara Bright.

Prospects are bright for the Focis Democratic Party this year. Social'em is more talked of than ever before and the party organization is in good con'i tion to carry on its educational cam

carpenters, and butcher workmen-are now in progress and the incidents of these struggles are doing much to make it clear to the workers that Socialism is the only way to peace and freedom in industry. Injunctions, arrests of pickets, and damage suits against the unions are among the delicate attentions by which the bosses and the oldparty politicians in office are trying to "cultivate harmony between Capital and Labor." Nothing abort of a outling of the Social Democratic vota which was 2,100 iast time—is needed

to bring these arrogant masters to their Joseph avenue. Here is a free reading ing of agitation district committees room well supplied with literature, and all workingmen and women are invited to avail themselves of it and to become acquainted with the active comrades of the Social Democratic Party. -Let all full in line for work. There is much to be done and good results are

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

IN NEW YORK. Onen air agitation meetings will be Party or auxiliary organizations as

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27. Mulberry and Bayard streets, 2d A. Speaker: Angelo De Luca, in

Stanton and Ludlow streets, -6th and FRIDAY, AUGUST 28.

N. W. corner Stauton and Columbia streets, 16th A. D. Spenkers: Cohen, Gidden, Kirshenhaum, Korn and Babitz.

Maple and Jerome avenues, Annexed

districts. Speaker: Angelo De Luca, in Italian. SATURDAY, AUGUST 20. R. W. corner Fiftieth street and Tenth avenue, 15th A. D. Sprakers:

Sackin and Dolsevage. Norfolk and Houston street, 6th-10th Spring and Thompson streets, 1st-3d-5th A. D. Speaker: Angelo De Luca.

MONDAY, AUGUST 31. N. W. corner Fourth street and Avenue C, 16th A. D. Speakers: Havidon, Phillips, Kirshenbaum, and Korn.

One Hundred and Fifteenth street and First avenue, 32d A. D. S. W. corner Sixty-seventh street and Amsterdam avenue, 10th A. D. Speakcris: Mayes and Cassidy.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 1. N. E. corner Ninety-eighth street a Anisterdam avenue, Speakers: Philline and Karlinsky.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2. N. W. corner Fiftieth street and Eighth avenue, 15th A. D. Speakers: Cole and Panken.
N. W. corner Thirty-ninth street and Tenth avenue, 13th A. D. Speakers:

Phillips and Searing THURSDAY, SEPT. 3. W. corner Thirtieth street and Eighth avenue, 11th A. D. Speakers Roseu and Abrahama

SATURDAY, SEPT. 5. R. W. corner Sixteenth street and Eighth avenue, 7th A. D. Speakers: Sackin and Dobecvage.
N. B. corner Ninety-eighth street and Amsterdam avenue. Speakers; Sackin

Breekiyn.

and Paulitsch.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28. Bath avenue and Bay Eighteenti

Dykeman and Van Brunt streets. Speakers: Droste and Dooley SATURDAY, AUGUST 29.

Redford avenue and Haucock street Speakern: Kearns and othera, Richmand.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20.

Bay and Camil streets, Speakers

PARTY NEWS.

Comrade John Spargo addressed an open-air meeting in Peckskill on Aug.

17, and later on will speak again in
East Fourth street. Peekskill and at Verplanck's Point, where an effort to effect organishtion where an effor will be made.

conventions of the Social Democratic Party of Westchester County were held at Mount Vernon on Aug. 22. Five locals were represented by twenty-two delegates. Dr. Bauerberg of Yonkers presided, with Comrade Simmonds of Peckskill as secretary. Comrade Woods of Mount Vernon welcomed the delegates and Comrade Lehner of Yonkers spoke on the question of a party paper. The ticket nominated consists of Charles H. Hahn of Packs s of Charles H. Hahn of Peeks kill for Sheriff, Paul J. Banerberg of Yonkers for Coroner, and George Lam-son of Mount Vernon for State Senator. Delegates were elected to the judicial district convention to be held in Brooklyn on Aug. 39. Resolutions were adopted reaffirming the state and national platforms of the party, pointthe field of politics, and recognizing and urging the continuance of the good propagands and organisation work being done by the locals in the

The following were nominated to head the city ticket: For Mayor, Frederick thesens; for City Judge, Geo. C. Chedesyne; for Justice of the Peace, Wm. R. Chappell. Comrade Cassens is a cabingtunker, is an official of the Kranken Kasse, and a member of sev eval other organizations, and is highly respected among the working people of Yonkers. A better man could not be found to head our city ticket. We have every confidence of polling a big

Comrade Fieldman held a very suc-

sie on Aug. 21, and it is now hoped

New York City. At the meeting of the Executive committee of Local New York, on

Aug. 20, a communication was re-ceived from the 8th A. D., enclosing a list of candidates nominated. Organizer instructed to notify the district that their convention was irregula and that a new convention must be beld, properly advertised, and that only members in good standing can be nominated and that the campaign organizet reported that the joint meet was very successful, about sixty delegates being present. It was there decided that the West Side Agitation District meeting shall be organized as a delegate body, same as the others. The matter of speakers was left to the organizer, and the question of leaflets to the campaign secretary. The Italian leafiet has been printed and is for sale at \$2.50 per thousand. Comrade the Luca has been speaking every night. The organizer was instructed to presere a circular letter to the agion districts dealing with the most of raising funds for themsel The organizer's financial report from July 27 to Aug. 19 showed receipts \$73.77, and expenditures \$62.70. delegates to the Executive and Cam-paign. Committee of Greater New York reported that Kings County instructed its delegates to withdraw if Local Manhattan and Bronx insists upon the campaign secretary acting as its organizer. The delegates to the Campaign Committee were instructed to propose that the compaign secretary shall have charge of all meetings for compaign and agitation in Greater New York. The organizer was in structed to send appropriate literature to all new members as they are admitted by the General Committee. The Yorkville Agitation Committee reported that it needs a Jewish circular and a speaker for a meeting intended to be held to organize a Jewish branch in the 22d A. D. Bronx reported hole in the 252 A, D. Brook reported non-ing three successful meetings a week. Campaign Committee is corresponding with outside appeakers to make arrange-ments for the campaign. Comrado Malkiel reported on terms of excursion to Greenwood Lake. It was decided to strange an excursion to Greenwood Lake on Sept. 20 or 27 if the General Committee approves it, Comrade Malkiel to make arrangements. Future

meetings will be held on Tuesdays. At the last meeting of the Murray IIII Agitation Committee the delegate to the Executive Committee was in-structed to bring before that body the question of organizing singing and glee clubs to be used at outdoor meet ings. The delegates from various as-cembly districts were instructed to have a committee appointed to trade unions, singing medetles, Krankenkasse and other working-class or gnuizations to get them more inter-cental in the movement. Several progressive labor organizations already meet at the headquarters of the Murray Hol Agitation Committee.

At the meeting of the City Execu from Comrade Critchlow, manager of Father McGrady, was read, informing the committee that its offer of \$75 per week for Comrade McGrady's services he to pay his own expenses—was un-satisfactory and could not be con-sidered. It was decided to inform Comrade Critchlow that the offer re-mains open should McGrady come East. An order for 150,000 copies of Hanford's leadet "What Workingmen's Votes Can Do" was placed with the Co-operative Press. It was re-ported that the Gommittee on Platform ejected at the city convention would have the municipal platform ready on Aug. 28 and would constitute a permanent committee on literature during the campaign. Campaign Sec retury Gerber was instructed to com municate with Committee J. W. Brown of Connecticut, Dr. H. A. Gibbs, Frank Sleverman, J. Mahlon Barnes, Fred Long, and others to ascertain whether and on what terms their services as speakers could be secured for a week or more during the campaign. All romrades who received subscription lists directly from the Campaign Com mittee are requested to turn in all moneys collected as soon as possible. Anyone desiring to retain list for fun

At the last meeting of the Young People's Social Democratic Club of pokiyn four new members were ad-tted. Comrades Burmelster and Weigl were chosen as delegates to the Labor Lyceum Association. Ten dol-hars was appropriated for the cam-paign fund. The club is now distrib-ating 125 copies of The Worker each week. An outing and fishing trip to Boxbury is being arranged, for the

Local Stafford Springs has suffered severe loss by the death of one o its most active members, Comrade John F. Carey, who died recently after a brief lilness of gastric fever.

ganizer Fund have been coming in with gratifying liberality and the State Committee now has about \$114 on hand. A detailed report of the re-ceiped since July 23 will be published John W. Brown addressed excellen

meetings during the past week in New Haven, Derby, Middletown, Meriden, and Putnam, Conn. In New Haven be sed the Browery Workers' Union and at Derby, in addition to an open-air meeting for the party, he was given the Soor at the meeting of the Carpenters' Union of the twin cities, Derby and Ansonia, and was enthu mastically received. In Putnam a lo-

Comrade Merits G. Siemon of Nev Haven, Gonn., is one of the most faith ful workers for The Worker.

rade Brown's dates in lo est for this week will be as follows Saturday, Aug. 29, Waterbury: Aug 31, Beleici; Sept. 2, Window Locks Sept. 2. Winsted; Sept. 3, Torrington

New Jersey.

The recently organized Working-men's Educational Association of North Hudson County, the sim of which is Socialist education on all ecnomic and political questions, will give the opening lecture of a series on Sunday evening, Sept. 27, in the club house of the Socialist Party, Hacken eack l'Link Road, West Hoboker

A street meeting will be held a Ciairmont and Moleroy avenues, Jersey City, Saturday, Aug. 29, 1230 p. m., at which Comrades James Rellly and Frederick Gilliar will speak.

Regular business meeting of the Tenth Ward Branch of Jersey City will be held Saturday evening, Sept. 5, at Bishopp's Assembly Rooms, Sandford place, Summit avenue,

ark and Summit avenues, Jersey City.

Local Bergen County has decided to file nominations made at Caristadt an await results therefrom before nom nating by petition. Comrades Dr. De Yoe and G. Arvidson, candidates for Assembly, will make an agitation tour

of Bergen County in October. Pennsylvania. The Socialists of Luzerne County have engaged Central Labor Union Hall, 16 South Main street. Wilker liarre, for the purpose of holding pub-lic agitation meetings every Sunday evening. Comrade Chas. Lavin was the principal speaker last Sunday. Comrade C. F. Quinn will address next Sunday's meeting. The committee in charge will spare no pains to make these nectings interesting and instructive for all who attend. It is boned larly and do all he can to bring about successful results. A cordial invita-tion is extended to the public, and especially to all workingmen and women to come and participate in dismoving the burning questions of the day. Pather Thomas Hagerty of New Mexico has been engaged to speak at Wilkes-Barre in September. Time and place will be announced later.

A new local has been organized at Lima by E. B. Lewis, State Committeeman from the Fourth District. New locals have been organized at Piqua and Chillicothe by Caldwell, and at

Bridgeport by O'Hare. F. N. Prevey has been elected member of the State Committee to represent the Nineteenth Congressional District, and Chas. A. Harris has been elected to represent the Thirteenth District J. H. Dickson of Springfield has been elected to the State Co ee to represent the Seventh District, Comrade Brown having resigned.

State Secretary Critchlow makes th following statement: The Central Lec-ture Stream is not the property of an individual, nor is it run by an indivi-dual. On the contrary, it is operated under the supervision of the State Quorum of the party in Ohlo and all revenue accruing from the proceeds of the aforesaid bureau goes into the state treasury of the party, and all expenses are paid out of the state treas-Bureau" was adopted for the very same reason that the name "Labor Lecture Bureau" was adopted by the National Committee as the name of

There will be a special congressional election in the Sixteenth District this fall. Ohio Socialists, here is an opporunity to show what can be done by good work. Why not place a man in this district at once and keep him there until the election and organize overy county in the district to work for Sucialism. There were 190 votes in the district last fall, and with some support, it can easily be made 1,000

Toledo Socialists have now got tw speakers at work upon their city cir-cuits—this is in addition to the regu-lar state circuits—and they report in-crease of interest and hope to get things stirred up in good shape in that

Senera County Socialists held their convention on Aug. 16 and nominated a full ticket.

Illinais.

The report of the Illinois State Sec retary for the month of July shows: Balance on hand July 1, \$27.64; income during month, \$224.96; expenditures, \$228.49; balance on hand Aug. 1, \$24.10. Dues stamp account: Balance on hand July 1, 204; bought during for the month of July amounted to 336.75. On phonograph tickets the amount received during July was \$40.20; this is but a partial settlement and all organizations still holding these tickets should forward money collected for same as soon as nossible

State Organiser Collins put in his time from June 27 until July 25 in the counties of Kane, Kendall, DeKalb Lee, and Whiteside, constituting the Fourth Division, organizing locals at Aurora, Kane County; DeKalb, De Kalb County; and Fulton, Whiteside County. On Aug. 1 Comrade Collins County. On Aug. I Commade Collins left for a return trip of nine days, putting in four days at Aurora, three at DeKai's and two at Dixon. With this he completed his work in the division and began his work in the Fifth Division at Mendota on Aug. 10. The success with which the organizer has me so far is largely due to the untiring geal and energy displayed by the chair man of the Fourth Division, Comrade Peter Kennedy, of Elgin, whose work

The number of dues stamps sold in Illinois during July was greater than during any other mouth in the history of the state organization.

The following locals are urgently pested to forward quarterly repo

GRAND LABOR FESTIVAL

Arranged by Local Hudson County, Socialist Party, and Kindred Organizations of the County for the Campaign Fund.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 30, Commencing at 2 P. M.

At UNION HILL SCHUETZEN PARK Children's Parade and Presentation, Children's Games, Bowling for and Women, Vandeville Performance on the Stage, Singing by

Workingmen's Singing Societies and Free German Schools, Pyramids by the Arbeiter Turnverein, Cinematograph Pictures, Drill by the Socialist Fife and Drum Corps, Dancing on two Platforms, and other Attractions. Tickets, Bought in Advance, 15 Cents; at the Gate, 25 Cents. Comrades From Newark, Elizabeth, Paterson and New York are invited

GRAND LABOR DAY FESTIVAL

N. Y. VOLKSZEITUNGS CONFERENCE

and the SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY,

For the Benefit of the Campaign Fund and the Labor Press.

SUNDAY and MONDAY, Labor Day, SEPTEMBER 6 and 7,

At Wm. Fuehrer's Bark,

TRAINS MEADOW ROAD. **NEWTON, L. I.**

ADMISSION, 10 CENTS. Special Cars from 34th St. and 92d St. Ferr.es direct to Park, or

Flushing Trolley Cars vie Jackson Ave.

OR BOTH DAYS: **GRAND CONCERT BY 500 SINGERS**

Brilliant Performance by Actors' Protective Union FIREWORKS AND GAMES

of membership to the State Secretary | dent Will a very complimentary notice at once, so as to enable his office to re-port on the total membership in the had bitten off a little more than he state organization, also because it increasary that the card file system of Comrade Leander Miller has been ganized at his office may be completed talking to the farmers on Saturday afternoons on the streets of Wichits, but has recently gone to Attica, Kaus., is soon as possible; Braidwood, Belvidere, Centralia, Evanston, East Du-buque, Galesburg, Glea Carlon, Glea Ellyn, Grossdale, Hillsboro, Joliet,

Jacksonville, Kaukakee, Monmouth.

Murphysboro, Mowenqua, Peotone Quincy, Rock Island, Streator, Win netka, and Wankegan.

With the adoption of all amend

ments to the state constitution, the form of organization changes from the

lodge system of individual towns con

stituting the units to organization along lines of political sub-divisions, making each organized county a unit

of the state organization. As soon as

possible in counties where two or more

locals exist, they should arrange for the election of a County Central Com-mittee. It is suggested that delegates

be elected on a basis of one for every

five members from each local, except in Cook County. In counties where but one local exists, such locals should change their form of organization from

a town to a general county organiza

tion and take full charge of the work of agitation and organization, with a view to having their respective coun-

At the last session of the State Ex

ecutive Committee it was decided to

elect County Organizers in a number

of courties and increase the number

from time to time with a view of ulti-mately covering every organized county in the state. The following are

those elected: Kane County, Jan. H.

those elected: Rane County, J. E. Agnew; La Salle County, Ben Smith; Marshell County, Hobart Auslen; Montgomery County, W. C. Pierce; Williams County, H. R. Dial. It is

hoped that these comrades will at once arrange to extend the work of agita-

tion and organization, and never cease

their activity until every corner of their respective counties is thoroughly organized.

The following dates have been made

for Organizer Jacobs: Aug. 24, Nor-

woodville: Aug. 25, Hamilton: Aug. 26,

Albia; Aug. 27. Hiteman; Aug. 28, Hocking; Aug. 29. Hilton. Comrade

Jacobs spoke in the Opera House at

For all information relative to the

Corre

lows campaign, speakers and organ-izers, address J. J. Jacobsen, State

Secretary, Des Moines, Is. Correspondence from Socialists in unorgan

Comrade James H. Brower, business

agent of the Building Trades Council of Elgin, Ill., is still open for engage-ments in Iowa, Sept. I to 6. No ex-

pense except railroad fare and enter

The organization fund has been

swelled during the past week as fo

lows: William Bateman, Seymour, \$1;

Local Dubuque, \$20; Local Davenport,

A. H. Weeks, State Committeeman

from the Seventh District, will deliver the Labor Day address at Marysville.

Thomas E. Will, President of the American Socialist College at Wich

its, has just returned from a lectur

tour through Southeastern Kanaas and Western Missouri. Comrade Will had a large and enthusiastic audience at

most of the places at which he was

billed to speak. One of his best meet

ocratic Representative in the Missouri Legislature. As an indication of the unccess of the Democratic Representa-tive, the fact that the local paper gave him no notice at all, and gave Presi-

held at Rock Rapids, Sept. 12.

ties organized.

Dr. Cranville Lowther spent a week at Caldwell, where he delivered a number of lectures. While there be was chillenged by a lawyer of that town to debate the question on Saturday night. "When the time for the de bate arrived his opponent did not put in an appearance. The fellow probin an appearance. The fellow ably found out that it is a deeper tion than he thought it was before he began looking into it.

where he expects to do some effective

Comtade Snyder is Deputy State Or ganizer, and is having good success in

the Northern part of the state.

Pacific Coast. The annual conference of the State Central Committee of the Socialist Party of California was held in San Francisco on August 16. Twenty-one members were in attendance. spirit displayed was that of uncom-promising working-class Socialism promising working class Socialism, From every quarter came reports showing a rapid development of Socialist sentiment and a steady growth of the party membership. Resolutions were relopted severely condemning such speakers as charge exorbitantly for their services or lecture under the auspices of spurious organizations in conflict with the party, and requiring that the State Secretary-Treasurer sever his relations with the Central Lecture Bureau of Dayton, C., and re-fuse hereafter to make engagements with the locals for any speaker who charges a fee in excess of the sum found necessary by the National Com-mittee to cover the expense and per diem of our National Organizers.

Here and There Robert B. Ringler of Reading, Pa. out The Worker although I do get ten other Socialist weeklies and four monthlies. The articles by Burrowes and Traubel. and, your aditorials are

In the fall campaign Walter Thomas Mills vill speak to Kausas, Missouri, lows, South Dikots, North Dakots, and Ohio under the auspices of the respective state committees,

Father McGrady will begin his John Murray, Jr., former editor of

rested for speaking on the streets in Atlanta, as expected, and will now make a legal fight for his rights,

Comrade F. E. Bienckstone, P. O. Box 58, Oradell, N. J., writes that he has a satirical Socialist comedy in one act, entitled "A Happy Election Day," requiring four male and three female characters, and ending with a song to the tune of the "Marsellinise,"

Comrade J. B. Chapman of Kansas City has organized six locals in six different townships in Payne County. Okiahoma, taken a number of sub-scriptions for Socialist papers and get the county in shape for county organisation, which will soon be perfected.

where no local branch of the Socialist

worth fling for future reference

the "Los Angeles Socialist" has issued a leaft-t advocating fusion with the Union Labor party. Comcade J. L. Fitts has been ar-

St. Louis-"Labor" has been enlarged

is at the service of any comrades who wish to use their talent as amateur actors for the good of the movement,

Socialists who live in places

Party exists, should join the party as members-at-large,

The Worker.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 6, 1903.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittances must state distinctly how long they are to run. Agents are personally charged and held responsible for

unpaid subscriptions sent in by them. Only duly elected and approved agents asknowledged. ____

PRICE 2 CENTS.

VOL. XIII.-NO. 23.

LABOR DAY FACTS AND FIGURES.

facts and plain figures worthy of your consideration on Labor Day. They concern you and your wives and children. It is you who will have to solve the problem they present.

First for the figures. We take them from the United States Census (Manufactures, Part I, p. 3).

In the year 1800 your labor produced an average value of \$842. In the year 1000 you produced an average of \$872.

In 1800 your average yearly wage was \$445. In 1900 your average yearly wage was \$437. Producing \$30 more. you get \$8 leac.

In 1890 the capitalists, got a yearly profit from the average wage-worke of \$397. In 1990 they got \$435 profit from the average worker.

You work harder and faster, you get fees, and you give your employer bigger profits. Incidentally, you also give your landlord bigger rent.

You see why the capitalists say the country is prosperous. As old Louis XIV said, "I am the state," so the capitalists think, "Wevere the coun-

How about YOUR prosperity, fellow

And how will it be in 1910 at this Pute? You will be gutting old by that time-workingmen grow old fast, these days-but how about your children? Do you wish them to be even worse off then you are?

No, you say. That is what we are organized in unions for-to try to resist this degradation of our class.

Very well. Let us turn now from the "figures" and remind you of some "facts" of the last year-just remind you of them; you know them siready.

formed, such as the National Association of Manufacturers, the National Metal Trades Association, the Anti-Boyentt Association, the National Economic League, and many others, national or local, whose objects are to unite their forces in resisting strikes

In half-a-dozen states, during the last twelvemonth, important labor laws-such as those making eight ours a tegal workday on public work, requiring prompt payment of wages in eash, restricting the sweatshop system, have been declared unconstitutional by the courts, on the ground that they violated the right of free You have not heard of the rouris invalidating any laws lobbled

In this yenr's session of Congress

Workingmen, here are a few cold | have got what they wanted in the way of franchises and the like.

Federal troops and militia have been called out to break your strikes during the year in Pennsylvania, Yirginia West Virginia, New York, Arizona, and police and sheriff's deputies have been sent against you in numberiess localities. But neither in New York City, nor in the New England mill towns, nor in Pittsburg, nor in Chicago, nor in any of the places where the employers organized to lock you out, have you seen the power of the law used against them.

Federal and state judges have in several cases decided that peaceful boycotting and orderly picketing on your part are unlawful. But within the last few days a federal judge has ruled that it is perfectly lawful for employers to combine to blacklist

Following the precedent set in the British Taff Vale case, employers have taken up the policy of suing your unions and union officers and members for damages for peaceful striking or boycotting; so far the decisions are against you, and the capitalists make no secret of their intention to push such cases and bring to financial ruin such unions as will not how to their will-

The militin of all the states has been brought under the direct control of the authorities at Washington with the unconcenied purpose of using it the more effectively to intimidate and disorganize your forces when you revolt nguinst capitalist tyranny. These facts are quite familiar to

you. We only recall them to your mind, all at once.

Put them together with the figures quoted at the beginning of this article which you can easily verify for yourreives, if you doubt them-and think, think hard.

Is it not evident to you that such liberties as you have had are capidly slipping from your grasp? Is it not evident to you that your lot is becoming harder and your life more inse cure? Is it not evident to you that, necessary as is the trade-union movenent, you need something more to emancipate yourselves industrially and assure to your children a better chance in the world instead of a worse one than you have had? Is it not evident to you that, as the organized capitalists are using their political as well as their economic power to keep you in subjection and lower your condition so you must not together politically as class to win your freedom?

Now is the time to decide and to act -now, not next year or the year after. The moment has come for you to choose between the Trustified Empire and the Socialist Republic. Investigate the principles and methods of the Socialist Party-the Social Democratic Party, as it is called in New York. If you investigate thoroughly and candidly, you will be with us. We are sure

of that. We ask no more. Think. Think hard. Think inde-

AS IN RUSSIA.

Bosses' Associations Will Copy the Tsar's Passport System.

Combination of Western Railways to Follow Example of Metal Trades Association in Establishing a Cantral

Chicago press dispatches say that a combination of Western railroads to handle labor problems is under con-sideration. Most of the large railway

union of railroads is to be a general agreement is to receive its minor en ployees through this medium. This would apply to clerks, station agents, engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen generally, machinists, carpenters, section foremen and section me

road included in the organization will declare its shops 'open,' which means that the rights of non-union workmen will be recognized and maintained as equal to those of union workmen. There will be no antagonism to the unions, but the railroads will act simultaneously on labor issues and

local offices in all large cities, and their aims stated by the employers to be 'to assist in providing the employers with satisfactory workmen, and the workmen with antisfactory employment

every, workman in their employ, cover ing name, address, and special occupa-tion, and other points, the purpose be-ing to emble the central body to keep track of the men and prevent those who are "perniciously active" as organizers or agitators from getting em-

ployment.

If this goes on a little further we shall have in this country, so far as workingmen are concerned, a state of affairs very similar to that of Russia, where no man is ablowed to travel from town to town without reporting his movements to the police and getwe hear so much on the Fourth of July, but which so seldom shows itself

"OBSTRUCTING THE POSTAL SERVICE."

Plans on Foot to Enable Railway Com-

Payne is proposing to lease an order which will have the effect of making practically every train in the United States a mail train and of placing the ossibility of interference with inter

ductors, baggage masters, and other trainmen, wherever desired, as em-ployees of the United States postal ser-vice and empowering them to hundle a

The purpose of the measure is not at all to improve the postal service, but simply, by making every train nomi-nally and legally a mail train, whether actually carrying mail or not, to en able the railway capitalists, in the event of a strike, to call in the aid of the United States government to punish the strikers for "obstructing the government postal service." trick has been turned several times at trick has been turned several times at critical moments in railway artikes and it is now proposed to make it general. It is quite in line with the governmental policy against the labor movement now developing so rapidly all over the world.

to p. m. each day. There will be a great deal of important business to come before the convention. The Trunk and Bag Workers' International

The Russian comrades know, however. such plaus which are for them the re-sults of something like desperation."

---Remember the Grand Labor Festival at Fuebrer's Park, Newton, L. I., on Sanday and Monday, Sept. 6 and 7. Half the proceeds are to go to the campaign fund of the Social Demo-eratic Party of Greater New York and half to the Socialistic Co-operative

IN ALABAMA, TOO.

As in Colorado, Georgia, and Elaswhere, Palice Try to Suppress Socialist Street Mactings-Comrades Will lesist on Rights.

State Secretary Waldborst of Ale-

nma reports to the National Secretary

the arrest and imprisonment of Com-rade McGuire, a member of Local Birmingham, for talking Socialism on Birmingham, for taiking Socialism on the streets of that city. "Holiness" meetings had just been held, the speakers attacking. Socialism. After this meeting Metiture began to hold one and answered the arguments and explained Socialism. He was ordered by the police to "what up and move on." Metiture refraed and was locked up for the night. Next morning Comrade Waldhorst had the trial postponed for a week and engaged counsel, who made the policeman swear out a warrant, which the latter did not want to do. The judge instructed the policeman to swear out the warrant, as he should not have arrested Metiture the werre not willing to do that. The warrant was sworn out and an ordinance forbidding the blockading of street from opening the cycs of the workers in the "Solid South." It is simply one more illustration of the capitalist in the "Solid South." It is simply one more illustration of the capitalist in the "Solid South." It is simply one more illustration of the capitalist in the "Solid South." It is simply one more illustration of the capitalist in the "Solid South." It is simply one more illustration of the capitalist in the "Solid South." It is simply one more illustration of the capitalist in the "Solid South." It is simply one more illustration of the capitalist in the "Solid South." It is simply one more illustration of the capitalist in the "solid South." It is simply one more illustration of the capitalist in the "solid South." It is simply one more illustration of the capitalist in the "solid South." It is simply one more illustration of the capitalist in the "solid South." It is simply one more illustration of the capitalist in the "solid South." It is simply one more illustration of the capitalist in the "solid South." It is simply one more illustration of the capitalist in the "solid South." It is simply one more illustration of the capitalist in the "solid South." It is simply one more illustration of the capitalist in the "solid South." It is simply one more illustration of the capitalist in the "sol fine, but wanted an appeal taken." The case will be watched with interest when it comes up in the higher courts. Comrade Waldhorst also twenty-eight locals now in Alabama, and hard work is gradually getting them in shape.

COLORADO COMRADES WIN THEIR FIGHT.

Socialists of Denver, by Vigorous Resistance to Police Interference, Establish Right to Speak on Street.

State Secretary Martin of Colorado writes to the National Secretary, un-der date of Aug. 20: "Local Denver is jubilant over her victory in the Dis-trict Court. Mestings are being held on the street each evening without po-lice interference. Last night the spe-cial committee on street speaking and demonstrating the right of free speech in the courts' turned in its final report and was discharged. The committee raised \$23.76 and expended \$252.35 in the four weeks of its work, and did this without drawing on the funds of the local for a dollar. It turned over to the treasury of the local a balance of \$6.41 in cash and some \$20 in unpaid subscriptions, most of which will be paid. The committee took up the work without a dollar on hand, but at no time during its existence was it seno time during its existence was it seriously hampered for want of funds. The enthusiasm, liberailty, and self-denial of the comrades was equal to every demand as soon as made. The fight has done us great good every way, but chiefly in inspiring the comrades with confidence in their ability to 'do things.' The local is more solidly united than ever before in its entire history.

(Note.-This item has been delayed through Uncle Sam's failure to bring copy of Secretary Mailly's bulle-

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN NEW YORK.

Open air agitation meetings will be held in Greater New York under the auspices of the Social Democratic Party or auxiliary organizations as

THURSDAY, SEPT. 3.

8. W. Dorner Thirtieth street and Eighth avenue, 11th A. D. Speakers; Rosen and Abrahams

FRIDAY, SEPT. 4. Attorney and Houston streets, 10th Speakers: Gidden, Kirshenbaum,

SATURDAY, BEPT. 5. S. W. corner Sixteenth atreet and

Eighth avenue, 7th A. D. Speakers: N. E. corner Ninety-eighth street and Anuterdam avenue. Spenkers: Backin

MONDAY, SEPT. 7. N. E. corner Sixth street and Avenue C, 16th A. D. Speakers: J. Gold-stein, Miss Johanna Dahme, Korn and

TUESDAY, SEPT. 8 One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street and Bathgate avenue. N. E. corner 100th street and Colum-

bus avenue, Speakers: Phillips and WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 9.

S. W. corner Sixty-seventh street and Amsterdam avenue, 19th A. D. Speak-

ers: Cote and Lewis.
N. W. corner Forty-ninth street and
Ninth strence, 15th A. D. Speakers:
Casaidy and Phillips.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth
street between Phild and street, between Third and Lexington

THURSDAY, BEPT. 10. N. W. corner Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, 9th A. D. Speakers; Abrahams and Josephson. 100th street and Amsterdam avenue. Speakers: Maikiel and Karlinsky.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 12. 8. W. corner Thirty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, 11th A. D. Speakers: Lee and Sackin 8. W. corner Columbus avanue and

Watkins avenue, corner of Pitkins 21st A. D.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 5. Atlantic avenue and Pennsylvania, 21st & D. Speakers: Struempfler, Held and Koenig.

CHAIN GANG

on the ground that his speeches were of a political nature and that he would have to get a permit from the Mayor or the chairman of the Board of Police Commissioners, Repeated at tempts to procure this permit failed and Courade kay was unable to make any headway, having other engagements to fill on his route.

Some few weeks later Comrade J. I. Fitts of the "Appeal" came here to ad-dress rirect meetings. He succeeded that Comrade Fitts was "arraying class against class." the permit was revoked. This high-handed interference the matter in the courts. The peal" promised financial support. Sev-eral thousand dodgers were printed an-nouncing that a Socialist meeting on the street to tost the city ordinance would be held on August 17. Fully thousand people gathered to see the

Comrade Fitts at the appointed hour mounted a hox and proceeded. He shad lordly spoken two minutes when the Chief of Police and several other blue-costed "defenders of law and or-der" stepped up and asked for his per-mit. Comrade Fitts could show none and was told to get off the box. He refused to do so unless a copy of charges was given him, stating the cause of his acrest. To this the police consented. The trial was set for next

"trial" which was a mockery from start to finish. Attorney, Fields in behalf of Comrade Fitts showed the in-consistency of the authorities in refus-ing a permit to one citizen when the Saivation Army and the "Holiness" people were not only allowed but en couraged to hold forth on the streets.
It is worth while to bear in mind that
the Mayor, who so bitterly opposed the
lasuance of a permit and who had told Comrade Fitts that if another attempt was made to speak he would put him in jail, asked to be allowed to act as police i dge (the regular incumbent be ing on vacation) in this particular case, which was granted. The result could easily be foreseen. Comrade Fitts was given thirty days in the chain gang. without the alternative of a fine course the case was appealed to the higher courts, where it is now pend-ing, a local comrade giving bond to the amount of \$200.

Again the local met in special sec thanking the "News" for its fair stand in the matter. (The editor of the "News," by the way, is John Temple Graves of New York Chautauqua

perior Court in the matter. Should we rin, we shall of course continue our

tainly devote a little more of its energies to the South. There is a splen did field for agitation, if done sys tematically. Good speakers should be sent nere as often as possible, and I am sure it would repay the outlay many times. Atlanta is getting to be an industrial center, with all that the term implies to the Socialist. The movement here is growing and can be made a power, if the proper effort is

The vecent occurrences brought us about fifteen new members. The peo-ple are waking up down here. It behoores us to step in and guide their vague but growing discontent with Democratic party politics and put the Socialist position before them. MAX WILK.

—We are glad to send sample copies of The Worker gratis to all who request them. If you know some per-sons who ought to be acquainted with the paper, send in their names and ad-gresses for sample copies.

THE STRIKE IN ODESSA.

stration Russia Has Ever Seen.

Extraordinary Conduct of the Authorities-Apparent Stupid Duplicity of the Government Explained by Conflict of Old and New Methods of Dealing with the Revolutionary Movement.

We are allowed to quote from a letter written by a resident of Odesos. Russia, to a comrade in this city. The letter was written early in August, before the atrocious suppression of the "It is possible that by the time my

letter reaches you, you will know what las taken place here. Something in-teresting and extraordinary is going on in our city—a general strike. It started with the street-car employees. whose strike was crowned with com-plete success. They were followed by the men employed in the port, number-ing 6,000 rations and longshoremen. The latter won their strike, and in-stead of 80 kopeks 440 cents) a day, which they used to get before, they are getting 1 rouble 50 kopeks (27) cents). But the trouble is that one of the steamship companies has among carisdic acid. She once owned a little its stockholders several members of boune, but after the death of her bust the imperial family and the result was that the government sent over four to do much work on account of rheuhundred navy 'tare' to take the places matism.

of the strikers. These men upon arriving here were greatly dissatisfied and in time, when her savings were when they learned what they were gone, she was unable to just the interbrought for, but could not recuse and then her struggle with poverty to-work for fear of facing a court martial. Still, the local sailors do not rest. gan. She tried to work at tailoring, but it was of no avail.

Yesterday, on the fourth day of their but it was of no avail. rents, when the steamers, after a "Mrs. Lang became in arrears to her rents." three days' rest, were about to sail, the working got on loard and let the steam out.

"The day before yesterilay street-car drivers and conductors all over the city joined the strikers. Their demands include a ten-hour workday and wages by the month, instead of by the day. It is three days since the cars ed running and Cambler, owner enormous losses. He is negotiating now with the workingmen, who will in all probability gain a victory.

The General Strike,

"Yesterday, absolutely all men em-ployed in various factories and mills quit work. A large crowd paraded the streets and invited all workingmen to join them. All day long we were in the street and were surprised by the quiet and peaceful conduct of so many thousands of workmen. I witnessed several scenes when the crowd of striking people proceeded from bakery to bakery, from building to building, and grew in numbers as they went along. At present the situation is this All waiters at hotels and restaurants, masons, bakers, everybody, is on strike. Mass meetings are arranged for to-day in the outskirts of the city. The workingmen hold separate meet-

ings according to their trades.
"The authorities took no measures until yesterday, when troops patroled the city, but our new Prefect says that until 'signs of riot appear' he would not do anything. Meanwhile the not do anything. Meanwhile the strikers themselves do all in their power to have peaceful demonstra tions and avoid violence and rioting. At least, that is the way they have managed until now; what will occur further on is hard to predict.

"However, the entire city is now threatened with lack of bread and perhaps of water, too. We still have water to-day, but they say that the men employed on the water-works are

"No newspapers were issued to-day. as the printers have also joined the strikers and, in a word, a strike of such magnitude is not remembered here and it ranks next to the recent strike at Baku."

The Authorities' Treachers. How shamefully the promise of the

uthorities was broken when the neriousness of the demonstration was fully realized, we know from the press dispatches of inst week. The whole affair is one of the most remarkable and, as presented in the daily press, one of the most puzzling that has ever been reported from that unhappy country. That even Russian Tsarism could deliberately practice such stupid duplicity as to encourage the holding of demonstrations with the purpose of violently suppressing them seemed so incredible that many have been inclined to doubt the truth of the dispatches. We are in a position to give, upon trustworthy authority, an explanation of the affair which, while it takes away some of its melodramatic horror, makes the news still more sig-nificant of the wonderful forces that are at work in the midst of Russian society and the alarm with which they inspire the ruling powers. It is generally known that the Rus-

sian revolutionary movement has undergone a great transformation since the days when Stepniak wrote. Con-fined then to a small number of the "intelligent" or cultured class, it pecessarily took on the form of conspiracy, whether for the purposes terrorism or of education. To-day, though the element of secrecy course still remains in much of its work, the revolution has become a widespread and popular movement, a mass movement, appealing to social

*The special sense in which the expression "the intelligent" ("intelli-gens," or "intelliguentia") is used in speaking of the Russian revolutionary movement will easily be observed by

"THE WIDOW AND THE FATHERLESS."

When Socialists insist that, in order , landlord, and last week he told her put an end to class rule and class would be to despoil the widows and without regaining consciousness." and the railroad companies. One would no exclamation of horror at this. Why magine, to listen to these spologists, should it? The story is not an uncor that all the capital of the country be- mon one. Such things happen every, longed to poor widows and orphans, day. They are a part of the social and that Rockefeller and Morgan and cost of "prosperity." Carnegie were only benevolent trustees exicts workingmen's widows from strike by the authorities. The writer for these defenseless persons. Ah, how their poor homes in order that capitaltheir hearts bleed at the thought of the | int widows may buy jewels to dazzle Innocent stockholding whoms be n; thied fortune-hunters at Newport. Cap-

"EVICTED, TOOK POISON.

"Disposessed, and with no promising outlook for the future, Mrs. Mary lang, a widow, 54 years old, who lived alone at 305 Mangin street, Williamsburg, ended her life last night with carbolic acid. She once owned a lister use, but after the death of her hus-"Mhe placed a morteness on her hous.

thought and feeling and showing itself, the workers fell into the trap, turned in public demonstrations by large and organized bodies of students or of workingmen or of both in unima, rather than in individual acts of private justice. However much the Ter-rorists were dreaded by individuals of the court or the bureaucracy, there can be no doubt that the government as such is much more afraid—and with good reason—of the movement in this its latest phase. Especially is this so since the students have thrown off the always rather transparent pretense of siming their protests against scademic grievances and have begun frankly to niake demonstrations on a large sea against the autogracy, and against capitalism itself and also since, with the growth of the great industry, the workingmen have begun to awaken to a feeling of class unity and defiance

against class role.

How to check the movement has been and is the question for the Wittes, Pichves, and Pobledonosteeffs. and their underlings. The most obvious method is that of bruie force—shooting, flogging, imprisonment, exile, the gallows. This method of reconciling the people's affections to the good That has been used pretty vigorously and consistently and is still, no doubt, the "means of grace" most fervently helleved in by the authorities in general.

Some of the officials, however, hold

another theory and have been allowed

Revolutionary Forces.

to put it to the test of practice to some extent, and the Odessa affair is the result of the conflict of the two methods. Nowhere but in Itussia could the preaching of the class struggle be seriously proposed as the basis of a reactionary policy; but in Russin strange things happen. Recognizing that the present strength of the revolutionary forces lies in the union in a mass morement of the wage-workers. impelled by immediate economic interest, with the student body, inspired by humane sentiment and equipped with scientific knowledge, these new-fangled defenders of established insti-tutions argue that the way to weaken the movement is to divide its forces, to allenate the wage-workers, without whose support the revolution can have no real vitality, from the "intelligent" -which is in this case clearly synonymous with the Socialists-who nov but their knowledge at its service. They acknowledge that the wage-workers have serious grievances, that from these, and not merely from the evil "incitement" of the Socialists, arises the popular discontent. They therefore advise that the government set on foot a propaganda among the working people, appenling to their class feeling, calling on them to cul loose from the "intelligent"—in a word to build up what we would call a "pure and simple" labor movement, without any aim beyond immediate gains or any guiding rule but expediency—and to promise to such a movem long as it keeps within these "safe and practical" limits, a certain measure of governmental recognition and patron-age. Thus, it is hoped, the "unformed discontent" of the masses can be diverted from revolutionary purposes and exhausted in numberless petty efforts, while the "intelligent," thus isolated and weakened, can be held in check by the iron hand of the police.

Fallure of the Scheme. For three or four years this plan ha been advocated within the bureaucracy

and has gained the assent of such high it into effect in Moscow, in several cities of the West, and in St. Petersburg. Nowhere has it had the ex-pected success, however, and least of all in the cities where the workers are most numerous and intelligent and tribute them among your fellow work-where, therefore, the danger it was intended to avert is greatest. Some of the light.

that unless she paid her rent she wo have to move. Her few worldly be strife and demoralizing riches and degrading poverty, it is necessary that the means of production be made public property, entting off the profit which non-producing possessors now extract found her lying on her furniture and from the workers, the favorite argument of the defenders of capitalism is was taken to St. Catherine's Hospital. to tell us that to make this change, where she died carly this morning orphans who own stock in the trusts Mr. Morgan's subsidized organ makes

disinherited by the wicked Socialists. italism drives tollers to insanity or sul-How runch the "masters, lords, at d cide while it builds palaces for them rulers" of our land really care for that neither toll nor spin. Capitalism widows is illustrated by this little new a slaughters workinguren by thousands item from the "Evening Sun" of last a year in mine and mill and rallway 'accidents," and more slowly and quietly murders myriads in disease-breeding tenements and sweatshors, that "operating expenses" may be kept down while rents and "net earnings" go up. Capitalian drives workingmen's orplians into the factory or upon the street, to wear away their childish lives the in piling up profits for those whose strong and bealthy bodies know no efforts more arduous than those of the

ballroom and the golf links. Great and holy is capitalism, that asiduously "visits the widow and the fatherless in their affliction"---visits them to est down wages and collect

away from the revolutionaries, and-looked for the promised reward of such good behavior. Of course the reward did not come. Of course the government could not fulfil its promises, could not really assist the workers in any important matter against the capitalist class. Then even the stupidest of the dupes began to think for themselves and to realize that they must really depend on themselves, not only without the government, but against it, which is just what the most

ardent of revolutionists wish them to learn. The Odersa affair is simply the latest, the biggest, and the most tragic of these failures. The workers took the government at its word, organized, called meetings, and discussed their situation, with the inevitable result that the movement got out of the hands of the government emissaries and grew into a wonderful class demonstration, as described in the letter we have quoted-a demonstration which the government, in self-defense had to suppress.

RACE PREJUDICE DISAPPEARING. The Vienna "Arbeiter Zeltung" con-

tains a long article on the causes which led to the general strike in South Russia. The interesting part is that in Baku, where the strikes are taking place, there is a large element of Persian workers, and the latter, thanks to the pressure of events, are also being forced into the movement. That is extremely important as coming from a land where justice is absolutely unknown, or even "rights" of any kind. Workers like the Persians do precent a great danger to the labor quent in other countries. That it does despite the frightful and overwhelming difficulties in its way gives us every hope for the movement, and if Asiatic workers can only be organized then we shall go shead teresting to read also how the Russian tress circumvents the censorship. News of the strikes is only allowed in a very restricted manner, but it is possible to convey the news in an indirect manner, which the Russian reader knows how to appreciate. Unquestion-ably all these hindrances—while they have grave disadvantages for the movement-have the advantage of quickening the intelligence of the members; at a frightful cost it is true. The "Leipziger Volkszeitung" reports that Socialism is making great strides among the Armenian population in South Russia, who were loyal subjects of the Tsar till the government forbade them the use of their own hanguage .--

London Justice. This adherence to the labor move ment of the Persians and Armenians inRussia, heretofore played off by the capitalists and the government against the Russian workers, is paralisled by a similar tendency among the Japanese and Mexicans on our Parific Coast, by the loyalty to their class of the Pollsh, Bohemiau, Lishuantan, Hungarian, and Italian miners in Pennsylvania and the Cauadian French. Greeks, and Italians in the recent tex-tile strikes in New England, and neveral other events that have been reamong the workers is disappearing, despite all efforts of stupid reaction-aries and of capitalist hirelings to keep

When you have finished reading this paper, give it to a neighbor. After giving him two or three numbers, get him to subscribe. Then start in on another man.

-If you get a bundle of sample copies of The Worker, you will understand that you are requested to dis

for by the capitainsts, though.

Gigantic capitallat leagues have been

and carrying on lockouts, to keep spies in your unions and maintain permonent blacklists, to conduct damage suits and criminal prosecutions against you, to misinform and miseducate the only through the press, and to mobilize the political influence of wealth

the not result of your attempt to get favorable legislation by politely and humbly asking for it has been zeroor worse. In the state legislatures, with few exceptions, it is the same:

But the railway and trolley and gas | pendently. Think as workingmen. and electric companies and the trusts | Think now. A CLEAR STATEMENT.

National Convention of Filint Glass Workers Adopts a Declaration of Socialist Principles. The American Flint Glass Workers' Theon, at its national convention in Cincinnati, adopted the following dec-Intation, moved and argued for by

ade, Councilman William Croke In the natural development of enpitalism, the class struggle between the privileged few and the input, which he the inwage system, has reached a point of labor organization are absolutely resist the aggressions of Concentrated cupital, sustained by all strikers be reached, a general strike of the areacies of government, and to all glass workers of the country is to be ordered as soon as negotiations cease. of the wage-earners, or

the capitalist class, used by that class for the oppression of labor, rests upon institutions essentially political, which In the nature of things cannot be changed, or even slightly ended for the benefit of the working

of its strength, aware of its rights, de-termined to resist wrong at every step and sworn to achieve its own changiether by an uncomquertrivial conditions of the present class trivial conditions of the present class changle. As members of the Ameriran I'llut Gines Workers' Union, we constantly keep in view its great t, hemely: The summary ending nat barbarons struggle, at the s. the restoration of the land people as a collective body, and the half to the Socialistic substitution of the Co-operative Com-

monwealth for the present state of and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his

faculties, multiplied by all the moder factors of civilization."

GLASS WORKERS' STRIKE. Conferences are being held daily be-tween the initional officers of the Amaicompiled Association of Glass Workers. the officers of the Pittfburg Plate Glass Company, members of the Metropolitau District of Mirror Manufacturers, and a committee representing the 1,200 glass workers of this city, who have heen on strike for the past three months. The conferences are held at the Broadway Central Hotel. Should no settlement satisfactory to the local

TRUNK AND BAG WORKERS. The fourth bl-ennial convention of the Trunk and Bag Workers' Interna tional Union of America will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, New York City, Sept. 21 to 24, inclusive. The convention will open at 9 a. m. and remain in session until to p. m. each day. There will be a great deal of important business to come before the convention. The Union was organized on thec. 23, 1895, and within the past two years it has doubled its membership. All indedoubled its membership. All inde-pendent trunk, bag, pocketbook, purse. and leather-novelty workers' unions, are invited to send fraternal delegates to the convention. Those desiring fur-ther information may address Geo. W. Glading, Secretary of Local No. 19, 000 Humboldt street, Brooklyn.

Employment and Blacklist Bureau.

companies west of Chicago are said to be already committed to the plan, which is then described: "One of the features of the proposed employment bureau. This is to have branches in the various cities, and every railroad which is a party to the

switchmen, fingmen, watchmen, opera-tors, dispatchers, and all laborers.
"When the plan is ripe, every rail-

will give each other open support. "This plan is in line with the em-ployment bureau projected by the Na-tional Metal Trades Association. The latter will have a national office and

Members of the National Metal Trades Association are required to make statements to the secretary of

ting a passport, which must be ex-hibited whenever the authorities de-mand it. We need a little more Russian tyranny in America, apparently, to awaken the "spirit of "76," of which

panies to Bring This Charge Against Any Employees Who Dare to Strike. It is stated that Postmaster General

railroads in their entirety under the protection of the United States gov-ernment. The object of this move is frankly stated to be "to obviate the

state commerce and passenger traffic by strikers, as in times past."

The purposed step will be accom-plished by commissioning railroad con-

desired class of mail.

"Justice," the Social Democratic weekly of London, says: "The Russian Minister of the Interior, von Plehve has recently made attempts to enter into relations with the Russian Revo-lutionary movement, with a view to extracting from them a promise to too well that, given peace in the land nothing would be heard of any reform projects. It shows how the movement projects. It shows how the movement grows in Russia and how the Tsar's government fears it when they try

--- I am persuaded that it would re quire a magnifying glass of rare power to reveal the point at which gambling ceases and business begins.—Eugene V. Debs. -The Social Democratic Party of

New York is identical with the Socialist Party of other states. The difference of name is due to requirements of the election law. Our emblem is the Arm and Torch.

FOR SPEAKER.

Georgia Democrats Defend Greatest Labor Demon-Capitalist Interests.

Salvationists and "Hal'ness" Prople Engouraged to Speak on the Streets

in procuring a permit, to the surprise of most of us, and held several meetings on the principal thoroughfars.
The chairman of the Police Board. Ineter Amos Fox, was present at one of these meetings and, on the ground with our rights was more than we could stand. At an entiredastic meeting of our local it was decided to test

day.

Quite a crowd gathered to watch the

Fight to Be Continued. sion and decided to arrange a grand protest meeting. The matter was taken up in the local papers (one of which, the "News," was quite friend ly) by the local comrades, and certain ly aroused considerable comment. We utilized it as much as possible. The protent meeting was very successful. Resobitions were adopted condemning the action of the authorities and also

We shall continue in the good work and keep things warm. We are anx-iously waiting the decision of the Su-

open-air meetings. The National Committee should cer-

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THE PARTY'S EMBACM.

FOR MAYOR OF NEW YORK-DR. CHARLES L. FURMAN. FOR COMPTROLLER-MORRIS BROWN. er ei Cigar Makers' Union No. 144.

FOR PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF ALDERMEN-PETER J. FLANAGAN. Member of Typographical Union No. 6.

In the state of New York, on account of everain provisions of the election laws, the socialist l'arty is ordically recognised under he name of Social Democratic Party, and in emblem in the Arm and Torch, as shown The Socialist Party for Social Democratic Party in New York) should not be confused with the so-called Socialist Labor Party. The latter is a small, ring-ruled, morthund organization which bitterly opposes the trade unions and carries on an abusive cam-paign of simple raginat the real Socialist Borrement, which supports the trade unions.

The Socialist Party (the Social Democratic Entry of New York) has passed through its second general election. Its growing power is indicated and its speedy victory for sindowed by the great increase of its vote as shown in these figures:

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.



The attention of all New Yorkers who believe in the principles of Social Democracy and wish to see the Arm gent ballots in November is now called to the fact that a city campaign fund has been opened, that money is urgently needed to defray the cost of printing literature and hiring halls, that the capitalists are not going to contribute to this fund, that it is therefore incumbust on the Social Demo crats to decide by their acts whether we are to have a good or a poor camaign. This is a case where dalks." All the legal tender that is mow burning the pockets of coursdes and sympathizers of the Socialist movement should speak up at once. Let it not whisper or mumble, but shout its loudest. Let it not be modest, wiving precedence to others. Now by she time, this week, to-day.

· PARKS AND HIS ACCUSERS.

The capitalist papers of New York dy express great surprise at the ova-Rion which Samuel Parks received on being brought back from Sing Sing nat Tuesday. If it were possible for Paultalists to see beyond their noses, to think beyond their money interests of the passing day, they would be in structed as well as surprised.

We do not speak here of the ones kion of l'arks' guilt or innocence, or of ness of the reasonable giount which the capitalists are shocked to find that one judge felt in the matter. If Parks is guilty or if any union offper is guilty of the practises for which he has been convicted, then it is the interest of the rank and flie of the union to put a stop to such practises, by swinterer severity may be necessary. And they will learn this, if they have to learn it by bitter experience. It is all very well to say, as some are saying:

bosses? He did good work for the union at the same time." That sounds plausible, but it is false. No man can long coutinue to serve two masters. The union official who begins by extorting blackmail from bosses while serving the union will very soon end by accepting bribes from bosses to betray the union. It is all very well to say: "Well what if he did get 'graft?" Don't the business men get all the graft' they can? Isn't business a great system of 'graft' from top to bottom?" As an accusation against bis accusers, that is true. But if the charges against him are true, the fact that his accusers are also "grafters" does not justify him. The labor movement has no room for that nort of "business ability." Dishonesty is the breath of life to the capitalist class; to the working class it is a corroding poison. Only on itself

can the working class depend for its

emancipation. To achieve that task

the first requisite is that workingmen

should be able to trust and respect each

"Well, what if he did 'hold up' the

other, as men, not as money-makers. So much for the walking delegate, But how about his enemies? Black as is the guilt of any man who brings corrupt methods into the labor movement, mmensurably blacker is the guilt of those charged by their position with the execution of instice or assuming with their profession the responsibility of truly informing and rightly educating the people, who pervert those high duties to the service of class rule and the safeguarding of capitalist profits. This District Attorney Jerome has done, and this the whole body of capitalist editors of the city have done.

This District Attorney who aspires to be Mayor, perhaps to still higher office, claimed a year and a half ago to have positive information of the criminal practises of some union officers. Did he more against them then? Not he. The time was not ripe. He waited until the moment when capitalist laterests aggregating half a billion dollars had organized a lockout with the avowed purpose of breaking the power of the labor organizations. Then, at the moment when his action would most help the exploiters, at the moment when he could strike, not at the allegedly guilty ones alone, but through them at the whole body of struggling tollers, then he came forward to demund justice against the "grafters." And the purveyors of information

and molders of public opinion? Did they try to inform their readers of the facts and the arguments on both sides? Did they counsel moderation and calm judgment? Not for one moment. The instant the signal was given, they sprang like a pack of hungry wolves on the prey. They appealed to ignorant prejudice, to pocketbook selfish ness, to every low passion. It was not justice they wanted, but vengeance. Their minds were made up beforehand what verdict they would have-not against Parks alone, guilty or innocent, but against the militant labor move-

In a word, what Jerome wanted and what the editors wanted, was not to stop corruption in the labor movement -for the day they do that they would render the labor movement doubly strong-but to intimidate the labor movement, to arouse dissension within it, and to discredit it in the eyes of those who tend to sympathise with it.

As usual, winning the victory of a day, they have paved the way to their own downfall on the morrow. By overdoing their vilitiention they have rather strengthened than destroyed sympathy with the labor movement. By the brazenness of their conduct they have opened the eyes of thensouds of hitherto thoughtlessly trustful workingmen and taught them that the enemy of the working class is not and Torch well supported with intelli- nione this or that boss, but all bosses, all political and journalistic friends of the bosses, and the whole system by which the bosses and their parasites

> wax fat. The case of The People vs. Parks is only the prelude to the great process of The Working People vs. Caultalism et al. And we know the verdict that the voting jury, after many disagreements, will eventually bring in.

THE STUPIO SUPPRESSORS.

There has been a remarkable incease of late in the efforts of the "respectable citisens" and the official defenders of "law and order" to suppress or hamper the educational work of the Socialist Party. In New York. Pennsylvania, Georgia, Alabama, Nebraska, Colorado, and several other states, as well as in the national capital, with in the last few weeks, our street speakers have been subjected to petty persecution, ranging from the throwing of freerackers by boodiums with the tacit consent of the police to the sentencing of Comrade Fitta at Atlanta to a term in the chain-gang.

The pretense that our meetings in terfere with traffic or disturb public peace and tranquility-unless it be the peace of mind of the profit-grinders that is upset-is too transparent to be considered. So long as the Sairation Army, the Volunteers of America, and the "Holinem" people, with all their paraphernalia of fings, torches, drums, horns, tambourines, and hysterically shricking women, are allowed to make night hideous at will, no fair-minded man can help recognizing that the attempt to forbid Socialists to speak in an orderly manner, without any such noisy accompaniment, is prompted

solely by the fear of the wealthy and influential citizens that the "co people" will accept and act upon the ideas which the Socialist speakers set forth.

Equally significant is it that, except in some of the more backward parts of the country where the light of So cialism has just begun to penetrate, the would-be suppressors are as timid and vaciliating in action as they are venomous in intent. They profanely threaten to have speakers arrested and then fail to do it or they have them arrested and fail to press the charges uniess compelled to do so by the fear of counter-prosecution for false arrest. On the whole, the self-righteous "law and order" people are making a said exhibition of themselves. We have every reason, not only to rejoice in the evidence of the growth of our movement which this persecution furnishes, but also to regard without fear and with hearty contempt an enemy so stupid and cowardly.

It is hardly necessary to advise that the comrades everywhere stand firmly for their rights and dely the fawless "respectables." They are doing that already in an admirable manuer and are winning the case before the court of public opinion,

It is not impossible that in the near future we may have to face persecution of a more serious and determined sort. While the capitalist class is constitutionally timid and vaciliating, as we have said, yet it is to be expected that its fury will grow with its suprehension of our growth and may overcome its discretion. The concentration of economic and of political power, which is now going on so rapidly, may work in the same direction, by lending consistency and decision to capitalist policy. It may be that we in America will have to go through an experience like that of our German comrades under the May Laws. We shall not, however, borrow trouble about it. If such a test is to come, we already have hundreds of comrades who would face years of imprisonment for the cause as calinly as they now take the risk of a night in the lock-up. And here in America, as has been the case in other countries, as gold comes out of the fire only nurer than it went in, so the Sochilist movement will be strengthened instead of weakened by any measur of persecution it may have to endure.

We do not court the test, but neither do we fear it. For the present, the thing for us to do is to hurl the gauntlet of definice in the face of our misrulers harder this Election Day than ever before, and to that end to work and work and work, from ucw

UNWORTHY OF CONFICENCE.

Innsmuch as it has been proposed that the Socialist Party eugage Ben Tillett, the English labor leader, for an agitation tour in this country, it beomes necessary for us to present to the contrades some facts which have just come to light in regard to Tillett, which would seem to render such action highly inadvisable. From a recent number of the "Labor Leafer," the organ of the British Independen Labor Parfy, we take the subjoined rationer, signed with the initials of J. Klar Hardie. It may be explained that Horatio Bottomly is one of the most victous enemies of the lator movement in England. Hardie writes: "Appeals for financial beln are so

common that one is almost afraid to mention any of them particularly. That, however, which is being raised as the Charles Horne Defence Fund is entitled to special consideration. The facts are these: In January last the chairman of the Hackney Labor Council wrote Mr. Ben Tillett informing him that the Liberal and Radical Association had announced him (Tillett) in a printed bill as a speaker at a meeting to be held under its auspices. The letter went on to point out that the Hackney Labor Council, which had fourteen or fifteen trade organizations attiliated to it, was pledged to political independence, and was even then considering the possibility of bringing for-ward a labor candidate under Labor Representation Conference auspices, He therefore suggested to Mr. Tillett that he might reconsider his attitude, and, in the interests of labor and the labor movement, not attend the meeting. Mr. Tillett replied, whereupon the secretary of the Council was in-structed to again write him on the matter. In the course of this second letter the secretary, Mr. Charles liorne, made a reference to Mr. Horatio Bottomley, that paragon of business probity and electoral purity, who is the Liberal candidate for the division, in which, in plain Saxon, he expressed his opinion of the gentleman whose interests, knowingly or other ise, Mr. Tilicit was acting. The let wise, Mr. Tillett was acting. The let-ter; on the face of it, was a privileged communication, but Mr. Tillett passed it on to Mr. Heratlo Bottomley, who thereupon demanded an instant apology, under pain of a criminal or civil action for libel being raised. As no apology was forthcoming, the no approgy was forthcoming, the action is proceeding. At this particular moment, with the case subjudice, I am not free to express all I think and feel concerning the whole incident, but I sincerely trust that trade-union-

ists, Socialists, and all who see interested in fair play will stand by Mr. Horne in this case." It is hardly necessary to add that in our opinion a man who would do what Tillett has done in this case is utterly unworthy the confidence of the labor movement, and that the less we have to do with him, the botter for us,

DEFEAT.

By Horaco Traubel.

So you have lost your strike. I am You are back with your bitter silent thoughts. You are back with your sore heart. You who are deteated. You whom the masters have whipped back to their stalls. You, the slave workers of the world. You, the master workers of the world.

musters is not defeat. Or do you say that you are defeated? If you say you are defeated then you are de-feated. If you say you are defeated then I see your bare backs and I hear the whip whistle and I see the blood flow. But if you say you are not de-feated then I see you safe from any dow. Who says you are defeated? You will never hear me say that you

are defeated, dear committee. You may make concessions. But I will make no oncessions. Do you think that when I look at your children I can make conesions? Do you think I could look to sun in the face and make concessions? Could Endmit the light of the sun and not admit the light of the soul? Do you think I could admit that your masters can forever fatten and that the slaves of your masters can forever thin? Bo you think I can admit that the crops will come year after year and that justice will not come? I admit nothing but man, I admit sothing but man's work. I admit nothing but justice. Do you think I can admit hunger and cannot admit sur-felt? Do you think I admit the factory entrance and do not admit the factory exit? Do you think I can admit that slavery can come and that release from slavery cannot come? I concede nothing. I look defeat full in the face and concede nothing. If I conceded Affeat I would concede eclipse. I would concede death, I do not concede death. Nor do I concede

I know the worst that defeat may be eade to mean. But I do not concede defeat. I have seen all the ugliness of defeat. The hunger and thirst of defeat. The chill, the cold, of defeat. I have seen defeat take the pictures off your walls. Take the music out of your house. Take the hope out of your heart. Still I do not concede de-feat.

Defeat brings you your laudlord grown a little bigger. your moneylord grown a little more exacting. It puts still more dryer at the sources of life. It fills the world with watchers, monit gatherers and usurers. Tet I do not admit defeat. How could I admit defeat? If I ad-

mitted defeat I might as well draw my last cent from the bank and throw it away. I might as well wipe out the bank. If I admit defeat I might as well go out on your fields and destroy your harvests. What is the use of anything if any concessions are made to defeat? Dare you go home to-night and tell your hungry children and overworked wives that you are de-feated? Dare you go back to your loom to-morrow and tell that dumb instrument that you are defeated? you have any notion what defeat means? Cut your throat with a knife. But do not admit that you are defented. Jump into the river. But do not admit that you are defeated. Better than that. Do not cut your throat, do not jump into the river. Stay where you are, starve where you are, but do not admit defeat. Victories are not sums total of victories, tories are auus total of defeats. A feat admitted is a burial. A defeat

denied is a resurrection. Your masters have sent you to bed whipped. Will you get up to morrow morning defiant? Your temporary re-port is made to defeat. Your final re-port is made to victory. You saked for ten per cent. You asked for nine for ten per cent. You asked for nine hours. You asked for something. You got nothing. That is, nothing except a little stiffening of the fiber. And so you think you were licked. But I tell you that strengthening of the fiber is worth more to you than ten per cent.

or than nine hours.
Defeat? This world is your world. But you have thrown away the title. And no_animitted defeat will pick up that title for you again. But the de-feats that you will not admit will in the hour of your riper courage return you your rejected heritage. You have gone back to your factories admitting that your title is forever lost or that it never existed. Your masters go back to their clubs and champagne your de feat up the ecstasies of proprietoria intoxication. Is your factory defen for good? Is their club victory for good? Will your looms go on forcer-wearing a tale of your sorrow? Will this too little money that mains the worker, will this too much money that maims the hoss, go on forever passing its coin across the counters of in-justice? Is this world to be proven a world of barter and bond? Is this world to be forever a world of shock? What can you do to remove the ele-ments of disaster? The private for-tune is a testimony of disaster. You weave in your loom the dreams of weave in your soon has dreams of social order. Chaos ensiaves you to the loom. Order will plan your escape. Only when you go to the loom because you want to rather than because you must will that loom with your soul render to society its untram-

Defeat is nothing. Defeat has no Defeat is nothing. Defeat has no arsets. It is a pause, a rest, a consultation, anything, but it is not an asset. Defeat only becomes an asset when you hand it to your compelitor with an apology. To admit defeat is to confess shame in your fight. But to deny defeat is to renew battle. I concede anything I would be recreant to the faith by which I live. No man, no nower, can defeat me. I can de-Can you recall the grip of the last politician that shook you by the last politician that shook you by the hand before the primaries. That will happen quite often during the coming campaign; then they will shake you for a year, just as easy.—Newport Socialist.

To the faith by which I live. No man, so power, can defeat me. I can defeat me last opposite and subscribers, and since May have sound and to the point. Every newstant as a population of 50.801 inhabitants. And from all parts come similar favorable and from all parts come

man. But any man can defeat hin Do not admit defeat brother. Dr

ndt feel discouraged. I saw you yet terday crawl back to your loom. You vere loath to go. Because you had hoped that when you went back to your loom you would take justice with you. But you went back without justice. Do not weep, brother, You went back without justice. But you did not go back without faith. I will not believe that you went back without faith. And it is better to go back hungry with faith than to go back fatfed without faith. And as long as you do not sign your soul away in a surrender of admitted defeat you have surrenser of aumiting acteat you are that soul left for future contingencies. You are building slow. But you are building right. You are tired. I put my arms about you. I cry to you with a strong voice. I cry to you with a heart that is stronger than my voice. I cry to you with a faith that is stronger than any strong heart. Do you not feel me near? Do you not you not reet me near? Its you not feel my sustaining touch? I feel a tremendous power breaking loose within me. A power not my own that: bnoya you up against disaster and de feat. A power yours, nine, mys-terious, overwhelming, magnificent. Do you not feel it about you now in my strong arms as I embrace you? Do you not feel it now in my lips as I

PARTY AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

It seems a motion for Turati's exclusion has been put to the executive of the Italian porty's by the Itome tranches. His attitude to the "Avanti," and his attacks on Ferri's revelations of corruption in the Italian government were the chief ground. Ferri is apparently against the exclusion, which seems to me all very well from his personal standpoint, but it is diffi-cult to see that any party could tolerate a "comrade" who has regularly stabled his comrades in the back, and paralyzed their action on all im-portant occasions. I hope that the Italian Socialists will not allow themselves to be governed by sentiment, or their next congress to be awamped by the "straw delegates," with which the Opportunists in France and Italy have bossed the congresses, at is now re-ported that Bissolati and other friends of Turati have demanded that the Roman organization shall deal with Roman organization shall deal with them as it deals with him. Hasolati was the former editor of the "Avanti." It seems probable, says the Roman correspondent of the "Vorwaerts." that the whole issue will have to be fought out in a special congress of the party in the autumn. In the ment-time Ferri has, as editor of the "Avanti," decided that to avoid me "Avantl." deckled that to avoid unnecessary friction the "Avantl" will only report the facts, and that any resolutions which contain personal at tacks are to be omitted. It is imposalbie ros to admire the splendid man-ner in which Ferri has known how to separate his personality from that of the editor of the "Avantl," and to keep up in the latter the strictest impur-tiality. No doubt his position and that of Revolutionary Socialism can only be served by that in the long run, especially when contrasted with the petti-ness which Turati & Co. have shown throngmust.—Jacques Bonhommo, in London Justice.

AGAINST THE "GRAFTERS."

Editor of The Worker;-Allow me to loin my voice to Comrade Spargo's in cornest protest against that feature of our agitation known as the "Central Lecture Bureau." The comrades throughout the country should put their foot down upon all schemes to exploit the party treasury to pay socalled prominent speakers exorbitant rates. Especially should comrades refuse to engage any speaker who allows his advance agent to advertise him in circulars containing such nauscating praises as have been in vogue lately. princies as have been in vogue lately. There is altogether too much of the charlatan and circus feature and too little of principle. Have we grown so fast and so rich that we cannot any longer have speakers who care more for principle than the money there is in it? Shades of Hades! We have baseloes with computer ways a transport of the care speakers who cannot cover expense at \$5 a day and fare? How many people are to be paid for one man's services? Socialist speakers should send their terms to the National Bureau and cut out all the money-making schemes. Local New York will take this stand, judging from the feeling among its membership, and no doubt other locals will follow L. A. MALKIEL

REALIGNMENT IN FRANCE. A movement is on foot which, if mccessful, will change the alignment of the Socialist forces in France. eral "federations" now affiliated with the Jaurelist or moderate wing are highly disastisted with its weak and vaciliating policy and yet are not willthe to told outright the "Revolutionary the Guesdist and Bianquist wing. It is proposed that a loose alliance be formed by which they will maintain their autonomy and yet be affiliated with the revolutionary hody.

Comrades in towns where Ben Han-ford is to speak should have his pamphlet. "Railroading in the United States" for sale at or after his meet-ings. It is one of the most readable and one of the most convincing parayour soul reader to society its unitable meled due. Have you returned to your loom admitting chaes? The loom may bring you wreck. The loom that weares defeat. The loom may bring you week. The loom may bring you sunshine. The loom may bring the socialist Literature Company, you sunshine. The loom, your soul, that will not concede defeat.

Defeat the method. The first has no

AROWTH OF GERMAN PARTY PRESS.

How the German Socialist press grows in influence may be seen by the following examples recently report The Erfurt "Tribune" gained subscribers in the last year. Erfort is a town with a total population of 12,300 inhabitants. The "Sächaische Volkablatt" in Zwickau, rose between July, 1900, and new, from 6,200

feated. No man can defeat any other THE ONLY WAY TO RAISE THE STANDARD OF THE PRESS.

Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, proprietor of from its ideal function of spreading the New York "World," has done the knowledge and stimulating thought the New York "World," has done the thetroity "Times" the honor to ask its opinion of his plan to form a School of Journalism in connection with tolumbia. University, for which he reopinion of his plan to form a School of Journalism in connection with Co-lumbia University, for which he re-

cently set aside \$2,000,000.
Discussing the purposes of the school, Mr. Pulitzer says:
"By the foundation of this school it and passions.

In profit for the employer, that makes the editor lie and outrage his conscience and pander to the lowest tastes and passions. is proposed not merely to enlarge and improve the opportunities that are open to young men for a start in life, but to raise and fix the character and standard of the press itself as a moral teacher and a promoter of that Pub-licity which makes for better govern-ment and for the advancement of civilization. Mr. Pulitzer certainly makes no mis-

take in suggesting the urgent not easily of raising the standard and character of the press, • • •

But in seeking to place the standard and character of the press where they should be by establishing a school for newspaper writers, we think Mr. Pulitzer has made the mistake of applying the remedy to the wrong de-

partment.
What American journalism needs in our humble opinion, is not so much a school for newspaper writers, as A REFORM SCHOOL FOR NEWS-PAPER PUBLISHERS.

The publisher, in 10 cases out of 100, is the man who needs the missionary

Newspaper readers, in their inner it; indeed, cence, may not know it; indeed, in ascribing to the editor all that is good or bad in a given paper's policy, ably most of them forget that is such a thing as a newspaper pullisher; but nevertheless, he is the "man behind the gun" and if they were to look through the sights they would learn that with very few exceptions. It is aimed at a string of figures pre-

The newspaper publisher, and not the editor whom Mr. Pulitzer would teach, is the man who is to blame be-

cause the standard of the American press is no higher. He is the man who fixes the editorial policy of the naper on vital issues as well as the man whose demand for dividends determines, in great measure what shall be printed in the news colunus and how it shall be printed.

In national campaigns, when great conomic or governmental issues are at stake, he is the man who decides whether the paper shall bolt the ticket, or damn with faint praise the prin-ciples and men whom his cash-register conscience will not permit him openly to uppose.

Nor does the editor pecomarily exerclse much influence in glding the publisher to determine what the paper's policy shall be. On the other hand, the publisher who, quite likely, is a hanker and perhaps a stockholder in a dozen other enterprises, gues OUT-SIDE of his newspaper office for advice. He consults the "huniness interests" of the community—a body of men who, like the celebrated Mr. Croker, are "working for their own pockets all the time"—and when they have decided, without reference to anybody's welfare but their own, which policy if carried into effect would be likely to bring the most dollans into their puckets, the publisher goes tack to his newspaper office and tells bis editor what to do. And the editor, who may hold en-

tirely opposite views, if he happen to be the sort of conscientious man that Mr. Pulltzer would like to develop in to obey orders or hand in his resignation, which he sometimes does, to the glory of the craft.

grory of the craft.

The same persistent policy of selfishmess governs the handling of the matter that appears outside of the newsculumns.

The ensiest thing to capitalize is required.

last year and did good service, but it is good for year-yound educational purposes and we are glad to see it in popular ignorance and straightway goes the order to the editor to fill up the Sunday supplement with hideous fakes and more hideous pictures. The same policy in the treatment of

alleged "news" matter is pursued du ing the week with the result that the cash register soon develops a hot be and the judgment of Mr. Barnum the the American public "likes to be humbugged," is again vindicated,

Mr. Pulitzer's School of Journalism will doubtless be able to develop men who can produce newspapers of higher literary and educational value, pro-vided they can find employment after graduation. But * * * * when Mr. Pu-litzer's liberally educated man of unickened conscience does get an editorial position he will quickly find that all of his learning and all of his devotion to the real interests of the public will avail him nothing the first time they can counter to the publisher's plans for keeping all he has and getting all he can.

The American press could

manned from stem to stem with gradunter of Mr. Pulitzer's school with improving its character, so long as the selfishness of the business office is per-mitted to override the houest convictions of the editor.

The American press is suffering from lack of conscience much more than it is from a lack of literary ability or learning. Considered as a whole, IT IS DOUBTFUL IF THERE IS A MORE FRAUDULENT INSTITUTION IN THE COUNTRY. AL ways protesting its love for the dear people—the working class—whom it pretends to serve, it nevertheless be-trays them into the bands of their op-pressors at every opportually. Judas Isearlot with his kins did no work. But the standard of the press cannot be raised by applying a remedy that cannot reach the real cause of its degradation—the publisher. He's the mon their must be reformed if news. ways protesting its love for the deal

man that must be reformed if newspapers are ever to cause to be more money-making machines and exercise the power for public good that they are capable of doing.—Detroit Times,

The foregoing remarks of the editor of the Detroit "Times" are perfectly sound and to the point. Every news-paper man knows the facts to be as he

A CHAPTER

What are you going to do about it?

There is only one way to remedy the cyll. That is TO BUILD TP A PRESS OWNED BY WORKING-CLASS ORGANIZATIONS, a press

mainfinered by business considera-tions, a press whose editors will be responsible to wage-workers and not to profit-takers, and WHOSE INTER-INTS WILL THEREFORE COIN-CIDE WITH THE DICTATES OF

In the many weekly and monthly enters published by agencies of the socialist Party and by trade unions

we have the nucleus of such a press.

We ought soon to have, for we already

litterly need, daily papers of the same

It depends upon YOU, men and

women of the working class, to build up and control and develop an honest

and fearless press of your own to counteract the influence of organized and subsidized falsehood and mis-

Current A A

Literature

All books and namphlets mentioned

The International Library Publish-

the first time in any language. The same publishers announce a new loope of the first volume of Marx' "Capital."

to be followed by a translation of the

as well as among all those who take a

special interest in the writings of Karl-

The Comrade Publishing Company

of New York has reliamed Ben Han-

ford's "What Workingmen's Votes Can

Do" as a 21-page pumphlet. This is one of the very best pieces of propa-

ganda literature we have. It was written for the New York campaign

print again. It may be remarked that

as the name "Socialist Party" is used

well fitted for use in this state as else

"After the Battle" is a neat little

36-page pamphlet in review of the re-cent showworkers' strike in Lynn.

Mass., written and published by Ellen

made for unity of action based on an

intelligent understanding of the eco-nomic conditions which give rise to labor disputes and of the industrial

and political methods by which those

price of the pamphlet is 10 cents a copy. Order from the author,

IR MEW ZEALAND.

London "Justice" reports the result of the first political campaign of the Socialist Party of New Zealand, organ-

ized last winter. The party nominated

W. H. Hampton and Ex-Councillor D

McLaren for the Weilington City Council, with the result that McLaren was elected with 2,108 votes and

Hampton received 000. The highest

Commonweal? says:
"The Socialist Party has had its first

skirmish in the electoral field, and we have good reason to be satisfied with the results. To get one candidate elected, and to secure nearly 1,000

refered, and to secure hearly par-votes for a new inan, is no mean ac-complishment. The efforts which a number of pioneers and the present party have put forth are beginning to show some manifest results. We may chim the 100 votes given for Courade

Hampton as a definite Socialist vote

Faren we may say at least this much

jection to giving a vote for a pro-nomend Socialist."

ONLY A MATTER OF WORDS.

And he winks the other eye; The banker calls it interest,
And be heaves a cheerful sigh;

The merchant calls it profit,

As he tucks it in his bag:

He simply calls it swag.

—The New Time.

But the bonest old burglar,

ul of the 2.108 cast for Comrade Mc

vote was 2,863 and the lowest sure outful vote was 1,853. The Wellington

conditions are to be bettered.

aghout in this less

Marx.

Tiris is a translation

this column may be ob-

pany, 184 William street, New York.

education.

(a) Economy."

ON PARASITES,

By William R. Fox.

Furniture, clothing, shoes, and food are theful things. Werkmen who make them are always set down as useful workmen. Yet there are cirture of these things serves a victor purpose and therefore is useless surpose and there worse then useless.

To Illimitate: Suppose a thousand workmen were bired by a highwayman to make facui-ture. From the proceeds of robbery be would pay them waves: then after the furniture was produced he would take an insane delight in ordering them to dump it into a devotring whirlpool, in which it would presently disappear. With their wages the working would purchase their say-port from other working, and too nefarious business would continue to flourish.

Suppose other bandits would produce garments and food on the same plan, paying their employees from the booty of public hold ups, and united onsly destroying the completed prod-uct. You would say that such produc-tion availed nothing.

You would say that the bandit em-

Hoyers were intolerable nussiness. You would be justified in saying that their working, living on the products of others, bought with the freits of

theft, were parasites.

Nay, more I say that the workmen, on whose goods these workmen paraslice lived, were themselves useings to the full extent to which the labor of

their hands went to sustain parasites. So on in endless succession

The above is no fancy sketch.

The capitalistic system has thou-sands of privileged overlaws, who take perpetual (dl from society, and with the spod employ millions of working people to make furniture, garmenes, pictures, literature, yachts, palaces, and playgrounds for them, and have an immuserable horde of servants scalors. soldiers, sportingmen, hotel keepers, tradesmen, educators, and entertainers waitles upon them.

ing Company of New York announces the forthcoming publication of Marx' "Contribution to the Critique of Politi-The labor of these underlings, exchanged with useful producers, would be useful; but, remunerated with funds that fraud and rapine grasped of Marx' well known treatise which by a down the fundamental principles of value and money that have guided the Socialists of this country in the from honest tell, and serving only to last two presidential compaigns in strengthen and add prestige to a say tem of world-wide piracy, its effect he-comes more victors than if all were their opposition to the free silver agi-tation. It is a work that no student of economics can afford to remain in engaged in the manufacture of furniignorance of, now that it is made ne-cessible in the English Language. The book has also a particular importance as the first real scientific work on sco-whirlpsol. Now sense the fact that nomics that Marx wrote, containing in these millions of parasites got their the preface the formulation of his illesophy known as the materialistic terpretation of history. An appendix have Jeen deeped from them, to the book contains a general review the further fact that, in so far as these of political economy abounding in legitimate partitional and suggestive ideas. This to the paras has just been made public among the site-feeders. legitimate producers furnish support to the parasites, they are simply para-site-feeders. This much of their labor posthumous papers of Marx and is is lost. It is thrown into the whirl-now to be published in book form for the first time in any language. The Now calculate if you can-but it is

incalculable how many overlaws and underlings there are. How many role bers, parasites, and parasity feeders are suchered within the earliebroad second and third volumes, which still are saeltered within the carciebroad remain untranslated into English in realm of eapliaism.

It is safe to say that not one third

accasible in several other languages of those set down as workers are doing useful work and eveloraging with these volumes is expected to fill a long-felt want among students of economics.

A consideration of this will show

that it is possible for espitalists to take 63 per cent, of the product of the really useful workers and not cause a perpetual panic. They could seize 90 per cent, and have never a panic, if they found a way to distribute the spoil among the host of parasites and parasite feders whose labor is being actinually cast into the whirliand of whilm and luxury and power

What is to hinder one powerful ex-ploiter having SI-parasites and para-siteservers at his beels, all receiving support from 17 men who operate machines. Even these men work a no useful purpose only in so far a they support themselves and famili-for they are simply feeding less hes."

The fact is so clear to me that us s ful labor receives less than one of a of its product that I marvel that others doubt it. I maintain that it can be proven in a variety of ways. For leave of The Worker, I will, in future P. Wethered of that city. The causes and the outcome of this unfortunate condict between rival labor organiza-tions are succincity stated and a plea positive in my conclusions on this dis-

[Approposed this article on the ques-tion of the division of product between emploites and workers, which may be regarded as in some sense a ready to our editorials of July 12 and August 23, we have only to say at this mo-ment that the proposition which Con-tade Fox defends is not the propostion which we criticized. We n ugninst the use of the utterly fulfigures, the workers get back in wages only 17 per cent, of the wealth they create. As for the quite different proposition which Committee Fox and me other critics support in reply that, taking into account useless labor and various other factors, the workers it nor admit it until we shall be told from what sources the figures are drawn. Further discussion of the sub-ject we postpone for a week or two, merely asking our critics to be reasonalde enough to grant that we are take the place of reckless guesswool in our propagands, not by any newly developed good will toward the captalist system,-Editor of The Wocker I

GAINS IN BADEN.

At Löviach in Raden the Second Democratis secured a very large major-fly in the elections to the Citizens' Committee in the electors of the third conguttee in the executes of the chiral class. Similar successes are reported from other places in Baden. As the Landing elections take place this autum this gught to be a good omen, In the meantime the National Liberata re making great efforts to unite all the Liberals against the Socialists. The Social Demograts are not alarmed by this, however. We can always welcome a coalition of our enemies.

-Is the leech essential to the life and health of the horse? Are they "mutually depende

PARTY NEWS.

0000000000010000000000000 Mational.

The national headquarters have been removed to rooms 303-304 McCague Building, Omaha. The new location provides more conveniences for the inreasing office work and more room for

The National Secretary has called state convention of the party locals in Louisiana for the purpose of forming a state organization. This was done in accordance with the referendum just taken. The convention will be held in New Orleans on Sept. 18, at

The number of locals asking for Ben Hanford in Illinois assures his speak-ing at least two weeks in that state.

Through some error either in th Office of the National Secretary or in the postal service the bulletin from bendquarters failed to reach The Worker last week. From other papers which were more lucky we take the lawing acknowledgment of receipts the National Organizing Fund to g. 22: Local San Diego, Cal., \$3.50; M. Brooks, purchaser of a share in the Chas. H. Kerr Co-operative Co., do-nated by W. E. Walling, \$10; D. R. Melton, Avilla, Mo., \$1; Wm. H. Cameron, Warrenton, Mo., 25 cents; Local Washington, D. C., \$2; Carl D. Thomp-son, purchaser of a share in the Chas. H. Kerr Co-operative Publishing Co., H. Kerr Co-operative Publishing Co., donated by W. E. Walling, \$10; Local Quincy, Mass., \$1; total for week, \$27.75; total to date, \$237.77. If will be noticed that Legal Washington, D. C., in this week, credited with another contribution to the Special Organizing Fund. No other local has given so regularly and frequently as this one. are niso active in helping to organize Maryland, and their interest in the or-ganizing work of the national party is as creditable to them as it should be Insolving to others.

John M. Work will be the Labor Dav tpeaker at Keb, In.; W. E. Clark at Platt.mouth, Neb.; Walter Hugglos at a. Ill., and A. H. Wooks at Marysthrough the National Secretary's

Hew York State.

The Social Democrats of Mt. Veruon held their city convention in the Labor Lyceum on Aug. 29. The size and spirit of the gathering and the number speciators present showed lewlowing nominations were made: For for City Judge, Edward Barrett, rub-ber worker; for Comptroller, Jas. H. Richer, woodworker; for Treasurer, A. Hutchinson, mill foreman; for Reer of Taxes, Jan. Beardsley, carpenter: for Assassor, Louis Schneider, stone carver: for Aldermen—First Word, Arthur Thomas, carpenter; Second, Peter Nielson, cablustmaker; Third, J. W. Smith, machinist; Fourth, iW. T. Wood, Rusiness Agent of the Bronx District Carpenters; for Super-Morita Languth, cabinetmaker: Jean R. Service, carpenter; and Philip Wi-berg, inniter. It is needless to add that all of these who belong to organized crafts are active union men.

Local New Rochelle, will hold its Century Pleasure Grounds, Senralale, on Laber Pay, Sept. 7. Teams from the Curpenters' and Painters' unions will play a game of baseball, and a committee of hustlers will provide other events to keep the visitors busy. Con rade Green will preside at the chowder-put and Uffner will dispense linerature and buttons. There will be as games, shooting-gallery, dates ing, etc., with appropriate prizes: Fif-teen hundred tickets are out and every-thing points to a goodly sum to be rendeed for the coming campaign,

The Assembly District Convention will take place Saturday evening, 5. In the Social Democratic Head ters, 12 Mechanic street, New Rochelle,

A local has been organized in Dexter with eleven charte prades Pendergast and Curtice of Watertown assisted in its organization.

The Second Judicial District conven-tion of the S. D. P. was held at the or Lucsum, Brooklyn, on Saturday Aug. 29. William Butscher presided. Comrades Gerber, Lacken-

At the First Westchester Assembly istrict convention held at Mount Ver-in, Aug. 22. Godfrey Lehner, of Yon-ers, was chosen as candidate for the

Comrade Phillips of New York will Conrade Phillips of New York will speak in Getty Square, Yonkers, Friday byenner, Sept. 4. This will be the open-lar of the campuign, and the comrades are going in for a vigorous fight from now on till the close of the polis, con-fident of at least doubling the vote this

Local Rochester has ordered 20,000 copies of the leaflet, "Hanford's Reply to Havemeyer," for Labor Day prop:

The First Agitation District Com-1-1 Laterary Society's rooms, with larges Lane in the chair. I, leadore Ricrassin was seated as delegate from the 1. termy Society and 8. Mishkin from the Voice of Labor; the 4th A. D. Stim the voice of Labor; the 4th A. D., 8th A. D., and Nocial Democratic Educational Club were also represented. Courade Biernstein was elected as Beramitent secretary. Committees were elected to get speakers for visiting trade unions, to sak Comrada Feigeniaum to write a leaflet in the Jewish language, and to assist affiliated organizations in getting qualified ated organizations in generalized speakers for public meetings. The Assistation Committee will meet every way.

have them returned as soon as po-

far on hand, which amounts to \$5.0 be turned over to the Daily Globe Co

ference. On report of delegates to the Campaign Committee, their instruc-

Recretary of the local, and he to ac-

will endeavor to make an effort to do

so to send in their names, as the crowds that listen to our speakers have never before shown such keen

interest in the facts given by our

the Vacancy caused by Courade Jan-der's non-attendance in the City Ex-ecutive Committee. The Organiser was instructed to have the photo-

graphs of the three city candidates made for lantern slides. The next reg-ular meeting of the Kings County Committee will be held on Saturday.

Bept. 12, at the Brooklyn Labor Ly

The Second Agitation District Com-

mittee meets in the Labor Lyceum

Friday evening, Sept. 4. All delegates

Comrades who can and will speak

held on Saturday, Sept. 5, at the Labor Lyceum, to consider the best meth of by

Lyceum, to consider the best method by which to arrange outdoor agitation in such a manuer as to get the results

with the least effort. Agitation com

mittees failing to be represented at this meeting will have to account to themselves for any shortcomings in their

Campaign Secretary Gerber states

count with the Campaign Secretary

sible. It was voted that the profit so

ts to \$5.06.

The 12th A. D. meets every Tuesday evening at 232 East Broadway.

At the last special meeting of the 16th A. D. it was decided to send The Worker to all enrolled Socialists of the district. Comrade Fishman and a few other comrades agreed to give a full month's time to canvass the district thoroughly and also to distribute literature. The next meeting will be held Thursday, Sept. 3, at Lafayette Hall, S-10 Avenue D. All sympathizers and members of the district are requested to attend. The Campaign and Executive Com

mittee of Greater New York met at 64 East Fourth street on Aug. 24, with Comrades Neppel, Sprenger, Harth, Spranger, and Bock of Manhattan, Atkinson and Hopkins of Kings, and Rahn of Queens present, and Neppel in the cnair. A request from the Kings County Committee for 500 sub-scription lists as, according to the decision of the City Convention all lists are to be sent out by the Campaign Committee and all moneys returnable to its Financial Secretary, Chas. Sprenger, 64 East Fourth street, Half of all moneys collected in each part of the city is to be turned over to the corresponding local. In reply to let-ters previously sent, word was received from Comrade Barnes of Philisdelphia that he would not be able to assist in the New York campaign; from Dr. Gibbs of Worcester that he could not leave his gractice for a week at a time, but would come on Baturdays and Sundays if desired; from J. C. Frost of Philadelphia consenting to speak in the campaign. It was de-cided that all agitation in Greater New York, including the open-air meetings in all boroughs, shall be carried on under the supervision of the Campaign Committee, Also to request the Finan-cial Secretary of the Kings County Committee to turn into the Campaign Secretary a list of all organizations in that territory, so that they may be sup-plied with subscription lists as soon as possible. Delegates from the three counties reported that their opensair needings are very successful, but that their work is greatly hampered by the lack of speakers. An Italian mass meeting with Comrade De Luca as speaker will be held on Aug. 5 in Corons. It was decided to allow each speaker 50 cents an evening for ex-penses, to be charged to the local under whose jurisdiction he speaks. A mittee consisting of Comrades Butseher and Gerber was elected to settly the difficulty that now exists between the Queens County Committee and Lo-

cal Long Island City.

zations and letters sent to twenty-five

ber, on Wednesdays or Saturdays; the Organizer was instructed to arrange such meetings for the Yorkville Com-

mittee on Saturdays as far as prac

ticable. The Italian Federation hav-

ing requested platforms for meetings, the Organizer was instructed to reply that the request will be granted on

after no deliate shall be held at open-

De Luca \$7 and "Il Proletario" \$15.

The Yorkville Agitation Committee re-

dmission to the Marble Cutters'

Union: Yorkville was authorized to ap-

to make up a report of all the liabili-

Comrade Butscher presided at the

regular meeting of the Kings County Committee on Aug. 22. Delegates were seated from the 20th A. D., Br. 2. 7th A. D., Br. 1, and 21st A. D., Br. 3. The Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Associa-

tion requesting the County Committee to elect two delegates to the arrange-ments committee for a picuic and sum-mer night's festival for the benefit of

that congrues who are willing to work will be gially received and given some-thing to do at the Labor Lyceum; be adds that "work" in this case means "work" and does not mean "talk." He would especially welcome all the he p that may come on Monday, Sept. 7, at on, m. He announces that the newly elected Secretary of the Twenty-sixth A. B. is the only one who has reapond at to his call to district socretaries last week, and desires that whoever can will at once give him the addresses of the secretaries of the following dis-Comrade Kanely presided at the last tricls: New York -Second and Eighth, Pourth, Sixth and Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Nineteeuth and Thirty-fourth. Prooklyn-Ninth, Thirteenth meeting of the Executive Committee of Local New York, held Aug. 25. The Yorkville Agitation Committee ported successful Italian meetings. The Arbeiter Ring gave its hall free nonth. Prooxya-Anna, Interested and Fourteenth, and Twentieth. Comrades are requested not to expect personal letters on any general matter or which they may inquire, but to follow the notices in the party press, as the for a Jewish mass meeting for Satur-dag, Aug. 20; Comrada Malkiel was designated to take charge of the meetrorkers at bendquarters are very busy. All matters which require personal an \$25 for the campaign; Manhattan Lodge, I. A. of M., \$2; Social Democratic Women's Society, Branch 2, \$5. Committees were sent to other organi-

The following campaign leadlets can be obtained from the Campaign Secre tary: Hanford's "What Workingmen's Votes Can Do," \$1 a thousand; an Ital-ian leaflet containing Wilshire's "Why Workingmen Bhould Be Socialists." organizations offering speakers to address meetings. The Y. A. C. wished the local to arrange open-air meetings, beginning the second week of Septemand the party platform, \$2.50 a thousand. Others will soon be ready.

At the last meeting of the General Comittee of Local New York, Aug 22 twenty-two new members were minit-ted. A delegate reported that one of committion that the S. L. P. emblem be Leonite to debate, and that he was in removed and the Arm and Torch dis-played at the meetings. The West Skie Agiation Committee reported holding successful meetings and that structed by his district to protes to take place, but that our speakers b. to the place, but that our spensers be instructed not to accept challenges bereafter from the S. L. P. for outdoor debates. The organizer was instructed to prefer charges against James N. Wodo for not fulfilling his promise in a debate was arranged by Comrade Pankin with a De Leonite; it was re-solved to send other speakers to assist Pankin at the debate and that hereair meetings, but that they be arranged in balls. The Harlem Agita-tion Committee asked for speakers.

The Bronx reported a big meeting held to speak at an open-air meeting against: The Bronx reported a big meeting held at 150th street and Third avenue for Italians. Murray Hill proposed that glee clubs be organized to assist at the meetings. The recommendation was approved and referred to the agitation districts. The Organizer reported that meetings are arranged for Comrade De Luca every night; also that he paid De Luca every night; also that he paid De Luca every night; also that he paid that the party proposed in the party picture of the paid that the party picture of the paid that the paid that the party picture of the paid to the paid that the party picture of the paid that the paid th sion. Upon Hannemann's statement that hereafter he will obey the deci-sions of the party, or in case his conscience will not permit, will withdraw, it was decided that be be suspended from membership for one year. Fritz Dobler was expelled from the party for scabbing. In accordance with the point such a committee and take up subscriptions. The Treasurer reported that he paid \$5 to Philips, an old dabt. provisions of the new by-laws that the General Committee meet once a month It was decided to hold the meetings on The 24th A. D. gave \$12.50 towards payment of old debts. Comrade Ortland was elected on committee to fill recancies throughout Mauhattan and Bronx. The Treasurer was requested the fourth Saturday of every month.

The comrades of the Sixth and Tenth A. D. are called upon to attend a special meeting to be held on Friday, Sept. 4, in the Labor Lyceum. 64 E. Fourth street, at which very in jortunt business is to be transacted.

New Jersey. The labor festival arranged by Local Hudson County and friendly organizations for the benefit of the Socialist compaign fund and held on Sunday, Aug. 30, at the Union Hill Schuetzen Park, was not as much of a financial success as the committee had anticiments committee for a piralic and summer night's festival for the benefit of the sinking fund. Consades Gagen-helmer and lieuer were elected. A communication from Logal Long Island was read and received, and the secretary instructed to inform them of the decision rendered by Local Kings Gounty. A letter from the Western Eederation of Miners, appealing for an eight-hour fund, was referred to the district organizations. Pifteen applications for membership were granted. Organizer Peters of South Brooklyn reported that he has appealed to all societies sympathizing with the Socialist movement to join in arranging a featival for the campaign fund. The committee on the May Day featival reported that there are a number of tickets outstanding and uxed the delegates to remind their organizations to pated. As the actors from the Actors l'rotective Union could not give their performance and also the moving ple-tures could not be shown, the commit-tee has made arrangements to con-

livered one of the best propaganda closest attention to his lucid logical exposition, frequently inter-rupting with enthusiastic applause. Courade Hanford's reputation had preceded him and he 'made good.' At tions given at the previous meeting were re-affirmed. In the matter of the Campaign Committee's appeal for funds, it was voted to demand that the conclusion of his address an S.L.P. man, recently come to the city and still bitterly hostile to us, could make the lists be sent to Local Kings County for distribution and moneys collected therean be turned in to the Financial no other criticism than that the speech WORKER-FIGHT

was a pure S. L. P. argument (minus abuse, of course) and that Hanford had learned his lesson in the S. L. P. and learned it well. It was a great day's work that added Hauford's name to the National Bureau's list of speakers, and Comrade Mailly is to be congratulated upon his achievement. collection netted \$6 or more and was not thoroughly made."

interest in the faces given by our speakers, and now is the time to "break in" young speakers. All applications should be made to Warren Atkinson, 122 Pt. Green piace, Brooklyn. Comrade Hopkins was elected to fill The second of the Sunday evening educational meetings instituted by the Socialists of Luzerne County, Pn., was a decided success in every respect. At the first meeting the attendance was rather small, but every comrade present decided to constitute himself a ent decided to constitute himself i piling of strength to the Socialist more ent around whom the more weakkneed could rally with confidence. Each pledged blusself not only to come to the next meeting blusself, but also to bring at least one person with blus. with the result that, notwithstanding the extremely laid weather, only one of the originals was missing and the whole attendance was doubled. The same pledge was repeated by the old as well as the new-comers. The meeting was opened by the County Chairman with appropriate and encouraging remarks, followed by a thrilling Soduring the campaign are requested to send their addresses and the evenings they are willing to speak to Campaign Secretary J. Gerber, 64 E. Fourth cialist song in which the entire hudinee took part. C. F. Quinn, editor of the "Courler Herald," the local labor A meeting of the organizers or secre-taries of all the agitation committees of Manhatan and the Bronx will be paper, was then lutroduced as the speaker of the evening. He held the closest attention of his auditors by his selentific exposition of Socialism. Next in order was the inevitable colbection, which, after unving hall rent. netted a nest sum for the campaign fund. The chairman then made a fund. The chairman then made a number of current announcements of interest to the comrades, after which and subscriptions taken for party pa-pers. A box of excellent clars, manu-factured by Comrade Donnelly, was also on hand, which was well patrin-ized by the comrades. This social feature will be continued until the ladles begin to attend, when it will be cut out. A general discussion was then opened in which a large propor-tion of the audience took part and which became very interesting at times, Another cheering Socialist song was sung by all present, after which the meeting adjourned, and all left for their homes in due time, feeling that they had spent the evening pleasantly and profitably in con-gental environment. Next Sundav's meeting will be addressed by Nym Seward of Luzerne. C. L. U. Huit, 16 South Main street, Wlikes Harre. is the place; 7.30 p. m. the time. All purposes, comrades interested in the formation of a Socialist quartette or give club are to the formation of the line of th urged to report to Theodore Boettger. Professor of Music, 97 Kidder street,

Local Hazleton is arranging for a monster Labor Day celebration at the scene of the Lattimer massacre. With the co-operation of the miners and other labor unions there will be an immense parade, followed by a mass useding, to be addressed by J. Maihlon Barnes of l'hiladelphia, officials of the mine workers, and local comrades. D. O. Coughian of Luzerne, our candidate for Clerk of Courts, will also be present and address the State Secretary. Franklin H. Silck, 1305 Arch street, Philadelphia, and Lithuanian, respectively. and Lithuanian, respectively.

arades of Duryen are not idle. They are also arranging a similar celebration. John F. Pesotini, our writes that they are preparing for a big time on Labor Day and request the County Committee to send them some speakers. An effort is being made to secure for the occasion Chas. Lavin of Wilkes-Barre and Nym Seward of Luzerne, also two Polish spenkers, Jos Karowski of Luxerne and Peter Dy-

At a meeting of the State Committee on August 18 charters were granted to Local Aiverton, Westmoreland County, and Local Fullerion, Lehigh Communications were re reised from Locals Reading, Leech-Lehighton, Brownsville, Lausburg, Lehighton, Brownseine, Laus-ford, Irwin, Williamsport, Hauto, Lau-caster, Pittsburg, Sellersville, Royers-ford, Contesville, Black Lick, Cou-dersport, Erie, Haziston, Hyndman, Avoumore, Salina, Scranton, Councis-ville, Wilmerding and Littiz.

Reading continues to hold large and enthusiastic meetings every Saturday evening. Lancaster County have held their convention and nominated a full

Edward Moore, of Philadelphia, will speak in Alientown on Labor thère will be a parade at 10.30 and the speeches will begin at 2 p. m. John Spargo will speak at Conneils-ville on Labor Day; at Black Lick, Sept. S; Avonnore, Sept. 9; Salina, Sept. 10, and Hyndiman, Sept. 11. Dr. S. A. Knopfnagel, of Peoria, Ill., who 5. A. Khopinaget, of reors, in., who is now touring the state, will speak in Pittsburg, Sept. 1; Duqueane, Sept. 2; Wilmerding, Sept. 3; West Newton, Sept. 4; Lititz, Sept. 5. Joshua Wanhope will speak in Erie on Labor Day, Geo. Ward in Warren, John F. Taylor in Pittsburg, and Philip Montis at the Mine Workers' picule at Lansford.

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Organizations are requested to consider arranging Festivals Accordingly.

THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE.

divided between the State Committee

Comrade Barkowski is now speak ing in and around Philadelphia. On Monday, Aug. 31, he spoke in Br'der William Geroty, a young Hun hurg. garian speaker and organizer, is now

atives from Locals Lebighton, Hackle burnie, Hauto, East Mauch Chunk Nesqueboning, Summit Hill, and Lans ford. It was decided to charge 20 cents for dues, 10 cents to go to the State Committee and 19 cents to the County Committee. L. G. Rothle I was elected secretary and H. B. Barro;

Hauto reports the lecal in good work-

Local Royersford asks to be included sakers' elrenit and sends in \$1

Local Black Lick has taken on new

off the State Committee's debt are as follows: Prownsville, \$1; Reading, \$2 Thirty-third Ward Branch, Local Phil antis dina and the state of the Wilkesbarre, \$5.

Rain which has repeatedly tried to dampen the enthusiasm of the com-

(Continued on page 4.)

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LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

anding advertisements of Trade Union other Societies will be inserted under heading at the rate of \$1 per line per

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT. UNION So. 90-Office and Em yment Bureau, 64 E. 4th St. lowing Districts meet every urday: Dist. 1 (Bohemian)-331 E 71st St., 8 p. m.; 19st. II (German) -50 E. 1st St., 8 p. m.; 19st. III-Clubbouse, 290 E. 88th St., 7.80 p.m.; 19st. 1V-342 W. 42d St., 8 p. m.; Dist, V-3300 Third Ave., 8 p. m. Dist. VI—1997 Third Ave., 8 p. m. Dist. VII—1432 Second Ave., 8 p. m The Board of Supervision meet every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall.

1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m. LOCAL 476, MACHINE WODD WORKERS AND TURNERS United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Johnen of America, Meeta curv Tuesdey at Bohemian Hall, 323 E. Tid street, New York, Planachal Secre-tary, J. T. Kelly, 2 Marshal street, Metra-politan, L. I. Recording Secretary, Jun. Nucley, 774 F. Doth street.

CARL NAMM CLUB (MUNICIANS' UNION). Meets first and third Tuesday of the month, 10 a. m., at Cimbouse, 200 East Noth street. Secretary, H. Frey, 171 East S7th atreet.

IUSICIANS' CO-OPERATIVE UNION. Local 273, A. L. U., of Hudson and Bergen Caunties. Macta every Friday, at 11 a. m., at headquarters, 275 Central avenue, Jeto y Ci y, A. J.

INTERNATIONAL JEWELRY WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. 1. Meet every 2d and 4th Thursday in 67-60 85. Marks Place. Exceptive meeting every 1.1 a d 2ed Thursd y. Office 113 Nameau of From 26.

THE SCANDINAVIAN BOCIAL DEMO-CRATO SOCIETY OF NEW YORK meets first Sunday of every month, 10:20 a. ma. in Jank a Hall, 251 h. 18th street, New York All Scandinavians are wel-come. C. J. Miller, Secretary, 312 Khilschelmer avenu, Brooklyn.

BRANCH GLENDALE, LOCAL QUEENS, R. D. P., meets on the first Wednesday of the month at the Hoffman House, Cooper areaue, near Myrtle avenue, Glendale.

Arbeiter - Kranken- und Steibe - Kisse foer die Vor. Staaten van Amerika. WIREN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of

The nhone society was founded in the year 1984 by workingmen imbosed with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its humerical strength (at present composed of 194 form) branches with 25,700 maie and 4,500 female members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the melern inbor movement. Workingmen the derivation of the melern inbor movement, Workingmen that of the membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation (see of 94.0) for the first class and \$100 for the first class an respectives; is guaranteed for every memory is guaranteed for every memory of the form of the tweet and numerical daughters of age admitted to the third class upon ut of an initiation free of \$1.00. by measurements are leveled for the daughter of the control of payment of an initiation fre of \$1:00.
slouthly seesaments are levied for the
three different classes of members of \$1.
To cours may be a considered to the
transfer of the course of the course of \$1.
To course of the course of the course of \$1.
To course of \$1.

Wirkmen's Children Beath Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The address of the Financial Secre ary of the National Executive nittee in: WILLIAM SCHWARZ, BIble House, Room 42, Astor Place, New

WORKMEN'S Furniture Fire Insurance Organized 1872, Membership 15,000,

Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity. OFFICE: 64 East-Fourth street, ours, daily, except Sundays and he

OFFICE: we call formulas and holidays, day, cavely Sundays and holidays, from I to 5 o'cles as a. m. BRANCHES: housers Troy, Einghamton, distreywife, Albay, Oneda, Jonewanda, E. E. Esterom, we wark, kilancher, south that I formulas and the second section of the sec Adama, Boston, Holjobe, Springueld, Mass.
New Haven, Weterbury, Meriden, Hartford, and Bridgeperi, Conn.
Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, LuPhiladelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, LuPhiladelphia, Branton, Pa.
Chicago, Hi.
Cleveland, O.
Ran Francisco, Cal.
Maintenster, N. H.
Hartmeter, N. H.
Br. Lonia, Mo.
Per giddresses of the Branch bookkeepera
see "Vorwaerts."

Where to Lunch and Dine

Comrades patronise those who advertise a rour paper,



He line drawn on emaller animals

Lunch Room. 110 Blesoker SL, near Greane St. motable Rosley, EN Lating. CHARLES M. LENK & CURTANY, 36 Fifth loss, Chitasia, MOTHER JONES' PORTRAIT

\$1.00.

Send to cents and get a pietme of the great organizer of the miners and champion of the child slaves

154 W Ham St., New York

WHY SHOULD A WORKINGMAN THINK?

By Wm. H. Loffingwoll.

I syntone that is a curious question You may be of the opinion that you

But do you? Perhaps you think about some things, but do you really think about things that are important to your own

Who is it that builds the hou factories, streets, railways, street cars, automobiles, furniture? In fact who is it that builds everything? You say the workingmen do it? How do you know that they do all of these things? Oh! You are a workingman. Well, that's one thing you know.

Now, have you a house? Have you an adomabile? Have you also clothes? Have you plenty to eat all the time? And if you haven't snough of all these line things that you make. thy haven't you? I'll bet you don't

tramped the streets now for several weeks, looking for a job, and no one seems to want me. I am willing to only had a job I'd soon get on my feet."

Job, but finally the prosperous days came along and you got a job. You worked every day. Every week you got your pay envelope, Theu were you nappy? No. This was your

can't understand it, here I've been working stendy for a year or more but somehow or other I can't get I'm getting good wages-as much as I ever got-but wife-says she cannot make both ends meet. Every-thing seems to cost about twice as much as it used to. The landlord has raised the rent but the boss won't raise

my wages."
And then you joined the union. You cided that you would go on strike.

show those capitalists a few We'll just tell them that it they don't raise our wages we won't work for them. We'll strike."

But there were a lot of other fel-lows there, ready to take your jobs. You went to them and asked them not

You said: "See here, men, we've got

we're on strike for higher wages. Don't take our jobs." But the other fellows replied: "Well, so have we got wives. We baven't any jobs at all."

And then you called them-a-int of

PULILICAL NOTICES.

The attention of Social Democratic voters is called to the following notices of political conventions: MANHATTAN AND BRONX ALDER-

MANIC CONVENTIONS. FRIDAY, SEPT. 4.

Conventions of the Social Democratic Party, to nominate candidates for Aldermen, will be held on Friday, Sept. 4, in the following places and districts in the boroughs of Manhattan and the

Thirteenth street, residence of Kanely. 25th, at 1705 Amsterdam avenue, resience of P. Dursch. 34th, at 67 W. One Hundred And

Thirty-first street, residence of Hill-7th, at 61 E. One Hundred and Thir-

tieth street, residence of Rove.
40th, at 919 E. One Hundred and Sixty-third street, residence of Wiss-

ner. 41st, at 619 Morris avenue, sho THURSDAY, SEPT. 10.

28th, at 14.02 Second avenue, hall.

NEW YORK COUNTY ASSEMBLY

DISTRICTS. A convention of the Social Demo

a convenient of the Twenty-sixth As-sembly District to nominate a candi-date for member of the Assembly will be held on Thursday evening, Sept. 10, \$\parallel{1}\$ 1432 Second avenue, hall.

MUNICIPAL COURT SUBICIAL

Conventions of the Social Democrati Party, to nominate candidates for Justices of the Municipal Court for the Twelfth and Thirteenth Districts, will e following places: 12th Municipal Court District, at

Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First ntreet and Columbus avenue. 13th Municipal Court District, at 232 E. Broadway, club rooms,

TRICT CONVENTIONS.

ventions of the Social Den miers of Assembly will be held on

·121 Schermerhorn street, office M-15 Duffield street, residence of

4th-41 Morton street, residence of

5th -214 Hooper street, residence of

6th - 30 Sumner avenue, hall. 7th - 56th Ray Twenty-seventh street,

8th-45 Wyckoff street, residence of

10th-411 Adelphi street, residence of

11th-122 Fort Greene Place, resi

12th- 374 Tweifth street, residence

15th-187 Humboldt street, hall, 16th-0 McDougal street, club.

unpleasant names. The police inter-fered. They clubbed you. They drove you away from the factory. And when they couldn't find any excuse for club-

forbidding you from striking, walking, talking, and in fact keeping you from doing anything that would "aid or striking. And did you think then? Well, not to any ourpose. You said a lot of foolish things about the police, the mayor, the president and the trusts, but did you do snything? Not a thing.

hing you, the judges issued injunction

The trouble is, my dear fellow, you don't think. You say that you know that two plus two makes four.

You also say that you know that there is a working class. That's half of the sum. The other half—well, I'll have to tell you the other half. There

The capitalist class.

The capitalist class is the class that owns the factories that you work in.

Sometimes they allow you to work, but only for one purpose, and that is to produce surplus wealth for them. To make profits—dividends. This capitalist class also owns something else that it needs in order to stay in business—the government. There's the

which produces all the wealth and re-ceives only wages in return, just enough to barely live upon. The other "two" is the capitalist class, which owns everything (including the government) and lives in luxury off the toil of the workers, but does nothing. The result (the sum) is that when you strike for better conditions all the powers of government (which is owned by the capitalists) are used to

owned by the capitalism's are used to club you into submission.

Now, can you not think? What is the way out of this difficulty? See if you cannot solve it yourself.

You get control of the government. "Strike at the ballot-box." Vote your-

self and your class into power. Put workingmen into office. Control this government to suit yourself. "Workingmen of the world, unite; you have nothing to lose but your

chains, you have a world to gain."
Talte. Vote your class into control.
Take the wealth which you have creates—the capital. Own it. Operate the factories socially as you do now, but make them the collective property of all and not the private property of a few as at present.

Until you do this all your struggle and strikes will be in vain. Unless you learn to reason from cause and effect you must suffer the conse-

If you like to be clubbed, shot and avenued all right. But if you don't. bayoneled, all right. But if you don't, then THINK.

17th-540 Hancock street, residence 18th-123; Park Place, residence of

Droste. 19th--040-055 Willoughby ave Labor Lyceum. 20th--257 Hamburg avenue, halt. -049-935 Willoughby avenue

21st-075 Glenmore avenue, hall,

BROOKLYN ROROUGH ALDER MANIC CONVENTIONS. Conventions of the Social Democrati Party to nominate candidates for Al en will be held in all the Aldermic Districts of the Borough of ooklyn, on Saturday, September 5, in

the following places: 45th-121 Schermerhorn street, office of Dr. Fur

46th-95 Duffield street, residence of

47th--95 President street, residence 48th-4H Morton street, residence of

Pattherg.
49th-214 Hooper street, residence of 50th-30 Sumper avenue, hall. 51st-452 Fifty-second street, resi-

ence of Souter.
524-866 Bay Twenty-seventh street,

5kl-45 Wyckoff street, residence of

54th-131 Imlay street, residence of ezer. 55th---411 Adelphi street, residence of

56th-122 Fort Green Piace, residence

57th - 374 Twelfth street, residence of 58th-47 Jewel street, residence of

50th-310 Huron street, residence of Clayton. Ont-187 Humboldt street, ball.

Glat-9 McDougal street, club. 62d-540 Hancock street, residence of

63d-1226 Park Place, reside. 64th-949-955 Willoughby avenue, La-

bor Lyceum. 65th-257 Hamburg avenue, ball. 66th-675 (Henmore avenue, hall,

QUEENS COUNTY CONVENTION. A convention of the Social Demo to nominate candidates for public of fices to be voted for at the ensuing election will be held on Saturday, Scut 12, at 63 Myrtle avenue, Evergre

QUEENS BOROUGH CONVENTION. A convention of the Social Demo rratic Party of the Borough of Quee noninate candidates for borough of-to be voted for at the ensuing elec-on will be held on Saturday, Sept. 12, at 63 Myrtle avenue, Evregreen, L. L.

QUEENS COUNTY ASSEMBLY DIS-

Conventions of the Social Democratic Party to nominate candidates for mem-bers of Assembly will be held as fol-

First Assembly District, on Saturday, Sept. 12, at 63 Myrtic avenue, Ever-green, L. I., school.

Becond Assembly District, on Friday, Rept. 18, at Meyer's Congress Hall, Twombly Place and Division street, Jamaica, L. I.

QUEENS BOROUGH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT CONVENTIONS. for Alderton will be held as follows:

68th Aldermanic District, on Saturday, Sept. 12, at 68 Myrtle avenue, Evergreen, L. L., school.
60th Aldermanic District, at Muhlenbrinck's Turn Hall, College Point, L. L.,

on Thursday; Sept. 17, 70th Aldermanic District, on Friday. Sept. 18, at Meyer's Congress Hall, Twombly Place and Division street, Jamaica, L. I.

J. GERBER, Campaign Secretary.

QUEENS COUNTY NOTICES.

rough meeting of all the me bers of the Social Democratic Party in Queens County, N. Y., will be held on Saturday, Sept. 12, at 63 Myrtle ave-nue, Evergreen. Matters of importance to come up for action and it is the duty of every party member to attend and especially those of Local Long

PARTY NEWS,

rades of Potter County, Pa., did no prevent three good Socialist meetings in that county and one in an adjoining county. Ben Hanford spoke at Cou dersport on Tuesday, Aug. 25, in the Opera House, half alled with entinal-asts who came through a heavy rain-storm to hear him. He made some telling points in answering arguments pre-sented by the editor of a local Repub-lican paper. The meeting in Port Alle-gany, McKean County, threatened to be a failure, as the drizzle made prospects for an open-nir meeting very doleful, drums a good crowd was gathered, and Comrade Hanford held their ful attention, notwithstanding threaten thus a start has been made in a nev field. The meeting in Austin on Sun day afternoon was a complete success spain, notwithstanding a heavy rain just before the meeting. A social reception was given to Comrade Hanford in the evening, attended by about thirty of the most active com-rudes and their wives. Refreshments were served and music by Socialist nembers of the local orchestra, with impromptu addresses by some of the omrades, and a short but extrem attresting and instructive talk Comrade limford made the evening one of the most enjoyable in the history of the Socialist movement in Aust n.

embers and pledges \$1 a month to ward wiping out the debt of the State

writes: "Last Friday evening was an exciting time in Wilkinsburg. The members of the new local there were enjoying a visit from Comrade Taylor of Philadelphia. A very good meeting was in progress when the Rurgess hurried up to say that the meeting must be discontinued. Then followed a lively few minutes. Comrade Taylor asked for the ordinance which empowered the official to inter-fere with us. Naturally this was not in evidence. The Burgess would car-tainly have remained in also office if hy had foreseen how much his "digalty" would suffer by his encounter with th meeting was with Commide Taylor The interruptions, however, were not over, for no sooner was the audience once more thoroughly interested in the speech than a fire-clarm startled everye, and out ruttled the brigade, stationed only a few yards away. The general opinion was that the alarm was false, the only object being to break up the meeting. This proved to be true, but the petty trick signally fuiled. The people simply stepped to one side and ironically cheered the firemen as they passed. Certainly we must be making great headway even in respectable Wilkirsburg to such miserable methods in their en-deavor to stop free speech. The mest-ing continued until a late hour, and the interest was sustained throughout. There was a continual rush of que been there still. He is to be with m again next Friday, and we await de-velopments. It would be impossible to have anyone here better able to carry on a campaign and to increase our subership by educational work than Comrade Taylor, who gives his

Socialism will be in evidence in old New Hampshire on Labor Day. The holiday will be observed at Claremont by appropriate exercises on an elabte scale and an address by Dr. Gibbs Worcester, Mass., under the direc-m of Claremont Local, Socialist Party. Local Franklin will have a 80cialist Labor Day speaker. At Canobic Lake the day will be signalized by a three-cornered debate — Republican. Democratic, and Socialist. Leading speakers of the three parties have nised to take part.

Dr. Howard A. Gibbs of Worceste. Mass., delivered a most interesting, scholarly, and forcible address on "Industrial Peace" at the Peace Convention in Mystle, Conn., Thursday afternoon, Aug. 27, treating his subject from the standpoint of the Socialist and speaking to the largest attendance of the conference. Quite a number of Socialist bookiets were purchased at the close of his speech. In the evening he spoke to a large crowd on the main street of the town. The Mystic Band furnished music. A handsome collection was taken up, now members received, and literature sold.

cellent article on Bockslism in a recent number of the "Suburban," a weekly paper circulating largely in the outlying districts and environs of Bosto It is an excellent plan for those of our comrades who are able to write for the press to take advantage of the many opportunities that offer for pre-senting our views through local period-

The "Evening Record" of Chelses Mass., gives prominence to the of a public meeting of the So

Party of that city, addressed by James De Bell. Comrade De Bell spoke forcibly in denunciation of the Republican and Democratic parties as the two political agencies for main taining the system of capitalist exploi tation of the workers. The "Record" says: "Every remark was greeted with applause and many were the marks of commendation."

State Secretary White of Connecticut acknowledges receipts for the State Or-ganizer Fund, up to Aug. 2, as follows; E. P. Clarke, Mystic, \$1; C. L. Bar-stow, 50 cents; J. Thoma, Stonington, List 143, \$4.05; National Committee, \$10; Geo. Jackson, Mystic, 25 cents; W. Lofstedt, List 195, \$11.75; Local Hartford, \$20; Br. 4, Rockville, \$4; Cigar Packers, New Haven, \$1; Wm. Davis, Derby. \$3; previously acknowledged, \$115.05; total, \$180.45.

New branches have been formed in Putnam and New Haven, and one will soon be organized in New London.

Comrade Brown is again laid up with a severe cold, and was obliged to cau-cel all of his dates subsequent to Aug. 25. He will not atempt public speaking again until after Labor Day.

Local Bridgeport had, two of the most successful meetings ever held there last week. On Monday there was a hall meeting and the hall was packed. The speakers were J. W. Brown and Sol. Fieldman. As was to be expected, the results of the work of those two able exponents of Socialism were very gratifying, twenty subscriptions for The Worker being taken and twonty-one applications for membership re-ceived, besides disposing of about \$5 worth of literature. On Tuesday night was held the largest open-air meeting ever held in Bridgeport, Comrades Brown and Fieldman again being the speakers. More subscriptions for party papers and also more applications for membership were taken, besides se,ling a large quantity of literature.

... Michigan.

Comrade McFarlan of Filmt, Mich. writes: "State Organizer Lamb is do-ing a grand work. He is tireless, energetic, and efficient. We believe that he has found a treasure in Dr. S. A. Knopfnagel, who has been in the state since July 22. Dr. Knopfnagel has talked Socialism in Muskegon, Muskegon Heights, Grand Rapids, Ionia, Lansing, Williamston, Owesso, and Flint. Everywhere he goes the comrades take new heart, and realize that they must be doing something them-selves and not waiting for others. He explains to them the necessity of the dues-paying system, and has had remarkable success in rousing enthu-siasm for sound organization. In Grand Rapids he reorganized the local and established ward branches, be sides organizing a German branch with eighteen members. In Ionia be organized a local with twenty-six charter members, and in Lansing one with twenty-nine members, seven of whom were women. In Williamstown he ob-tained nine members. We had him in Filint for six lectures, and he brought many new members into our local. He also met with the State Local Quorum and gave us valuable advice. His lec-tures were model expositions of clear-cut revolutionary Socialism, showing that Socialism stands for the interests of the working class and of the working class only. The Landing comrades hope to have Dr. Knopfungel the whole month of October. We are sorry to that state that they will find the Doc

The party branches in Sheboygan held a very enjoyable and successful fair on Aug. 18 to 16. The German village was a pretty feature, and the a large number of American prol furnished, and the "Tripstrill Kuddle-muddel" police caused much amuse-ment. The comrades cleared a large rum, which will go to the benefit of sum, which will go to the their local press. The Bacine picuic on Aug. 16 was a success, netting over one hundred dellars. Three hundred more would doubtless have been present if the Sheboygan fair occurring on the same day had not divided their attention." The Racine branches have an excellent habit of putting their

National Secretary Mailly will speak in Sheboygan én Labor Day; Thou, J. Hugerty is to speak the same day in Milwaukee, A. M. Simons to Beloit and Innesville unions, W. R. Carlord in Watertown, Emil Seidel in Wankeshn, E. H. Basenberg in Neenah, and other local Socialist speakers in other cities, so that Labor Day in Wisconsin will be what it should always be, a truly Socialist holiday.

Open-air meetings are held weekly in Milwaukee on the South Side, under the auspices of the Fifth and Eighth Ward branches. The most encourag-ing feature of these meetings is the extensive sale of literature to

Preparations are being made for an extended tour of Wisconsin by Ben Hanford. All are anxious to hear the famous veteran of New York.

new branches, and a charter has been ed to the new women's branch in

Ohio Haws.

A new local has been organized in Adams Township, Lucas County, through the efforts of the Toledo com-

August will be a record-breaker in point of party membership in Ohio.

Geo. R. Kirkpatrick will return to work upon the Ohio circuits, beginning Sept. 20 and continuing until the elec-

Locale Toledo, Cleveland, Cincin nati, and Dayton report the continu

ance of their street agitation meetings with good success. This is in addition to the work of the regular state circuit speakers.

Comrade Arthur Dn Pros of Canto is the latest addition to the ranks of the "scap-box" speakers. He is holding forth every week in Canton.

Isaac Cowen, candidate for Gov-ernor, will tour Ohio, beginning Oct. 19 and continuing until the election. Terms will be the name as all regular circuit speakers. Elyria, Akron, and Canton have already applied for dates. There are fourteen dates still oven.

H. W. Smith will speak in Corning

The Sixteenth Congressional Dis-trict is being stirred up in good shape and promises the old party politicians a surprise this fail. This is all caused by the special election in that d'atrici

irvention on Aug. 25 and nominated a full county ticket.

Belmont County Socialists have met and nominated a full county ticket. They have three locals in the county and will make things hustle from

Hanford will week in Memorial Hall, Toledo, Ohlo, on Wednesday,

Pacific Coast.

Comrade Martin of Olympia. Ore, vrites: "We have just had our first street-meeting arrest in this sleepy old town, and it has aroused more sym-pathy with Socialism than anything that has happened before, Comrade McClair of Taroma spoke to a large and attentive crowd, much to the an noyance of the Chief of Police. The Chief interrupted him, yelling: 'Cut that out. If you come here again I'll pinch you, see? I'll not have a set of danned anarchists run this town.'
An interested by stander asked the
Chief if this was not a free country and got the reply: 'You shut your and got the reply: '100 sant your damned mouth or I'll pull you.' Ven-turing to repeat the question, he was roughly hustled off to jail and held until we got hall. Another, who asked why this man was arrested, was answered with a similarly profane threat of arrest. We intend to keep it up and give the authorities plenty of rope to hang themselves with."

Comrade Brown of San Francisco has been holding good street meetings nat San Jose and large quantities of literature were sold. Commide Wood-bey has been doing excellent work in San Luis Ohispo County.

Here and There.

The Socialists of Newport News, Va., have nominated L. A. Hall for the Senate and A. J. Hauser for the lower house of the Legislature. They are confident of a good increase in the vote. National Organizer Gochel spoke on the streets on Aug. 17 and 20 and on Aug. 21 in Rosenbaum's hall. At all the meetings the crowds were very large and attentive, and the local comrades speak in the highest terms of Comrade Goebel's work as a propa-

Comrade McGrady will make a tout In the East during the month of De-cember and arrangements have al-ready been made for him to lecture in Burre, Vt., on December 18.

McGrady will be filled beginning at Onmha, Oct. 9. From there be will lecture at Danver, Leadville, Aspen, Murray, Park City, Pocatello, San Francisco, and Las Angeles. The return tour will be made through Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, gon, Washington, British Columbia, and Montana. The dates for the re-very will be held open until Sept. 20 and the route made up at that time. Comrades desiring engagements should write to W. G. Criteblass are should write to W. G. Critchlow, 26 Pruden Building, Dayton, Ohlo.

On the exenture of Aug. 28 and 27. Comrade John M. Ray of Nashville held street meetings in Knoxville, spenking to large crowds and explaining in a most masterful manner the socialist principles. Comrade Sneed writes: "Being a visitor in the city, I availed myself of an opportunity to bear this earnest man, and I was much impressed with his clear and foreible arguments. There was no interference from authorities, but one thing that injured the effects of his speech was the remarks of a number of working-men themselves who said to their ac-quaintances as Mr. Ray laid bare the evils of capitalism, 'Why, he is a crank,' What he says is impossible Until workingmen cease to ridicule those who are making such sacrifices for their good and go to studying this great subject of Socialism, there is no hone for their betterment." They are

Comrade Silvio Origo of Springfield, Mass., is open for engagements every inday to speak either in English or

The Socialists of Muscatine County, Iowa, have beld a well attended con-vention and nominated a full ticket. Calhoun County has also nominated. State Organizer Jacobs has spoken this week at Albia, Avery, Oskaloosa, Sigourney, North English, and Ottum-wa. John M. Work, our candidate for Governor, begins his tour of the state on Bept. 8. General activity is re-

In the current number of the official journal of the Brotherhood of Painters we note an article by R. T. Slimms, a red member of that organization colored member of that organization living in Chicago, in which the inse-curity of the worker's life under the present system is discussed and 'the Socialist remedy for the evil set forth. One more sign of the times.

-Tell all your friends of the good time they can have on Sunday or Mon-day, Sept. 6 or 7, at Fuehrer's Park. See advertisement on last page.

-The Economic Foundations of Society," by Achille Loria, is a book that will repay careful study. It can be had from the Socialist Literature 184 William street, New

THE INDUSTRIAL HELL

Some of the department stores have reached the same of perfection in child-slavery by employing small girls to act as cash and bundle clerks. For many years past, boys, ranging from ten to fifteen years of age, have been employed in this capacity, but the mod-ern up-to-date establishments find boys too expensive and have substituted girls.

Last week I had occasion to go through one of these instituions, and, although accustomed as we have be-come to the employment of child labor, one cannot view with indifference the sight of this small army of female slaves, and despise a system that permits a soulless corporation to test away from the mother's breast these innocent babes, and place them in the capitalistic mill of slavery, there to griad out their young life's blood on the satanic altar of profits.

Clad in a regulation uniform of red, with a brass tag on the shoulder, these child slaves, who are known only by the number on their check, toll through the long days, running hither and thither in obedience to the sharp commands of the overseer, carrying cast and bundles in many cases larger than the tots themselves. As I looked of their pale, care-worn faces, from which the animated look of health and happy youth had flown forever, I was reminded of the fact that these children their vital powers supped in this ludus trial hell, would be expected to become

the mothers of the next generation.
Yes, the masters of the bread tell t that girls are cheaper than boys, for boys are needed in the shop to operate the machine which takes the place of men; boys are needed to shine th shoes of the master class, and in othe ways to assist in supporting the working class home, for the father is displaced by the machine and is among the ever increasing army of the uneu ployed. And so the buby girl is taken from the home and mother's care, and entered in the struggle for bread.

Imagine, if you can, the dreary life led by these child workers, who month after month, and year after year, per-form their never ending task and then ask yourself if it is surprising that after a few years of this haudi-capped strife, these girls are forced to suicide or a life of shame. Any protest on the part of working girls, tha their mengre wage is not sufficient for food, shelter and cluthing, brings the same capitalistic response as given by a Chicago dry goods king to his female employees, who upon asking for wages sufficient to enable them to live re-ceived this reply? "Why, girls, you are all fair looking; why don't you

seek a gentleman friend?'
Go and ask the thousands of young women on the streets why they are there, and they will tell you they have simply followed the advice of the capi-talistic masters, and bartered their honor for bread. Look at the daily press, teeming with spicidal records and the ident Potter's Pield, mutely bearing testimony to those who, rather than face the struggle longer, have chosen the bullet or the poison draught.

These are the conditions facing the young tollers of to-day. Told by the modities to be bought and sold, toil ing year after year, yet deprived of the common necessities of life, with-out a single ray of hope, is it not to be expected that the unhappy victim of commercial strife will ultimately end the struggle by a few brief mouths of dissipation, or bring the grim tragedy of life to a close by suicide? Think of this, you fathers. Is it for this pur-pose that you bring up your children? Is your paternal love so dwarfed that you permit the master class to place you on the level of the borne and cow and rear your young for profit! Has your manhood and sense of moral right become so seared by the coudtions of commercial serfdum, that you are willing to perpetuate this system of wage-slavery?

But the master class must have profits, you think? Yes, the idlers must have palaces, while the tollers live in hovels; the rich must have all the pleasures and comforts that labor can produce, and spend their useless lives in idle wautonness and gluttony, while the tollers pour out their very life

blood at their masters' feet But the star of hope is rising through the gloom. We bear the march of thoucry sloud against this infamous sys-tem which makes men fiends and coins the soul and sinew of the nation into profits. And as this fast increasing hand of revolutionists register their o'er a nation of happy and contented people, secure in the pur rights and the full product of their toil, while in the receding darkness of the industrial hall we see capitalism, ignorance, and slavery cowering into the dark caverns of oblivion.

THE CURSE OF CHILD

Chief Factory Inspector Edgar T. Davis of Illinois, writing in the "Woodworker" on child-labor in that state, gives a statistical table classify ing the employees in nearly twenty thousand milis, factories, and work-shops in about fifty specified indus-tries. Out of a total of 512,000 persons employed, 90,000 were women. over 7,000 were girls under sixteen, and nearly 12,000 were boys under that age. In a word, nearly one-fourth of the total number employed belonged to one or the other of these three cate gories, none of whom, if the interests of humanity instead of the require-ments of capitalist profit were to be consulted, ought to be found in the industrial barracks or dungeous known as mills and factories. In many other states the proportion is even larger.
Socialism, by giving the worker the

value of his product now appropriated by the capitalist, would enable the men to maintain pleasant homes and set the women free for the domestic and social and educational dutie which at least ninety-nine out of every hundred normal women would prefer; and it would take those boys and girls out of the shops and keep them in the home, the school, the college, and the

GRAND LABOR DAY FESTIVAL

ARRANGED BY THE

N. Y. VOLKSZEITUNGS CONFERENCE and the SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY,

For the Benefit of the Campaign Fund and the Labor Press.

SUNDAY and MONDAY, Labor Day, SEPTEMBER 6 and 7,

At Wm. Fuehrer's Park,

NEWTON, L. I. TRAINS MEADOW ROAD, ADMISSION, 10 CENTS.

Special Cars from S4th St. and 92d St. Ferries direct to Park, or Finshing Troiley Cars via Jackson Ave.

ON BOTH DAYS:

GRAND CONCERT BY 500 SINGERS Brilliant Performance by Actors' Protective Union

FIREWORKS AND GAMES 200 00000000000000000000000000000000

GRAND LABOR FESTIVAL

Arranged by Local Hudson County, Socialist Party, and Kindred Organi rations of the County for the Campaign Fund.

POSTPONED TO SATURDAY, SEPT. 19, At UNION HILL SCHUETZEN PARK Children's Parade and Presentation, Children's Games, Bowling for

then and Women, Vaudeville Performance on the Stage, Singing by the Wrokingmen's Singing Societies and Free German Schools, Pyramids by the Arbeiter Turnverein, Cinematograph Pictures, Irili by the Socialist Fife and Drum Corps, Dancing on two Pistforms, and other Attractions. Yickets, Bought in Advance, #5 Cents; at the Gate, 25 Cents.

Comrades from Newark, Elizabeth, Paterson and New York are invited P. S.-Tickets dated August 30 are good for above date.

Hanford's Reply to Havemeyer.

The issue of The Worker of June 14, containing Ben Hanford's reply to John C. Havemeyer's questions at Yonkers, having been eximusted and the demand continuing, the report has been printed as a four-page leaflet. the demand continuing, the report has been printed as a four-page leaflet. It bears the party name of the Social Democratic Party and the Arm and Torch, adapting it for campaign use in New York. Price, \$1.50 a thousand; &5 cents for 500; 20 cents a hundred.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY,

184 William Street, New York. THE EASTERN QUESTION, KARL MARX.

This "eternal question." as Disraeli called it, looms up again. The witches' caldron is bubbling in the Balkans and the Eastern Mediterranean. War threatens. If war does not come it will be because each of the "Great Powers" fears that war abroad would precipitate revolution at home. Now is the time for any man who would understand modern world-history to read Marx' famous "New York Tribine" correspondence, which has been issued in a handsome cloth-bound volume of 656 pages, with index

and majm. Price, \$2. Order from SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY,

WILLIAM STREET, hodies and minds to a benithy manhood and womanhood, capable of play-ing their part in the world's work with

joy to themselves and advantage to But the capitalists say: "Socialist threatens our national prosperity." Is it does. It threatens THEIR pros perity, which is based on the poverts like to see empty schoolhouses, neg-lected houes, unemployed and hungry men, and armies of women and children coming home weary from the factories, then vote against Socialism, for we propose to put an end to these

things.

MACHINE TO LAY BRICK? "Cosmon." a Paris paper, reports that a practical machine for laying brick, or rather for adjusting them af-ter they have been hild by hand, has been invented by John H. Knight of Barfield, England. The machine does the mortar and the placing of the brick roughly upon it. It is alleged that, besides reducing the standard of skill required in the trade, the ma-chine will enable the same number of men to lay a much larger number

brick in a day. The effect of the introduction o such a device, under capitalism, would be, of course, to throw a considerable number of bricklayers out of work and lower the wages of the others. Under Socialism, the effect would be simply to shorten the hours of labor for all.

The invention of a workable brick laying machine has several times bee announced, and it is not yet certain whether this latest announcement is more reliable than the others. How ever, since Mergenthaler, after many years of study and after many fail-ures, succeeded in perfecting a ma-chine to set type, it is reasonable to suppose that machines can be made to do almost any other kind of labor, however-arduous or complex.

THE ERA OF POVERTY.

The unheard-of miseries, not to be paralleled in the history of man that appeared with the rise of machine industry, are spreading and invading from year to year, new countries and new strata of society. Never, even in the worst days of chattel slavery, were children, ten or twelve years old, condemned to work ten or twelve hours a day; never, in any society, was the producing class crushed by later so brutalizing, so dangerous, so unhealthy; never was it decimated in the flower of its age by such maladies-impoverishment of the blood, scrofula anemia, rachitis. The strikes which peeur daily expose the frightfu poverty of the working class. In this beautiful capitalist society, the more the worker tolls, the less he can live on the wages of his labor,—Paul LaGrand Picnic and Summernight's Festival

NEW YORK CITY.

AND BARBECUE. Arranged by the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Ass'n

In Aid of the Sinking Fund, Assisted by the Various Organizationa Having Their Headquarters at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, At LIBERTY PARK,

Cooper Ave., Evergreen, L. L. Sunday, Sept. 13, 1903. Park Opens at 10 A. M. Commencing at 2 P. M. PRIZE BOWLING AND OTHER

AMUSEMENTS.

Ticket, Admit One, Ten Cents. In case of unfavorable weather the place at the Brooklyz Labor Lyceum.

Through all the tangled web of creeds, Through all the fleeting shibbalether that men hold dear

Through all the empty words and worse than empty deeds,
The one word "Freedom" rings out true and clear. Freedom for the aching beart and

weary brain; Freedom from heavy care and nolsy strife; Freedom from every blading, galling That fetters us and makes a helpless,

hopeless life. The woman's soul in agony has cried, As with hopeless heart and weary, brain,

She has seen her sons and brothers leave her side To mount to heights for which she sought in vain,

And why in vain? Because through all the distant ages past. She has ever been man's slave and The chains of creed and custom bound

her fast: She dared not struggle, she could only "It is God's will-Oh, help me, Lord."

she said.

And tighter, heavier grew the chain,

As patiently she bore her load and

meekly bowed her head. Nor strove her heritage to gain. At last through Evolution, courage came, And the woman's dormant soul awoke;

"I am mine own, nor gods nor men may claim," And one by one her fetters broke.

NELLIE M. JERAULD.

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittances must state distinctly how long they are to run, Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

Only duly elected and approved agents asknowledged. |aooogoogoooooooooooooooooooooooo

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 13, 1903.

VOL. XIII.-NO. 24.

TUBERCULOSIS AND POLITICS.

A Question of Life and Death-"Science Points Out the Remedy with Unerring Finger, but Vested Interests Cry No!"

Many papers all over the country are reprinting the following paragraph from an article in the "Times-Bee" of that it is a question that only the doctors are competent to deal with and that laymen should leave alone.

Consumption is as unnecessary as smallpox. We live in a vitinted air at home. We breath foul, dirty, poisoned air abroad and the bacillus attacks us in our weakened state. We can pre-

thenth importance to the working class. The "habit" of dying from tuberculosis is a fearfully prevalent one in the tene-If we speak here with purticular reference to the tenement-dwellers of New York City, the reader may bear in mind that our words ap-ply with almost equal force to Boston and Philadelphia and Baltimore, to Chicago and St. Louis and San Francident and from overwork we shall speak at another time. The three 'habita" have all one cause-capitalist

fellow wage-workers, what tubercule You who read have seen see means. For who read have seed dear friends, perhaps a brother or a wife or a child, struggle bravely through months or even years, only to fall before that dread disease. Perhaps you who read already have its germs in your own lungs and already foresee your doom. At least you are aware that the danger encompasses you on every hand and that you know no way to guard against it.

Forty Thousand Victims.

Dr. Erust J. Lederle, Commissioner of Health, has informed The Worker that the records of his office show that there are between thirty and forty thousand known consumptives at this moment in this one city. It may safely be assumed that there are as many more whose condition has not yet at-tracted the attention of physicians. But let us slick to the figures as they stand. Do you realise what they mean? They mean that to every hundred people—men, women, and children—in this city, there is at least one onsumptive. 'It means that TO EVERY TENEMENT HOUSE THERE IS A CONSUMPTIVE, doomed to a lingering death and, worse yet, A CENTER SPREADING INFECTION TO HIS FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS.

the crowded districts will tell you that consumption is increasing at a fearful rate and that he can hope no more for his patients than to alleviste their suffering a little and to extend a little their wretched lease of life.

A Tenoment Disease.

In 1901 the Tenement House Comeminent physicians who have carefully studied this disease and are qualified to speak with authority. ALL AGREED IN BAYING THAT CON-FUMPTION IN THIS CITY ORIGI-NATES ALMOST WHOLLY IN THE TENEMENT DISTRICTS TENEMENT DISTRICTS AND THAT I'TS PREVALENCE IS THE RESULT OF OVERCHOWDING AND BAD SANITARY CONDI-

Dr. John H. Pryor said: "There is almost every tenement house of the city, the reason being that THE TENANTS ARE SO CROWDED TOGETHER WITHOUT SUFFI. cumble in its early stages, the deathrate of its victims does not decrease."

lis estimate of the number of consumptives in the city at that time two years ago-was "over twenty

exhibited maps showing the tenement districts in which consumption is most prevalent. In one block on Cherry street, with a population of one thouars. In one block on Pell street, out a population of two thousand, 318 and of consumption in the same

case is transmitted only by germs contained in the expectorations of the sufferers. If the air is fresh and there rooms of the tenements they multiply and spread the infection.

and spread the intection.

Dr. Frankel, manager of the United
Hebrew Charities, said that of the con-sumptives of foreign birth who applied to him for help the great majority had contracted the disease in this country, in this city, in the tenement houses

A Owestien for You.

There are the facts for you: The te from consumption are and rapidly increasing; The exists chiefly and originates the city is daily exposed to infection in the tenements, in the workshops, and in the streets. YOUR friends and neighbors are suffering; YOU and YOUR FAMILY are in danger. What

are YOU going to go?

Maybe you think this is not a political question. Maybe you think, too,

that if is a question that only the doc-tors are competent to deal with and that laymen should leave alone. If so, you are mistaken. The doctors will tell you that they are powerfees, by themselves, before this greatest pestilence of modern times. What does the doctor prescribe to the tuberculous patient? Medicine? Yes, some medicine. But he frankly says that medicine alone will do no good. In order that his medicines may ir abroad and the remains of constructions of constructio the wisest physicians in the world can hardly hope to cure you, once you are infected.

So you see, the prevention and cure of tuberculosis is primarily not a question of medicine, but a question of sanisation; it is not drugs that we need, but BETTER LIGHTED AND RETTER VENTILATED DWELL INGS AND PLACES OF EMPLOY-MENT, SHORTER HOURS OF WORK IN ORDER THAT WE MAY HAVE MORE TIME TO GO TO THE PARKS OR THE BEACHES, AND MORE PAY FOR OUR WORK IN ORDER THAT WE MAY GET BETTER FOOD THE YEAR 'ROUND AND GET A COMFORTABLE YA-CATION IN THE COUNTRY EVERY RUMMER.

The doctors cannot provide these things for you. But you can get them, you workingnen, for YOU HAVE

THE VCTER.
From the municipal platform of the Social Democratic Party of New York—the Socialist Party, as it is called in

other states—we quote:
"In the crowded tenements the "In the crowded tensments the almost exclusively proletarian disease, tuberculosis, is rampant, on account of the unsanitary conditions prevailing there, which the people themselves cannot overcome. Science points out the remedy with unerring finger, but the 'Reform' administration dare not power to that direction because Vested. the remedy with unerring flager, but the 'Reform' administration dare not move in that direction because Vested Interests cry No."

Dividends vs. Health.

there will be pienty of younger toners to take your places. Therefore they insist on your working long hours and working at the highest possible speed, leaving you neither leisure nor strength for outdoor exercise and recreation. They keep your wages down as low as they can and at the same time they raise the prices of the things you have to buy, so that you and it impossible to provide project food and clothing for yourselves and your families. Your employers save expense and so increase their profits by crowding as many as possible of by crowding as many as possine of you into small, unventilated, diniy lighted workshops, filled with dust and foul odors. All these conditions sap your vitality and render you an easy prey to disease. The poverty which you have to endure in order to make profit for them forces you to send your children into the workshops, too, so that in their tender years their constitutions are undermined and the way opened for disease.

Thus the DAILY INTEREST OF THE EMPLOYERS, the system that gives them a profit on your labor, REQUIRES CONDITIONS THAT FOSTER TUBERCULOSIS and other diseases among you.

Rent-Roll vs. Health.

Your landlords' interest works in to get as many tenants upon a given consumption is both preventable and | area as he can. Space for light wells is wasted space in his eyes. The higher his tenements, the amalier the light wells, the fewer the windows, the narrower and darker the haits and narrower and darker the bails and stairways, the more contracted the two years ago—was over twenty thousand."

Iv. Herman M. Briggs, in charge of the pathological and bacteriological cold basiness proposition with him, soil a question of bealth. Your health weights for nothing against his bank account. He does not have to live in those uncomfortable, dangerous, dis-ease-breeding holes. The more uncom-fortable, dangerous, and unhealthful they are, the pleasanter his Fifth Avenue mansion and his country villa. If you die of consumption, there are other tenants to take your place, and he will cheerfully add a dollar to the

he will cheerfully and a count to the rent when they move in.

Thus the DAILY INTEREST OF THE LANDLORDS, the system that makes fou pay tribute to them for permission to live on the earth. REQUIRES CONDITIONS THAT FOSTEE TUBERCULOSIS and other discusses and proper policy.

cases among you.
These landlords and employers are the "eminent citizens," of our metropo-lis. Some of them are high in the councils of Tammany Hall. Others shine in the ranks of so-called Reform. This capitalist class dominates both the old parties, as well as the hybrid coalition that is now in office. It sup coalition that is now in office. It sup-plies the Democratic, the Republican, and the "Reform" campaign funds, dictates their nominations and appoint-ments, and directs their policy. Your lives are in danger. Science

Your lives are in danger. Science points the way to safety with unarring finger, but the Vested Interests of employers and landlords say No! and the CAPITALIST PARTIES OBEY.

The Only Hope.

One party and one alone is free from their control. The Social Democratic ik, too, Party—the New York division of the

Socialist Party of the United States and of the world—is a party of the working class. The great majority of its members are working people. Its candidates are all either-workingmen or men who have thrown in all their lot with the working class and proven their fidelity to it. Its platform is devoted only to working-class interests and to the working class alone it pledges its candidates and appeals for support at the polls. Its funds are drawn from the self-imposed does of its active members and the voluntary contributions of thinking workingmen. From the working class alone has it anything to hope, to the working class it owes its sole allegiance, and faith-fully serving proletarian interests is for it the path of pradence as well as

of duty. In the face of this great scourge of tuberculosis, which costs thousands of workingmen their lives every year only one of the many evils of capital ism-the Social Democratic Party ties are dominated by the dividend-rate and the rent-roll, the Social Demo-cratic Party THINKS AND WILL ACT FOR THE COMFORT, THE HEALTH, THE LIVES OF THE TOILING MASSES.

Every vote under the Eagle or the Star will be a vote to doom your sons and daughters to disease. Every vote under the Arm and Torch will be a vote for healthy and happy human

PALITICAL NOTICES.

The attention of Social Democratic voters is called to the following notices of political conventions: MANHATTAN ALDERMANIC CON-VENTION.

28th A. D., at 1432 Second avenue, hall, Thursday, Sept. 10.

NEW YORK COUNTY ASSEMBLY DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

A convention of the Social Demo-eratic Party of the Twenty-sixth Asembly District to nominate a candi date for member of the Assembly will be held on Thursday avening, Sept. 10, at 1482 Second avenue, ball.

QUEENS COUNTY CONVENTION. to nominate candidates for public of fices to be voted for at the cusuing election will be held on Saturday, Sept. 12, at 63 Myrtie avenue, Evergreen, L.

QUEENS BOROUGH CONVENTION. Your employers want to get all possible profit out of you from day to day. If you are used up and worn out in a few years, it does not matter, for there will be plenty of younger toilers

A convention of the Social Democratic Party of the Borough of Que. or to monlimate candidates for burough of the monlimate candidates for burough of the social Democratic Party of the Borough of Que. or to monlimate candidates for burough of the social Democratic Party of the Borough of Que. or to monlimate candidates for burough of the Borough of Que. or to monlimate candidates for burough or to monlimate candidates at 63 Myrtic avenue, Evergreeu, L. I.

> CUEENS COUNTY ASSEMBLY DIS TRICT CONVENTIONS. Conventions of the Social Democrat

Party to nominate candidates for mem bers of Assembly will be held as fol-lows: First Assembly District, on Saturday, Sept. 12, at 63 Myrtle avenue. Ever-

green, L. I., school. Second Assembly District, on Friday, Sept. 18, at Meyer's Congress Hall, Twombly Place and Division street, Jamaica, L. I.

QUEENS BOROUGH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

Conventions to nominate candidates for Aldermen will be held as follows:

GSth Aldermanic District, on Saturday, Sept. 12, at 63 Myrtle avenue, Evergreen, I., I., school. 638h Aldermanic District, at Mubler

on Thursday, Sept. 17.
Toth Aldermanic District, on Friday, Sept. 18, at Meyer's Congress Hall, Twombly Place and Division street,

> J. GERBER. Campaign Secretary.

THE SOUTH IS MOVING.

One more piece of evidence that s 'new" South is growing up that call for new political and economic ideas among the toilers of that section, is furnished by the news that the New Orleans Stenmahin Association, which includes every steamship line entering that port, has responded to the de-mands of the Longshoremen's, Screw-men's, Stevedores', and Freight liandiers' Unions for an improvemen of their conditions by locking out eight and that they propose to show the workingmen that they are going to "run their own business in their own way." Labor conflicts on such a scale as this, however conservative are the present political opinions of the working people, cannot but he the prelude to a recognition on their part of the fact that they have class interests dis-tinct from those of their employers and explofters to be served by political action on class lines. The Steamship Association is preparing to make Louisiana's first Socialist vote a good

The state government of Altenburg. Germany, has had a bill drawn up to introduce a high, special taxation of in small quantities, and establish co-operatives to obtain the advantage of wholesale prices—then the government puts difficulties in the way of the co-operatives by burdening them with special taxation, as has been done in special taxation, as and seems will still saxony. Such legislation will still more embitter the working people

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

FOR THE DAILY.

A Call to Renewed Effort · This Fall.

Progress of the Fund for the Publication of a Socialist and Trade Union Daily Hewspaper.

During the summer the work for the Daily Globe has been almost at a standstill, but as the heated term is about over, comrades are urged to take up the work again with renewed vigor. A daily Socialist and trade union newspaper is an immediate necessity to the movement. The growth of the party has created an imperative need for a daily organ. And a newspaper uncompromisingly voicing the interests of the working class and telling the truth every day about the machinations of capital will be a wereque reinforcement to the trade unions, now

being attacked from every side by all the manifold forces of capitalism. The publication of the Daily Globe therefore of greatest importance b the cause and every worker who reads this should resolve to strain every effort to the end that the paper can be published in time for the national cam-paign of 1904 to show the working class its true position in society and the way out of wage slavery into real freedom under the Co-operative Com-

The Workingmen's Co-operative
Publishing Association, which will
publish the paper, now has over
\$12,000 cash in bank and about \$4,000
pledged, but as at seast \$50,000 is
needed in order to start without fear
of feiture there is still a large sum to of failure there is still a large sum to

Sympathizers who do not feel able to do more are reminded of the article which appeared in The Worker of August 2 calling upon all trade uniouists and sympathizers to contribute a quarter each to the fund. If this ap-peal is beeded by every unloxist the fund can be rulsed in short order.

Comrades should also use the punch card method of collection wherever they go, sending in the cards with money as soon as they are filled. The committee also issued a chala

letter several weeks ago, requesting all who receive one to help by following instructions given therein as failure to do so will break the chain and hamper the work. Comrades everywhere should re-

member that whether they live in New York or on the Pacific Coast the Daily Globe project is their project and should have the support of Socialists throughout the country. Let all re-new activity in the work with the de-termination to raise the rest of the fund before next summer.

The New York Daily Globe Confer-

Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, Branch 54, of Simpleton, S. I., in addition to the contribution of \$15 acknowledged in this list, also piedged

another \$10 to be paid later. Let all labor organizations in treater New York do likewise and we will have enough money to start an up-to-date daily newspaper at once Total amount pledged to date,

	Ciluismus	
Ì	PAID ON PLEDGES.	
	R. S. Rice, Houston, Tex	\$1.0
	Alex. Frager, Brooklyn	20.0
	M. Lebed, City	1.0
	L. Green, City	1.0
	Swinson, Brooklyn	2
ł	Haspel, Brookirn	69
i	Rochingariner, Brooklyn	63
ł	Chas, Kischer, Glendale	.71
ł	Aug. Thomsen, Glendale	5
i	W. G. Smith, Glendale	.51
i	Aug. Flem, Glendale	.2
	Henry Supil, Glendale	.71
i		1.0
į	M. M. Bartholomew, City,	2,0
ĺ	Melzer, Newark	1.0
į	Green, Newark	3.0
ı	Swinson, Brooklyn	49
į	Haumgarten, Brooklyn	
Ì	Hespel, Brooklyn	.2
į	M. Princer, City	2.0
i	R. Bock, City	1.0
į	Previously acknowledged 3	.140.7
į		
	Total	.104.5

CASH CONTRIBUTIONS. S. D. P., Troy, N. Y..... Turnverein Vorwaerts, H'kiyn E. A. Brenhols, Turnersville, Rush, Brooklyn Punch Card 12, N. Y..... nch Card 187, N. Y. Pic Bakers' Union 112, N. Y .. Chas. Julinke, Allegheny, Pa. M. Sejdel, City

H. Taunenbaum, City...... T. Haberman, City..... Profits Brooklyn Concert....
W. S. & D. B. Fund, Br. 54,
Stapleton, S. I....
Punch Card 529, Paterson.N.J. dia Brooklyn Concert. Punch Card 525, Paterson.N.J. Punch Card 527, Paterson, N.J. Beer Drivers' Union 24, Bklyn 25.00 Previously acknowledged ..., 1,736.11

Every Socialist who has not al-ready doing so should read Liebknecht's pamphlet, "No Compromise, No Polisi-cal Trading." Written with especial cal Trading." Written with especial reference to the appearance of certain fusionist tendencies in Germany, its arguments apply with equal force to the movement in the United States. It can be had of the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York City. Price, 10 cents.

Total contributions\$1,866.17

ITALIANS DON'T LIKE S. L. P.

Their Federation to Be Independent.

A Rebuke to DeLeon and a Moral Vio tory for Our Party at the Convention of the Italian Socialist Federation.

The first convention of the Federa sione Socialista Italiana (Italian Se cialist Federation was opened Sunday, Sept. 5, amid great Enthusiasm at Chertino's Hall, in West Holoken, N. J. There were thirty-three delegates representing a number of different states, and many visitors.

G. M. Serrati, editor of the Italian Socialist dully paper, "Il Proletarlo," called the convention to order, and made some appopriate remarks, welcoming the delegates and impressing them with the importance of their work.

The order of business was as follows: Report on condition of the Executive Committi—Nerrati, Vasconi; rejort on condition of "Il Protestario"—Olivies; report on the Socialist Library—Ruffe; report on the Socialist Committee of the Followick Control the Socialist Committee of the Followick Committee attitude of the Federation toward the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Party- Dellaira.

lication of the daily paper and an auditing committee was elected.

The convention at the close of its first day's session adjourned by singing the "Inno del Lavatori" (Workers' Hymn).

On Monday the delegates continued the unfinished work of the preceding day, thongratulatory telegrams were received from different quarters urging the convention to strictly adhere to the uncompromising tactics of laternational Socialism.

A letter was then rend from the Secretary of the International Socialist Bureau at Brussels to the effect that said Bureau recognizes the Socialist Party as the Socialist organization of America, and that the Socialist Labor Party is not attiliated with the luternational Hureau.

An able report by G. Lavagnier of Vermont on the formation of co-operative stores was then read and discussed at length. It was the sense

fund before next summer.

The New York Daily Globe Conference needs Thursday, Sept. 10, at \$\cap{0}{2}\$ East Fourth street and all delegates are urged to attend promptly.

NEW PLEDGES.

Workmen's Sick and Death Design of the convention to organize co-operation of the convention to organize co-operation where conditions were more favorable. In the afternoon seasion Servati took the floor and under a counter-report took the floor and under the floor an wrote against the Rocialist Party (in New York Social Democratic Party) was exaggerated and in many respects untrue. That he knew the commides of the Socialist Party to be loyal and class-conscious. Defects there were 0.1 both sides, the Socialist Party being somewhere too slack and broad and the Socialist Labor Party too narrow and arregant. The papers of the So-cialist Labor Party contain no Social-ism, but only abuse and insuits against the other Socialist Party, and Socialists whom he knew to be alone reproach. He was not in favor of that brand of Socialism and wanted to see the two parties united. He stood for an uncompromising policy, but not for any sect. The Socialist Labor Party is not known in many states and cou rades supporting it are thus compelled to remain passive. The International Congress recognizes the Socialist Party. He was decidedly against the Socialist Labor Party tactics toward the trade unions. In closing he subunited a resolution to the effect that while the Italian Socialist Federation was, on general principles, with the Socialist Labor Party, a local might, in places where there was no Socialist Labor Party ticket, vote for the So-cialist candidate who stood for clear and uncompromising principles.

A warm discussion followed Serra-

olution and for a time things were quite lively. A number of counter-resolutions were offered by the Socialist Labor Party adherents. Before they were put to votes a delegate from the Socalist Labor Party, who, accerding to the old constitution of the Federation was entitled to have the floor but no vote, tried to may something 250 through Comrade Ledeschi as interpre ter. His efforts, however, were not crowned with success, for he found that the Italian delegates had minds of

their own, and he was rebuked when he told them to keep their eyes open.

The different resolutions were then condensed into one to decide whether the Federation was to be with the So cialist Labor Party or absolutely independent of either of the two nar ties. Nineteen delegates voted for in-dependence and the severing of all re-lations with the Socialist Labor Party

and fifteen voted in the negative.

The Italian Socialist Federation was declared independent of the Socialist Labor Party, and Julius Hagner, the delegate from the National Manual Committee of the Socialist Labor Party. Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party then left the hall.

Labor Party then left the hall.

The election of the executive officeratof the Federation then came up. Q. M. Serrati declined the nomination for any foffice, but will continue to edit "Is Proletario" until another editor is procured. The delegates, appreciating the good work accomplished by him for Socialism and the Federation, inaisted on his accepting the secretary-ship, but he refused. It was voted to sist Comrade G. Piva of Italy to ac-cept the editorship of "Il Proletario." A motion was then made and carried to cover the balance on the Socialist Block of Barre, Vt., a co-operative

ection Newark was appointed to re- or shopmate with the re-

ecutive Committee and "il Prole-

At 845 p. m. the convention, which marks a new era in the Italian Socialist movement in America, was adjourned with cheers for International

De Leon, with his usual if incredible assurance, makes another large de-mand upon the creduity of his So-cialist Labor Party dupes in expect-ing them to believe his baseless fabri-cation in the column of the "Daily People," wherein he makes an attempt, as ingentous as it is preposter-ous, to make it appear that the Italian Federation again endorsed the dis-credited and dylag Socialist Labor l'arty.

"SINEWS OF WAR."

Rioney Needed at Once to Carry on the Campaign in New York City-Don't Delay.

Fellow Workingmen of the City of New York:-Once more the Social Democratic Party enters the field in a municipal campaign, uncompromis-ingly advocating the interests of the working class. We call upon you to look back over the history of the present "Reform" administration and o recognize that it has done no more for our class than did the Tammany administration that preceded it. Wher-ever the interests of Capital and Labor are in conflict the Republicans and the Democrats and the "Reform-eis" alike consistently serve the interests of Capital. The organiza teresis of Capital. The organiza-tion of the capitalists in Trusts and Cambines, in Landlords' Associations and Merchants' Associations and Employers' Associations has gone stendily on, with the consent or the approval of old-party leaders. Your organizations, on the contrary, are constantly hamperod and per-ecuted through the un-restrained lawlessness of the ex-ploiters and the perversion of the law itself to their service. Here, as in every other part of the world, the wage-workers stand face to face with a combination of the most powerful interests for our ensiavement, and only

by prompt and united political action can our liberty be established. The Social Democratic Party carries on a great campaign of education to unite the working class at the polis. It needs your help in that work. As the organized employers and landlords and the great corporations will con-tribute to the campaign funds of both-old parties, for the purpose of corruptin and confusing and dividing the voters, so we call upon you, our fellow workingmen of every trade, to con-tribute to the extent of your ability to the campaign fund of the Social Democratic Party, that the light of knowledge and reason may be carried into every workshop and every tenement in

"The City for the Workers!" is out watchword. Down with the Lockout Conspirators! Up with the Arm and

Send all moules to the Financial Secretary of the Campaign Committee, C. A. Sprenger, 64 East Fourth street,

Borough of Manhattan,	
The following have been rec	elved
during the last two weeks:	
M. Steinbock, List 490 8	10.00
R. Volkman, List 505	1.00
8. Bernstein, List 087	2.0)
8. Mishmann, List 370	3,00
R. Neumann, List 1985	3.00
8. Reiner, List 1800	1.0)
A. Scheiner, List 1305	1.00
Geo. Heck, List 51	2.55
A. Brey, List 23	8.25
Geo. Bluemler, List 49	1.30
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L. Hong, Donation	5.03
A. Schoenberg, Donation	1.00
,	
Total\$1	02 93
Previously acknowledged	77.00

Total\$170.00 The Financial Secretary requests all omrades and friends to send in their nicibutions at once. The Campaign too late in the campaign. Proparations must be made for an active campaign, and for this the committee must have money at once. Therefore, rush in

your dimes, quarters, bairs and dollars and remember that the Secretary also expects some larger bills of all shades—even orange colored. All mos-les will be acknowledged in The Worker and "Volkszeitung." One-half of all smounts contributed from Manisat-tan and Brom will be turned over by the Campaign Committee to Local Ne ---- Socialist and Social Democratic

are virtually interchangeable terms.
The Social Democratic Party of New
York and Wiscousin is identical with
the Socialist Purty of other states. It is the party of the working class all parties of capitalism. Its blem in New York is the Arm and

--- If you have an extra copy of The Worker please pass it on to a neighbor or shopmate with the request that he

MURDER FOR PROFIT UNPUNISHED.

New Jersey Trolley Case Adds One More to the List of Capitalist Crimes Condoned by Capitalist

Once more the public authorities, or to the becatomis reasted annually ominated by capitalist interests in the aggregate, here one, there two through the Democratic and Repuls or three or a dezen, in the confagra-Jean parties, have decided that the men who live in luxury without useful labor by the ownership and control of the means of production and transportation shall not be held responsible when other people are killed in their profitable operation. Seven months ago a trolley car of

the North Jersey Street Railway Com many, loaded with children on their may, somed win emirren on tear way to school, crashed into a train of the Pennsylvania Railroad at a grade crossing in Newark, and several of the children were killed and others hor-ribly injured. Under the pressure of public opinion the Grand Jury indicted and the Public Prosecutor proceeded against Alexander J. Sassatt, John D. Crimmins, Edward F. C. Young, and Crimmins, Edward F. C. Young, and eight other directors and high officers of the two closely affied corporations. Last week the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Essex County, Chief Justice Gummere presiding and Justices Dixon and Van Byckle assenting, directed the jury to bring in a verdict of acquittal. The court took the matter out of the jury's hands, declaring ter out of the jury's hands, declaring that the facts were clear and only a question of law was involved.

They Are Satisfied.

That ends the case. The men who make profit by maintaining grade crossings and inadequate equipment go free. The accused, the judges, and the lawyers on both sides have exchanged courtesies and say they are satisfied with the result. The children are dend; they cannot express their views. The question remains: Are you, workingmen voters—you who make no profits, rou whose lives and whose children's lives are endangered every day for the capitalists' profits-are you

Remember, this is not an isolated nor an exceptional case.

Like Crimes in the Past.

Call to mind the Tarrant explosion in New York, three years ago. Workingmen and working girls were killed through the obvious profitable lawless-ness of the proprietors. An indictment was brought against those proprietors. Tammany Democrat Gardiner was then District Attorney; he let the case lie. Reform Democrat Philibin suc-ceeded him; he let the case drag for months and then asked the court to dismiss it. The Tarrant murderers go

Rocall the New York Contral tunnel borror of a year and a half ago. For years the officers and directors had known that tunnel to be a death-trap. Within a few weeks before the dis-nater their attention was called to it by their subordinates. They took no action. The death-trap was profitable. Then nearly a score of lives were crushed out in an instant. Reform District Attorney Jerome showed his strengous sense of duty at once. He got an indictment, not against William K. Vanderbilt, not against Chaultey M. Depew, but against Engineer Wisker, the man who had no control over the tunnel, who had only to obey orders or lose his job, and who barely escaped with his life on that terrible day. Wisker lay in jall for months, but the Vanderbilts and Depew and

their accomplices go free. Recollect the Windsor Hotel fire of 1800. Sixteen persons were killed on the spot, several mortally injured, and about sixty others burt. Eibridge Gerry, Philanthropist and Reformer, owned and controlled the building. He had long known that it was unsafe. But it was a good business investment and he refused to spend money even to provide adequate fire-escapes. Four years have passed; Booile Democrat On Gardiner, Honest Democrat Palibla. and Fusion Reformer Jeru ie linve held the office of District Attorney; Gerry still goes free and poses as a Christian philanthropist and a respectchle gentleman.

ing collapse of 1838. Fordinsky and his agents acted on husiness principles -save expenses now, let human lives take their chances to-morrow. Work-ingmen's lives were the stake and they were lost. But neither Proprietor Fordinsky nor any of his partners in guilt went to the chair for it. Gardiner, went to the chair for it. Gardiner, Philbin, and Jerome, again, are the District Attorneys who have shielded the murderers.

Hemember that "jerry building" did not begin with Fordinsky, as witness the John B. Ireland Building collapse of 1895, in which fifteen men were ernshed to death. The Coroner's Jury found it a plain case of criminal neg-ligence and pointed out the five men whose greed for profit and boodle had caused the disaster. Within two months they were indicted by the Grand Jury, Eight years lacking one month have passed since that indiction the state of the control of the trict Attorney Fellows did nothing; Republican Olcott followed him and did nothing: Democrat Gardiner and then Phillbin and then Jerome followed Olcott in office, and the crime remains unpunished.

These are but a few of the more striking cases in this locality within recent years. We might double the list. We might recite the explosions in coal-mines-absolutely preventable. according to the testimony of expert inspectors—in which many hundreds of workingmen are slaughtered every year, as at Fraterville, Coal Creek, and the Cambria mines within the last few

tions of fire-trap teneficits. But it is needless to swell the catalogue of Murder for Profit.

"Murder" the Only Word.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Is it too severe a phrase-"Murder for Profit"? Not a whit.

The Vanderbilts claim that they are entitled to the dividends and interest as a reward for the labor of superintending its operation. Young and Cus-satt and Crimmins chim that they earn their incomes by directing the operation of the Pennsylvania Rullroad and the North Jersey Street Railway system. Claiming the reward, they cannot be excused from the responsibility. Grade crossings and congested tunnels and imperfect brakes and switches and an insdeanate and over-tasked working force are maintained because these Captains of Industry save expenses and increase profits thereby. He who has power to prevent a fatal diameter and does not prevent it and who profits by the con-ditions which cause the disaster is as guilty of murder as the burglar or highwayman who stays the victing with his own hands.

Murder for Profit is condoned by the officers of the law and protected by the courts of justice.

Why Murderers Go Free.

Why? Because you, workingmenyou whose labor creates all profits, you whose lives and whose chil-dren's lives are endangered—you send Young's kinsman, Alian Machermont, to Congress; you send Vanderbilt's to Congress; you send Vanderbill's valet, Chauncey M. Depew, to the Senate; you olect Cassatt's friends, Low and Jerone, to be your Mayor and your District Attorney; you put power_siternately life the hands of Crimmins' Tammany associates and of terry's philanthropic friends. You, natered of respecting yourselves and your class instead of relying on yourselves. your ciasa, instead of relying on yourselves and your class, bow down to the men whom your labor has clothed in broadcloth and housed in mainslons; at the ballot-box you put your neck under their foot and then you wonder that

you are trampled up What is Your Life Worth.

This Chief Justice Gummere, some five years ago, in cutting down the jury's verdict of damages against a railway company, ruled that the life of a workingman's child is not worth more than one dollar. Instead of cirlying him in disgrace from the beach be has polluted, your votes, workingmen of New Jersey, have kept him in power to dispense injustice against your class. You, working men of New York, have put millionaire merchants and corporation lawyers and landlords and railway directors in office to make laws and execute

them against your class. While you continue to vote so, your class will go on paying its yearly tribute of blood to the drones of so-ciety and when you ask for judgment they will laugh you to scorn.

TROUBLE IN THE COAL REGIONS.

"The Christian Gentlemen to Whom God Has Given Control of the Propcrty Interests" Are Brazenly Bracking Promises and Locking Mon Out.

The Pennsylvania Coal Kings are not losing any opportunity to demonstrate their had faith and their inten-tion to obey the decisions of the only so long as it shall suit their in mediate pocket-book interests to do so, While men are being laid off at many mines and Haer of the Reading, the Annointed of the Lord, is openly threatening a general shutdown on the verge of winter, to keep prices upand incidentally, no doubt, to give the miners a lesson—the Lehigh Company, operating thirteen colheries, has chosen the same moment to issue an arbitrary order requiring the workers to enter the mines an hour earlier every morning, alleging that it inkes an hour for the men to get to their places and ready for work and that this must be done on their own time.

This order, being at once an imcisions and an intolerable imposition upon the men, whose health already suffers greatly from the length of time they have to pass underground, is very likely to cause serious trouble. employees refused to obey it and several hundred have already been locked in consequence.

While an extensive strike or this season would involve much greater and for the people who need cost, than did that of the summer of 1502, the men are not in the mood to submit tamely to capitalist aggressions and it is ante to say that such a conflict, directly provoked by the arrogance and peridity of the companies, would do even more than did the former one to sway public opinion against the per-ulcious system of private ownership.

The coal companies will probably use dilatory methods to postpone a definite conflict till after Election Days and the best way in which the mine workers can safeguard their interests at the present time is to ensure a good increase of the Socialist vote on Nov. months; or the rearly lists of thousands and killed, tens of thousands crippled, in railway "accidents" due to the imperfect equipment of the roads, the maintenance of grade crossings, and the overwesting of the amployees;

The Worker.

FR ORGAN OF THE SUCIALIST PARTY nown in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub-lishing Association. P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John-TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in Advance.

Address all business cu make money orders, desca and directions are make money orders, desca and directions of the first make the first make the self-time department of the pager should be addressed to the Kellton of the Worker. Communications for the Kellton of the Worker. Communications for the Kellton of the Money of the Make Secretary of the Make S

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ging the number on the wrapper, the Actions and the control of the contr nplaints about the bretness greens of the paper sin ed to the Rosel of Directo centire Publishing Associan attreet, New York.

tered as second-class uniter at the York, N. K., Post Office on April 6.



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

FOR MAYOR OF NEW YORK-DR. CHARLES L. FURMAN. FOR COMPTROLLER-MORRIS BROWN. Member of Cigar Makors' Union No. 144. FOR PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF ALDERMEN-

PETER J. FLANAGAN, Member of Typographical Union No. 4. In the state of New York, on account of wright providings of the election laws, the Scelalist Larly is officially recognized under he mans of Social Democratic Farty, and to condemn is the Arm and Tokak, as shown

shows.

The Socialist Party for Social DemocratiParty in N.w Yorks should not be continue
with the so-called Socialist Lakor Party
The latter in a small, ring ruled, moribune
organization which bitterly opposes the
trade unions and carries on an abustre can
point of slowler against the real Socialis
maxisment, which supports the trade unions

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. cialist Party (the Norlal Democratic f New York has pessed through its general election. Its growing power nied and its specily victory for-ed by the great increase of its vote



TEACHING CLASS HATRED BY OBJECT-LESSON

This week's news from Colorado is a fitting sequel to the news of a mouth

Then, officials of striking unions at Idaho Springs were arrested on trumped-up charges of having conspired to blow up certain works with dynamite. We say "trumped-up" charges with perfect confidence, because the fact that the accusers did not dare to depend upon courts and furies to try the case is sufficient proof that they had no evidence against the accused. After the men had been hald in confinement for a few days, a mobgens' Alliance, took them from the fall one night and "ran them out town." with a warning that their lives would not be safe if they ever returned to disturb the blessed harmony between Capital and Labor. The unious appealed to Governor Penbody for protection and redress. He answered by referring them to the Sheriff who had deliberately surrendered his prisoners

Now, it is the capitalists of Cripple Creek who have appealed to Govern Peabody for protection, for protection was reported simultaneously with the ldaho Springs affair-biring men from a distance under false pretenses, bringing them in to act as scale without giving them any opportunity to find out the facts, keeping them under guard of thugs armed with Winchesters as they passed from the locked cars that brought them in to the prison-stockade where they were These facts have been re ported in plain words in the "Post," a is for protection in such criminal methods of crushing labor organisagious and so safeguarding profits that leading capitalist paper of Denver. It

to the empiralist lynchers.

the mining capitalists appealed to the Governor. And he did not refer the to the Sheriff. He did not hesitate. He saw his "plain duty" before him and he acted stresuously in the service of the great god Profit that his class worships. He straightway sent militia to assist the private army of rafilans enlisted by the company in intimidating the discontented workers and preventing them from communicating with the unconscious and unwilling

scabs.

And then President Roosevelt tells us that the real line of division is not between the rich and poor, not between the employers and the workers, but between the good employers and workers and the bad ones, and warns the tollers of this prosperous country. where justice is free to all and all are equal before the law, to pay no heed to the agitators who would set class against class. It is not words, but deeds, that count in the long run, Mr. President. You tell us that we enjoy equality and justice. But we see hat workingmen may be kidnapped through fraud and compelled to work as seabs through force and that other workingmen may be taken from the hands of the law by rioters in broadcloth and that you shut your eyes to the fact, that you utter no word of protest though a governor of yourown party nids and abets those crimes. You tell us to turn a deaf ear to the agitators who talk of class interest. But can we remain blind and deaf and dumb when your partizans, sworn to enforce law and equal justice, brazenly pervert law and justice to the service of the capitalist class against the workers, and do it with your tacit con-

"Gentlemen cry, 'Peace, peace!' but there is no peace," said Patrick Henry, a century and a quarter ago; and history justified him. To-day, not all the eloquence of our too wordy President can concent the fact that, will we, nill we, the class war is here and must be fought out-fought out with arguments and ballots, if we Socialists may have our choice; fought out with bayonets and bullets, if the exploiters have their way. Itoosevelt's harmony speech serves but to throw into a more glaring light, by contrast, the bitter facts that the workers of this land must face.

And they are facing them, resolved to master them. A hundred Labor Day platforms this year resounded to the manly tones of resistance to capitalist tyrauny where only a year ago the quibbles and evasious and apologies of old-party politicians were heard.

Could the capitalists and their statesmen but be moderately wise, they would pause in their mad career But wisdom in a ruling class at the height of its power is a moral impossibility. Blind leaders of the blind, the Roosevelta and Peabodys are destined to fall into the same ditch with their patrons and masters.

And the Red Fing moves ever on rard. The Arm of Labor bolds ever higher the Torch of Knowledge to lighten the way. Our triumples are lasting and our very defeats turn into victories. The army of the thinking and self-reliant workers is invincible, Russia, but offer examining their rea-sons carefully it is not difficult to find them merely sentimental. On this ground the conservative Viscount Taul because to its hands are entrusted the highest interests of civilization and the ideal of human brotherhood. It is reported from London that the

introduction of Asiatic labor into the South African Rand is now practically assured. Joseph Chamberlain, says the "Evening Post" correspondent, "took a wise course and saved himself from attack by leaving the question to a pit of santimentalism, and they seem local decision" and that "authoritative news comes this week through a leading South African house, one of whom partners is on the Labor Commission, that its report will advocate the importation of Chinese labor as the only way of developing the agricultural as well as the mining resources of the country." Mr. Chamberlain is famous in Eugland as being a politician of the American type. His way of leaving the question to "local decision" is certainly worthy of Mark Hanns, for it is to the decision of the capitalists, not the workers, of South Africa that the question was left. It is stated that the mining and agricultural employers prefer foreign colored labor to cheap white immigration, for colored in dentured labor-that is, inborees under a contract virtually amounting to slavery-"will not affect the political balance." Cheap-workers, unthinking workers, workers who do not "affect the political bulance" are the sort that capitalists of every nation desire. Their patriotism is bounded and inspired solely by their business interests. Whether by disfranchising their own fellow countrymen of the working class or by keeping them divided on lines of race or religion or trade of by importing competitors whose presence is a menace to social order, their one sim is to keep the workers weak and dependent. But the same that has been played so long and so successfully in its various forms is be ginning to react against those who play it. The proposal to bring Chinese into South Africa is uniting the Dutch and the British workingmen against the capitalists of the Rand; and in the United States, the Negroes, the Japanese, and the Mexicans who have been used in the past to depress the condi-

tions of labor are learning to organize

OF ONE PROFIT AND LOSS.

By Horace Traubel.

Everybody belongs to something, I siders the interest of the last man as Nobody is a loose thread. Nobady can repeal the universe. You belong to every man. Every man belongs to you. You belong to history. History belongs to you. Do you dare come to me boasting of your individual rights? liave you any right that belongs to you alone? Has anybody else any in-dividual right which he may use against your welfare? The social chain is continuous. It is endless. Or it is melted again to gas. No man can escape the universe. The universe can

e no man.
could anywhere break the continuity of history, of the dependence of one life on another, the whole fabric

nets belong together. Labor should not be quoted against labor. Vaiue should not be ruted against value, flesuit should not be inverted against value. Hesuit should not be inverted against resuit. The economic world belongs to mity. It belongs to harmony. Legitimate discord in any one of its strings and the perfection of its menoity is annulled. All things in the economic world belong to all men. No thing in the economic world belong to all men. No thing in the economic world belong to get man free of man. It is good to get man free of property. It is better to get property free of man. Yet you do not in either case get the one free of the other by separating one from the other. You get them free by confederating them in a mysterious autonomy. For the line from man to property and back again from property to man must no where he broken or even metaled. It must be able to evocate an infallible

What is your life if lived alone? What is your hermited income? You use that word society. But how can you speak of society if you live in a palace alone in plenty and surfeit while other men live in huts and starve? How can you speak of society if you contrive to separate your wel-fare from the welfare of the tramp? If you can anywhere break the line that leads from you to the starveling, from your million to my cent, you have de-stroyed society. There is only one enemy of society. That enemy is the nan who would perpetuate society in frugments. The heart does not legislate for good and bad, for inferior and superior. It legislates for man. It does not legislate for exceptions. It from contrast and restore them to like-

siders the interest of the first man as well as of the first. You dare to say society and starve any of its children? You dare to say society while you see so many overworked faces in the world? What does society mean to so many overworked faces in the world? What does society mean to you? Your profit? No individual profit is honest. Social profit alone is honest. No gain can come to the individual alone. Gain can only come to the social whole. Gain for one is defeat even for that one. Gain ior all is the only victory.

You ask me to sympathize with you when your stocks have cone down. Or

when your stocks have gone down. Or when your nill yields you less profit.
Or when your store is emply. Or
when no editor will buy your articles.
Or when your land has lorded you off of one life on another, the whole fabric of society would fall to pieces. If you could in any way demonstrate the independence of a single atom in the physical world, all the globes of space would fall asunder. They all hang together. Or they are all together wrecked. The law of the universe is not the law of one. It is the law of all.

So, too, of the economic world. Men belong together. Values belong together. Values belong together. Labors should not be quoted against tabor. Value should not be quoted against labor. Value should not be ruted against value. will worry over the comings and go-

will worry over the comings and go-ings of values. You club, your good clothes have nothing to do with my patches. You think your rice meal has nothing to do with my poor grub. You think your overfat has nothing to do with my underthin. You think that heaven has nothing to do with bell. You are wrong. You can never cut one loose for the other. You imagine you could somehow balance yourself on the piece of a globe? That you could float the stars in angles? must not cheat yourself with a solar

You are playing industrial experiments against tire. You are staking property against the law by which it has been croked. That is why you will fail. You have tried to separate the producer from the thing he produces. You have tried to round a world of contradictions. You have cut your globe in two and tried to run it with their half circumferences in collialon. You have tried to show that the healthy child you have raised in your suburban home has nothing to do with the sickly child I have raised down town on food and air too little and too poor to sustain life. But I tell you that that sick child is the other haft of that well child. And that they have got to live together as parts of each other. And that neither one can be well nione or sick alone. You have got to make those two lives one life. You have got to rescue those two lives Nome people who persist in institutlegislates for the rule. The heart ness. You cannot send one to hell knows no exceptions. The heart sees to the edge of every crowd. It concludes the edge of every crowd. It concludes the edge of every crowd.

JAPANESE SOCIALISTS

ritleized them severely, holding that

Japan is not financially able to carry on such a war. While the majority of the people seem to be, for the time, with the jingoes, there has appeared

to represent to a great extent, the thoughtful public of Japan. The latest number of the "Social-lat" of Tokyo contains an article by

Denjiro Katoku, a prominent member

in neither necessary nor advisable. The practical and effective way for the

Japanese to check Russian aggres

sions in Manchuris, he argues, is not to waste men and money in fighting, but to settle the country with indus-trious emigrants. The difference in

finacial nower, which would make

conflict of arms against Russia hope-less, he illustrates by the fact that while Russia was constructing the great Trans-Siberian Railway, 2,700

miles long. Japan was not even able to

omplete 200 miles of line in Kores he war with China in 1804 cost Japan

than twice as much: and even ther

triamph would be improbable. The Chinese war was a dear experience and the Japanese ought not to forget the lesson so soon. "La gloirel la Japon" is the cry all over excited Japan to-

day. But sentimentalism has never been an effective force in history and it will not be in this case. It is a remarkable sign of progress

in the Empire to see such strong op-position in the face of frantic military

entiusiasm, which was not the case in 1894. Japanese advancement is shown by this open dissent to the so-called patriotic sentiment that has swept

SOCIALIEM IN JAPAN.

is shown by the increasing literature on Socialist subjects. Among the re-cent publications is a book on "Munic

cent publications is a book on "Municipal Socialism" by Comrade Katayansa, editor of the Japanese organ, "The Socialist," and a book entitled "The Oppression of Wealth" by another editor of the same paper. A series of translation from German Socialist literature has appeared. Prof. Matrunak has published a book on "The History of German Socialism," "The Socialist" reports that all the larger daily journals and scientific reviews are publishing articles on Series.

views are publishing articles on Se

The progress of Socialism in Japan

over the country.

two hundred million yen; and against Russia would demand

AGAINST JINGO FEVER.

A much discussed subject in the American press as well as in Contin-ental papers is the predicted war be-tween Russin and Japan in Manchuria. & Gilt-Edged Capitalist Organ Inadvertontly Admits that It Enits Even in The war-spirited Japanese are to nthusinstic in discussing the subject There is a real jingo crase. The Jap aneso papers are filled up chiefly with the Manchurlan affairs every This war fever is not only among th Ills war tever is not only along the ignorant classes, but many university professors support the war policy. Seven professors of the Imperial Uni-versity of Tokyo expressed the opin-ion lafely that Japan must fight with

"Evening Post" gives the lie direct to the declaration of the prosperity-shrickers—including the "Fost" itself that "no man who is willing to work need be idle." The "Poet" has an ar-ticle on the refusal of the coal dealers of New York City to grant the demand of the teamsters for a free day on La-bor Day. In the course of the article is an interview with "a member of one of the largest local concerns," who RUJu:

UNEMPLOYED.

ARMY OF THE

"A strike of the coal teamsters would not, so far as I can see, be a very serious matter for the dealers. We have both union and non-

They could not talists wish it to be. They could not assure steady employment to all even if they were willing to, indeed: but certainly they would not if they could, for in the privation of the unemployed they find their best weapon for keeping the employed in subjection. That is why they so stremuously oppose reduction of hours, which would distribute employment among a larger number of men; and the same consideration partiy accounts for the systematic throwing out of "old men"—ing rails of the workmen's daily strugtematic throwing out of "old men"—
men over forty years of age, say—in
many industries; for these men, while
they are not as profitable to their
that trade unions should not stand years and it is an advantage to the houses to have a large number of

and misery.
Conversely, these should prevail upon these considerations if upon labor organizations to make even greater efforts to reduce working hours and to protect the older men in their jobs than to get increased wages. Still more emphat-ically, these considerations should pre-vail upon all workingmen to agitate and vote for Socialism; for under Socialism, the public need fisted of private profit being the motive of production, the workday would always be shortened whenever it was found that there was a surplus of able-bodied workers; and also, the workers receiving the full product of their labor, they would be able to provide for their old age without sacrificing all the interests of youth and manhood.

-When you have finished reading this paper, give it to a neighbor. After giving him two or three numbers, get him to subscribe. Then start in on mostless was.

THE VIRILITY OF SOCIALISM.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

his daily physical discomforts, seeking temporary case from the restraints and grosser injustices of wagery. Both of them, since the subject has become a dual proposition, constitute the organ-ized unrest of labor as it goes on, upw thinking out its general problems by the lamp of Socialism and now dealing with its daily difficulties by the ing with its daily difficulties by the walking delegate, until from these two coracrs of the triangle they unite on the third corner at the ballot box on the day of election.

As his everylay life, labor and occupation constitute the virility of a man, so does the usion man's daily business structly with the employer to use more

struggle with the employer to get more for his labor and better trentment in the doing of it, make up the actual virility of the proletyrian class, that is as a class struggling. Socialism is the intelligence and experience of the struggle as a whole, unionism is the virility, with which each part resists its local and specific share of the evils coming from capitalism.

It is pleasant and congenial for the

scholar to treat things historically because by this method all becomes do umentary and the whole range of af-fairs is brought within book covers. The labor scholar sits down and trans lates or interprets many documents into his own now-to-be-written new document. The campaign and the strike are transferred from the city or the coal field to the page of chosen words. Each sentence sublivides and analyzes its predecessor and the two vital struggles bearing more or less, to the battles that were fought become essays or editorials. The men that are in the virilities of the movement seldom become their own painters or historians, but remain by themselves as parts of the original subject or experience. What they both are to that pic ture or written composition trade un-louism is to Socialism, if Socialism by not fighting in the ranks with the

There is a man teaching navigation in the school who never goes to see, and there is a man steering the vessel who went to his school. The schoolmaster is indeed valuable, but the men

ing contrasts between trade unionism and Socialism fell us that the union lins more of selfishness and leas of times-consciousness for its least. They point out as illustrations of this how they, the unions, exclude even the chil-dren of their own class and eraft from the privileges of apprenticeship; and how, without reference to its effects on the well-being of other workmen, each union fights singly for its own betterment. This is charging the un-lons with a burden of consequences Prosperous Times and Exists for Capitalists' Bonest,

An interview in last Saturday's 'Evening Post' gives the ile direct to the declaration of the prosperity-chait "no man who is willing to work the common who is will be the common who i other sufferers. What movement of amelioration in all this broken world ameloration in all this broken world can wait passively for the arrival of auch a supreme and auspicious mo-ment? What branch of the distinctly Socialist activity can or does wait to consider all the back waves that break upon the neighboring shores from its own progress? This objection to the limited success of the tracks efforts. limited success of the trade's efforts would, if generally applied, paralyze all resistance to local evil and would call a halt on all our own Socialist

Two things are essential to an interreplace any men who might go out on national Socialist success; vis., the vir-Even in an era of prosperity—as the present undoubtedly is, from the capitalist point of view—the army of the unemployed is a normal foature of our industrial system. This is as the capitalists wish it to be. They could not we biame them for teaching us how to we blame them for teaching us how to

true is well enough, to believe it so is-well enough, but to mingle it with, run

bosses as younger and more vizorous ones, are still able to work for many years and it is an advantage to the bute of human nature that must rebosses to have a large number of them eking out a precarious existence and fearing an old age of dependence and miscry.

Conversely, these considerations that bigger unit, the trade union; nor constant of the many larger and the second constant of the blame the unions for not having grown

quicker than their own experience.

As to that other objection that they are less class-conscious than we are on behalf of the whole proletarist, I would say rather that the conscious-ness which they possess is the con-sciousness that we lack; while the consciousness which we possess is that which they lack; that in fact one is complementary of the other, and until they meet and mingle in the same movement we can have no Socialist commonwealth. It is in their struggle that we find the true materialistic basis for our own theory and criticism provoking to political action.

it has been a further complaint against the spirit of the unions that they are immorally clasmiah. The case of a recent financial delinquent is pointed out, where the union, whose confidence he almost, preferred to suf-

It has become regrettably common for Socialists and trade unionists to write up and speak up the difference between these two manifestations of the working class movement. The tendency of my own mind is to see them as one great unrest; of which socialism is the political students' activity in the camp of labor, while in the union the workman is struggling with his dally physical disconforts, seeking not be still dangled before us at the not be still daugled before us at the not be still dangted before us at the street corners. It is a radinomatry co-hesiveness which, if largely spread through the projetarint, would mean early death to capitalism. I look upon the trade umon consciousness differing from that of the Socialist class-con-sciousness as one of the land not of lousness as one of kind and not of degree, but of a kind which is bound to develop or evolute into the virile consciousness of the whole proletarian class of all nations, and it is upon that evolution we are all waiting. it be remembered that the few fatten warking delegates who have appeared In some trade unions and whose fall has been blared abroad with delighted exultation and malice by the press trumpeters of the capitalist class are by no means out generis, that it is their rurity sions which affords the cormorants a sensation. On the con-trary, every case of them is the case of a politician fallen from the dirty nest of one of the two old parties into the union. The bad walking delegate has been generally a good Democrat or Republican caught in the net of

contaminating with the morals of the Crokers and Quays the clean and simple activities of the trade unions. If we ask ourseives what are the people in the unious, and then proceed to consider them apart from the union-ist phase of their existence, we are face to face with the naked virility of Money and machinery are capital only while cummed in the

only while capaged in the operation of setting this man to work at the pro-duction of wealth, and witholding from him a portion, more or less, of what he produces. It is in his power of continuing this operation that emb-talism has become the linemas of elv-likation. By its ability to expropri-ate, re-issue or reserve this manistrip-ting resister the december of the proping product the class on top domin ates every other interest in society That which has been taken away from this lower fellow and leaves him make ! constitutes the instrument of oppression with which capitalism holds up the entire community, from the white-headed senator down to the infant learer in the mills of the South. IT the naked virility before us could clothe himself with his own product there would be no capital and no capi-The priest, the destor, the lawyer, the physician now turn their backs upon the miked inborer and their facts and their open hands to the empllist, not because they despise the and leve the other; but because the and love the other; but because the other possesses all that they want and must have to five upon. They are not philosophically constituting the source from whence that power of satisfying came; they only see it where it is, in the hands of the employer, and take off their hats, and lay their souls down to the man in possession.

the man in possession.

If the class represented in the person of the naked man could be im-agened as all falling sick for a week there would not be one dollar of capi-tal in all the world for one entire week; for it is thus, in the net of labor robbery, by setting men to work in or-der to possess themselves of that frac-tion of the product known as retained wages that the capitalist class, with its scepter of surplus value, controls the world. Turning a moment from high capi-

Turning a moment from high capitalism to the various other degrees of that economic species, we have many specimens. But from the man who hires a child out of the orphanage to work on his farm at a few cents a day, producing dollars during certain seasons of the year, to the gentiuman who employs the professional producer of communities in the product featon. who employs the professional producer of commodities in the modern factory all the year round to the tune of dollars by the million it is a question of degree and not of kind. This gentleman is the well dressed maked virility of capitalism and white this Achilles and Agammenmon strive, all the other odds and ends of the two camps have nothing to do but remain scated in awful hush pending the issue of the great conflict which is vicariously theirs. By these odds and ends I mesh, on the capitalists' side, the half denuded middle class in the various branches of trade and politics, the vicms of their own virility. For these the days of initiation are gone, they are as powerless to devise their own business as they are to support a separate party. They are doomed to be Republicans, either in name under Roosevelt or in fact under Cleveland or Bryan. The group which holds the wage plunder that flows back into the daily exploitation of the naked virility of laber is that which economically commands the whole of its own camp of the Philistines, Republican and Democratic, and to that group shall all their interest and loyalty go, for their victory is one. Whosever has economic intelligence chough to get outside of the Republican or Democratic party; or workman's virility enough to be cast outside of the whole existing system of American politics, those refusing to be of either, or of any of those revolving satellites of the live dollar known as reforms, bust of necessity raily around the virility of labor as it stands class-conscious and fighting for its life in the Socialist Party. The weapon of the ballot with which alone he sights, foot to foot with his economic lord, constitutes the ultimate weapon of these two virile giants. The unions very naturally occupy

most of the public attention in connec-tion with the struggle between the new aristocracy and the new poverty; new armiteracy and the new poverty; not because they are the largest part of exploited labor; but because they are its most virile part. The weak-lings of the entire class therefore can-not but see expressed in it their own him to subscribe. Then start in on another than the start in on another than the subscribe. Then start in on another than the subscribe the subscribe than the subscribe the subscribe the subscribe the subscribe the subscribe than by exposing and punishing lambor the Social Start Screening, Henry In Stobadin, 60 fiscend evance, New York city,

Hours I. Stobadin, 60 fiscend evance, their organization. Be far as regards this willingness of theirs to suffer them robbery and prong for the sake.

get rich with their masters, or at least in their masters' way, becoming scale themselves or employing scale until they can sneak into the middle class. Besides these and other artinans with prosperous proclivities who eschew the aspirations of labor and prefer the savings bank, there are large number necessarily unorganized and perhaps indifferent because they do not happen to occupy the very place where the lightning strikes their class. They may be clerks, agents, body secrants, drivers, sailors, fishermen, farmers, hands, etc., who cannot, or perhaps would not organize and fight as the trade unions de; willing and easer to resist they may be but not able to do so on the economic lines of the union.
The hardest part of their mental
growth was to become conscious of the
fact that they and the union men are of the same class and that the fellow who man the unions are the virtle m of that class, grown ripe is city pro tarian experience and its realized need of resistance by organization. They recognize the historic virility of the wage-slave class as unionized, they follow them as fighters and if they ent foin them nowhere else they join them at the ballot-box for Socialism.

refuse to join the unions, preferring to

of the underfoot world, conscious of subjection and helplessness under the capitalistic system, who care little for the city proletarian and his ways, who do not want to live in his streets, nor drink his beer, nor join his unions, who nevertheless may, and do, become class-conscious with him in the wider way. They formerly a ked with some acerbity: Why should the cause of our deliverance be run in the name and under the flag of the proletarian? Penned up in one great economic enclosure, they looked around in vain for any other section among them whose separate deliverance involved the whole deliverance; and they see that through the proletarian gate alone the belongueed elty must march out in political unity; and so they become class-conscious in the Nochlist way. It is as if a number of persons were being run over and trampled under foot by some gentlemen in a chariot and the crowd menaced could stop the end exceer of these destructive gentlemen only by cutting the traces of the homes—the proletarian horses—with-out which the charlot cannot go.

There are multitudes of these people

It is not because of the wisdom of their methods beretofore, but because of their virility and their priority in of their virinty and their priority in light, because capitalism begun with them, and derives all its sustained power out of their exploitation; not by merit of procedure but by the election of events precedent has the class of men who now form themselves into trade unions become the virility of So-cialism. They are the elder branch of our slave family, the full-blooded type historically ordained by mitural revolt to embarrass capitalism first and then by more intelligent revolt to lead us all out through the ballot-baxes to So-

PHYSICAL INFERIORITY CAUSED BY POVERTY. Startling evidence, of the physical

deterioration engendered by the fac-tory system is afforded by the recently

issued "Memorandum by the Director General, Army Medical Service, on the

physical unitues of men offering themselves for calistment in the army." When reference has been made to the appalling proportion of rejections among would-be recruits the comforting suggestion has always been made that this fact only shows that the great bulk of the physically fit are too well employed to offer themselves for the army, and it is only wastrels and ne'er-do-wells who do so. Unfortunately, this optimistic conclusion is disposed of by the fact that clusion is disposed of by the fact that it was precisely when mea were throwing up their employment and flocking to the colors that the disproportion between those offering and those accepted was most noticeable. In the memorandum before us we are informed that "every year, a table is published in the Army Madical Depublished, in the Army Medical Department report, which classifies the recruits examined according to their previous occupations." The table for 1900 is given. This shows that of 1500 is given. This shows that of 52,022 "showers, busband-men, etc.," inspected, 15,025 were re-jected, or 288.82 per thousand; of 11,071 manufacturing artisans—weav-ers, ciethworkers, etc.—3,478, or 200,54 were rejected; and the proportion of rejected in 5,950 shopmen and clerks was 1,826, or 300,000 per thousand: while of "mechanics employed in occunations favorable to physical develor ment — smiths, carpenters, masons, etc.—" there were 2,023 rejected out of a total of 11.201, or 200.96 per thousand. These figures show that while the bulk of our soldiers are drawn from the unskilled labor class, it is not that class, but those employed in shops and factories which show the largest percentage of rejections. The whole memorandum makes instructive reading, and should prove to any impartial mind the physical deterioration of the working class of this country and this at a time when, as the says, "the tearning of public health atatistics would appear to show that progressive improvement of the national health has stendily followed the sanitary knowledge and its practical application;" and there are any num ber of "facts which would seem to in ber of "facts which would seem to in-dicate that the physique of the well-to-do classes, at least, is imporving rather than deteriorating." This is un-doubtedly true of the well to-do, but that only shows the evil effects of capitallsm more clearly, and places the de-terioration of the masses of the people in a more startling light.—London Social Democrat. -When you are going to hold

public meeting, get a supply of the current number of The Worker for sale or free distribution. One hundred copies for 75 cents; 200 for \$1.20; 300 or more at 50 cents a hundred.

-We send out a great many sam ple copies of this paper to addresses furnished us by subscribers. The re-celpt of such a copy is an invitation to subscribe. Fifty cents a year or 23 to subscribe. Pifty c

-The Arm and Torch is the em-blem of Socialism on the official belief in New York

Our w Exteemed Contemporaries AAA (and OTHERS) AAA

Workers' Gazette, Onadia. The "Workers' Gazette" would like to take this occasion to defond the Omaha Socialists against the charge of employing wrong tactles because of employing wrong tactles because they demand that a respectable mijority of their party be wage-workers. This to the surest way yet suggested to keep the capitalists and their politicians from capturing or controlling the Socialist movement so congummation that the latter are now financing on all over the country. While it is true that some wage-workers under the Influence of capitalists of their politicians may secure membership in the cians may secure membership in the party, and while it is true that some tarmers, business, men and professional men, who are class-conscious, because they know that capitalism does not afford them as much peach and prosperity as Socialism would, may be kept out of the party, it is the aufest policy to pursue. If the class that is most materially interested in the success of Socialism cannot keep the movement clear from the adulterations and intrigues of political teleksters, there is no hope for it. However, there is nothing in such tactics that prevents any farmer, business man or professional man from voten; the Socialist tickets that are nated by the workers. They, as a rule, vote the old party tickets that are nominated by the capitalists, after taking no part in controlling the nur-chinery of the old parties. In this connection it might be advisable for us to say: Keep your eye on the capi-talist or politician who tries to put the Socialists is an unjust light because they want to keep the movement clear from all unboly and entangling alliances.

Saginaw Exponent, Henry Clews, the cronker of Wall Street, seems to think that the recent decline in the value of many trust se-curities pressures the downfad of these great industrial combinations. The truth appears to be that the promoters of the trust, baving got rid of all the inflated stock that the markets could absorb, are now engaged in the cheerful occupation of squeezing the water

out of the securities.

Every time this process is repeated it means that hundreds, perhaps thousands of small investors have been separated from their savings, which go to pile still higher the millions of the pintocrais. By shrewd manipulations the prices of stocks are first boosted to the skies, when the suckers rush in to buy; then prices go down and the suckers sall out; but whether they are wying or welling, the capitalist manip ulators win at every turn.

There is nothing in the flurries of the stock market to indicate that the trust is not here to stay. But when all the smoke clears away it will be found that the ownership of the great industries has been concentrated into fewer lands than before, and that the capitalist class has driven one more nail into its coffin." When the workers realize that they must become abject slaves of the trust or the owners of the trust, the choice will be neither difficult to make nor long delayed.

The Public

Government by injunction is more than a preventive substitute for the penalties of criminal law, as Justice Brewer describes it. It is a device that originates not with the people but with the judiciary; one which has been adopted contrary to custom, even judicial custom, and without statutory sanction; one which enables induces to anction; one which enables judges to chact special legislation in their own discretion for each case as it comes before them; and one which deprives persons falsely charged with wrong-doing of at least five elementary rights the right to an inquiry by a grand jury, the right to be confronted in open court with hostile witnesses and to cross-examine them, the right to know in advance the penalty they incur, the right to trial by jury, and the right to be tried only once for the same wrong.

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM. [Enlarged and with some coun put My comrade, 'tla to theo

All look, for liberty, Ours is the prine Crushed by one knavery, Sharing one slavery, Strong in class bravery. Let us arise We lend the exodus,

Freedom begins with us. We are the van. Let not the human race Halt for our tardy pace; Oh, intering man,

Men of the Socialist mind Come ye, most swiftly kind, With fings unfurled; For while expiditers reign Merer cries out in val P. E. B.

OLD MER MUST GO.

There is a grim humor in the headline "Erie Road Protecting Old Em ployees," which a New York dally puts of all members of the clerical staffs of its various departments who have reached the age of thirty-five and have been in the company's emp planation given is that the company desires to make way for superna Ensted men who have been in its a except by the paternalistic grace of a boss is bad enough. That the boss should make a virtue of "protecting" some of its old man by discharging others is still wome.

-The duty of the Socialist is to make Socialists of other people. One of the best ways to do that is to distribute party papers. Try an occa-sional bundle of The Worker. One hundred copies for 75 cents-

PARTY NEWS.

, Mational. The following contributions hav

been made to the Special Organizing been made to the special Organizate Fund since last report: Central Brunch, Local Seattle, Wash., \$2: David Mahomey, Chicago, 111., \$1; Win. L. Hamilton, Chicago, 111., \$1; Ed-ward Kirby, Fairmoune, W. Va., 15 cents: Wm. Kirby, Fairmount, vv. vs., 10 cents; C. Kossler, Kansus City Mo., 35; Sam Elges, New York City, 45; Local New Badford, Mass., 45, Otto Knemmerer, St. Louis, Mo., 50; Louis Roscotn, St. Louis, Mo., 50; Local cents; Wm. Kirby, Fairmount, W. Va. Knemmerer, St. Louis, Mo., 30; Local Rogovia, St. Louis, Mo., 50; Local Utica, N. Y., \$3; Fred Townsend, Ow-osso, Mich, \$1; total to noon, Rept. 5, \$24.25; previously re-ported, \$937.77; total, \$932.02. Comrade fam Eiges of New York, in re-mitting \$5, says: "I wish it under-stood that this sum constitutes the profits on Socialist literature and does not come from my pocket. I have cleared \$13 in two years from this source, and the party has received the beneat. I know of another comrate who followed my suggestion with good results and trust that many more wil

National Secretary to place an order for a number of buttoms of the same design but slightly larged, which a gold rim. This button makes a very pretty nouveair and every party member should have one. It will sell for 15 cents each, or in lots of 100 or over to party officials for 10 cents each, and to individuals, 12% cents each. The buttons will not be ready for delivery prett the nightle of Seutember, but or until the middle of September, but or ders sent in now will be filled as soon as buttons are in stock. Address Na-tional Secretary, Socialist Party, Mc-Cague Building, Omaha, Neb. None of buttons will be sent as samples.

Comrade William Costley, City Orgnuizer, San Francisco, Cal., in a com-munication requesting that Ben Hanford reach Catifornia in time to give a week to the San Francisco campaign, reports: "Things here in the local are in good shape. We have four paid speakers in the field besides myself and are boiding about twelve street needings a week. Last menth we sold over \$150 worth of literature at the street meetings. Our local numbers about \$50 members in good shading and they are coming in at the rate of about twelve a week." Costley also states that there is a big fight on be-tween the Schmidt and Casey factions in the "Union Labor Party." When their petition to the Election Commistheir petition to the Election Commis-sioners for a place on the ticket they were recognized as the ticket they Party and the Casey faction took the matter in court. They were declared to be the legal party and when the primary election took place the Kehndidt fartion captured seventeen out of eighteen districts as they are out of eighteen districts as they are The Casey faction will now nidt ticket at the polls, Milite the Seminat treat at the point, of course. It is to be regeretted that lineford's arrangements will not ad-mit the request of the Sen Francisco

The National Secretary has referred to the Quorum of the National Com-nettee correspondence with State Sec-retary Critchlow of Ohio relative to which the latter states are drand in Ohio to the effect that the Sational Secretary has written to comrades in that state advising, them against Waiter Thomas Mills as a lecture for Sectatism, also informing Na-tional Secretary that he is being quoted as the author of "unwise state-ments" tending to cause discord in The National Secretary denies being guilty of charge made, asserts that there can be absolutely no founda-tlen for such reports, and demands naive of informant of State Secretary "ritchlow, the place where rumors originated, the specific character of

citical notification has been re-ceived from Mate Secretary of Colo-rado that place of National Committee-tean from that state had been declared by the color of the province, and bearing the

Local Watsonville, California has adopted resolutions stating the belief that, on account of the growth of So-cialism in the trade unions, it is "to the best interests of all Socialists in the United States to try in so far as is consistent with good judgment to en-courage the election of delegates to the ment national convention, members of such local unions as are good, sound

that he can see no opportunity of get-ting into Pennsylvania and Massachu-retis under direction of national office, as he is practically booked by the decomment managers of the bureau for triber. These arrangements were be-gun long ago, and Courade Debs rets that he cannot comply with request of national office.

Kee acting as an organizer for the party and promises to reply to the Ne-braska State Quorum's protest against

Chicago have requested the national headquarters for assistance to publish a dulty paper. The requests for as-sistance from New Hampshire, Kened by the National Quorum. quest of lows for \$15 per month for three months was granted, and the National Secretary was empowered to assist Maryland to get state organiza-

The National Secretary issued a cirealling a conference to meet at Conl-gate on Aug. 21 and 22 "for the pur-pose of territorial organization," is not

a member of the Socialist Party, so far as the National Secretary is aware, and that there is no local amiliated with the mational party at either Coal gate or lioff. Upon request from locals the National Secretary will take a referendum of all the locals upon the question of holding a convention to form a territorial organization.

Local charters have been granted to Pine Grove, Benwood, and Eim Grove, W. Va., and Tablequah, Indian Territory.

The following list of engagements filled by Socialist speakers on Labor Day is sufficiently long to indicate the growing demand of labor organizations for Socialist speakers. This list, which was compiled by the National Secre-tary, is alphabetically arranged, and if any names are omitted it is becaus the national headquarters was not notified: J. Mahlon Barnes, Lattimer, Pa.; Clyde Barry, Washington, Ind.; Geo, E. Bigelow, Wichita, Kas.; James H. Brower, Dubuque, Iowa; John W. Brown, Lowell, Mass.; James F. North Adams, Mass.; John C. Chisse, Rochester, N. Y.; D. C. Coates, Park City, Utah; Eugene V. Debs, Madison, Wis.; Phillip R. East, Lebs-Madison, Wik; Fining R. East, Lessenon, Pa.; A. S. Edwards, Shawnes, Okia.; W. E. Farmer, Ardmore, I. T.; H. A. Gibbs, Claremount, N. H.; Geo. H. Goebel, Nashville, Tenn.; T. J. Hngerty, Milwaukee, Wia; Ben Hanford, Cleveland, O.; Geo. D. Herron, ford, Cleveland, O.; Goo. D. Herron, Haverhill, Mass.; G. A. Hoerha, Staun-ton, Ht.; H. L. Hughes, Ameronda, Mont.; Mother Jones, Clinton, lows; Frank Jordan, Telluride, Colo.; John W. Kelley, Garrett, Ind.; Nicholas Klein, Kinnundy, Ill.; Geo. R. Kirk-patrick, Jasonville, Ind.; Algernon Lee, Barre, Vt.; William Mathoney, Clinton, Ind.; William Mathoney, Clinton. Ind.; William Mailly, Sheboygan, Wh L. D. Mayes, Mystic, Conn., Bernard McCafrey, Plattsmouth, Neb.; Harry M. McKee, Williams, Aris.; Waiter Thomas Mills, Kansas City, Mo.; James Oneal (Sept. S). Jasonville, 1ad. James Unear (1891; of, announce, 1881)
John M. Hay, Pfafftown, N. C.; S. M.
Reynolds, Jasonville, Ind.; A. W.
Ricker, Wilhurton, I. T.; Frank A.
Sleverman, Berlin, Outario; A. M.
Slmons, Janesville, Ill.; John W. Slayon Rending, Pa.: John Sparge, Con nellaville, Pa.; Seymour Stedman, Ma-con City, Iowa; Cilnton Simonton, Elk-hart, Ind.; Fred J. Strickland, Moline, Ill.: John F. Taylor, Pittsburg, Pa.; Joshun Wanboje, Eric Pa.; Geo. Warde, Warren, Pa.; Den A. White, Westfield, Mass.; M. W. Wilkins, Washington; John M. Work, Keb, la.

The National Secretary's fluencial re-The National Secretary a manuscus report for August above: Balance on hand Aug. 1, \$352.70; receipts during month, \$1,203.54; expenditures, \$1,445.43; balance on hand Sept. 1, \$200.87. The expenditures include payment of \$160 on acount of old debts incurred by Chicugo N. E. B. and Springteld N. S. C. baffor the Unity Convention, and E. C. before the Unity Convention, and E. C. before the Unity Conventica, and donations from the national funds to the State Committees of Indiana, Illinoda, Consecticat, Ohio, New York, Missouri, Florida and Iowa to the total amounts were received during the moath in payment of national dues: From State Committees: Alabama, \$10; Arkansas, \$5.55; Arisona, \$7.20; California, \$78; Cotorado, \$40; Connecticut, \$15; Idaho, \$5; Illinois, \$100; Indiana, \$40; Iowa, \$18,05; Kansas, Indiana, \$40; Iowa, \$18,05; Kansao, \$28,05; Kentucky, \$7; Massachusetts, \$60; Michigan, \$25; Minaganta, \$25; Missouri, \$25; Montana, \$29,65; New York, \$150; Ohio, \$75; Oregon, \$10.25 Pennsylvania, \$75; Texas, \$865; Washington, \$17.47; From locals in unorganized states; Delaware, \$5; Indian Territory, \$2.20; Louisiana, \$10.50; Maryland, \$3.50; Nevada, \$10; North Carolina, \$1.50; Tannessee, 20; Virginia, \$2.55; West Virginia, \$7.60; Wyoming, \$3.20; Washington, D. C. \$2; Members-at-large, 20; total for dues Memberent-large. during August, \$875.42.

in one of his reports from Virginia, says: "The demand for workers is certainly intense. If the commdes in the better organized sections could only see the doors of opportunity that are opening to us on every laind the Special Organization Fund would go up to \$5,000. Not a single locality have I been in but there was evidence of an crived from State Secretary of Colo-trado that place of National Committee-mann from that state had been declared vacant on account of withdrawal of thus. Lakkamp from membership in the party, and that election of a mem-ber to fill the vacancy is in process,

Bon Hanford's Tour.

Ben Hanford will fill the following dates in Ohio after his Labor Day address at Cleveland: Sept. 8, Elyria; Sept. 9, Toledo; Sept. 10, Findlay, Sept. 12, Fremont; Sept. 13, Fostoria; Sept. 12. Premont; Sept. 13. Fostoria; Sept. 14. Springfield; Sept. 15. Calcinnati; Sept. 17. Hamilton. Hanford will enter Indiana on Sept. 18, his dates in that state being under the direction of State Secretary James Oneal, 422 Ohlo street, Terre Haute. He will speak on Sept. 18 at Jeffessonville; Sept. 19. Evansville; Sept. 20. Terre Haute; Sept. 21. Indianapolis; Sept. 22. Richmond; Sept. 23. Marion. He will be will be campaign Secretary take charge of all aging secret mond: Sept. 23, Marion. He will be gin in Illinois on Oct. 1, for two weeks in that state. The "Eric People" of Aug. 20, speaking of Hanford's lecture "It is a moderate statement to make that the address was one of the most clear and powerful and convincing expositions of Socialism ever listened to by an Eric audience. Hanford possesses to a wouterful description of the convincing expositions of the convincing expositions of Socialism ever listened to by an Eric audience. Hanford possesses to a wouterful descript the great the great first face of the purpose of furthering the project to publish a Socialism ever listened to by an Eric audience. Hanford possesses to a wouterful description of the convenience of the purpose of furthering the project to publish a Social section of the purpose of furthering the project to publish a Social section of the most clear and powerful and the project to publish a Social section of the most clear and powerful and the project to publish a Social section of the most clear and powerful and the project to publish a Social section of the most clear and powerful and convincing exposure of the most clear and powerful and convincing exposure of the most clear and powerful and convincing exposure of the most clear and powerful and convincing exposure of the most clear and powerful and convincing exposure of the most clear and powerful and convincing exposure of the most clear and powerful and convincing exposure of the most clear and powerful and convincing exposure of the most clear and powerful and convincing exposure of the most clear and powerful and convincing exposure of the most clear and powerful and convincing exposure of the most clear and convincing exposure of the mo scoses to a wonderful degree the rare gift of being able to handle a difficult subject (the Marxian analysis of wealth production) with such a simwealth production) with such a sin-plicity and clearness, that few.can fail to follow easily the connection of the argument through to its final conclu-sion. No abler propagnation has over taken the field, and as lianford as now starting on an extended tour West. which may perhaps last six months or ionger, it is not too much to say that extremely valuable results for the party movement may be confidently expected from his tour." Locals are again reminded that Hanford's tour is entirely under the direction of the Na-tional Secretary, Socialist Party, Omaha, Nebraska, and all communica-tions respecting same should be addressed accordingly.

Organizors Are Doing Geo. E. Bigelow reports under date of Ang. 27: "I have found things a

little alower and harder than I expected in Kansas. The wet weather has kept the farmers a month behind with their work, and as a result they are for their 'lammediata interest.' Worse than the above also is the fact of their loss of small grain by the constant rain, and the prospect of a very much depleted corn crop. At Scandia, I received a most respectful bearing, three men following me to the hotel to talk it over. Two good meetings at Concordin. The movement here is clear as a bell and will be heard from in the future. Had an audience of about one hundred at Rice, many of them women. I spoke twice at Clyde, and had the best meeting thus far at Clay Center. At Junction City I had to hunt up the Socialists and h meeting on a reacant lot, the Haput-tican streets over which the three thou-and soldlers stationed there walk, be-ing too-sacred to be descrated by a Rocialist speaker. We had a good Recisible speaker. We had a good meeting with at least a dozen of the soldier boys as listeners. Four of them remained after the meeting and talked with me, endorsing what I said and despising the slavery to which their economic dependence has compelled them. If spoke here (Abliene hast night and will again to high!" Secretary Nies Wasterner of Concerning tary Silas Westover of Concordia writes enthusiastically about Bigelow's meetings and Comrade Wright of Rice says. 'He is certainly the best speaker that has visited this section. The local postmaster was very wrathy with postmaster was very writing with some of those who approved Blgelow's speech, especially with one old sol-dier." Comrade Brandon of Clyde re-ports "that Comrade Blgelow will not be soon forgotten. We had a good meeting Saturday, but a bigger one on Kunday to hear his sermon, and I hear he made several converts, some of them Catholics." them Catholica.

M. W. Wilkins reports on his work in Washington, week ending Aug. 13, as follows: "At Centralia the local-had died and there was nothing doing. Got a ball (donated), advertised meeting and spake to twenty-five first night and forty the two following evenings. Organized a good local of tweive ma bers. Tennio is a slave campstone quarries. Held two meetings ratome quarries. Held two meetings, but could only get eleven out first might and fifteen second, though as many more guthered around the door to listen. Those who came isodded vigorous approval but were afruid to join. Left organizing materials in the lineads of two Fergus Falls, Minn, contrades who had just arrived and who will compute organization. who will complete organization quietly. Boroda is another siava camp logging and sawmills, not a known Socialist in town. Spoke last night and will again to-night. Comrade Mar-tin has donated \$5 for hall ren; both tin has donated \$5 for hall rent both nights so that ice could be broken, as there was never a Bocialist meeting in town before. Organiser Donnies of these and Secretary Longmire of Yelin write endowing Wilkins and speak highly of his work. He will stay in Washington until October, by special request of the State Committee.

Geo. II. Goebel will be in Tenness until Sept. 9, after which he will fill dates crossing Arkansas to Texas in time to enter the latter state before

John M. Ray will be in North Care

Harry M. Mckee will soon c neo work in Arizona under the di-

W. L. Dewart, of Washington, D. C. ls working in Maryland to Sept. 1, fil-ing dates arranged by Gorbel.

New York City.

The 19th A. D. of Brooklyn has nominated Bernard J. Riley, a member of Typegraphical Union No. 0, for As-

Geo. I. Greenwood, a member of "Big Six," was the Social Democratic nominee for Alderman in the Glat Al-dermanic District of Brooklyn.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of New York on Sept. 1. Yorkville reported having held a suc-constul meeting for the purpose of orcantaine a Jewish branch in the 32md which 15 applications for Comrade De Luca were chosen to attend the convention of the Italian Se boken. The question of perfecting lo-cal organization was considered, and it was decided to take up two districts at every meeting until the entire city was gone over and all subdivisions perfectly organized. The 1st, 3rd and 5th Assembly District branches will reto build up a strong organisation.
The Campaign Committee reported that the proposition to have the Campaign Secretary take charge of all agitation meetings in the city was ac

be held on Thursday evening, Sept. 17, 8 o'clock sharp, at 83 Forsyth street, first floor. A charter for a publishing association has already been applied for and shares are reads for distrib tion. At one time the East Side move-ment was the pillar of the old S. L. P. It led the oppositon against the infam-ous De Leen, and in this very fight the promising movement which at that time inspired the toiling masses with hope of early victory is two assembly districts was almost destroyed, and up to this day has not recovered its old vigor. It is therefore urgently neces sary for every Jewish-speaking Socialist to lend a helping hand in restoring the old, spleudid movement again and in combafting all opportunists, nation in combatting all opportunists, netton-milath and riemists, as well as the old political parties, by publication of a real party paper is the Jewish kan-guage. As a first stop all Jewish-speaking Socialists and sympathizers should attend this meeting which will be addressed by good speakers,

district will meet every week during the campaign and will have a special leadet. The 22nd reported having held a very successful Italian meeting and will hold more. The delegate from the 18th and 20th reported a renewal of ac-tivity: The secretary has next a list of street corners suitable for meetings in the various districts to the Campaign Secretary. A deliateral eral discussion will be held every Tu day evening at the headquarters, 241 East Forty-second street, which are al-ways open to comrades from all districts.

At the last meeting of the 18th and get them interested in the movement The district will now begin an activacampaign. The next meeting will be held at Comrade Winkelman's, 30 E, Twenty with street, on Sept. 17, and all readers of The Worker in these asaembir districts who have not yet joined the party are invited to attend.

At the meeting of the organizers of agitation districts, held last Saturday, it was decided that the Campaign 80 retary arrange all meetings and send aposters, agitation districts to furnish him with list of street corners suitable r meetings. The organizers will set every Saturday evening during for meetings.

The South Brooklyn comrades who were elected by the various Socialist organizations of that locality as delegates to a committee for the purpose of hobling a festival in the coming winter have organized the arrangement rittee with Henry Studt, chairromanites with their study and the Gunz, treasurer. After it was decided to hold a manquerade and enter-thument, the committee hired Propect Hall for Feb. 8, 1004. This is the largest and finest half in South Brook-lyn, which alone will show the com-rades that the affair is expected to be a great success. Every progressive ora. great success. Every progressive or ganisation is enled upon to assist to that end. Organizations so far repre-sented are W. S. and D. B. No. 133 and No. 135, Socialist Singing Society of South Brooklyn. and the 7th, 12th and 9th Assembly District organizations of 9th Assembly District engents was in-structed to send as invitation to the lst, 2nd and 3rd A, D_o and to the So-tantial Country of the country of the send selecialist Propaganda Club to cicet de gates and participate in making the undertaking a success. The next meeting of the committee will be held on Sept. 20, at 10 s. m.

Campaign Secretary Gerber states who are willing to work that contracts who are withing to work will be gladly received and given some-ting to do at the Labor Lyceum; be adds that "work" in this case means "work" and not "talk."

Comrades who can and will speak during the campaign are requested to send their addresses and the even-uge they are willing to speak to Campaign ary J. Gerber, '64 E. Fourth

The following campuign leasets can be obtained from the Campaign scere-tary: Hunford's "What Workingman a Votes Can Do." \$1 a thousand; an Ital-Votes Can Do," \$1 a thousand; an Italian leader containing Wilshire's "Why Workingmen Should Be Socialists," and the party platform, \$2.50 a thou-Others will soon be ready

D. will be opened on Sunday evening. Sept. 20, at Colonial Hall. 101st street nud Columbus avenue, when Dr. C. L. Furman, the Social Democratic candi-date for Mayor, will deliver an ad-

Agitation district committees are re some representative attend the medings of agliation district organizer which takes place every Saturday evening at the Labor Lycoum, 63 E. Fourth street. They are further requested to send the list of places where they wish to hold meetings t the Campaign Secretary, as otherwise there will be no meetings arouged for them. Lists of places suitable for street meetings will not be accepted from single assembly district branches but must come through the agitation

bers of the Social Democratic Party in Quens County, N. Y., wil be held on Saturday, Sept. 12, at 63 Myrtle ave-nue, Evergreen. Matters of Import-ance will come up for action and it is Grundman of New Jersey is another the duty of every party member to at tend, especially those of Local Long ple of every nationality or language

New England.

In a review of the political situation in Massachusetts, preliminary to the coming state election, the Boston "Herakl," the leading Democratic paper of New England, practically concedes the New Enganna, practically concess the election of a Socialist representative from the district which our late Comitrate Metartney represented for four years. The "Herald" also admits the possibility of the Socialists carrying other districts, and in Plymouth coun-ty, it says, the Democratic party seems to be a smaller factor in politics this year than ever, the Socialists "seeming to have taken the position former ly occupied by the Den

The state convention of the Socialist Party of Massachusetts will be iteld at Paine Memorial Hall, Boston, Monday, Sept. 28, 10:80 a.m. to nominate a full licket for the November election. The convention of the Socialist Party Clube of Mussachusetts, the propu-ganda organization, will be held the day proceeding the political convention, Both gatherings will be the largest So-('hase will grobably be again the Socialist Party candidate for Governor,

. The Rev. George E. Littlefield, a Tritarian preacher well known in Massachusetts, has retired from the pulpit to go on the stump for Socialism in the country campulgn.

************** PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

Alf Comradas and Organizations are hereby informed that an-

For the bonefit of the Labor Press, "THE WORKER" and the "NEW YORKER YOLKSZEITUNG," Is being arranged, and will take place April 23 to May 8, 1904, at the SHAND CENTRAL PALACE, Forty-third and Forty-

Organizations are requested to consider arranging Festivals Ac-

structed to introduce and support a resolution to the effect that the State Committee shall not send out or advertise speakers who demand more than 83 a day and expenses for their services.

The Labor Day picnic of Local New Haven, Conn., was a great success, both socially and financially. Over \$200 will be realized, which will go into the propaganda fund.

John W. Brown has recovered from a severe cold and will begin agitating in Connecticut on Friday, Sept. 11, at Putnam, where abranch was recent ted. Locals will be notified of his route,

State Secretary Armstein, of New State Secretary Armstein, of New Hampshire, requests more promptness on the part of members in sending in the per capita tax.—Sunner F. Chafin, Charles H. Mellen, and others will speak at a meeting at Somerswarth on Saturday, Sept. 12.—At the close of a meeting recently held by Comrade M. H. O'Nell, at West Derry, a local with 11 charter members was organized. Derry is a shoe bers was organized. Derry is a shoe town of about 5,000 inhabitants.—A fine local, the charter list containing the names of the leading trade unionists of the town, was recently organ-ized at Berlin, in the Androscogging Valley, north of Mount Washington, by Comrade H. A. Hewey, of Chremont. Berlin is a city of 10,000, containing paper pulp and lumber mills, and at the last election every one of its three-wards were carried by labor mion men.—Labor Day was utilized for propaganda more than ever before in the history of the Socialist movement in this state. Every section of the state is now in line.

Comrade Dr. Cusuer of Gilmore Florida, will deliver an address at Picolata on the St. John's River on Rept. 15 and endeavor to organ local and will later visit Diego on th coast for the same purpose.

The Socialists of Washington County, Md., have nominated a county ticket at Hagerstown for the first time and will make a special fight against the iniquitous ballot laws of Maryland.

A state convention to organize the Rocialist Party of Louisiana will be beld in Temperance Hall, corner Campbell and Lafayette streets, oppo site Lafayette square, New Ori ans, on Friday, Sept. 18, 2 p. m. The local comrades are arranging for the conven-tion and will do everything possible to make it successful

The Richmond, Va., comrades writ dically of Organizer Godels, re. As a result of recent so work there. chilst agination among the striking street car men and their symputhizers

(Continued on page 4)

IN THE BOOK ROOM.

There is "something doing" in the

pany these days.

Local Scattle sends 'way across the country for literature that will make people think. Local San Francisco, too, sends for a hundred copies of McGrudy's pamphiet, "The Clerical Capitalist". There are more in steek and There are more in stock, an they would do a great deal more good workingmen's bands than on the the German comrades in Fris

have taken off their coats and gone to work. The supply of amusualtion they just got from this arsenal includes afty copies each of Liess' "Was let Sozinlismus?", "Valis" "Mission der ar beitenden Klasse," "Bin Wort an die Arbeiter Amerikas," and Schlueter's ple of every nationality or language. He got a supply of Liens' pamphlet, sold them all, and is ready for more. Union County, N. J., has a large German population and the local courades show their appreciation of its needs by getting 350 pamphlets in that lan-guage. Elizabeth is going to show re-sults at the polls and proposes to put Hudson County's leadership to the

American comrades, by the way often have a chance to agitate among their German-speaking fellow worksome literature handy for the purpose. A good set of pamphleta can be had for 35 cents. The 16th A. D. of New York is doing something in this direct tion.

Comrade Dennis, formerly of Highland Falls, N. Y., is a Socialist missionary wherever he goes. By his orders for literature we can judge of his tireless activity.

Buffalo is for some reason a har field for Socialists to work in, but need for socialists to work in, but Comrade Fitton has sown a good deal of seed there of late, drawn from this granary—"Labor Politics," "The So-cialist Army," "Rallroading in the United States," and other thinkmakers.
"Labor Politics and Socialist Poll-

tics" is always in demand. the last few days comes Comrade-Dennis of Pennsylvania, asking for twenty, Corarade Winslow of Massa-chusetts for a hundred, Comrade Wel-menbach of Illinois for twenty-eight, Local Richmond for 35 worth (334 copies), and new Local Camden, N. J., asks for a thousend copies. This is the largest order since the Massachu-setts State Committee bought 5,000, two or three mouths are. The forms the last few days comes Comrad the largest order since the Massachu-etts State Committee bought 5,000, two or three mogths age. The forms face of the convention. On motion of Thon-ray P. Abbott, se the meeting which at elected the delegates, they were in Joses. Psople who have heard her

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haven't had the chance to hear her. Therefore they send their dimes to the Socialist Literature Company. The sale of emblem buttons indi-

rates that not only are many studying Socialism, but many who have studied it want to show their faith before, others and are going to work to spread the light. Two bundred for Massachusetts is the latest big lot.
People want books, as well as pam-

phlets, showing that there are many who are making more than a super-ficial study of the question, resolved to go to the root of the matter and underat and it in all its phases. Rechanoff's little book on "Bocialism and Anarchism" seems to be in especial demand, and nothing could be more highly commended, not only for the clear distinction it draws between the sophy of Socialism. It deserves place along with the "Communist Manifesto" and "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific" among the classics of the movement. It is pleasing to note that these two little books are being

studied by many converts. The comrade in charge of the So-cinlist Literature Company loves work. He ests and sleeps only under protest. Wrapping up bundles of books and pamphiets and sending them all over the country is what he gets fut on. He can stand just a little more of it, though, than he has now, before he gets too prosperous to hold his job.

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By Marous H. Livengston.

cupants and the sea, with its soft, mel-low effulgence. I heard the rippling of

the waves careesing and kissing the

with its health-giving and invicorating

this was strange and unknown, who

were deprived by our industrial system of these joys and pleasures of life; and

earth for foreign markets to exploit the heathen, the savage, and the uncivil-

ixed with that which the workers have

produced and have had taken away

from them by the capitalistic system, thought of our country, with its unlim

ited untural resources; of our civiliza-

chinery; with its bursting granarie

filled to overflowing; with its thriving industries, and I thought of the capi-talist and his press and his hirelings

and his satellites, and his apologists

ALL a festering mass of parasites sucking the life-blood of the worker

saying that we are living in an age o

contented; and the blood grew warm

within me, and I cried out in auger an:

mocks the misery and the suffering o

And I thought of the coming Co-

away of the classes and its merging of society into a happy and harmonious whole, with society looking out for the

hideous nightmare of the past.

It was a hot, sultry night in Assent, their children in the mines in the bow Not a breath of air was stirring. The fierce rays of the blazing sun had all dar been nithester pouring down men factories. I saw them in the departthe heried masses sweltering in the city. The humidity hung like a cloud o'er the city, stiffing its inhabitants with its unbearable hent. A damp and sticky atmosphere pervaded every nook and corner. From the streets which were littered with the fifth and refuse of the day's traffic, from the alleys where the city is traffic. were littered with the fifth and refuse of the day's traffic, from the alleys where swill and ashes by strewn about promise sonly, noisome odors arose and offended the nostribs. Rows of tenement houses dark and ugly in appearance, rose plantom-like, into the methods are in continuous to the continuous transfer.

motionless air, easting weird and un-cauniy shadows on the pavements be-low.

Kianding outlined in bold relief against the black walls were rude and roughly constructed iron fire escapes, on which were wooden loxes contain ing pots and resus, where the day's on which were weaden loaves containing pots and pans, where the day's measurer stock of food was left to cool. Strewn about in disorder, streaming through the iron bars and hanging in mesair, were old dish your streaming health and pleasure. I saw their faces aglow with health and pleasure. hrough the fron bars and hanging in health and pleasure. I saw them in nichair, were old dish rags, cast off their pointial yachts, with the set sails rising into the night like a ghost. I Inside those tenements, with their saw the moon buthing the boat, its oc

brick and iron prison like corridors, sigured with dirt and chalk marks, vere long, narrow winding staircases, that led on to passages that entered into two, and in many cases, four tene-

Through many of the doors that were en I could see the living quarters of in the beauties of the scene that nature see that dwelt there, with their sare had laid before me. And my thoughts floors and cleap, trashy pictures hung or nailed to the wall. I could see there, wretched pieces of wood and iron, mis-all this possible, and yet to whom all or mailed to the wall. I could see there, etched pieces of wood and iron, mis-led "furniture," strewn about in disorder, with the beds unmade as their rupants had left them in the morntill bearing the marks the sie-p- I thought of the boasted wealth and

I saw little tuts, maked save for the with childish innocence and giee on the dirty floor, while their mother was busity engaged about the house. Dis-agreeable and foul odors permeated every place. The scene was typical

My spirits fell and I became enrowed in deep thought us I picked n ray along the hot and dusty sidewalks, every now and then stepping into the gutter to avoid stumbling over some

sides, in all manners of undress, clustering like flies about some putrified ass, playing on the fifthy pavements, dirty, ragged and unkempt. I saw them luddled on the doorsteps, on the sidewalk and in the gutters. I saw ir mothers sitting about with their breasts exposed to the view of the passers by, suckling their infants who lay in their arms, feverish and restas, gusping for breath, their little faces flushed with heat and perspira-tion. I heard their shricks, their wheezy coughing. I heard the shouts whereay coughing. I neare the and the screams of the children, now I heard the aying, now quarreling. I heard the Hell ofher, exhausted with the task and ing! worries of the day, scolding in berating tones, and my heart and sopi grew cratice commonwealth with its peacheavy and sank within me, and I said, and plenty for all, with its sweepin, Who are these women?" and the the working class! Who are children, sweltering in the city en of the working class! Who are first of the working class." - And 1 thought of their fathers, their husbands and sons who were telling, making shoes and hats and clothing. I saw then in timagination, laying the tracks them in timagination, laying the tracks the many and democracy was penetrating their minds, and the future was safe, for the human race would at last come to its then in imagination, raping the traces and denoting was penetrating then that spread like a network over our minds, and the future was safe. for the country. I saw them building the rolling stock. I saw them maining and operating the roads. I saw them and the workers of the land.

LABOR SECRETARIAT

organizations." Section 6 of the sai

court, and 10 per cent, of all such case court, and 10 per cent, of all such cases which were settled out of court. was called for, is now stricken out of our constitution and no more extra fee will be charged, so all members of affiliated organizations will have all cases provided for in our constitution faucht for them per easily far. its were presented by Butchers' blon No. 342, for J. Harnisch; Coep-is Int. Union No. 2, for Win, Jargflorf; Architectural fron Workets' No. 42, for John Worms; Carriage and Wagon Workers' No. 135, for John Riod; Pannters' and Be ocatains Timon No. 40, for R. Brandt and E. Gass; Butchers' Union No. 211, for F. Harnsten and John Roemer; Carriage and Wason Workers' No. 127, for Edw. Wuland; International Jewelry Workers' No. 1, for R. Sheftol. All credeners' Credentials' No. 1, for R. Sheftol. All credeners' No. 1, for R. Sheftol. All credeners' No. 1, for R. Sheftol. All credeners' Credentials' No. 1, for R. Sheftol. All credene ils were accepted and delegates ated. A request of Carpenters' ilon No. 513 and international orkers' No. 1 to extend time in payzations, was endorsed and credentials granted to the committee to risit a number of Brooklyn organizations.
The action taken by the board in the matter of Butchers' Union No. 211 was upheld. The report of the hoard Delegate Zeddig of Corponers' I non No. 12 sent Brooklie Jr. as his substitute without bringing a duly signed credential from his organization. After a debate it was decided to grant add brother sent and vote. The new Secretary was instructed to notify Butchern' Union No. 211 about a cer-tain occurence at the last meeting. The following delegates did not repafter Long debutes ununy articles and sections were changed, as Article 5. Bestion 7, which will now read; "Organizations who withdraw or have been expelled most by renstatement pay all rear dues. All cases pending will be discontinued by the course for resent their organizations: J. Lazard of Bakers' Union No. 1; L. Sauer and Chas. Schroether of Bakers' Union No. 88; N. Baker of Bakers' Union No. 93; Why. Market of C. S. Wm. Matadorf of Cigarmakers' Union No. Do; H. Scheffor of Carpenters' Union No. 464; Wm. Kropp of Carpenters' Union No. 575; L. Vogener of carpenters' Union No. 507; G. Bauer and Chas. Hollmann of Carpenters' Union No. 500; Herm. Brandt of Pfinters' Carlon No. 500; Herm. Brandt of Carlon No. 500; Herm. Brandt of Car in Attack 7, under function of the board of directors, a new section ers' and Decorators' Union No. 499 Geo. Otto of Laborers' Protective Union No. 4: A. F. Mueller of Machin ists' Union No. 313; Daniel Havens of Carriage and Wagon Workers' Int. Union No. 28: G Solimens of Bakers' Union No. 29: 1. Herieth of Hakers' Union No. 294. The next meeting will be held Saturday, Sept. 26, at 8 p. m. carry out the alms and purposes of the Labor Secretariat a reserve fund shall be raised and managed by the board of directors. The meany out of this fund shall only be used to secure bonds in

"The Economic Foundations of Society," by Achille Loria, is a book that will repay careful study. It can be had from the Socialist Literature Company, 181 William case of arrest of members of attiliated nrticle, according to which the deduc-tion of 20 per cent, of all nums col-lected for members through all the Camage cases which were taken to 181 William street, New

READ THIS AND PASS IT OM.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN NEW YORK

Open air agitation meetings will be held in Greater New York under the auspices of the Social Democratic Party or auxiliary organizations as

follows: THURSDAY, SEPT. 10. N. W. corner Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, 9th A. D. Speakers:

Abrahams and Josephson.

100th street and Amsterdam avenue Speakers; Malkiel and Karlinsky. FRIDAY, SEPT. 11. S. E. corner Sheriff and Stanton streets, 16th A. D. Spenkers: Adle-

stein, Kirshenbaum, Adleman, and SATURDAY, SEPT. 12.

 W. corner Thirty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, 11th A. D. Speakers;
 Lee and Sackin.
 W. corner Columbus avenue and 106th street.

N. W. corner First avenue and 77th street, 28th A. D. Speakers; Cassidy, Lemon and Harris.
N. W. corner First avenue and 85th

street, 30th A. D. Speakers: Abra hams, Lee and Cassidy. MONDAY, SEPT. 14. Fourth street and Avenue B. Speak

ers: Goldstein, Reich, Korn, and R. E. corner Thirty-sixth street and

Second avenue, 20th A. D. Speakers: Cassidy and Wright, S. W. corner Forty-third street and First avenue, 22nd A. D. Speakers:

Mayes and Abrahams.

Fifty-second street and Second avenue, 24th A. D. Speakers: Lemon and

One Hundred and Forty-eighth street and Willis avenue, 34th A. D. Speakers: Phillips and Haris. TUESDAY, SEPT. 15.

Fourth street and Avenue A, 10th A. Speakers: Mayes, Frost and Tenth street and Avenue A. 14th A.

Speakers: Phillips, Josephson and WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 16.

Harlem Agitation Committee peaker: Mayon. riches of our country; of our vaunted supremacy in the comercial world; of the two billion dollars worth of exports Speaker: Mayen.
Ablingdon square, 5th A. D. Speakers: Frost and Wright.
Sixteenth street and Eighth avenue,
7th A. D. Speakers: Abrahams, Josephson and Frost. wrong by capitalism from the toll, the blood and sweat of the robbed and ex-ploited working class. I thought of the armies of the world, scouring the

Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avee, 18th A. D. Speakers: Phillips and

TRURSDAY, SEPT. 17. Thirticth street and Eighth avenue 11th A. D. Speakers: Josephson, Lo.

13th A. D. Speakers: Mayes, Phil-lips and Frost. Fiftieth street and Eighth avenue, 5th A. D. Speakers: Frost, Mayer

and Josephson

THURSDAY, SEPT. 10. Fourteeuth avenue and Sixtleth street, Speakers: Passage, Pelser,

FRIDAY, SEPT. 11. Manhattan avenue and Teneyck street. Speakers: Droste and Dooley. SATURADY, SEPT. 12 Windsor Terrace. Speakers: Pelso

and Droste. Green and Wychoff avenues. Speak-Hell; a lie, brazen, shameless, revolt ers: Dawson and Morris SATURDAY, SEPT. 12.

Evergreen avenue and Covert street Speakers: Well and Streeter. Stanhope street and Humburg ave-ue. Speakers: Lackemacher and

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 16. Knickerlöcker avenue and Melrost treet, Speakers: Pelser and Droste, Humboldt and Moore streets, Speak er: Dawson.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 18. Montrose and Manhattan avenues Speakers: Peiser and Droste.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 19. Fort Hamilton Parkway and For-tieth street. Speakers: Morris, Streeter, and Atkinson. Humboldt and Varet streets, Epeak-

Well. WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23. Myrtle avenue and Broadway. Speakers: Droste and Well.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 25. Union avenue and S. First street. Speakers: Well and Droste.

of for in our constitution all meetings will begin at 8 meetings will be a meeting will be a meeti should be on time and not make each other wait. Speakers baying more than one engagement in the same ing should report at that one of mg should report at that one of their meetings which appears first on this list and follow their meetings up in the order given here. Platform commit-tees are reminded not to forget to bring banners and leaflets.

And what is faith? The anchored trust That at the core of things Health, goodness, animating strength Flow from infinite springs; That no star rolls unguided down The rings of cudless maxe, That no feet tread an aimless nath That Order grows from Chaos, And, that life is born from death; That from the wreck of rending stars, Rebind the storm and scathe. There dwells a heart of central calm And this, and this is faith.

What is the purport of the scheme Toward which all time is gone? What is the great asonian goal? The joy of going on.
And are there any souls so strong,
Such feet with swiftness shod
That they shall reach it, Reach some bourne, the ultimate of God?

But rims a sea of other stars That stretches just as far.
There's no beginning and no end.
As in the ages gone.
The greatest joy of joys shall be The joy of going on.

—Sam Walter Foss.

We are glad to send sample copies of The Worker gratis to all who request them. If you know some persons who ought to be acquainted with the paper, send in their names and addresses for sample copies.

PARTY NEWS.

(Continued from 3d page.)

sixty new names have been added to Here and There:

Yonkers conrades are holding openair meetings with out-of-town speakers every Friday evening in Getty Square. Comrade Phillips will speak on Sept. 11; Courteany Lemon on Sept. 18; and Courades Kraft, Lee, Spargo, Loveloy and others at later dates. An Italian meeting will be held, with Comrade De Luca as speaker, on Saturday, Sept. 12.

The Socialists of Wichita, Kansas are very active nowadays, holding many street and hall meetings with well-known speakers.

Local Rasex County is holding open air propaganda meetings in front of the Postoffice at Newark on Thursday evenings. On Sept. 19 Comrades Sear-ing and Goldstein of New York City will be the speakers and Algernon Lee is to speak on Sopt, 17.

Milwaukee Socialists will hold course of sixteen free lectures on social economics, at National Hall, corner National avenue and Grove street, at 2.30 p. m. on the first and third Sunday afternoons of each month, continencing Oct. 4. A. M. Simons will deliver

Local Philadelphia has adopted relutions declaring that it will engage no speaker who demands a fee greater than the sum of five dollars per day

Local Philadelphia has engaged Comrade Knopfnagle of Illinois for six dates from Sept. 11 to 17, and has also arranged a lecture and entertainment for Sunday, Sept. 20, Comrade Spurgo to be the speaker of the even-

The work of organizing and sending out speakers in Michigan is hampered by lack of funds, and State Secretary Lamb again appeals to the comrades to contribute generously to the state fund. Dr. Knopfnagle carried the day for Socialism at the Pioneer's picnic in Turner, discountiting the followers of the old parties in debate. A Sociallat picule was held at Somerleyton, a summer resort in Berrier County, on Aug. 25, and reorganization of the county committee effected. Good reports come from young Comrude Heath's meetings in Breckinridge and lay City. Comrade Ira Cross held good meetings at Harbor Beach, Crowell and Port Huron. Dr. S. A. Knopfungel of Peoria, Ill., has closed a very successful tour on Michigan circuits, beginning July 22 and ending Sept. 1, and will next go to Pennsylvania. He is of the opinion that the farmers will make very good Socialists. A So-cialist speaker will be sent to the county fair at Hillsdale.

Many comrades from New England speaker and writer in the cause of So clalism same three years ago. They whi be pleased to know that in faraway New Zeuland he is keeping up the gosd work. There has just reached our desk a copy of the Weilington "Demo-crat," a labor paper, containing an in-spiring Socialist article from his pen.

THE NEED OF CHANGE.

The time is ripe, and rotten ripe for change; Then let it come. I have no dread of

Is called for by the instinct of man-Nor think I that God's world will fall

Because we tear a parchment more or

Truth is eternal, but her effluence. With endless change is fitted to the - hour; Her mirror is turned forward to re-

flect The promise of the future, not the · past. He who would win the name of truly

great mand his own age and the

And make the present ready to fulfill its prophecy, and with the future

wave.

The future works out great men's purent is enough for common

Who, never looking forward are in-Mere clay, wherein the footprints of their age Are petrified forever. Better those Who lead the blind old giant by the

hand From out the pathless desert where he

. gropes, And set him onward in his darksome I do not fear to follow out the truth, Albeit along the precipice's edge. Let us speak plain: there is more in

names
Than most men dream of; and a lie may keep Its throne a whole age longer, if it

Behind the shield of some fair-sound-

ing name. Let us call tyrants tyrants and main-That only freedom comes by grace of

And all that comes not by His grace must fall;
For men in earnest have no time to In patching fig.leaves for the naked

truth.
—James Russell Lowell.

—If you get a bundle of sample copies of The Worker, you will understand that you are requested to distribute them among your fellow workers. We need the help of many hands to spread the light.

-The Social Democratic Party of New York is identical with the Socialist Party of other states. The difference of name is due to requirements of the election law. Our emblem is the Arm and Torch.

BUT UNION MADE GOODS.



MUNICIPAL PLATFORM

For Mayor-CHARLES L. FURMAN. For Comptroller-MORRIS BROWN.

Reaftirming its unswerving adherence to the principles of the worldwide Socialist movement as expressed in the national platform of the Sociallst Party of the United States, the Sc cial Democratic Party enters upon the municipal campaign of 1963, as it has entered upon all its previous cam-paigns and as Social Democrats everywhere enter upon electoral campaigns, with a call to the workers, the wealth, producers, to unite politically in their own well-defined and supremely lu-

portant class interests. We call upon our fellow workingmen of this great city of New York to face squarely and without flinching the on vitally, important fact which all the old parties are forever trying to hide-that the interests of our class, as the producers of all wealth, are irreconciliably opposed to the interests of the propertied class which dominates these old parties. Whether labelled Republican, Democratic, or Reform, each of these parties is financed, and therefore contrilled and officered, by that class which lives by the exploitation of La-bor. The serving of their own sordid ends, the maintainance of their power to despoil the workers, is the sole of jective point of their effort to necure political power, as it is the objective of the debauchery of our civic life which attends their rule.

As Social Democrats we proclaim that it is the duty of the workers to use all their political powers for the overthrow of the infamous system of class oppression under which city and nation grouns to-day—a system which gives luxury and ease to the idlers and places them in a position of mas-tery over the wealth-producers; which condemns the vast majority of the workers to live in squalid, disease breeding tenements that are unfit for human habitation, while giving to the drones of society, palatial mansions and shameful luxury. Never in the world's history bave these ini-quitous conditions been more glaringly manifest than in this City of New York at the present time; and a sys tem which produces and depends upon tem which produces and depends upon such conditions stands condemned by all sound principles of statesmanship, civic economy, and morals. To end such conditions and to establish in their stend conditions of economic justice and political integrity is the mission to which the Social Demo-cratic Farty calls every workingman. cratic Party calls every workingman.

Alone of political parties the Social Democratic Party upholds the true functions of political government and proclaims that its end should be noth-ing less than the establishment of a sane and just economic system in which every resource of the common life shall be free from private owner-ship and control and in which every child born into the world shall have equal opportunities with every other child. In short, we declare that our aim is the establishment of an Indus-trial Democracy, the Cooperative Commonwealth; and while realizing workers in state and nation, we desire to bring about a working-class ad-ministration of the city, not alone to avail ourselves of its power to telleve, so far as possible, the hardships of our class under existing economic conditions, but siso, and primarily, to take all possible steps toward the realiza-tion of our final goal.

In the past we have had adminis-trations of the city's affairs by Re-publicans and Democrats and by fusions of the malcontents of both parties in the interests of so-called "Reform." The admitted corruption and incompetence of each of the party administrations has made possible the success of such coalitions, and, incidentally, shown the essential identity of interests which exists between the old parties. Were their differences vital and fundamental such coalitions would be impossible. And just as their interests are identical, so have been their performances. All silke have voted to members of the pessessing class, to which they themselves belong, valuable public franchises which have added to the powers of monopely and privilege over the citi-zenry, enabling them to extort many millions each year in profit, while callously indifferent to public needs. The wholesale corruption of our city government is directly traceable to this taproot of private exploitation of public needs. And, as night be ex-pected, as the Social Democratic Party has continually pointed out, in every case of conflict between the common citizens and the privileged class, and in every struggle between the wage-workers and the masters of their bread, all the forces of the city have been used to defeat the common citizens and the wage-workers, and to

zens and the wage-workers, and to promote the interests of the exploiters. For two years past the City of New York has been governed by a "Re-form" administration. Never in the history of the city has any administration entered upon its futies with greater opportunities and never was there a more dreary record of failure and incompetence. The one achieve-ment of which they boast is the reduction of taxes upon real estate, some-thing worse than worthless to the work-ing class, whose rents have not been lowered thereby, but, on the contrary, have largely increased. Conditions have not been changed for the better, in any important department of the city government oor has there heen so much as an attempt made to better the conditions of life in the city. The conditions of life in the city. The transportation service is even more outrageously ineffecient than before and the workers engaged therein are subject to worse conditions of labor than ever before. In the crowded senements the almost exclusively probate and income to the unsanitary conditions prevailing there which the people themselves cannot overcome. Science points out the "Esform" admits an exclusively probable themselves cannot overcome. Science points out the "Esform" admits an exclusively probable themselves cannot overcome.

NEW YORK CITY TICKET: For President of the Board of Alder men-PETER J. FLAHAGAH. ministration dare not move in that

ministration decrease Vested Interests cry
No: In the face of the most appalling
evils the "Reform" government has remained silent and insettee.
When they have moved it has been to crush with relentless brutality every-attempt of the workers to protest against tyranny. When the exactions of the Boef Trust forced hunge, mad desed women and children to revolt they were clubbed into submission by the police, and striking tunnel labor-ers were met with the same shameful brutality. Workingmen of New York, brutality. Workingmen of New York, let it not be forgotten that while under Tammany, with Devery at the head of the Police Department, the police force was used to break the strike of the Brooklyn trolley workers, under the "Reform" government, with General Greens at the head of the Police De-partment, police were sent in large numbers to intimidate the workers on the New York and Queens County Railroad who were usersly preparing to strike and could not be accused of any disturbance of the public peace.

ond Company, several citizens, were killed in its antiquated and dangerous tunnel it was not the guilty directors trict Attorney, whose spectacular cam paign consisted so largely of an attack upon great corporations and loudly professed sympathy for Labor. In the milding trades strike, notwithstand ing the fact that for tens of thousands ers had voluntarily offered to continue working on the old terms upon all school buildings pending a settlement of the strike, work was stopped and thousands of children's education interfered with. But no effort was made to enforce the penalties for delayed work provided for in the contracts.

When, owing to the culpuble negli-

These things, and the granting of the Pennsylvania tonnel franchise without the inclusion of the labor clauses, prove the hostility of the present administration to all the interests of the workers. Therefore we call unite with us and raily to the support of the Social Democratic Party, the only party of Labor, which will if elected to power administer the affairs of the city with proper regard to the comfort and well-being of the working class. It will use all its powers to improve the sanitary conditions of the city and to provide decent and ade-quate homes for the people. A party of the working class, with no other interests to serve, it will support only such legislation and adopt such measures as will benefit the working class,

and will oppose whatever may be proposed contrary to their interests.

Especially to our fellow workers in the trade unions would we appeal in this compaign. While recognizing its limitations, the Social Democratic Party has always supported the trade-union movement in all its struggles be-cause it fully recognises the essential justice of Labor's secuggle on the economic field. We point out to all the organized workers of New York the atter futility of expecting any support from capitalist parties of any stripe. Experience with Republicans, Demo rate, and "Refermers" has shown that political friends. Therefore we call upon them to be loyal politically to their own economic principles and interests by supporting the Social Pemotrusted with the administration of the elty, use all the public powers for the protection and benefit of the workers in their conflicts with the capitalists.

Immediate Demands.

In addition to the measures indithe present relief of the workers and directed toward our final goal, we urge the adoption of the following in which we seek the support of all who desire real freedom and econo

PUBLIC FRANCHISES.

The city to acquire and operate all street railways, ferries, gas and electric lighting and heating plants, tele-phones, etc. The income from such industries to be applied to the im-provement of the condition of the mass of the employees by the reduction of working hours, the increase of wages and the protection of life and leadth, and to the improvement and extension of the now inadequate public service; any surplus remaining after these ends have been provided for, to be applied to the reduction of charges.

LABOR REGULATIONS.

All public work to be done without the intervention of contractors or middlemen. Eight hours to constitute a maximum day's work for city employees in all departments and the wages for such work to be equal at least to those received by organised labor in the respective trades EDUCATION.

The city to provide adequately for the education of all the children of the people, by the provision of ample achool room with an adequate force of acanot room with an acequaty force of teachers to keep pace with the growth of the population, and by the provision of meals, and, when necessary, of clothing, to achool children—not as a measure of charity, but of justice and public necessity, in order that the achool system shall be really accessible

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in national

list the same economic causes which de-

there can most effectively act as a cir struggle against the collective capitalism. by constituting them-o a political party, distinct from ed to all parties formed by the

or of the employees, to the improve of the service and diminishing the to the consumers. The progressive reduction of the hours or and the increase of wages in order

2. The progressive reduction of the boars labor and the increase of wages in order decrease the share of the repitalist and recase the share of the worker in the odiset of labor.

8. Rate or mattonal insurance of working opic in case of accidents, lack of employent, sickness and want in old age, the mass of the capitalist class, and to make the control of the cont

SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONISM.

The National Committee of the Socialist Party in annual session assembled, hereby crafting the attitude of the party lowerd the trade union movement as expressed in the recountry in the subject adopted by the Indianapolis convention of Ret.

ANTI-PUSION RESOLUTIONS. Whereas, The history of the labor more ment of the world has conclusively demon started that a Bochnist Parry is the onl outliest organization able to adequately as consistently conduct the political struggle of the working class, out

POSTPONED TO SATURDAY, SEPT. 19, At UNION HILL SCHUETZEN PARK Children's Parade and Presentation, Children's Games, Bowling for

Men and Women, Vandeville Performance on the Stage, Singing by the Wrokingmen's Singing Societies and Free German Schools, Pyramids by the Arbeiter Turnversin, Cinematograph Pictures, Drill by the Socialist Fife and Drum Corps, Dancing on two Platforms, and other Attractions,

Tickets, Bought in Advance, 15 Cents; at the Gate, 25 Cents. Comrades from Newark, Elizabeth, Paterson and New York are invited P. S.-Tickets dated August 30 are good for above date.

THE EASTERN QUESTION, KARL MARX.

This "eternal question," as Disraell called it, looms up again. The witches' caldron is bubbling in the Raikans and the Eastern Mediterranean. War threatens. If war does not come it will be because each of the "Great Powers" fears that war abroad would precipitate revolution at home. Now is the time for any man who would us history to read Marx' famous "New York Tribuna history to read Marx Ismous "New Fork Printing Correspondence, which has been issued in a handsome cloth-bound volume of 656 pages, with index

and maps. Price, \$2. Order from SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY, WILLIAM STREET. NEW YORK CITY.

なる。 TO ALL SOCIALIST TRADE UNIONISTS.

Comrades of New York, you who belong to trade unions have a great opportunity. You should see that between new and Election Day every union member gets 'at least one copy of The Worker, that they may be reminded of the principles and sandidates and emblem of the Social Democratic Party. Union men are dissatisfied now and are thinking of political action. Show them the right way. You can get 100 copies of The Werker for 75 cents; 200 for \$1.20; 300 or more at 80 cents a hundred. See that your union is covered.

Send 2 cents to the Socialist Literature Company for a copy of "The Socialist Army." Better still, have the literature agent of your local send 75 cents for a hundred copies to supply all members and prospective members

-Every reader of The Worker is such of his acquaintances as may be open to new ideas in order that sample copies of the paper may be sent to them.

The Arm and Torch is the em blem of Socialism on the official ballot in New York. Grand Picnic and Summernight's Festival AND BARBECUE.

Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Ass'n In Aid of the Sinking Fund, Assisted by the Various Organizations Having Their Headquarters at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum,

At LIBERTY PARK, Cooper Ave., Evergreen, L. f. Sunday, Sept. 13, 1903.

Park Opens at 10 A. M. Commencing at 2 P. M. PRIZE POWLING AND OTHER

AMUSEMENTS.

Ticket, Admit One, Yen Cents. To reach the park take Ridgewood Rievated or Myrtle arenue trolley car at the Bridge; 'from Grand street, Twenty-third street, and Forty-second street ferries take Bushwick aven troiley car, transfer at Ridgewood Depot and take Cypress avenue car.

In case of unfavorable weather the affair takes place at the Brooklyn

---- If each reader of The Worker in New York City will see to it that every family in his bouse gets a copy of the paper and some Socialist leadets on pamphlets within the next mo many new Social Democratic votes will be assured for November.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTIZERS

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 20, 1903.

Agents sending in subscriptions without remitta must state distinctly how long they are to run, Agents are personally charged and held responsible for ungeld subscriptions sent in by them.

Only duly elected and approved agents asknowledged.

VOL. XIII.-NO. 35.

WHY TRADE UNIONISTS SHOULD BE SOCIALISTS.

The "Toller" is a trade-union paper dustrial organisation to accomplish—and a good one—in Terre Haute, Ind.

Like the Cleveland "Citizen," the Sagiour class sent back to their servitude Like the Cleveland "Citisen," the Saginaw "Exponent," the Omaha "Workera" Gasotta," and several other local
labor papers, it actively supports the
Socialist Party. Of course, it is sometimes criticized by some of its constitnests for taking this stand. In reply
to such criticizen the editor of the
"Tolier" has written the following article, which we commend to the attention of every trade unionist whom it
may reach.]

Occasionally we get a card from a
subscriber objecting to any reference
to Socialism. These are not many, but
we shall use it as a preject to define

subscriber objecting to any reference to Socialism. These are not many, but we shall use it as a pretext to define we shall use it as a pretext to denne the position this paper occupies. It is generally assumed by those who ob-ject to our editorial policy that we de-sire to whip every reader in line who does not agree with us. They look upon the position of the paper as a fad instead of a conviction and insist that reference to Socialism should be ex-

not hegitate to say that we believe that for newtoric buy that we besteve that if we gave expression to views which we do not endorse we would be unworthy the confidence or patronage of any workingman. The labor journal should be in the advance guard of the hest knowledge possessed by its pub-lishers, and should the latter fear to apeak the truth as they see it for fear of offending the opinions of some, they are not only false to their readers, but barter their own convictions in order

Our experience in the labor move ment has taught us—and many others, by the way—that certain great changes have been and are now, taking place in the industrial world, which are of vast alguificance to the working class, for whom we speak and whose interests we try to defend. These changes are caused by the control of the machinery of wealth production by a constantly reasing number of capitalists, and, together with this concentration, has developed the increasing use of military forces, the courts and other powers of government against the

POLITICAL NOTICES.

The attention of Social Democratic

MANHATTAN ALDERMANIO CON-

NEW YORK COUNTY ASSEMBLY DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

10th A. D., at 227 W. Six:g-eighth street, Apartment 11, John Assel's resi-

QUEENS COUNTY ASSEMBLY DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

Conventions of the Social Demo

cratic Party to nominate candidates for members of Assembly will be held

DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

dence, Monday evening, Sept 21.

19th Aldermanie District, at 227 W.

ters is called to the following notices

anything, and too often have we seet our class sent back to their servitude by the order of a judicial monarch of

indifferent vote that is behind the military forces and the use of government that makes it bard to secure anything in the trade union. This is a convic-tion, not a fad, and the events of contemporary life are daily driving that conviction home to thousands of workers.

Believing that the only means by Relieving that the only means by which we workers can disarm our opponents of the use of military or governmental powers is to display unity at the hellot-lox as well as in the strike, and knowing that Socialism embraces that in its program, we do not hesitate to urge on all workingment the necessity for this action. the necessity for this action.

Helieving, as we do, in political as well as industrial unity, and also believing that if the labor movement has any mission at all it is to secure the workers the product of their toil and abolish a struggle which, at best, can only win us a small fraction. Believ-ing this, we shall urge it with all the

One thing is significant, and that is the fact that those who have ques-tioned our policy have never intimated that we have in the least compromised the interests of the workers. That is the only thing we care for.

rockers.

This has threatened the power of in-

CAMPAIGN FUND.

The Social Democratic Party carries on a great campaign of education to unite the working class at the polls. It needs your help in that work. As the organized employers and landiords and the great corporations will con-tribute to the campaign funds of both old parties, for the purpose of corrupt-ing and confusing and dividing the Sixty-eighth street, Apartment 11, John Assel's residence, Monday evonvoters, so we call upon you, our fellow workingmen of every trade, to con-tribute to the extent of your ability to the campaign fund of the Social Democratic Party, that the fight of knowl-

> "The City for the Workers" is our watchword. Down with the Lockout Conspirators! Up with the Arm and

> Rend all moneys to the Financial Secretary of the Campaign Committee, C. A. Sprenger, 64 East Fourth street, Borough of Manhattan.

Second Assembly District, on Friday, Sept. 18, at Meret's Congress Itali, Twombly Player and Division street, Januaica, L. Lu; The following sums were received for the week ending Tuesday, Sept. 15, QUEENS BOROUGH ALDERMANIC

Conventions to nominate candidates for Aldermen will be held as follows; H. Rusch, List No. 48 67th Aldermanic District, at Hertinger's Hall, Broadway, Long Island City, Monday evening, Sept. 21. G. Sprote, List No. 531...... T. Held, List No. 237..... N. 8. Reichenthai, List No. 2216 65th Aldermanic District, at Muhlen-John Johnson, List No. 1016.... Nic Guss, List No. 000...... Joe Huber, List No. 248..... K. Groef, List No. 921..... brinck's Turn Hall, College Point, L. 2.40 E. Solomon, List No. 499. 1.60

Club der Sonnenschmiede.....

A. L. 410 East 128rd Street.

The fund is growing, but it does not yet meet the demands of the campaign. We must make a hot campaign, and

to do so we must have money.

Leafiets must be issued. The printer

Many of the leaflets must be sent to

voters through the mails. Uncle Sam wants money. Meetings must be held. The pro-

Therefore, comrades, rush in your dimes, quarters, haives-and no ob-

tion will be raised to paper of all shades. Keep the pot boiling.

WINDOW-DLASS WORKERS.

window-glass workers seem to

"in for it." The manufacturer

hing among the workers. According to the New York "Sun" dispatch from Marion, Ind., of Sept. 11_it means "the repudiation of the wage-scale recently signed" and that "the workmen will

signed" and that "the workmen will probably be asked to accept a-raduc-tion of 25 to 50 per cent. in wages." They will be "asked," and if they de-cline, the factories will be closed. Of course, it will be a shut-down, not a lock-out, and the "Bun" will not rare to any axtent about the "accredness" of the agreement thus deliberately re-pudiated by the bosses.

prictors of balls want money

TROUBLE COMPRONTS THE

1.50

70th Aldermanic District, on Friday, Sept. 18, at Meyer's Congress Hall, Twombly Place and Division street, Jamaica, L. I. J. GERBER,

Campaign Secretary. NEW YORK COUNTY CONVEN-

L. on Thursday, Sept. 17.

An adjourned meeting of the delegates to the County Convention of the Rotial Democratic Party of New York County will be held on Monday, Rept. 21, at 8 p. m., in the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, in the Borough of Manhattan, for the purpose of electron delegates to a state convention. ing delegates to a state convention.

By order of County Convention of the Social Democratic Party of the County of New York: JAMES G. KANELY, Chairman of Convention.
E. S. EGERTON,
Secretary of Convention.

KINGS COUNTY CONVENTION. An adjourned convention of the So clai Democratic Party of Kings County will be held on Monday, Sept. 21, at 8 p. m., in the Labor Lyceum, 949-965 Willoughly avenue, 'In the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, for the

ee of electing delegates to a state order of County Convention of the Social Democratic Party of Kings

G. ORKENWOOD, Becretary.

Socialist and Social Democratic Socialist and Social Democratic are virtually interchangeable terms. The Social Democratic Party of New York and Wisconsin is identical with the Socialist Party of other states. It the Socialist Party of other succession the party of the working classes the party of the working class

> and a short a com-.

-The Arm and Torch is the em-lem of Socialism on the official ballet

ANOTHER STATE IS INVADED.

Socialist Party Plants Its Flag in West Virginia.

Conservative State, Heretofers Ruled at Will by Mine Owners, Forms Socialist Organization--- New for the Compaigni

WHRELING, W. Va., Sept. 14.-At last the "Mountain State" is organized. On Sept. 6 a rousing concention was held in Wheeling, as the result of a call issued by six out of seven locals, and a form of organisation drafted, a state platform adopted, and nominations for a permanent State Secretary and head-quarters were made. The constitution contemplates the most extreme measure ure of direct legislation, or govern-ment of the party by rank and file, so all of the proceedings of the convention were submitted to referendum of the whole membership. Of course, the ratification of the proceedings re-quires a vote by locals, but returns have been received from five locals so far, and unanimous ratification is ex-pected. Until the organization of lo-cals in a majority of the congressional districts, the State Committee is com posed of the Secretaries of the several

locals.

That the comrades are hustlers is evinced by the fact that work was planned by the convention for imme-diate execution. A tour, embracing fifteen towns, only two of which have only win us a small fraction. Believing this, we shall urge it with all the force at our command.

The labor journal that can calmly witness the outrages committed against the workers and do nothing more than "denounce" or "deplore" them has miracd its calling.

One thing is significant and About the control of the cont

The West Virginia comrades feel a debt of gratitude to the Ohio State Committee, which has given the locals the advantage of the regular circuit speakers, and the organization trip of Courade O'Hara's will take in five towns on the Ohio river which are at present inaccessible to the regular Ohio speakers in return. By Oct. 10 the Ohio Valley, hitherto aimost "trackless forest" from a Socialist point of view, will have a pretty well defined track for the ubiquitous, peri-

putetic agitator.

The Wheeling, Kim Grove, Benwood and McMechen courades are all high-ly pleased over the "five weeks' cam-putgri" which closed on Labor Day, when Courade O'Hare made the ad-dress at the Ohlo Valley Trades and trees at the Onio variety fraues and Labor Assembly celebration in Wheel-ing. The campaign was a big under-taking for us, but Commde Leeds' in-doubtable energy prevailed to the ex-tent that the necessary was raised, and O'Hare did the rest so effectually that the conduction necess published over that the capitalist press published over a hundred articles about the work, and every time they gave him a "knock cation cards and want more.

In summing up the work for the five weeks, it would be incomplete to forget the excellent work done by Goebel for four days, or by Caldwell, who put in six days during the time. O'Hare was called upon to defend himself three times in one week for speaking in the open air after the politicians "get on-to" his revolutionary doctrines, but this petty persecution only clinched his arguments in the minds of the lis-

on the proposed constitution, on the nomination of Ward B. Jeffers of Mc. Mechen for State Secretary, and McMechen as the headquarters. 1.00 first meeting of the State Committee
1.75 takes place at McMechen, Sept. 27, to 3.85 canvass the vote and transs

Keep your eye on the domain of th Central Coal and Coke Company

The formation of a state organization of the Socialist Party in West Virginia marks one more step in its steady advance, and we may feel as-sured that by the time the presidential campaign opens there will not be one state or territory, whether in the "Solid South" or in the "Wild and Woolly West" in which the Socialist Party will not have its disciplined bri gade fighting the battle of the working

CALL FOR STATE CONVENTION. To the Locals and Members of the Se

cial Democratic Party of the State of New York. of New York.

Comrades:—A state convention of
the Social Democratic Party for the
purpose of nominating a candidate for
the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals will be held Saturday, Sept. 28,
1908, 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum,
64 East Fourth street, New York City.
You will please proceed to elect dele-You will please proceed to elect delegates to said convention in accordance laws in such cases made and pro

By order of the State Committee the Social Democratic Party of New York. HENRY L. SLOBODIN.

August 15, 1908. Delegates who have been elected in accordance with the above call sent out last month by the State Secretary should take notice of time and place of convention, and locals which have not elected delegates should do so at

——If you have an extra copy of The Worker please pass it on to a neighbor or shopmate with the request that he give it a candid reading.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN NEW YORK

Open air agitation meetings will be held in Greater New York under the auspices of the Social Democratic Party or auxiliary organizations as below. All meetings will begin at 8 p. m. Speakers and platform committees should be on time and not make each other wait. Speakers having more than one engagement in the same evanother wait, spraners having more than one engagement in the same evailing should report at that one of their meetings which appears first on this list and follow their meetings up in the order given here. Platform committees are reminded not to forget to bring banners and leasets.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 18. S. E. corner of Seventy-fourth street and First avenue, 20th A. D. Speak-ers: Phillips, Mayes, and Frost,

N. W. corner of Eighty-second street and First arenue, 28th A. D. Speak-ers: Frost, Furman, and Mayes. Eighty-eighth street and First ave-nue, 30th A. D. Speakers: Hosen, Lee, and Furman. N. W. corner of 103th street and

Second avenue, 32d A. D. Speakers: Wright, Finger, and Rosen. Lewis and Stanton streets, 16th A.

Beenkers: Reich, Korn, Harris,
Trabenhaum, Adler, and Lindez-

SATURDAY, SEPT. 19. 138th street and Willis avenue, Bronx, 34th A. D. Speakers: Abra-

hams, Mayes, and Rosen. 125th street and Seventh avenue, 31st A. D. Speakers: Phillips, Louson,

31st A. D. Speakers: Frost and Phil-

133d street and Amsterdam averne. 23d A. D. Speakers: Harris and Lee. Ludlow and Broome street, 19th A. D. Speakers: Weithorn, Adler, Lavinsohn, and Edestein

MONDAY, SEPT. 21. Seventh street and Avenue A. 10th A. D. Speakers: Abrahams and Har-

Stuvregant street and Second ave-14th A. D. Speakers: Philips avenue. 18th A. D. Bucakers: Wright

Fiftieth street and Second avenue 22d A. D. Speakers: Rosen and Cas sluy.

Forty-fifth street and Third avenue. 24th A. D. Speakers: Frost and Gold-

Spenkers: Babitz, Edelstein, and Har-TUESDAY, SEPT. 22.

Forty-ninth street and Tenth avenue, 15th A. D. Spenkers: Rosen and Frest. Fifty-second street and Tenth avenue, 17th A. D. Speakers: Ufort and

Sixty-seventh street and Amsterdam avenue. 19th A. D. Speakers: Wind

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28. Twenty-seventh atreof and Tenth avenue, 9th A. D. Speakers: Oswald and Mayes.

Mnety-eighth street and Amsterdam avenue, 21st A. D. Speakers: Wind and others.

118th street and Lexington avenue. 33d A. D. Speakers: Phillips and Harris

165th street and Third avenue, 35th Seventh street and Avenue B, 16th

A. D. Speakers: Havidon, Reich, Korn, and Bernstein. THURSDAY, SEPT. 24. Ninetcenth street and Tenth avenue, 7th A. D. Speakers: Phillips dad

Thirty-afth street and Eighth avenue, 11th A. D. Speakers: Mayes and Fur-

Rutger and Henry streets, 4th A. D.

Speakers: Bondin, Babitz, and Harris, FRIDAY, SEPT. 25. Seventy-fifth street and Second ave-nue, 20th A. D. Speakers: Hosen and

28th A. D. Speakers: Phillips and

Eighty-fifth street and Avenue A. 30th A. D. Speaker: Front on and Willett streets, 12th

Twenty-sixth street and Second avenue, 20th A. D., Speakers: Phillips and Goldberth.

145th street and Amsterdam ayense. Speakers: Mayee .and 23d A. D.

125th street and Seventh avenue, 31st A. D. Speakers: Harris and 125th street and Lexington avenue

34th A. D. Speakers: Abrahams and

Lec.

165th street and Third avenue, 85th

A. D. Speakers: Causidy and Resen.
Gouverneur and Madison streets.
Speakers: Edelstein, Babits, and Harriss.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 18. Montrose and Manhattan aven a. Pelmer and Droats SATURDAY, SEPT. 10.

Fort Hamilton Parkway and For tieth street. Speakers: Morris Streeter, and Atkinson. Humbold: and Varet streets. Speak

WEDNESDAY, SEPT 11 Myrtle avenue and Broadway. Speakers: Droste and Well. FRIDAY, SEPT. 25.

Union avenue and S. First street Speakers: Well and Drosta.

New York City will see to it that every family in his house gots a copy of the paper and some Socialist leafests of pamphiets within the next. month, many new Social Democratic value will be assured for Newsphere.

TOBACCO TRUST STILL GAINS.

Apparent Opposition in Retail Field Disappears.

Independent Cigar Stores Company Sought Out by United Cigar Stores -That is, the Counter-Trust is Merged in the Real Trun', Once More Confirming Socialist Theory.

A year or more ago there appeared in New York City the sign of the United Cigar Stores Company, which was at once summed and soon ascertified to be nothing more than an agency of the Tolacco Trust, the American. Tolacco Company, which, having won a dominant position in the manufacture of smoking and chewing telucco, snuff, cigars, and cigarettes, began simultaneously to invade the tebucco, suuff, cigars, and cigarettes, began simultaneously to invade the two adjacent fields of tobacco raising tacquiring large tracts of land in Cube, in Connecticut and essewhere) and of retail trade in its products.

retail trade in its products.

One store after another of "The Largest Retail Tobacconists in the World" appeared, radiant with electric lights and liberal with premium certification, so that the number in New York created. York passed lifty some months ago, holding the best focations and, in general, each so placed as to kill the trade of some leading independent store.

The same system was extended to

The same system was extended to many other cities.

The independent retail dealers got scared. They had good reason to be. The Tolsacco Trust agency stanhed prices recklessly, as have other trusts in establishing themselves in their various fields. They tried to organize for resistance. They showed their alarm by being willing even to offer a mutual alliance with the cigarinakers? mutual alliance with the cigarmakers' unions, with whom they had never shown the slightest sympathy before.

Then appeared a vallant champion

of the people against the trusts, in the form of the Independent Clear Stores Company, loudly advertised as "Not a Trust," owning a cigar factory and a eigarette factory and, when fully developed, twenty-eight retail stores in

different parts of the city.

The Worker predicted some months ago that this apparent conflict was only a sham-battle or, at the best, a "hold-up" worked by smuller capital-"hold-up" worked by smaller capital-ists on the larger onea, as we said also of the fight of the Imperhi Tolacco Company against the American. The latter hight ended some mouths are with the absorption of the counter-trust by the big campany. Now the other part of the Socialist prediction has been verified.

has been verified.

Last week it was amounced that the Independent Cigar Stores Company had been bought out by the United-Cigar Stores Company, stores, fre-tories, and all, and that it will hence forth constitute part of the trust.

forth constitute part of the trust.
Thus one more step is marked in
the progress of concentration in the
telesco industry and in the most difficult field, that of retail trade. One
more evidence is added of the correctness of the Socialist position—that con-solidation of industrial control is an irresistible tendency, that it is futle to try to oppose or hamper the trusts, that the only hope of the workers is in becoming the owners of the trusts whose wealth they create, taking pos-session through the intelligent use of

DUDGE CORVERGION.

The Brooking Daily Globe Conference met Thursday, Sept. 10, at the Labor Lyceum. 'After roll-call the sec-retary was instructed to notify the organtiations whose delegates were delinquent in attendance to appoint new delegates. Action relative to the circular letters to be some to unions outside New York, asking for donations, was deferred until the New York Conference takes action. Gacken-heiner and Friedel were appointed a committee to co-operate with a similar committee from the New York Conferconsider the first the circular letters. Committee Garkenbeiner stated that the Bakers' Executive will report favorably to their organisations on the assessment plan of 25 cents per memassessment plan of 22-wars per mem-ber. Beports were also received from other delegates who visited unions, showing more or less favorable action on the assessment plan had been taken. Some of the new delegates requested information about the charter of the ter entitling each member to but one vote and that the shares could not be

Delogates to the Brooklyn Conference will please take notice that the next meeting will occur at the Labor Lycsum on Thursday, Sept. 24, at 8 p. m., and every one should be present. Comrades throughout the country, aspecially union officers, are again requested to send to 3. Libstic, 95 Duffalls et al. 18 p. 18 quested to send to J. Libskie, 95 Dur-field street. Brooklyn. N. Y., the ad-dresses of all the labor organizations it is possible to secure. This is very important in order to hurry the estab-lishment of the Daily Globe.

THE SOURGEOIS PHILISTINGS

The sovered Parlisties.

There are also ladies and gentlemen of another fashion, not so new, but very elegant, who have agreed to put a smooth glase on the world, and to heep down all its realities. For whom everything must be languid and pretty. Who have found out the perpetual stoppage. Who are to rejoice at nothing and be sorry for nothing. Who are not to be disturbed by ideas. On whom even the Fine Arts, attapding in powder and walking backward like the Lord Chamberlain, must array them. Lord Chamberlain, must array them-salves in the milliners' and initors' pat-turns of past generations, and be par-ficularly careful not to be in carnest. sive any impress from

UNIONS SUED.

Illinois and Connecticut Bosses Ask Immense Damages.

Union Confectioners in Chicago Sued for \$20,000 for Boycotting and Picketing-Danbury Hat Manufacturers Sue for \$340,000 Damages Under "Anti-Trust" Law.

CHICAGO, September 11.-Suit for \$20,000 damages was begun to-day by the Manufacturing Confectioners' As-sociation against members of the Candy Makers' and Bakers' and Con-fectioners' Union, for boycotting and picketing vertain plants of the Pan Confection Company and the National Candy Company. The associated employers of Chicago

are vigorously following up the prece-dent of the Taff Vale case, aiready successfully applied to the Machiniste'
Union of Hutland, Vt. About a south
ago, as already reported in The Worker suits for damages aggregating \$131,000 were begun by a painting contractor and by the Kellogg Switch-board Company against various unions of the building trades and the metalworking trades and several officers and members of those organizations. Several smaller suits of the same sort are pending, all begun within the last few months.

With the bench filled with men trained either as corporation lawyers or as capitalist machine politicians, the trade unions are likely to get some interesting illustrations of "equality be-fore the law" when these cases come

Also in Connecticut.

BRIDGEPORT, Coun., Sept. 12.—In be United States District Court to-day D. E. Loewe & Co. of Danbury, hat nanufacturers, justituted suit against the national officers of the American Federation of Labor, the untional officers of the United Hatters of North America, and against two hundred and fifty members of these organizations, residents of Danbury, who were for meriy in the cupley of the pin'utiffs. The homes and think accounts of nearly one hundred and fifty Danbury hatters were attached to-day.

hatters were attached to-day.

The plaintiffs allege that because they refrised to employ only unloss in-bur in their factory, upon the demand of the union in 1991, their goods were haycetted both in the United States and (Augada, and in 1992 the union measure of the union the union measure of the union the union the union that the union the union that the union the union the union that the union the union the union that the

Trust Law.

A similar suit has been instituted in the Superior Court of Fairfield County against the same defendants. In this suit damages of \$100,000 are claimed, and an injunction restraining the de fendants from prosecuting the boycott is sought. The papers were drawn up by Daniel Davenport of this city, who is the chief counsel for the American Anti-Roycott Association, of which

Loewe & Co. are members. Use of Label Denounced.

Among the grounds of complaint enumerated is the fact that the label of the United Hatters "is employed by the defendants to further the sale of hats made by union labor, to the detri-ment of the employers of non-union hatters," and that the journals of the American Federation of Labor and the United Hatters of North America have been used to denounce the goods of Loewe & Co.

All of this, it is alleged in the com-All of this, it is alleged to the com-plaint, is in direct violation of an act of Congress, which is entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraint and monopoly." The American Anti-Boycott Associa-

tien is supporting also the Chicago

ed above A Grisis Before Us.

It behooves the workingmen of the United States to bestir themselves, if they would not see their organization talist class. Far the greater part of our federal and state indres, through out the country, are men whose whole past training has inclined them to the capitalist side, even where they are not personally members of that class, and who would find it impossible, even if they had the wish, to understand the needs and the feelings of the working class. The appointed judges working class. The appointed judges feel little or no responsibility to the people, except as the vote of the peo-ple supports or attacks the executives and senators to whom they owe their appointments. The elected judges appointments. The execute junges have, in many cases—and the custom is becoming ever more prevalent, especially in regard to the higher judge-ships—been jointly nominated by both capitalist parties. With few exceptions, they have long terms of office for ely ten, or more years, if not for For all these reasons, the courts are

coming to be depended upon more and more by capitalist interests. Legisla-tures, under pressure of popular senti-ment, may pass and governors may ment, may peas and governors may sign laws really or apparently in the interest of the workers. The Trust mganates and franchise lords who hold the purse-strings of both old par-ties, allow this, is critical moments, knowing that they can rely on "non-partisan" judges either appointed or elected for a long term, to declare these laws unconstitutional, to find some flaw in them making them uneaf-processible, or even—as in the present forceable, or even—as in the present case of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, which has nover yet resulted in the ophysicion of acpitalist, though it has already been made the basis of several minor decisions against organised la-

VOTE FOR MORE SCHOOLS! VOTE UNDER THE ARM AND TORCH!

City have opened and the event brings to light one more example of the insincerity and incompetence of the "Reform" administration.

At least seventy thousand children

five or ninety thousand-it is not possible as yet to get the exact figures-are put in part-time classes. That is to say, the condition is as bad as it was a year ago, and even worse ter them, these dollar-aristocrats reathan it was two years ago, before the Low administration came in. In 1901 there were 58,000 children in part-time | possible, in order to allenate sympathy classes and in 1902 there were (5,000. These children are eager to learn. Their opportunities are limited. The vast majority of them are children of working-class families, whose poverty work. Every day is precious. Every day of schooling lost now is lost to

them forever. The "Reform" press, trying to apologize for this shameful fallure of the present city government to provide for the growing educational needs of the people, states that school houses with a stating capacity of 35,354 would have been ready, had it not been for trades. It is the wicked trade unions that are to blame, according to them.

a strike declared by the unious, but a lockout organized by the Employers' Association for the avowed nursuse of was an aggressive war of five hundred thousand men.

offered, at the beginning of the lockout, to continue work on all the school buildings, waiving all questions in dis-

The public schools of New York | order that the children should not suffer.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

This offer the Employers' Association rejected. The members of the Employers' Association can afford to send their children to aristocratic priand very probably as many as eighty- vate schools. They do not care if the workers' children go uneducated. Nay, it rather pleases them better, for the more ignorant the coming generation of toliers, the easier it will be to masson. Moreover, they wished to make the "dear public" suffer as much as from the unions.

The Low Grout administration supported the bosses in rejecting this generous proposition of the buildingtrades unions. The city government will very soon compel them to go to had power to make the contractors pay a forfelt for failure to get the schoolhomes built in time. Low and Grout came to the employers" help by deciding not to enforce this forfelt, just as Jerome came to their assistance by presecuting trade-union officers at a

critical moment. Workingmen of New York, if your children, by tens of thousands, are today being abut out from the schools the labor troubles in the building and doomed to ignorance, it is the capitalist class and its "Reform" politicians that are to binme, just as, Voters should remember that the two years ago, it was the capitalist trouble in the building trades was not close and its Tammany politicisms that were responsible for the same crime.

The Social Democratic Party pledges its candidates to provide schools for breaking the power of the unions. It all, no matter how high the tax-rate on the capitalists' property may be. million dollars against two hundred The "Reformers," being themselves capitalists and friends of capitalists, They should remember, further, that | pride themselves on having cut down the unions of the building trades the landlord's taxes and your children have to pay the penalty.

Vote for schools for your children by putting your cross next November pute, so far as concerned this work, in | under the Arm and Torch.

bor-to turn the law inside-out and | HUDSON COUNTY make it serve the purposes of the employers against the wage-workers.

The "Non-Partizan" Judges.

The action of the Republican and Democratic parties in the state of New Tork in unting to renominate Deals O'Brien for the Court of Appeals—the same Democratic Deals O'Brien who, in 1601 gave the decision dec aring that the Prevailing lists of Wages Law was unconstitutional—is a case in point. Republican or Democrat, O'Brien is just the sort of judge that capitalists of both parties like to have on the beach, just the sort of judge that would help the Anti-Boycoit As-sociation to loot the treasuries of the unions and levy on the scauty property

of their members.

Another case in point is the fact that Judge Haxeltine, who gave the first Taff Vale decision in this coun-try, awarding the Patch Manufacturing Company damages against the Ma-chinists of Rutland for organizing a strike, is the only Democrat on the bench of that good Republican state.

The humbug of the "non-partizan" judiciary ought to be so apparent to every workingman that every working-man's vote would go to put on the bench either workingmen or lawyers who have kent themselves free from rapitalist influence, have associated themselves with the labor movement and served it faithfully, and who are nominated on a frankly partizan platform pledging them to support the interests of Labor against Capital.

"Judges can make old law meet new emergencies." Let us elect Socialist judges to prove that.

A series of lectures by well-known Socialist speakers will be given during the fall and winter months at Colonial Hall, 101st street, near Columbus avenue, New York City. Those who wish nue, New York City. Those who wish to become acquainted with the real principles of Socialism should take advantage of this opportunity to hear it

been arranged for:
Sept. 20—Dr. C. L. Furman, Social
Democratic candidate for Mayor:
"Slaves or Free Men?"
Sept. 27—Speaker to be announced
later. Probably George D. Herron. Oct. 4-John Spargo, Editor of "The rade": "Socialism: Its Meaning

Oct. 11-Algernon Lee, Editor of The Worker: "Socialist City Administra-Worker: Oct. 18-I. Sackin: "Class-conscious

Oct. 25-Courtenay Lemon, Ass ciate Editor of The Worker:

the Class Struggle Really Ia."

Nov. 1—Mass meeting at which prominent Socialists and candidates of the Social Democratic Party will -When you are going to hold s

public meeting, get a supply of the current number of The Worker for sale or free distribution. One hundred copies for 75 cents; 200 for \$1.20; 300 or more at 50 cents a hundred. -We send out a great many sam ple copies of this paper to addre furnished us by subscribers. The re-ceipt of such a copy is an invitation to subscribe. Fifty cents a year or 25 rank for sky results.

comin for six manting.

PUTS UP TICKET.

Call'on All Votors in New Jorsey to Record Thomselves against Proposed :

Constitutional Amendments. JERSEY CITY, S. J., Sept. 14. Hudson County, held at headquarters on Saturday, was well attended and enthusiastic. The large growth made in all parts of the county during the

the number of delegates.

The nominations resulted as follows:
For Assemblymen—Wm. H. Morton,
Jan. M. Reilly, Carl A. Pankopf, Chas. Ufert, Geo. Headley, Wm. Kampa, Jr., Edwin Dickson, John Guerth, Richard Riechschmidt, Stephen H. Huffey, Robt, T. Payne, and Ernest Fischer; for Coroners—Louis Heit-mann and Emil Steinbach.

The following resolutions bearing on the proposed constitutional amend-ments were adopted and ordered print-

ed;
"Whereat, The Socialist Party has
at all times denounced the appointive
powers of executive as both undemocratic in principle and detrimental to
the people's interests in practice; and

"Whereas, The voters of this state are almost entirely ignorant of the true intent of the proposed constitutional amendments to be submitted to the vote of the people at a special election to be beld on Tuesday, Sept. 22, and which, if adopted, will empower the Governor to appoint a Chief Judge and four Associate Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals, and which further provide that the right of appeal from final Judgment in any circuit court be abolished, and further that the Court of Pardons be abridged and the power of pardon be vested in the Governor, Attorney General, and Chancellors

therefore be it "Resolved, That the Socialist Party calls upon the citizens of the state, and especially the working class, to write the word 'against' opposite all clauses, on the margin of the ballot; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Socialist Party expresses its unqualified disapproval of the inadequate form of the ballot, which makes writing on its margin impossible, even for an expert."

ONE MORE SLAP.

Orango City Counsel Says Contracts Sequiring Union Conditions on Pub-He Work Are Void.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 15.-The trade unions here received one more slap in the face from old-party politi-cians. The Board of Aldermen at a recent meeting called on City Counsel Thomas A. Davis for an opinion on the legality of a provision in contracts for public work requiring that only union labor be employed by the con-tractors. Mr. Davis has replied with a written opinion to the effect that such provisions are illegal and vold. Contractors may employ the cheapest la sion to the contrary is a violation of

the secred liberty of the individual. this paper is an invitation to subscribe

The Worker. SH DROAM OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY. (Kepur in-How York State as the Social Democratio Party-1

PUBLISHED WEEKLY \$7 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub-lishing Association, P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John-

Distriction of the Control of the Co
TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Insuriably in Advance.
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Elbert Copers,
Rumlie Rates:
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200 cupies
Nankly Business
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To per week, stor vent
80 per week, one year
The second secon

cas all business communications, as maney orders, checks and drafts pa, of the Worker. Communications co g the aditorial department of the should be addressed to the Editi-Worker. Communications for the ung' or the State Secrets to are herer sent to individual set

press of Wedne communications and in press of Wedne communications in time to rear by Monday, whenever possible, in our lie business or editoria, the inner de biarca of birectors, flocialist Problaming Association, 184 vet. New York.

Entered na second class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6,



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

FOR MATOR OF NEW YORK-DR. CHARLES L. FURMAN. FOR COMPTROLLER-MORRIS BROWN. ber ef Cigar Makers' Union No. 144.

FOR PRESIDENT UP BOARD OF ALBERMEN-PETER J. FLANAGAN. Member of Typographical Union No. 6.

In the state of New York, on account of larty is officially recognized under of Social Democratic Party, and m is the Arm and Turch, as blows

above.

The Socialist Party (or Social Democ Party in New Yorks should not be equi-with the socialist Socialist Labor P. The latter in a small, ring-ruled, mor-erganization which bitterly oppose-trade unions and carries on an abusive paign of shader against the real Soc-morement, which supports the trade at THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Socialist Party (the Social Democratic Party of New York) has passed through its second general election. Its growing power is indicated and its specify victory for-slandowed by the great increase of its vote as shown in these figures:



THE MEANING OF BUSINESS PAILURES.

The New York "Times" of Septem ber 13, under the headline "Jersey's Corporation Bubble Is Bursting," reforty-four corporations organized under the laws of New Jersey have gone into the hands of receivers, with capital aggregating over sighty million dollars, imbilities at the time of bankruptcy aggregating over seventeen millions, and known assets of only a little over a million and a half. The writer says: "It is safe to say that in a large majority of the cases the stockholders will not get 10 per cent. on the dollar of their investment." If it had not been for the extraordinary law passed in 1902 for the protection of corporations against dissatisfied or empicious stockhokiers, no doubt the number of swindles exposed would have been still greater.

For this is the aspect in which these figures should be viewed-as illustra hur a system of swindling inecparably connected with the capitalist system and serving a very important function in capitalist development, but not as representing the normal course of capi-

It would be a great mistake to re gard these bankraptcy figures as indicating the unprofitableness of cap talist business. A few of the fartyfour bankrupteies referred to represent real failures in industry; but in the majority of cases the industry has existed on paper only-the capitalization and the assets are imaginary, at the liabilities are very real, showing the amount of money that ignorant (we can hardly say "innocent" investors have put into the hands of the premotors in exchange for stock certifi cates or bends. These lambs generally belong to the "great middle class" of which we have heard so much, being

farmers, small business men, or, in a few cases, well said and frugal workingmen, implied with the capitalist graphical Union. It is not necessary deal of success and so eager to rise out of their class on the choulders of thisis fellows that their zeal overcame their discretion. Socialists have little sympathy for victims of this sort and turn a deaf ear to their plea for publicity as a means of regulating corporations-that is, of enforcing "honest" rules for the essentially dishonest game of capitalism.

'Corporations of this type bear about as much resemblance to the real capitalist organizations, such as the Standard Oil, the Steel Trust, or the New York Central Railway Company, as the bogus Italian counts and Polish princes that occasionally figure in our as Kaiser Wilhelm or Tear Nicholas. The glamor of hereditary title dazzles silly beiresses and their sordid parents and when the latter find the titles to be ficiltious they bitterly complain, not of the injustice of hereditary class dis tinctions, but of the fact that low-born adventurers sometimes succeed in passing themselves off as nobles. Revolutionists laugh at the "suckers" that get caught, but aim their blows at the real lords, not at the sham ones. Thus the Secialist is not interested in so regulating capitalism that all investors shall be sure of getting their profits, but in destroying capitalism, so that no one shall get any profits at all. This draws the line, by the way, between Socialism and the Populism of ien years ago or the middle-class Democracy of to-day. It does not follow, however, that the

facts we have been discussing have no interest for Bocislists nor that they play no important part in the capitalist system. An important part they do play, that of hastening the concentration of wealth and constantly bringing back into great capitalist bands the wealth that small capitalists and "workingmen with capitalist minds" manage to cave. In every bankruptcy of a bogus or of a genuine but weak corporation, the creditors that get the major share of the assets are the financiers who have known enough to get mortgage bonds or preferred stock, the other financiers who have got their share directly as promoters, and still others who make a profession of acting as receivers and who conscientionaly receive, but seldom do anything else. As for the investors, they get important-looking documents and experience. Their leases are not always limited to the amount of cold cash they have given up, though that is in the year's aggregate a considerable sum transferred from the hands of the middle class to those of the "captains of industry." The small butstill independent farmer or merchant or prosperous artisan who, filled with dreams of quickly becoming a copper king or a railway baron, finds his savings-bank account not quite enough and mortgages his farm, his business, or his home in order to "get in on the ground floor," only to find that he has naid for admission to an air-castle ami that the savings of a lifetime have been swept away, is no uncommon ngure.

The whole matter furnishes on interesting commentary on two theories of the subsidized economists—the one, that the profits of the capitalist class are the legitimate reward of the risks they assume, the other, that profit is the legitimate reward of industry and frugality. In fact, the workingmen practise industry; they and their smaller expluitors practise frugality; then, hypnotized by the spectacle of the great capitalists' success and deceived by the teachings of capitalist professors, journalists, and pulpiteers, they assume a risk through the agency of the corporation promoters; finally, the great capitalists complacently acslike. Then the game begins again; and after it has been played long enough, the victims begin to think and to realize that wealth is produced by labor and that he who gets something for nothing, whether under the form of dividends, of interest, or of rent, must get it out of the labor of someone else; and then they get ready to put an end to, not to mend, the something for nothing system.

The game has been played almost long enough in the United States.

The apparent breakdown of Mr. Morgan's Stenmship Trust was not surprising. No more is it surprising to learn that out of the debris will probably grise a new combination, couposed, for the present, of the White Star, Dominion, and American lines. The consolidation of every industry passes similar stages. The first at tempts at combination on a grand scale seldom succeed-or rather, their real failure. In the course of one or more failure, and respectables the small-er capitalists are squeezed dry and thrown out, and then the combination succeeds. So it has been with others, and so we may expect to see a real Stoomship Trust ruling the sees as firmly so the Standard Oli sules its field of industry. The sooner, the better; for the sooner are have that trust the sooner will we have national or international public ownership for pub-De service

We Secialists can look on with perset complacemen white others got en cited over the attack by Stabop Lud-

den and other Roman Catholic eccles lastics upon the International Typo for us to tell the printers what their obligation stands for nor to expose the mendacity of the priests' charges. Their motives will be easily enough guessed from the eagerness with which editors notorious for their enmity to Labor support the attack. We need only remark that these priests are not alone in their hostility to the labor movement or the ignorance which makes them facile tools of Labor's foes. They have plenty of Pro testant parsons and Jewish rabbis and ministers of other religious to keep them company. The question at issue is not one of Catholicism versus Pro testantism, nor of Christianity versus infidelity (for lack of a better word we use this), nor a question of religion at all, but the elernal question of wagesversus profits, of Freedom versus Capi-

THE -CULTURED" RECER.

talism.

Capitalist papers find it immensely funny, now and then, to give alleged reproductions, verbatim et literatim, of letters written by trade-union officers full of errors in syntax, spelling, punctuation, and the like. They seem to think, not only that this is very amusing, but that it conclusively proves the workingmen to be wrong and the capitalists right in all their conflicts.

If these capitalist editors were really educated men, and not simply instructed spoks, they would know the illiteracy, deplorable as it is, is not necessarily a sign of ignorance or mental inferiority and that a knowledge of the rules of grammar and orthography may and often does serve merely to conceal the shortcomings of a brainless fop. Given two men of equal intelligence and equal knolwedge of the real world the belence in on the side of the one who is well trained in the learning of the schools. But a between thuse who know the world and life as it is and those who know it through its reflection in books, it is on the former that the world depends for its great work and, in the long pun for good or for evil, it is they wise will rule it. In other words, as between a "Sun" editor who clothes wicked lies in excellent language and a- coal heaver or shoveller of dirt who cannot read but can be true to his ideals of right and duty, give us the latter as a friend, as a comrade, as a fellow

We do not undervalue education, nor even the mere instruction that now community passes under that namethe best we can hope for so long as the opportunity for schooling remains the privilege of a class. Just because we realize what it is worth, we find in the attitude of these capitalist editors one thing yet more shocking than their supercilious stupidity-that in, the heartless, brainless, bloodless crucity that can find matter for merriment in stend of sorrow in the ignorance of

Granted that the teamsters and bodcarriers cannot write good English. Granted that they find reading a diffi ult task. Granted that the multiplica tion table is a puzzle to them. Whom fault is that? Whose shame is it? No theirs, but yours, gentlemen of the capitalist class. You for whose profit they went to work when they were little chifdren, you for whose profit they have labored early and late, day in and day out, coming home at night too tired to think and rising in the morning only to go back to their tasks, you for whose profit they must keep on tolling in poverty till you throw thum out, you are the ones who ough to blush if they are ignorant. And not nione to blush. You might well tremble, too. They have not nice manpers as you have, they cannot command such clever phrases, but they can think enough to realise their wrongs and to hate your tyranny. Rough hands, untrained to holding the pen, have pulled down thrones ere thin. Be you think the throne on Wail Street is so much firmer than those of Charles and Louis?

We do not advocate violence. We raise a warning against it-the only sensible warning, addressed, to the masters, not to the rebellions serfs of industry. Every capitalist who draws his dividends from the profits of child labor or who resists the reduction of hours of labor in propertion to its increased productive power is preparing the materials for a social explosion And every capitalist spokssman who morks at the ignorance and rudens of the laborers in lighting a torch of

hatred to see society affame. We Suradiete who denoted the shall tion of child labor, who insist on really free and universal education, who advocate the shortening of the workday. who robuke the capitalists for the arrogance and call on our follow week ers to think and full torother and to rally at the ballot-box to overthrocapitalist rule, we alone are foing ou share to avoid a visiont outbreak of the secial aniagonisms that are in-grained in the whole system of profit and wages. If the crisis passes with out wringing the mecks of those wi seasor to-day, they may thank the bold and sober evanuely of the Book

Mirabile distud. A judge one is Marson has assistant two usine own-ers to fall for estuding to destrip in the conf-trust inquiry. But let us not re-from the Estimate.

joice too soon. The "operators" have appealed to the Suppeme Court and it is dollars to doughouts Judge Hases will get a rebuise and the recalcitrant homes will go free.

Some fifteen or twenty thousand cotton-mill "hands" of Massachusetts and New Hampshire were allowed to go to work again last week, after being shut out for a month, in order that prices might be raised. Wages have not been raised, by the way. Now the operatives will begin to hustle and scrimp in order to pay off the debts they incurred during their enforced idleness and to lay by a few dollars, good luck permitting, against the inevitable "rainy day"-or snowy, blowy, pneumoniac days, bad for the health of underfed and overworked tollers. We have to alter the old proverb and may: "Whatever mischief bosses do, the workers pay the piper" -and will pay, with sweat and tears and blood, till they learn that they can do without bosses.

The New York "Sun" alleges that the Garment Workers' Union is using its influence to destroy the small shops, the so-called "home factories," in the garment-making industry and weeps briny tears over the fate of the poor tenement-house dwellers who are not to be allowed to establish shops in their crowded living rooms. "Sun" hints that the union is in league with the trusts and, being itself, as everyone knows, a hitter enemy of Mr. Morgan and all his works, it inveighs severely against the methods of the labor organization. It is curious how, as our copy-books used to say, "Cir cumstances alter cases." The garmentninking industry is one of several in which the methods of small production in the workers' "homes" best suits the interests of the big exploiters of labor, bringing them the highest profits at the greatest cost to the health and comfort of the workers and keeping the latter disorganized and helpless Therefore it is that the more enlightened workingmen are opposed to the home-shop system in this trade and therefore it is that in this trade the "Sau" favors such a system.

Garroll D. Wright has proved his friendship" for Labor and given the United Mine Workers a practical demonstration of the beauties of arhitration by corporation judges and subsidized bishops. His decision that, under the terms of the settlement, the mine owners may discharge m. . at pleasure for any cause other than that membership in the union-that they may, for instance, discharge men for "pernicions activity" as organizers or agitators-is no surprise to us. The power of the capitalist to allow or forbid other men to work, at his own arbi trary will, is the keystone of capitalist power. It will not be yielded until the miners and other workingmen follow the Bocislists' advice and take the political power of town, state, and untion into their own hands and, through its use, take control of the means of production they have created. Meanwhile, many thanks to Umpire Wright for making the arbitration game clear no noon.

A Paris dispatch informs us that the Isthmus of Panama is crowded with destitute workingmen who have gone there in anticipation of the resumption of work on the canal and who are sufforing extrame misery. The fact that the vage prospects of work in a climate known to be very unhealthful could so attract swarms of immigrants from both continents is a telling comment on the "prosperity" prevailing under capitalism alike in republican America and monarchical Europe, freetrade Britain and protectionist United States. And the wretchedness of those now waiting for work at the Istumus is, if we may judge from the precedent of Sues, but a prelude to the horrors that will develop after work in bogus. There will be fortunes for contractors and jobbers and tradors and broker and capitalist vultures of every sort, but no account will be made of the tollers that sink under the double burden of starvation and overwork.

Another incident is reported from Russis showing the power of the Socialist philesuphy to inspire men to the birthest heroism. The order being given to a body of soldlers to fire on a crowd of strikers, a certain lieutenant refused to transmit the command to his detachment, declaring that any man who would fire on his brother was a cur. Of course he was put under arrest and will almost certainly pay for his noble conduct with his life. His consolution is in knowing that the public example of resistance to tyranny will do more to shake the power of Tentism than a score of exsentions can do to emprest it. Such more frequent, both in the Old World and in the New and augur well for the nors. When the "mastern londs, and reliens in all banks' can be known count on their soldiers to shoot the won the dawn of Freedom draws nigh.

GRADE IN HORSEAN.

THE SENSE OF JUSTICE.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

That which lies aback of the agitator's zeal, which initiates, sustains, and gives energy to his protest against modern capitalism, is the sense of justice. It is the sixth or social sense, depending not at all upon sentimentalism or the emotional constitution of its possessor, for it is by a knowledge of facts alone and organic connection with the past that it is sustained; and by whole human one-bloodedness and its ability to expatiate on hostile facts it makes its manifestation to the world as the agitator and becomes his pe-

in order that the race should passes lelsure, knowledge, happiness, comfort, and luxury there is one comittion with which mankind must always comply he must work. Work must be done to

A very large number of persons are complying every day with this primary regulaite for getting leisure, knowledge, happiness, comfort, and luxary; but it s observed, that while the necessary conditions are by them complied with, one class, strange, to say, consists of the very people who have path for them. Another class practically mo-nopolizes these blessings and that other is the class which has done nothing to obtain them.

When a man gets the knowledge of this fact rightly into him it awakeus

intor-a sense of justice. Economic and historic information proveking into activity a social con reience are thus the evening and the

morning of the first new day. I have been acquainted with some Socialists who seemed to detest the ethical appeal because they believed their faith to be based on something they called material science alone, and in nowise upon what they deemed to be ethics. Of course they forgot that a science of human affairs excludes nothing essentially human. And of nothing ementially human. course they forgot that a thing can be cenounced only by its antithesis, or a neuse of antithesis—that wrong can be denounced only from a sense of right na the pole of the denouncer.

The huge paradox of the laborer pro ducing all and getting nothing, of the capitalist preducing nothing and get-ting all, which is the sum of Marx' scientific analysis, is nothing until it becomes an irritant to the social col erience and so provokes our sense of justice into revulsion. This thread, this sense of justice through every page of Marx. This human he haugs his facts and makes them

vibrate for an economic revolution.

Every man who has come to the point where he is known as a Socialist, started from the point where there became known to him uniters which awakened his became of justice. Whether he became a simple burly egitator or a profound scientific inrestigator, he started from there and, what is more, the thread vibrating was never out of his protest nor out of his

Ethics as the science of morals of morals as the precept of ethics a 80-cialist may never have considered, even though he was planting them and digging about their roots and water-ing and pruning them through the whole period of his agitation for the new environment, the better commonwealth. So near may be the ultra ma terialist in his facts, to the ethic of

ife, and yet so far in his phrases.

To become possessed of leisure, knowledge, happiness, comfort, and tuxury requires labor of an ordinary sort in modern times and not very much of it-three or four hours a day for everybody-yet we all miss the five good things. One-half of us has life crushed out doing too much work, and the other has life crushed out doing none but trying to keep the exproprinted plunder.

This anomaly may be told to the mind in many ways, told in scientific symbols or in cartoon; but it gets its work in only when it reaches the sense of justice. It may be lying elegantly bound in thousands of homes or it may he read by a thousand eyes, but it is a seed in a bottle nutil it ands lodgment and quickening in the-sense of justice. When we learn that for the procuring of the five benefits the labor ing class has paid the whole price and that after the fact these benefits are of his life is merificed to the function of making payment, one-half of inhor-ing life employed in that function he-ing to him wholly unremunerative in-numers as it is unremunerative time to him and for him wholly unnecessary as it is employed in the production of surplus values that immediately pass beyond his control and out of his sphere; and when we reflect that he is potently in relation to these benefits the whole of productive society, yet but a fraction of it as to their possession and enjoyment—then we see he is the victim of a non-necessity; his life is expended in surplus labor for survalues wasted or hoarded by an unaccessary class; and we resent the immorality of this human merifice be-cause along with our ability for scientifically figuring out economic facts we are endowed with the sense of justice.

When it was prophested by the tory wiseacres of the last century that no steamship could ever cross the Atlan-tic because none could be built large chough to carry all the coal that must e consumed in propelling her, they nade a mistake. Ships were built arge enough and fuel sufficient was large enough and fuel sufficient carried and the ships west over. now, when they prophesy that Socialists will never reach the Capitol of the United States became they cannot as weakers ever get the political fuel necessary to take them, they forgot this sense of justice. The world's work is to be done and

was always to be done by the mass of society; and as there is no collective eye to aspeciatend each of us, very manage people laive managed to evade their share of it and go skulking through life in broadcloth, casting white share of drive or the shirtlers of

ueus otherwise than iz dedging their share of the world's work. True, the capitalist system has so ordered work nowadays that men who have awakened to their idiences or the unnecessary nature of the work they are doing are not by that awakening enabled to take hold of any vital and socially related belows as they would.
Many of the well-to-do, as well as of
the B-to-do, after they have received
remounds insighe, must needs go on as
they were going, because they are ecoremically disarmed and bound in the ranks as at present ordered. They know they are off the socially live way and cannot get on it. Industrially they may know they are atrophied: they may know they are atrophed; yet are they powerless to link thenselves by any organic cord at their command with the essential working life of their times. What then can they do with their sense of justice, they cannot starve? Well, they may think it our, write it out, talk it out; they may toluthey may toluthe dissurfacied and bethey may join the disentialed and be ome in their free hours agitators, reformers, Socialists. This is all they can do; and this is, in fact, the present range of ethical and political Social-

Ethical Socialism-be not afraid of the phrase—is a man's sense of duty as to performing a twentieth cantury mah's share of the workl's work and thereby pormitting the rest of the twentieth-century men to share in the above-named five blessings of civilization in a fair and square twentieth-

century democratic way.

Does a knowledge of scientific occupanics leave no room or need for the ethical perception? Does the recognition of the reign of law in history's evolution dispense with spontaneous mural force? No. This force is itself the choicest of evolutionary products. It is in human society what old values are in modern production. New hands, new lives, new experiences lay hold new lives, new experiences lay hold tpon the old othics and transform them into new ideas of rightness. We do not destroy, but a do not destroy, but absorb and re-mould, the moral experiences of nould, the moral experiences of former times. As they have moulded us, we model them again, until all the deformed mentality of other ages rises transformed in the glorious moral symmetry of the new collective sense of

Current # # # Literature

All books and pamphlets mentioned in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Com-pany, 184 William street, New York.

The "Plonier Volkskniender" for 1904, which is just issued from the office of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" fully maintains the high strandard of previous numbers, its character may be suggested by an enumeration of some of its principal features, such as "Die neue Zeit." a poem by Karl Henkell; "Der Verbrecher aus verlorene Ehre," by Friedrich Schiller; veriorene Ehre," by Friedrich Schiller; "Was uns die Steine leinen," a geologient study by W. Gundinch; "Finchen," by Edna Fern; "Dna Leipziger Centralixomite und Ferdinand Lassalle," an important episode in Socialist history, by Julius Vahlteleh; "Die Anfänge der Kultur bei den Thieren," by Wilhelm Bölische; a story by the late Frank Nerris, with a blooranhical late Frank Norris, with a blographical sketch and portrait; stories by Tolstoy and Gorky, with portraits and an ap-preciation of their work; a valuable article on the Chartlet movement and the work of Ernest Jones, following up the treatment of the mone subject in the 1003 number; "Ein kleinstädisches Genie," by J. Potapenko; "Moderne Bakteriologio," by Dr. Curt Schmidt; to say nothing of the numerous smaller articles, sketches, poems, jokes, and-pictures, beautiful or amusing, the claborate calculars, and tables giving useful information on a multitude of subjects. To readers of German the "Pionier" is worth much more than the price charged—25 cents for single copies, with a discount to agents and organizations. It is to be wished that English-speaking movement could produce as good an annual.

The September number of the "International Socialist Review" opens
with "A Baview of Essentials" by

No.-Bienarmon, period,
Christensen, Hilliquit, Haibrooks,
Boomer and Berger, 9. Wotton loss.

Notice the "A Boomer and Berger, 9. Wotton loss.

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Boomer and Berger, 9. Wotton loss,
Hilliquit, Haibrooks,
Hi two types of recruits to the Socialist ent, with which it begins, is as timely in itself as it is a fitting intro duction to the consideration of principles which follows and which leads un to this conclusion: "A membership actively participat

ing in party affairs is the stronger

bulwark against the ever threstoning political vampires—the trickstors, houses and grafters—seeking a new and vigorous body whose blood they may suck. It has proved its efficience by standing fast in many a storm that the attended to destroy the party and there is no evidence of the incapacity to settle right present and future prolems. There have always been well intentioned men who thought they could do better for the people than the people could do for themselves; but that is the theory of benevolent des-potism—of theorracy, not democracy— and we want none of it. We shall have-we siresdy have-honcet astute. have—we already have—honcel, astute, and masterful men whose influence will intensify the effectiveness of our efforts, but it is a delusion to think that we are sheep without a shepherd, a helpless mass waiting for some Moses to lead us out of the wilderness. The working class must ementpast itself, and while it welcomes the assistance of all those in sympaths, with it, the Socialists at least enterian no dethe Socialists at least entertain no de Insions and must prepare for the work ahead as prudent, practicel men." A. M. Simons continues his examination of "Economic Aspects of Chattel Slavery." Nothing could be more gratifying than this application of the Socialist philosophy to the aconomic history—which evolves the political history—of the United States, for it is a heretothrough life in breadcioth, casting their share of duty on the shoulders of which evolves the political history—which evolves the political history—of the United States, for it is a bereto-chit whole, Mr. Totality, let us call following the street of the United States, for it is a bereto-only whole the call following the content of the great struggle only speakers who would be on the International School of Social Bosnomy. Mills, if electric, cosid-employ only speakers who would be on the International School of Social Bosnomy. Maine: Taibott. Milnasor, Fox Maine: Taibo

the writing of a fair record of the events, even, to say nothing of a scientific judgment of the direct or indirect motives or of the results of the con-flict. Just as so Frenchman has yet been able to write a real history of the Freuch Revolution, while an English-man (we mean H. Morse Stephens) has at last done it, for the same reason among others—It remains for Socialist investigators, whose international spirit frees them from proposession, to make clear the lessons of the struggle over chattel slavery. A. M. Simons has well begun the task. The magazine contains also, besides the usual time contains also, besides the mass departments, as article of "Value and the Distribution of Commodities," by Warren Atkinson; "Ascending Stages of Socialism," by Haphael Buck, and "Some Phases of Civilization," by Ira C. Mosher.

PARTY AFFAIRS.

Report on Reforenders of Matienal Committee on Various Metions Rocontly Submitted.

National Secretary Mailly submits the following report of action taken by the National Committee of the Sectal the following report of action taken by the National Committee of the Medialist Party upon the motions made by various committeemen in acting upon the minutes of the last meeting of the Quostin na reported in The Worker of Aug. 16.

Motion by Turner, Missouri; "I movto reject the action of the Quorum re-garding the campaign book and move the following substitute: That the National Secretary be instructed to call upon all Socialists who may desire to assist in the preparation of the cas-priga book to subsuit contributions of not more than 1,200 words not later than Nov. I, 1908. All such stricted so submitted be referred either to a special committee to be elected by the National Committee or to the Na-tional Committee as a whole for approval

"I move that a special committee of "I move that a special committee or five he elected by the National Com-mittee to meet at a place and time to be hereafter decided by the National Committee to press upon all matter sub-mitted as provided in the above mo-tion. Yes—Turser, Kertigan, 2. No— Makardan Besten Dublis, Christen Richardson, Berlyn, Dobles, Christensen, Billiquit, Barnes, Boomer, and

Motion by Turner: "I move that the referred to the National Committee for approvat." Yes-Richardson, Tur-ner: Critchlow, Kerrigan, A. No-Berlyn, Dobbs, Carey, Christenson, Hillquit, Burnes, Boguer and Berger, Motions lost.

Motion by Turner: "I move that the Local Quorum meet hereafter only at the direction of the National Com-Yes-Richardson. mittee." Turner, Critchiow, Kerrigan, t. No-Berlyn, Dobbs, Caroy, Christensen, Hillquit, Barres, Boomer and Berger, S. Motion

Motion by Christensen, Neb.: "Inregard to campaign book, I more to add to the list of subjects, Women in the Stores and Factories, and that Wenough Stevens Abbott be called upon fue contribution to the same, f also suggest that Mother Jones ho entied upon to contribute to the sub-ject of Whild Labor." Yes—Richard-

sun, Berlyn, Carey, Christemen, Barnes, Booner, G. No-Berrigan, Berger, 2. Motions carried. Motion by Kerrigan, Texas: "I move that the name of W. M. Farmer of Denison, Texas, he substituted for that of Goebet." Insumuch as the Texas State Committee and Comrade Kerri-gan have agreed to Comrade Goebel working in Texas, action upon the motion will not be reported.

motion will not be reported.

Motion by Kerrigan: "I move that the National Secretary open an account with each organizer employed by the national office, and that said organizers. be charged with all moneys paid them for their account, and that they be credited with the number of ad-dresses delivered towns visited and branches organized. That the National Secretary render a statement quarterly to the National Committee covering aforesaid items of each or gnuizer's work to the end that the National Committee, may be in a posttion to judge of the effectiveness of each organiser as compared to expenditure. Yes-Turner, Kerrigan, 2.

of Nebraska Local Quorum be referred to next national convention." Yes-Karrigan, Dobbs, 2. No-Work, Turn-

The following comments are made by committeemen:.

by committeement.

Richardson, California: "In the matter of the charges of the Local Quorum of Nebraska against Comrade
Critchiow, or rather against the Central Lecture Bureau, I vote to sustain Critchlow and the Lecture Bureau. After the Omain local had declined to accept a lecture, it was none of their business who else employed the said lecturer-none whatever. I believe at

least in freedom of speech."

Berlyn, Illinois: "I would favor Turner's motion regarding the meeting of Local Querum, but cannot vote for it because I doubt its constitutional-

Turner, Missouri: "Regarding the Nebraska Quorum protest, inasmuch as the National Committee has not en-dorsed the actions of either member deried the actions of either member compisined of (Critchlow and Miles it cannot therefore be held responsible for their nets. As Article VI, Section 4, of the sational constitution can only apply to the official acts of the National Committee as an administration legislative body I vote for the dismissa of charges against Mills and Critchof charges against Mills and Crittel-low. Regarding my motion concerning applications for speakers; I am opposed to any attempt to centralize the author-ity of the National Committee in the office of the National Secretary. Under this arrangement Greenbaum would have employed only those speakers favoring and advocating fusion. If Herger should at any time be elected National Secretary he could employ

procedent already established. In regard to campaign book, as the Focialist Party is a party of progress I do not believe one should at any time limit our field of rhought and extend to every member the opportunity of contribut-ing toward bringing together in a campaign book the best thought in the movement."

Massey, North Dakota: "In reference to the protest of the Nebpassa State Local Quorum will say it is be-yord the jurisdiction of the National Committee. Committee Mills and Critchlow in the above-cited instances re not acting in the official cupac ty of National Committeemen, but the former as propagandist and the latter as secretary of a lecture bureau. If the Nebraska State Lacal Quorum would use their surplus energy to reeither Mills or Critchlow is coing, they would have less thise to try to demonstate the mitional party. The actions of the National Quorum confirmed me in the belief that it should be abolished." Critchiow, Ohio: "Motion by Kerrithe national office. I vote no. Not be come I don't favor it, but, on the comtruty, I do favor the plan, but he has

are totaled at end of month and not to mouthly reports and are then so thesh We can tell anyone at a game just low many meetings we have included Olio for one mouth, just how nated the collections amounted to, just exactly the approximate attendance at the mostless, just the amount of justy faculties sold, just the amount of party faculties bank by these meetings and just the amount of subscriptle is taken for Socialist papers. This system tal: a and is most valuable. We can two a tell at a glance just the exact work of a speaker in the field as a menoral mon a speaker in the neut as a general in a, and we measure him by results antic pit d. A vertical caref system should be installed at the initianal office open the sectional basis in order to give the greatest possible assistance to the Nitional Secretary: One person is office with the aid of proper sys can do more work than three percent without the systems, . Mafter refer in a Motion by Turner: "I more that the action of the Quorum in aiving the National Secretary full power to act on all applications for positions as lecturers be rejected. I more that all applications for positions as lecturers be rejected. I more that all applications for positions as locturers between the contract of th no on this question. I hold that the Na-tional Committee, has no right to moddle with the work of the Central Lecture Bureau as that bureau is neither under the auspices nor direc-tion of the National Committee. The National Committee has no business trying to run other affairs than their own, and we have sprely got end of legitimate work to attend to with out this. I enter my protest against the National Committee or Quorum assuming to act as a censor over a lee ture bureas which has no cor with the National Committee. personally that the Central Lecture Bureau turns every cent of the revenue that accrues from their work into the Socialist Party movement, I. c., but the treamy of the Socialist Party of Ohio. If the comrades assume to put a stop to this work there will be but one outcome, and it will be the logical one, too, i. e., the speakers will be forced into regular capitalist lecture will be exactly doubled over the pres ent ones for the same speakers. vote no on the motion of Comrade Kerrigan of Texas, as I believe that this question can be settled now, and to de-lay it until the next national conven-tion would mean to prolong an un-

> Halbrooks: ""In the Critchiow case I think that all'persons who desire to speak on Socialism should be willing to do so underside regular party organization. Not'imag'ugo I held'different views on this question, but after care ful consideration I have changed in mind and now take the position that the party organization should stamp with disapproval the action of anyone claiming to be a Socialist and going out to lecture, ostensibly under the control of a party organization, but really as a money making enterprise. The regular speakers of the party get more now for their work than the av-age laborer, and I do not think it sho a very good spirit for anyone to go o and demand a higher price than that Therefore I vote to ask Comrade Criteblow to either out sending our speakers as Socialists or tour them strictly through the regular officers of the party.—On Hillquit's suggestion would say that there are some more developed economically and the are the places where the strongest fol-lowing may be expected and should be worked accordingly. The National Secretary is in the best position to know where the most results can be uttained and should be allowed to use his judg-

necessary struggle within the party's

ment within reasonable limits."

Barnes, Pennsylvania: "Upon the several motions of Comrade Turner 1 desire my vote to be recorded in the negative. In connection therewith, I wish to say I do not vote in the negaaction of the Quorum should stand, at least till the next National Comfuttee meeting or the initional convention. Quartin had given the Nations. Seementry full power, of appointment of speakers, but full power to exercise his judgment in the absence of the Quorun and such acts to be subject to their review as occasion offers. Upo t unnecessary to embedy such purpose In a motion therefore making a certain thing manuatory upon the Secretary, when substantially the purpose desired to be served is now being rendered in his very full and frequent reports."

The following committeemen did not report votes not comment upon the various motions: White, Connecticut; Maine; Talbott, Minnesota; Fox, Mon tana: Clarila, New Hamoshire: Goebel,

PARTY NEWS.

The following contributions to the Special Organizing Fund have been re-caived since last report: Local Chey-enne, Wyo., \$1; Local Okishoma City. Okla., \$1; B. Berlin, Chicago, Ili., \$5; Local Milwaukee, Wis., \$6; total to

Boom, Sept. 12. 312; previously reported, SURCLO2; total, SUT-402.
Charters have been granted during the week to loosis at Lyachburg, Va.;
Charlotte, N. C.; Charleston, S. C.; ng. Md.: New Iberia, La.; Mermenton, La.; and

Ben Hanford will chose his work in Ohio on Sept, 17 at Hamilton and will then fill dates in Indiana arranged by State Secretary Oneal as follows: Sept. 18, Jeffersonville; Sept. 19, Evansville Sept. 20, Terre Haute; Sept. 21, Indian is; Sept. 22, Richmond; Sept. 23, ion; Sept. 24, Connersville; Sept. 25, Alexandria; Sept. 26, Pera; Sept. 27, Huntington; Sept. 28, Pt. Wayne; Sept. 29, Elkhart. Hanford will begin nois Oct. I and remain in that state for two weeks. An extended re-port of Hanford's meetings will be given later,

What Our National Organizors Are Doing. George H. Goebel reports his work In Virginia as follows: "Opened at Norfolk Aug. 21, with open air meet-ing and good audience. On Sunday went to Ocean View, with thought of reaching the large crowd of people who visit there Sundays, but the trol-ley company; being thoroughly class conscious, declined to permit any meeting. Monday apoke to a good-sized much interested open air audieuce at Newport News, and on Tuesday at Portsmouth to fair crowd and good atting fine reception for my message. At night spoke in Norfolk again, and, despite rain, had a fair audience. Af-ter meeting a well-educated man asked question, which led to more questions, a new crowd gradually gathered, until we had a larger number than ed, until we had a larger number than before, which really meant two meet-ings for the night. Next two nights and one indoors, several new members being obtained. From there went to Richmond, which I found to be ripe for Sceinlist agitation, because of the Richmond, which I found to be ripe and left the contrades entinuisation. Herause of the car strike which was just coming to a the local comrades said were the two Color, with the men defeated. Spoke best meetings ever held there. Same Saturday night in hall. Sunday after at Montesano, where comrades said no moon went to a public park intending speaker had ever excited the same in-Was told by the police that only religious speaking was permitted there, and the moment I attempted anything close I would be hauled down. anything clse I would be hauled down. I said, "All right; I guess I know how make a religious address." Had a and wonderful attention. One old lady remarked at the close it was the finest religion she ever listenid to, and I guess she was right, for it was as good Socialism as 1 had to offer. Spoke again at night in hall. On Monday went to Peteraburg and found the only active Socialist in the modeling his grip to go, to New Individual to fill dates made by Goobel. ork, because of being blacklisted for its trade unionism and all-round cus-educes from the capitalist standpoint, calling on a number of union men I terested, and arranged for meeting on Wednesday night. In the meanting I returned to Richmond to speak the nir on Tuesday night. Had athribed I eniled attention to statement of Chief of Police, and suggested that iere could hardly be any law against ta violation; therefore it must be the chief was assuming to make law him-self, and I served nother that we pro-posed to have not only this but future etings. Presently a policeman apred and said be was sent to tell me ond. Virginia, within two hundred feet of the church in which Pat-rick Henry took his life in his hands by standing for the right of free speech," and then asked how many in the audience would go my bond. A half dozen responded, but the officer, seeling we were not to be bluffed, suggested I go with him and see the chief. I replied that I did not feel any anxiety to see him, that if the officer wanted to see him, that if the officer wanted me to see him all be had to do was to arrest me. Finally the policeman went off and returned with word we could to ahead. So we had the first test of the right of free speech in Hickmond, with first blood in favor of the work-

Went next to Lynchburg, and found old local was dead, but with information given me by Commade Hek west to work. Was given opportunity to talk in Trades Union Ifall, a union A local has been organized in Bloomtok for the first control (get). A single control of the first control of the

ing class. On Wednesday, when I

went to Petersburg. I found nothing had been done owing to diphtheria breaking out, so was disappointed in

ever, some union men circulating a

charter application, and the Richmond

of time when a local is gotten there.

local are confident it will de more for eelve," and "he is a good lecturer, but wonderfully illegical." Another paper anys "as an orator Mr. Bigelow has few equals, and he is, to all appear-ances, a gentleman, but we are no more imeng the tollers of the city sociarism among the tolera of the city than much speechmaking, and will probably more than double the vote of last fall. It is expected Comrade Hagerty will speak in Rome and Utica before this reaches the readers of The of a Socialist than we were before The people are now satisfied with present conditions." Bigelow himself reports: "At Abliene I spoke to the farmers in the streets in the afternoon,

with about 73 present, and in the even-ing had a fairly interesting meeting with about 150 present. There being no meeting arranged at Acme, I stayed

the afternoon and in the court house it

the evening. This is a small place and my audience was numbered according-ty. I next went to Salina, speaking there four times in three days. I found

a splandid band of comrades there, all oyal Socialist workers. At Lyons

a meeting, with about 100 present. I

secured a number of names to applica

tion cards, and an organization should soon result. At McPherson I spake to 125 the first night, although a band

concert and church festival were run

ning in opposition to me. At Galva had a small meeting in the afternoon and seemed to make favorable impre-

sion. In the evening Courade Baldwin drave me to Canton, where I had a good meeting, and found enthusiastic

times at Hutchison, and a dozen new

names were added to the local. At Wichita, on Sept. 7, I had the best

meeting since coming into Kansas. At

Eldorado found no arrangements, but

found some comrades and spoke to about 100 in the afternoon." Courades

along the line report favorably upon

Biggiow's work and prophesy good re

sults from his tour. His financial re

port from Aug. 17 to 31, incluive shows: Salary, \$15; hotel, \$6.26; rail

road fare, \$9.00; miscellaneous, 63

\$43.30, leaving cost to national office, \$31,40. Seventeen meetings were held. M. W. Wilkins, under date of Aug.

30, reports his work in Washington as follows: "Aug. 16, 17 and 18 address-ed meetings at Bucoda, Ramier and Yelm, respectively, the latter place be-

ing the only one having a local, which

is twelve years old. At South Union addressed a large crowd, all farmers, and organized a local of five members.

Held two good meetings at Hoquiam

at Montesano, where comrades said no speaker had ever excited the same in-terest. Hevived interest in local at

Elma, where comrades were discour

aged, but extra benches had to be put

had in town of same size, and organ

ized with pine members. At Winlock

organized with five members, and ex-pect to do the same at Cheboits," Wil-kins' financial report for August shows: Salary, \$53; hotel, \$11.00; railroad fare,

as follows: "Started at Cumberland, Aug. 25, addressing first Socialist meeting ever held there. The meeting

was successful, and a local should soon

be organized. At Mt. Savage had a

not quite ready to Join the party. Italu

fell at Frostburg, but the miners' band turned out, and we had a large crowd, as was also the case at Lonnconing,

another large mining town. At all my

meetings I called attention to the ne

censity for signatures to the petition to place the Socialist Party on the offi-cial ballot." Financial report shows: Salary, \$10.50; hotel, \$8.50; railroad

fare, \$11.54; miscellancous, \$2.05; total

expenses, \$72.50; receipts, \$5.25; cost to national office, \$37.54.

Comrade William A. Toole of Balti-

more will give two weeks during Sep-tember to working in Maryland, where-conditions are such that special atten-

tion must be given to get a state or

and Long, and visiting personally Will

John H. Ray is in North Carolina and Harry M. McKee in Arizona, but

reports of their work have not yet been received.

New York State.

Things begin to come our way.

writes Comrade Stanton of Albany.

Local Catakill has elected Googe H. Warner as Organizer and Literature

Mrs. Ella Reeve Cohen reports hav-

ganization formed.

light free

cents; total expenses, \$61.40; receipts,

over and spoke again at Abilene. have some splendid comrades here. At Minneapolis I spoke on the street in

Worker.

At the last meeting of the State Committee, upon reading of the report of the Auditing Committee, it was de-cided to bring the matter of James N. Wood's shortages in his accounts with the State Committee before the General Committee, with the recommenda-tion that charges be preferred for nils-appropriation of funds. The State mittee decided to recognize the Queen's County Committee as the proper body to buy stamps for all members in that county. It was de-cided to send Comrade Charles Ufert of New Jersey to the western part of the state as an organizer for that sec-tion and to contribute \$50 toward the navment of organizer's expenses, a nd having been started for that pur pose by the comrades in that section.

The Central Committee of Local
Rochester has arranged a lecture tour

in Western New York for Comrade Hagerty, and be will speak in James-town, Sept. 18; Buffalo, Sept. 10; Urica, Sept. 20; Rome, Sept. 23; Syracuse, Sept. 21, and Rochester, Sept. 25, for Rochester. Local Rochester will have a smoker on Wednesday ovening. Sept. 23, at headquarters, 320% Joseph avenue, and invites all sympathizers to come and have a good time. 17th Ward Comrade Frank A. Siever man was nominated for Alderman, Chan F. Bechtold for Supervisor, and Wm. Erbacher for Constable. Henry W. Kennon was nominated for Assem blyman in the 2d'A. D. In the 8th Ward John Michelson was nominated for Supervisor and Thomas Maloney for Alderman, and a club was organised. The following caucuses and cus-rentions have been called: First As-sembly District convention, Sept. 21, at Schug's Hall, Hollenbeck street and Avenue A; 5th Ward caucus and 3rd A. D. convention, Sept. 14, at 08 Lowell atreet; 20th Ward caucus and 4th A. D. convention. Sept. 21, at 205 Ames street. A ward club will be organized at the 5th Ward caucus and a West Side club will be organised at 205 Ames street on Sunday, Sept. 20. The Rochester comrades should try to come to beadquarters more frequently, as there is much work to be done. Com-rade Bach's letter of acceptance as candilate for Mayor will soon be ready

Courtenay Lemon will speak-at You kers, Getty Square, on Friday evening,

Sept. 18, Comrade Phillips, of New York, adlile remarks were forelile and to the point; the crowd frequently applanded and were apparently well satisfied.
Comrade De Luca spoke to a large
crowd of Italians on Saturday evening. This speech was evidently a good one, as he teld the big audience spellbound, and when De Luca finished his remarks they all pressed round to shake hands and talk with him. De Luca is a striking figure when speaking, with an impressive and animated manner. Comrade Angelo De Luca will ad-

dress are Italian meeting in New Ro-chelle on Thursday evening, Sept. 17. at the corner of Union avenue and Third street. The Second Assembly District convention held in New Ro-chello on Aug. 29 resulted in the nomi-nation of Comrade Joseph Huas, a Wil-

llamshridge carpenter.

The first annual picale of Local New Rockelle, held on Labor Day, was a great success both socially and financially. Comrado Lovejoy of Mount Vernou gave a brief address appropri ate to the occasion.
Sol Fieldman and his automibile ar-

rived in Schenectady on Labor Day. and a good open air meeting was held that evering and another on the fol agitator very highly.

New York City.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of Local New York on Sept the Organizer was instructed to notify the First and Second Agitation Districts to elect new delegates to the Executive, the seats of the former delegates having been declared vacant for non-attendance. Murray Hill re-ported active work. Yerkville received from Cigarmakers' Union Na. 90 \$15, and Mount Morris Brauch \$10 for its seitation fund. Branch 2 of the 33d A. D. has organized and elected delegates to the agitation district. The West Bide reported active work and it was seported that the West Side Socialist Club adopted by-laws, after cialist Club adopted by-lawa, after some very questionable paragraphs proposed by Comrade James N. Wood were stricken out. Delegates of broux, Harlem, and Annexed Districts were absent. It was reported that a delute took place at the Italian Club in 105th street between a De Leonite and Conrades De Luca and Solomon which resulted in our favor. The Organizer was instructed to make chim on the Harry S. Romaine of Troy writes that the local has removed its head-quarters to the corner of River and Hoosick streets, with rent, heat and was instructed to make claim on the was instructed to make chim on the National Committee for the expenses of Comrades Origo and De Luca, our delegates to the national convention of the Italian Socialist Federation, at which that body decided to discon-tinue official support of the S. L. P. and be assural toward both Socialist Agent.
The Socialists of Sag Harbor, Long Island, are about to organize a local of the E.D. P. A local has been organized in Bloom-ingburgh, with T. J. Lloyd as Organ-izer and Literary Agent, H. A. Koons as Receding Secretary, and Stephen Weir as Francial Secretary, This is the first local in Sullivan County. Next!

day evening of last week, addressed by Algernon Les. Close attention was given the apenker and an interesting discussion followed. Good results will

probably choice.

The Campaign Secretary is prepared to furnish the fellowing leaders to districts of individuals who will distribute them: "Municipal Platform of the Social Democratic Party," 75 cents a thousand; Hanford's "What Work-ingmen's Votes Can Bo," \$1 a thousand: Italian leadet containing Wil-ahire's "Why Workingmen Should Bo Socialists," and the national platform,

The ratification meeting of the So cial Democratic Party of New Tork County will be held on Saturday, Oct. 10, in Cooper Union. Prominent speakers will address the meeting. Particulars will be aunounced in next week's saue of The Worker. Cards to adver ties this meeting are rendy and can be had from the Campaign Secretary at the office. Every comrade must do his best to make the meeting a succusa.

The ratification meeting of the So-cial Democratic Party of Kings County will be held at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 940-055 Willoughly avenue, on Friday, Oct. 9. Cards to advertise this meeting can be had from the Literature Avenue of Lord Library Laborature. erature Agent of Local Kings County Comrade Gackenbeimer, at the Labor Lyceum. Every comrade ought to get a supply and distribute them all over

J. C. Frost, of the City of Brotherly Love, is in town, and is trying to convert some of the Gothamites to Socialism. He claims that the Philadelphians have woke up and are doing som great things, and he wants to show the New Yerkers how it is done. He thinks every workingman of this me-tropolis should rote for Furman and the rest of the ticket, and in order to make them do it, he will stay in tow until Election Day.

Several of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, who are locked out by their bosses, to supply their brother members with something to pass their time away, are giving or selling them Socialist literature. Quite a few mem-bers of the organization will vote our

ticket at the next election. Campaign Secretary, Gerber states that comrades who are willing to work will be gladly received and given some-thing to do at the Labor Lycoum; he adds that "work" in this case means, "work" and not "talk."

Comrades who can and will apeak

during the campaign are requested to send their addresses and the eveniums they are willing to speak to Campaign retary J. Gerber, 04 East Fourth

Agitation district committees are requested to see that their organizers or some representative attend the meetevery delegate in requested to attend next time. The Executive Committee is planning a series of indoor meetings all over the city, and the co-operation of agitation district committees is required to make it a success. They are further requested to send the list of places where they wish to hold meet-ings to the l'ampaign Secretary, as otherwise there will be no meetings at ranged for them. Lists of places suftable for street needings will not be accepted from single assembly district branches, but must come through the agitation district committee.

agitation district committee.

The Young People's Social Democratic Club of Brooklyn elected officers
as follows: Corresponding Secretary,
Lillie Seagers: Recording Secretary,
Prank Krueger; Floancial Secretary,
Louis Hanfmann: Treasurer,
Max
Weigl: Seagent-at-Arms, Fred Schlecel: Antiting Committee. John Busgel: Anditing Committee, John Burneister, Fred Duerr, and Freda Duerr. Librarian, Sophie Lehmann. Sixteen comrades volunteered to act as com-mittee members for the Labor Lyceum Association. One new member admitted.

At the last meeting of Branch 7, Essex County, P. L. Guebel and R. S. Sherwin were elected to the Christmas Festival Committee and Geo. A. Klep: on the Board of Organizers. The comittee on open-air meetings reported good progress and recommended that next year each branch work on the some plan. The Committee on Litera-ture has hid in a good stock, and is prepared to fill orders for any Socialist pamphiets and to take subscriptions for party papers. One new member was admitted. Open-nir meetings will be held in front of the Postoffice every Thursday evening till cold weather for bids:

New England.

The Italian Branch of New Haven, Cona., will hold a picnic on Monday, Sept. 21, at Schuetzen Park. Silvio Origo of Springfield, Mass., will speak on "The Downfall of the Temporal Power of the Popes and the Advance of Socialism," and there will be addresses by several speakers on the alguificance of the 20th of September.

The program also includes dancing and

singing.

John W. Brown began agitation again in Connecticut with a meeting on Friday, Sept. 11, in Putnam. Sev-

********************** PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

All Comrades and Organizations are hereby informed that an

Industrial Labor Exposition and Food Show For the benefit of the Labor Press, "THE WORKER" and the "REW FORKER FOLKSZEITONS," is being arranged, and will take place April 23 to May 8, 1804, at the BRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Forty-third and Forty-

Organizations are requested to consider arranging Festivals Ac-

THE ARBANGEMENTS COMMITTEE

growing. Comrade Mayes also spoke 12 at corner Main and Washington in New London on Tuesday evening.

in New London on Tuesday evening. Sont. 8, and at the close of his speech had no difficulty in securing ten names of those interested in organizing a local in New London.

Algernon Les spoke at Barre, Vt., at the Labor Day picule and on the evening of the following day in Woodmen's Hall at Rutland. He found a lively and intelligent Socialist movement at both places. The Vermont comparies labor under considerable difconrades labor under considerable dif-ticulties, there being only a few indus-trial pieces in the state and the heavy cost of railway fare making it diffcuit to send speakers from place to place; but they have labored patiently and the seed they have sown is germi-inting well. The arragance of the bosses and the servility of the courts at Butland especially, where Taff Vale methods had their first application in this country, have helped to open the workingmen's ayes.

Pennsylvania.

A new local has been organised at Port Allegheny, in McKean County. Comrade Clark of Philadelphia spoke in Reading on Naturday, Sept. 5, and

land a good meeting.
Louis Goasiou of Charterol spoke at Barneshoro, Cambria County, on Labor Day, and had a fine meeting on Wed-nesday, Sept. 10, at Patton, the miners there deciding to have an idle day to ear him. The Socialists on the Lansford Town

Council and School Board are hammer-ing away at the plutocrats and are wh for the political education doing much for the political education of the people. Commide East of Reading spoke in

Lebanon on Labor Day to a good meeting, and expects to form a local there John Sparge of New York spoke in

Connellaville on Labor Day, at Avon ore on Sept. 9, and at Salina on Sept. 10. Contrade Spargo will deliver a decime on "The Meaning and Message of Socialism" in the Labor Lyceum. Mixth and Brown streets, Philadelphia Sept. 18, at 8 p. m. Admission will be 'H resits. Local Philadelphia has engaged Dr.

which takes place every Saturday even-ing at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. Last Saturday there were only vincing speaker and bolds his audience street. Last Saturday there were only vincing speaker and holds his audience from start to finish. On Saturday, is some important business to transact.

Sept. 19, he will speak in Reading and Sept. 19, he will speak in Rending and then go to Schuyikill County, where ha will work for a week under the direction of the County Committee

York County Socialists held a cor York County Socialists need a con-vention on Saturday, Sept. 12, and nominated the following ticket: Clerk to Commissioner, Charles Stover of Spring Forge; Director of the Poor, Harry Brady of York; Jury Commis-sioner, William Shiffer of York. The County Committe consists of Courades Kelly, Deady, Shater, Trainer, Melled. Kelly, Brady, Slater, Trainer, Meinel, sehler of Yor. Cournde Keech and Koehler of Yos. Countain Revent was elected County Chairman and Comrades Shay and Logenna secre-taries. The national and state plat-forms were endorsed and a county platform adopted.

Local Selieraviile and A. J. Dennis and John Evans of Allentown have each sent \$1 to the State Committee and Local Wilkinsburg promises \$1 a

Ohio.

A "Coming Nation" van has been shipped to Ohlo and the courades ex-pect to use it very effectively during the coning campaign. All Ohlo con-rades who are on the line of travel should exert every effort to get up good meetings and help push things

The circuit speakers have been in creased by one and still another will be placed on during this month. The Krainers of Cleveland have formed a new branch which will be

known as No. 12. It starts with Lucas County convention (To ledo; was beld last Sunday and a full

county ticket placed in the field for the fall election.

The call for nominations for Na-tional Committeeman, to represent Ohlo for the next year has been insues

and all nominations will be received at state office until midnight of Oct. 2. East Liverpool has been reorganized by Howard H. Caldwell and the com-

by Howard H. Caldwell and the con-rades of Wapakoneta have gotten to-gether and applied for a charter. Father Hagerty will lecture at San-dusky, O., Sept. 16; Cleveland, O., Sept. 17; Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Sept. 21. and Lansford, Pa., Sept. 22. He will also speak at the fail featival given by the Chlorigo constades on Sept. 27. Isaac Cowen will tour Ohio from Oct. 19 until the election and dates can be secured by writing to the State

Becretary.

streets, in Miller's Hall.

Local Hamilton is arranging for the debate between Comrade John Glickert and some old-party politician, and there promises to be a fively time when it comes off.

The State Secretary is arranging a

winter circuit for speakers which is designed to keep matters lively in the state during the winter season. Speakers will be furnished for special occasions as well as for the regular cit cuit work, over ten speakers having

speaker visit their town between nov and election must have their request in to the state office before Oct. 5, as will be completed and sent out at the

The Toledo comrades are quite enthushatic over the work of Comrade Hynes while in that city. Conneaut hustlers are perfecting the

local organization and promise to get things stirred up there in good shape before election. Flyria comrades had a good meeting

for Ben Hanford and by charging ten cents admission they made consider-able more than the expenses and are

very jubliant over the outcome.

The Obio member of the National Committee has sent the following moion to the national office to be sent to a referendum vote of the entire Committee: "Understanding the necessit of a leading lecture bureau within th cialist Party, and appreciating the many advantages that arise from hav-ing this lecture bureau situated at the national headquarters, in control of the national officials, and knowing from personal contact the excellent work that the Central Lecture Bureau

(Continued on page 4)

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SOCIALIST THIUMPH IN GERMANY

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Composition

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hearing, and if they find that R con-tains the merk that its advocates claim we will be the first to acknowl-edge R.* There were vague ramons during the early part of the convention

that my action in the New Officens convention of the American Fajera-tion of Laber, in advocating Socialism contrary in the "musale" resolution adopted of the Clarimant resonance

year age, would be condemned, that I, would be impeached, etc., but there was no basic for such years other than the ineffectual attempt of a few political skates and office-seekers who hung.

cal states and omce-sectors was uning about the convention to create trouble, especially for the Socialists. The action of the American Federation of Labor delegation as & whole was unanimously endorsed."

SOCIALISM IN BULGARIA.

The ninth national congress of the Bulgarian Socialists showed a steady growth of Hocialism in that country,

The membership has grown from 2.180

PARTY NEWS. (Continued from Despage.)

has been doing, and gening that it would be better for all conserved if the work of this bureau and the national hureau were combined by morning the tentral Lecture Bureau's, speakers and paraphernalia with the National Lecture Bureau. I, therefore, move the following to be voted upon by the members of the National Committee: "That the National Committee of the Socialist Party of America does processi immediately, in case this resolu-tion is carried, to take over the work and parapherunita of the Central Lec-ture Bureau and in the future to con-

there there were hareau, in addition to the work already being done by the National Lecture Bureau." "Coming Nation." Yes. No... 2 will start to work in Clermont County, O., about Sept. 20, having already been

shipped there for work.

Many comrades in Ohio have anxiously inquired "Why is it that the erate office did not manage Hanford's tour in Offic?" To all such State Sec. netary Critchlow answers that the Na-tional Secretary said in his letter asking for dates for Comrate Hanford, that he would prefer to handle them

form for speaking, etc. It is painted in black enamel, highly polished, with appropriate mottoes in gold letters; side blackboards for announcing place thusiastic meeting for Comrade Caldwell and want him again. exburg is a new addition to and time of meeting, and a gong to

the nest convention ever heat in the county inst Saturday night and nominated a full county and senstorial ticket. All the daily newspapers were very thereal in their write-ups of the convention. Seems like the vote here

ie influence. Hantord spoke in Memorial Hall at Toledo on Sept. 9 and if we may judge by the space given in the may judge by the slower account of the control of t meeting old friends and making new

The report of State Secretary Smith The report of State secretary such of Hilliots for the month of August shows: Balance on Band Aug. 1, \$24.10; receipts during month, \$207.05; expenditures, \$334.44; on fagul Sept. 1, \$41.51. The August male of dues stumps shows mother advance over the previous month; allought during month, 2,000; sold, 1,208; loaned to July account, 6; on hand Sept. 1, 128.

As per Section 1 of Article IV of the gutes at once and notify the State

formed at Melrose Park, Cook County. with fifteen members, and at Dwight with nine and Fairbury with five members, both of Livingston County. Comrade Collina has finished his picinic of the social countries. In San-shall County he put in a week cam-paigning in company with Courade Austen of Lacon, the organizer of Mar-chail County. Courade William 8. Dalton, until recently with 166 8. L. weather provented use effective work being done. In Kankakee he had bet-ter luck and spoke to good crowds. rade Collins and then to Bloomington. Becatur, Moweaqua, and Pana on his way South. A third organizer will be Commade F. W. Knoche, who will be ready to take the held-about Sept. 20. The task of maintaining three organbers have their dues paid up. In July 1.710 dues stamps were sold; in Aug-ust, 1.832. Push it up to 2.000 this

The Atlanta, Ga., "News" had a very unjust editorial against Socialism a fortnight ago. Within a few days, rade lileker of Kansas, and Comrade Fitts had replies, all of which were published. That is the way to do things.

nrade Goebel seems to have made a hit in Knoxville, Tenn., where he spoke on Sept. 5. The "Independent" perhaps that of those who affect to be to make a candid study of the principles he set forth.

cialist state lectura van, in there of Comrades Guy E. Etherton and Geo. I. Martin, has been doing vallant service for the cause in Minnesota during the summer season. Leaving Minneapolis on May 23, it proceeded along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad as far as Brainard: opportunity to hear the economic truths so necessary to a clear understanding of the labor problem. Following the Northern Pacific across the thence porth nearly to the Canadian n Norman County, where the Socialist Party has a county organization and will be along the line of the Great will be along the line of the Great Northern Railroad to Minneapolis, where they will arrive about Oct. I, and after a week or more of agitation in Minneapolis and St. Faul, a very successful season of propaganda and organisation will have spaced. The ceason has been unusually favorable for the open air campaign and in three and a half months that the van has

have covered over one thousand miles drive, and have included over one hun-

dred of the largest cities and villages in the state. About one hundred and twenty-five speeches will have been made by each of the courades. The made by each of the countrades. The van has worked at many places where there are party organizations, but the campaign has been for the most party ploneer agitation. In the greater number of places viaited the people have her of places visited the people have heard a Socialist speech for the first time. Substantial results of the van work are already manifest in applica-tions for charter and inquiries about speakers and organization. Quantities of literature have been distributed and sold. Collections for the state fund have averaged about eight dollars per week. Many letters of cummendation

praising highly the work of Comrades Etherton and Martin and expressing appreciation of the effective and last-

ing good that has certainly been ac

complished by these courades. The State Secretary wishes to recommend this method of agitation to all the state organizations as the most economical, effective and permanent means of the state of Section 1.

bringing the principles of Socialism be

fore the people. The van is very neat and attractive in appearance; built especially for this purpose, with phono-graph outfit, gasoline lights, rear plat-

curtains, affording a complete shelter when necessary. The upholatered side seats are large and commodious, mak-ing very comfortable beds. It has con-vaniences for light housekeeping. It

is a vehicle that no Socialist need b

shamed of, and cannot fall to leave

ashamed of, and cannot tail to rever the impression with the audience that such an outfit must have a strong or-ganization behind it. Everywhere a meeting is amounced a large audience is sure to be on hand before the meet-

ing is opened, making the work much easier for the speakers. Any further information relative to this work will

be cheerfully furnished by 8. M. Hol

man, State Secretary, 11 Oak street, S. E., Minneapolis, Minn. Open-nir meetings are to be held

as follows on the recent I. T. U. convention at Washington:

"Two important matters were acted upon by the convention of the international Typographical Union—one relating to the purely economic struggle and the other to the advanced political side. The Typographical Union, which is the oldest of the national organizations was the first to sive conciliation. and arbitration a fair and general trial. But it looks as though the experiment has proven a failure—at least that impression is growing among the printiers. The reasons are plain. The employers demand their own way in everything. For instance: In Seattle and Spokane, Wash., where the test cases took place that led to the rupture. ical Union and the Newspaper Pub-lishers' Association upon the arbitra-tion question the bosses started out as though it was a preconceived plan to ninke a farce of conciliation and arbi-tration. In Seattle the union had made a request for an increase in wages and reduction in hours, calm-A monopolist controls the three news-papers, as well as 'public opinion' largely in that city. The proposition largely in that city. The proposition went to an arbitration board composed of representatives of the printers, the newspapers and 'the public.' A preacher was the spokesman for 'the public.' Mr. Preacher was informed that he was expected to find for the newspapers, and he did as he was told. The printers' representative was even told that they did not need his signature to the agreement (?), and when the jug-handled contract was promul-

the same tactics in the future. fronted the International Typograph ironica the international Propagator-leal Union convention which met in Washington. President Driscoll of the Newspaper Publishers' Association was present and received a hearing. In a convenilly prepared statement, which was sent over the Associated Press wires verbatim, he attempted to show that the International Typographical Union, through its officers and local Union, through its omeers and rocal unions, had violated the principles of arbitration. But after bearing the testimony of the national officers and local unions, which was cut and garbied to ault the 'molders of public ninion the delegates by ananimous vote endorsed the position of their representatives and refused to recede an inch. It was freely declared that an inch. It was treet detailed the employers violated every principle of justice and decency, and that if they desired to destroy conclitation and arbitration agreement and were looking for fight they would be accommodated. The whole question is now up to the Newspaper Publishers' Asso-ciation, which seems to have become 'paralysed,' and it is for them to say

whether it shall be peace or war. "Another matter of general interest was the International Typographical Union convention's action on the ad-Union convention's action on the advanced political proposition. By a parliamentary trick sprung at a late hour during the night session preceding the day of adjournment an endorsement of the principle of collective ownership was defeated by a vote of two to one, but the following morning, when a resolution came up for the appointment of a committee to consider the question of taxation and its relation to wages, an amendment was attached to wages, an amendment was attached thereto to instruct the committee to investigate and report upon the advisability of nationalizing trusts and monopolies. This amendment, after some sharp and fast debate, was carried by 76 to 18. While the majority of delegates were unquestionably non-Socialists, still there was a strong sentiment in the convention in favor of taking advanced ground. As one of the national officers put it: The bulk of our members know little about Socialism, but I believe the printers ought to be o wages, an amendment was attached

TYPOGRAPHICAL AFFAIRS

In the "International Socialist view" for September Max R. Hayes, delegate of the International Typographical Union to the American Federation of Labor and also fraternal delegate of the Federation to the Matthe Trade Union Control wetter British Trade Union Congress, writes as follows on the recent I. T. U. con-

every evening this routh, weather permitting, at the corner of Nicollet avenue and Fourth street, Comrades Van Lear, Fay, Hanson, Lucas, Nash, and others speaking. The Socialists of Douglas County, Nebraska, convened in Omaha on Fri-day, Sept. 4, and nominated the following tleket: County Judge, P. S. Con-dit; Sheriff, C. W. Adair; Coroner, J. T. Phillips; Treasurer, J. J. Condon; Clerk, Lewis Junge; Surveyor, J. T. Lewis; Commissioner, E. J. Morrow Superintendent of Public Instruction Mrs. J. P. Roe; Clerk of District Court, P. J. Hyland; Assessor, L. L. Mc Ivaine; Police Judge, J. P. Roe. The vention assembled, do hereby pleigr our allegiance to the principles, of in ternational Socialism and the national platform of the Socialist Party of America. Realizing the class charac-ter of the present society and realizing that the different classes are domi-nated by their material interests and knowing that the working-class can only be benefited by the abolition of only be benefited by the abolition the private ownership of the means as the printers were receiving 'fair wages' and the employers 'fair profits.' In Minneapolis the employers also succeeded, by the aid of a politician, in securing advantages over the workers. Taking their cue from their fellow publishers in the afore-mentioned cities, the newspaper proprietors of Denver have met the demands of the printers for higher wages with a counter deproduction and distribution of wealth and of the wage system; we advocate the organization of the preletariat into a separate and distinct party repre-senting the interests of the working class and that class alone to the ead that they conquer the powers of gov-crament in order to transform the present capitalistic system of rent, infor higher wages with a counter de nand for a reduction of wages and terest, and profit into a system of pro-duction for use for the benefit of the whole people." inand for a reduction of wages and lengthening of hours of labor. It is International law that newspaper printers work but eight hours a day,

EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT IN GREAT BRITIAN.

The British Trade Union Congress at Leicester has adopted the following

declaration: "This congress declares that the time has arrived when the hours of labor should be limited to eight per day in all trades and occupations in the very unjust editorial against Socialism a fortuight ago. Within a few days, Comrade Johnson of that city. Company Rivier of Kanses, and Comrade Interest of Comrade Interest o and all municipal elections, and in structs the Purliamentary Committee to introduce a bill into the House of Commons with a view to getting the eight-hour day to become the law of

the country."

All the capitalist papers in England, with one accord, raise a cry that the inauguration of an eight-hour movement will certainly destroy British in dustrial prosperity, and such Anglo-maniac organs as the New York "Times" echo the wail. The British voters, like those of the United States, are getting fired of a sort of prosperity all of whose benefits go to the drones of society, while all its burdens fall on the toliers. Unemployment, lowering of wages, increased prices for food, and drastic court decisions against the unions are beginning to move the British workmen from their old stolid in-difference and force them to think. The eight-hour demand, if firmly insisted on, may be expected to result in an agitation and education of the workers such as England has not had for many

The Congress also resolved to make ployers and courts in sympathy with employers. It is considered very im-probable that Parliament will pay any attention to the plea until the workingmen take much more vigorous political action on class lines than they have heretofore done.

May Mayor' Account of the Roy **Mational Convention.**

tions, was the first to give conciliation between the International Typograph ing that living rates had advanced, which was just cause for higher wages, and that they had increased the output, which was a good reason why hours of labor could be reduced. Without attempting to controvert the facts presented the employers filed a counter proposition, demanding a reduction in wages and increase of hours of labor. Furthermore, they even had the audacity to ask that certain laws that had been adopted by 40,000 printers in a national referendum be made the subject of arbitration in their local contest. The Seattle Union requested that the questions go to the National Commission, composed of President Lynch, of the union, and President Driscoll, of the publishers. This the local losses refused, whereupon the union took the buil by the borns and enforced its new scale. Previous to this occurrence the printers of Spokane asked for an increase of wages

the jug-handled contract was promulgated the workers refused to swallow it and weat on strike, and then a loud howl went up that the International Typographical Union had 'violated every principle of arbitration.' In New York City the newspaper princips of a reduction of hours; they also proved that living rates had increased and that their output was greater than ever. Here also a preacher (a bislipp, by the way) was chosen as the third arbitrator. This gentleman, after considering the testinony, was forced to aristrator. An secultarian arter considering the testinony, was forced to admit that prices of necessity had advanced and that the workers had increased their output, but, he argued, the public should have the benefits. as the printers were receiving 'fai

but that makes no difference to the Denver bosses. They insist that the law should be repealed and the men should work nine bours. No doubt the publishers in other cities will pursue

The articles in the capitalist papers are about equally divided between those declaring that the Social Democracy has charged its character, and is now nothing but a Liberal party that will soon die, and those declaring that the Social Democracy is about to precipitate a violent revolution and proposes to overturn every social institution. Sometimes both kinds of articles appears in the same paper, and & ticles appear in the same paper, and it is hard to tell which is the most amuelng.

SERMAN POLICE RULES STRICTER.

The German Government has issued The German Government has issued secret instructions to the police that henceforth all persons accused of less majests shall be lodged in juil at once. Heretofore those accused of this oftens have been put in juil pending trial only if there was reason to suppose they intended flight. This increased rigor will not make the work-sers love the Kaiser any lastice. ers love the Kaiser any better.

A law has been submitted to the popular vole to smend the administra-tion of the town of Zürich. It might be called an attempt—a despairing at-tempt—on the part of the bourgeoiste to stem the growth of the Social Demoeratic Party. Firstly, constituencies where Socialists have a majority are to be cut up so as to allow bourgeois minorities to get representatives; where the latter are in a majority, "esthetic consideration for historical traditions" prevented the bourgeois communion from advocating a similar policy. Again, the teachers have hitherto heen elected by popular vota, now they are to be elected by the content of the place that

MUNICIPAL PLATFORM

For Mayor-CHARLES L. FURMAN.

Reaffirming its unswerving adherence to the principles of the worldwide Bocialist movement as expressed in the national platform of the Socialist Party of the United States, the Soist Party of the United States, the So-cial Democratic Party enters upon the numerical campaign of 1903, as it has entered upon all its previous cam-paigns and as Social Democrats every-where enter upon electoral campaigns, with a call to the workers, the wealth-producers, to unite politically in their two well-defined and supremely im-portant class interests.

the one relating to the education of the ne one retains to the education of the party membership. This shows that 116 had received university instruction, 545 intermediate school training, 1,785 had passed the primary grade, while only seventeen were wholly without scholastic training.

The party medical 12 015

the legislative elections of 1900; 13.283 in 1901, and 20,307 in 1902, when seven Socialist deputies were elected.

The party has organized popular schools for adults in many cities and

villages. During the past year these have been attended by 416 regular studeuts, of which twenty-nine were women and 190 were members of the party. The income of our party during the past year was over \$1.500. Over 30,000 soples of an annual alma-nac were circulated during the same

time of the convention. One faction of the party, led by Sakazoff, denied the existence of the class struggle and were calling for a union of all classes for the purpose of accomplishing some immediate reforms. This faction, like Bernstein at Lubeck and Millerand at Bordenux, sought to avoid discussion by the Congress and declared that no stions of principle" were involved, of the delate three tendencies ap-peared. One, led by Markovsky, de-manded that the party take the most radical steps to clear itself of all sus-pleion of opportunism. The second. opportunial position. The third wished simply to place the party on record as opposed to opportunism, while leaving the individual members free to act as they wished. The last tendency pre-valled and a resolution was adopted, which denounced opportunism, and re-affirmed the proletarian character of the party.-International Socialist Re-

EFFECT OF QUE GERMAN GAIRS.

The Berlin "Vorwärts" has recently an organization formed to abolish universal suffrage, which gives an inter-esting picture of the panic which the approach of Socialist gain is producing among the capitalists of Germany. A letter which accompanies the circular (the first edition of which is said to have been 1.000,000 copies) calls upon the capitalists of Germany to raise fund for the purpose of fighting equal suffrage. This letter has as its open-"Politics is the art of leading the masses, not whither they would, but where they should go." The circular proposes a sort of graduated suffrage modeled on the Belgian plan, giving additional votes to employers of labor

and graduates of universities.

The Emperor has given utterance to the very Delphic observation that "The Social Democracy is a phenomenon whose development must be awaited; it is not necessary at this time to deal with it." Just what this means every one is at liberty to imagine for himself.

The articles in the capitalist papers

The articles in the capitalist papers

ATTEMPTED REACTION

now they are to be elected by the cantonal parliament, on the plea that in the latter the political grounds will play a smaller role, though as Comrade Seidel, himself a teacher, has very well shown the very reverse is the case, the real motive being the desire on the part of the ruling Radical party to remove teachers who are objectionable to them on any grounds (reasons are rarely hard to find), and gradually to make the teachers serve the purposes of political organisers for the powers that he, at the last mement news comes that the referendum has good against the law with a large majority.—Lendon Justice.

For Comptroller_MORRIS BROWN.

unined silent and inactive. When they have moved it has been

We call upon our fellow workingmen of this great city of New York to face squarely and without finching the one squarely and without meaning the one vitally important fact which all the old parties are forever trying to hide—that the interests of our class, as the producers of all wealth, are irreconcillably opposed to the interests of the propertied class which dominates these old parties. Whether labelled Repub-llean, Democratic, or Reform, each of these parties is ananced, and therefore contrilled and officered, by that class which lives by the exploitation of La-bor. The serving of their own sordid ends, the maintainance of their power to demoil the workers, if the sole of jective point of their effort to mecure political power, as it is the objective of the deliauchery of our civic life which attends their rule.

As Social Democrats we proclaim that it is the duty of the workers to use all their political powers for the overthrow of the infamous system of class oppression under which city and nation grouns to-day-a system which gives luxury and ease to the idlers and places them in a position of mastery over the wealth-producers; which condemns the vast majority of the workers to live in squald, disease-breeding tenements that are unfit for human habitation, while giving to the drones of society, paintial man-sions and shameful luxury. Never in the world's history have these inquitous conditions been more glaringly manifest than in this City of Nev all sound principles of statesmanship. civic economy, and morals. To end such conditions and to establish in their stead conditions of economic justice and political integrity is the mission to which the Social Demo

cratic Party calls every workingman.

Alone of political parties the Social
Democratic Party upholds the true functions of political government and procinims that its end should be nothing less than the establishment of a sane and just economic system in which every resource of the common life shall be free from private owner-"ship and control and in which every child born into the world shall have equal opportunities with every other child. In short, we declare that our aim is the establishment of an Indus trial Democracy, the Co-operative Commonwealth; and while realizing that this can be accomplished only through the political triumph of the workers in state and nation, we desire to bring about a working-class ad-ministration of the city, not a one to avail ourselves of its power to telleve, so far as possible, the hardships of our class under existing economic condi-tions, but also, and primarily, to take all possible steps toward the realiza-tion of our final goal.

In the past we have had adminis-trations of the city's affairs by Re-publicans and Democrats and by fusions of the malcontents of both parties in the interests of so-called "Reform." The admitted corruption and incompetence of each of the party administrations has made possible the success of such coalitions, and incidentally, shown the essential identity of interests which exists lictwesn the old parties. Were their differences vital and fundamental such coalitions would be impossible. And just as would be impossible. And just as their interests are identical, so have been their performances. All alike have voted to members of the pessessing class, to which they themselves belong, valuable public franchises which have added to the powers of monopely and privilege over the citizenty, enabling them if extort many millions each year in wordt, while millions each year in profit, while callonsly indifferent to public needs. The wholesale corruption of our city government is directly traceable to this taproot of private exploitation of pected, as the Social Democratic Party has continually pointed has continually pointed out, in every case of conflict between the common citizens and the privileged class, and in every struggle between the wage workers and the masters of their bread, all the forces of the city have been used to defeat the common citi-nens and the wage-workers, and to

nens and the wage-workers, and to promote the interests of the exploiters. For two years past the City of New York has been governed by a "Re-Torm" administration. Never in the history of the city has any administrahistory of the city has any administration 'entered upon its duties with greater opportunities and never was there a more dreary record of failure and incompetence. The one achievement of which they boast is the reduction of taxes upon real estate, something worse than worthless to the working class, whose reats have not been lowered thereby, but, on the contrary, have largely increased. Conditions have not been changed for the better in any important department of the have not been changed for the better in any important department of the city government nor has there been so much as an attempt made to better the conditions of life in the city. The transportation service is even more outrageously ineffecient than before and the workers engaged therein are subject to worse conditions of hibor than ever before. In the crowded teacments the almost exclusively problemation disease, tuberculosis, is ramponant, on account of the unsaultary conditions prevailing there which the speople themselves cannot obscures. Science points out the remedy with unfarting inger, but the "Reform" ad-

MOS-PETER J. FLANAGAN. ministration dare not move in that direction because Vested Interests cry No! In the face of the most appalling evils the "Reform" government has re-

For President of the Board of Alder-

to crush with relentless brutality every attempt of the workers to protest against tyranny. When the exections of the Beef Trust forced hunger-mad-dened women and children to revolt they were clubbed into submission by the police, and striking tunnel labor ors were met with the same shameful brutality. Workingmen of New York, let it not be forgotten that while under Tammany, with Devery at the head of the Police Department, the police force was used to break the atrike of the Brooklyn trolley workers, under the "Reform" government, with General Greene at the head of the Police De-Railroad who were merely preparing to strike and could not be accused of any disturbance of the public peace. When, owing to the culpable negli

gence of the New York Central Railroad Company, several citizens were killed in its antiquated and dangerous tunnel, it was not the guilty directors but a defenseless and suffering enginear who was prosecuted by the Dis-trict Attorney, whose speciacular cam-paign consisted so largely of an attack upon great corporations and loudly ed sympathy for Labor. In the of children there was no school accom-modation and that the striking workters had voluntarily offered to continue working on the old terms upon all school buildings pending a settlement of the strike, work was stopped and terfered with. But no effort was made to enforce the penalties for delayed work provided for in the contracts.

These things, and the granting of the Pounsylvania tunnel franchise without the inclusion of the labor clauses, prove the hostility of the present administration to all the interests of the workers. Therefore we call upon our fellow workers, regardless of all distinctions of race or creed, to unite with us and rally to the support of the Social Democratic Party, the only party of Labor, which will if elected to power administer the affairm of the city with proper regard to the comfort and well-hefug of the work-ing class. It will use all its powers to improve the sanitary conditions of the city and to provide decent and ade-quate homes for the people. A party of the working class, with no other interests to serve, it will support only such legislation and adopt such meas-ures as will benefit the working class, and will oppose whatever may be pro-posed contrary to their interests.

Especially to our fellow workers is the trade unions would we appeal in this campaign. While recognizing its limitations, the Social Democratic Party has always supported the tradeunion movement in all its struggles be cause it fully recognizes the essential justice of Labor's struggle on the eco-nomic field. We point out to all the organized workers of New York the utter futility of expecting any support from capitalist parties of any stripe. Experience with Republicans, Democrats, and "Reformers" has shown that there is no political alchemy which can change industrial enemies into can change industrial enemies into political friends. Therefore we call upon them to be loyal politically to their-own economic principles and interests by supporting the Social Democratic Party which will, when entrusted with the administration of the city, use all the public powers for the protection and benefit of the workers to their conflicts with the cantinustrialists. in their conflicts with the capitalists.

Immediate Demands.

In addition to the measures indicated above, as proposals aiming at the present relief of the workers and directed toward our final goal, we urge diate measures, to which we piedge every one of our candidates and for which we seek the support of all who desire real freedom and economic

PUBLIC FRANCHISES. The city to acquire and operate all street railways, ferries, gas and elec-tric lighting and heating plants, tele-phones, etc. The income from such industries to be applied to the improvement of the condition of the mass of the employees by the reduction of working hours, the increase of wages, and the protection of life and health, and to the improvement and extension of the now inadequate public service; any surplus remaining after these ends have been provided for, to be applied to the reduction of charges.

LABOR REGULATIONS.

All public work to be done without An public work to be done without the intervention of contractors or middlemen. Eight hours to constitute a maximum day's work for city em-ployees in all departments and the wages for such work to be equal at least to those received by organized labor in the respective trades.

EDUCATION The city to provide adequately for the education of all the children of the people, by the provision of ample school room with an adequate force of school room with an aucquate rover or teachers to keep paice with the growth of the population, and by the provision of meals, and, when necessary, of clothing, to school children—not as a measure of charity, but of justice and public necessity, in order that the school system shall be really accessible to all alike.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM. The city government to undertake the solution of the tenement problem by the erection of modern dwellings with ample prevision for light, air, and privacy, to be let at cost.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONISM.

HELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS.

But we are also mindful of the fact that each of the two movements has its own medial intentor.

of Nortal Democratic Party. The party asblom in New York is the Arm and Torch.

The Socialist Party of America in national
convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of international socialism, and declares its aim to be the orpatibilities of the working class and those

if of povernment and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of
grovernment and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of
private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownerality by the entire people.

The ownership of the means of production and distribution which is at an inproved and more developed tool of production, is award by the capitalists and not by
the workers. This ownership enables the
cupitalists to centrol the product and hospthe workers dependent upon them.

The other handless of the means of production and distribution the means of production and distribution the means of production and distribution where of the working
and the procept and misery of the working
and the procept and misery of the working
class, and it divides accept into two buritle
classome-the capitalists and wage-workers.

The once powerful middle class is rapidly
disappearing in the unit of competition. The
classome-the capitalists and wage-workers.

The once powerful of the provenment, the
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press, the paiplit, and the order that the
transfer of intellectual, physical and accial instreetly, political subservience and virtual

The economic internation of working, and
the working class are recklessiple
serificed for profit, wars are foncated between sations, influent influents singular is
an internation or order that the capitailing and suggister is
encouraged and the destruction of whole
the means of the profit in the subspirer of the
borde.

Bits the same economic cruses which dectopingle onclatalism are lending to Socialism.

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

While we declare that the development of evacuously cassificions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognise that the time and manner of the transition to Fordalism sinc depend upon the stage of development reached by the protetarist. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost farmer of the consideration of the constant of the working some other tree transition and to elect. Horizing a consideration of the working some of the condition and to elect Horizing to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this work.

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of

in political offices. In order to facilitate the attainment of this own. As such increase we advected:

1. The public ownership of all means of fransportation and communication and niether public efficients, as well as of all in district controlled by monopolica, transpand combines. No part of the revenue of such Industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the interest of the such as the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the interest of the explorery of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the interest of the explorery of the human and the controlled of the capitalist class.

2. The reorginalize reliection of the boars of labor and the increase of wagen in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the latter of the continues of the worker in the latter of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

6. The fance credit to be used for that purposes in order that the current of the purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the custor of the working class.

6. The fance credit to be used for that purposes in order that the current be full produce of their labor.

7. The clusterion of all children up to the age of eighteen pears, and state and municipal and freed.

8. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

it. Equal vivi ame in a men and women.

T. The initiative and referendum, propertional representatives by their constituents of representatives by their constituents in the overthrow of capitations and the restablishment of the Co-operative Commun.

one division in the track of the deep it unwise to lavie rasks define that we deem it unwise to lavie rasks unusula as such to be represented in the positical conventions of our

SOCIALIST MEMBERS OF THE REICHSTAG

of the Eighty-one Social Democratic Members of the German Reichstag, well printed on good paper, a large sheet suitable for framing, at 25 cents a copy. Hang one in your Parlor. If your local maintains head-

Socialist Literature Co.,

184 William Street,

of of a New York City.

Our > Esteemed Contemporaries

(and OTHERS)

Justice, London, Eng.
We confess that our sympathies are rather mixed in the matter of the "near East" (as it is the fashion to call it to-day). We sil know what is the main alm of the Macedonian insur-gents, namely, liberation from the Turkish power, and furthermore we know what this liberation would bring in its train. With Western conditions of government would come Western conditions of economic development—the ubliquitous railway extension, new towns with their cosmopolitan life. new mixing enterprises, and on the top of all the factory with its tall chimney. These blessings of modern capitalistic civilization would inevitably follow in the wake of the destruction of the old semi-paternal political dependence. Autonomy would not keep them away for long, even if autonomy were secured, a contingency scarcely to be expected with Russia and Austria on the look-out for Balkan spoil. The Balkan States generally, like Armeals, are inhabited by an almost purely peasant population. Economically, as a rule, these peasants are well-to-do and often even prosperous. The one evil that oppresses them is the Turkish fiscal system, which is capricious, unjust and generally had and corrupt. The Macedonian peasant does not suffer from economic exploitation, but from political and fiscal maladishinistration. If he thinks that exchanging the latter for the former will make him happier, the state of the former will make him happier, the many years, we fear, will bring not many years, we fear, will bring about his distilusionment. The four about his distintinuous and the four great obstacles, to-day, to modern capitalist expansion are China, Persia, Turkey, and Morocco. Were these empires opened up to the market-nunter and the industrial exploiter, there

I further than you can see him,

Special Notice.

LOCAL STAPLETON, S. D. P., & Special Meeting will be held on. Friday, Sept. 18th, 6 p. m., at the

Ch. Le Grand.

athles are porcoccoccoccoccocco TO ALL SOCIALIST

TRADE UNIONISTS. Comrades of New York, you who belong to trade unions have a great opportunity. You should see that between new and Election Day every union member gets at least one copy of The Worker, that they may be reminded of the principles and candidates and emblem of the Social Democratic Party. Union men are dissatisfied now and are

pents; 200 for \$1.20; 300 or more at 50 cents a hundred. See that your union is covered.

thinking of political action. Show

them the right way. You can get

100 cepies of The Werker for 75

-Every Socialist who has not already done so should read Liebknecht' pamphlet, "No Compromise, No Politi cal Trading." Written with especia cal Trading." Written with especial reference to the appearance of certain fusionist tendencies in Germany, its arguments apply with count force to the movement in the United States. It can be had of the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York City. Price, 10 cents.

-For information about the Social Democratic Party (Socialist Party) in New York address the State Secretary, Henry L. Slobodin, 00 Second avenue, New York city.

and the industriat exponer, there would no longer be any atumbling-block to the absorption of the rest of the barbaric races in the maelstrom of modern commerce, industry, and finance. It is this consideration which, --- The Economic Foundations of Society, by Achille Loris, is a book the will repay careful study. It can be had from the Socialist Lifer's Company, 184 William stree York, for \$1.22. we are convinced, animates some at least of the indignation so liberally poured out upon the Turk. The "anti-Turk" capitalist is not to be trusted

: OXL

terest of their own class against th

International Association in Session at

Cincinnati Beniares for Collective

Ownership and Endorses Socialist

The general convention of the Inter-

national Wood Carvers' Association in session at Cincinnati adopted the fol-

lowing resolutions last Tuesday, on motion of Delegate Koenig of New

Wood Carvers' Association of Ameri-ca in convention assembled to legislate for and to promote the interests of our

chaft, thereby endeavoring to estab-

lish better opportunities under the present economic system, resize at the same time the importance of inde-

pendent political action as the only

means of attaining equative, fraternity, and humanity; and "Whereas. We recognise that the

constant and ever increasing conflicts between Capital and Labor are the

natural results of private ownership of natural results of private ownership of the means of production and distribu-tion, which exploits and emisures the masses, resulting in their degradation, shattering ideals and morals, destroy-ing manbood, and hastening children

to an early grave; and
"Whereas, Such conditions will con-

cane of production and distribution

as the only means of establishing the Co-operative Commonwealta; and be it

further Resolved, That, whereas this can

only be a complished by independent po-litical action, we endorse and recom-need that all support and assistance.

both morally and actively, be given to

attain the success of the Socialist Party, it being the only political party declaring and championing the aforc-

said declarations and representing La

IMPORTANT NOTICES.

Chairmen and secretaries of the fol

lowing conventions are requested to send their names and addresses to the Campaign Secretary of New York City: Twenty-second Senaturial Dis-

trict (Westchester County) and Second Assembly District, Westchester Coun-ty. Any courades who know the ad-dresses and names of the chairmen and

secretaries of these conventions will confer a favor by notifying the Cam-

Comrades who were either chairmen

or secretaries at nominating conven-tions are requested to come and ac-

day, Sept. 28 or 29, from 7 to 10 p. m.

To the Locals and Members of the So

You will please proceed to elect dele-gates to said convention in accordance with the constitution and by-laws of the Social Democratic Party and the

laws in such cases made and pro

By order of the State Committee of the Social Democratic Party of New

HENRY L. SLOBODIN.

The Arm and Torch is the em-

Tets.

paign Secretary.

bor in its struggle for justice."

"Whereas, We of the International

FOR SOCIALISM.

WOOD CARVERS

Party.

Agents sending in subscriptions without remitte must state distinctly how long they are to run, Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sont in by them.

Only duly elected and approved agents saknowledged.

PRICE 2 CENTS,

VOL. XIII.-NO. 36.

ORGANIZED STAFF OF SPIES AND TRAITORS.

Capitalist Agencies Put Men Into the Unions to Rule or Ruin.

Romarkable Correspondence Given Out by Connecticut Manufacturer-Secret Service Men Do Every Kind of Work for Employers, "from Breaking Up Unions to Simply Running them Quietly"—Always "Take the Conservativa Side of an Argument"—The Fake Unions.

"5th. Chicago, the hot-bed of unions lim, is to-day in better condition as regards labor trouble than any large city in the United States.

"5th. Chicago, the hot-bed of unions lim, is to-day in better condition as regards labor trouble than any large city in the United States.

"6th. That the way to control labor of the land and not to Lucius E. Whiton, Secretary of the BOR UNIONS. In this line they did

THOUSE.

"He said that many Shop Committee men in large shops were their men;

"That many local officers in the

larger cities and U. L. U. delegates

was very largely with the big rail

roads and mines; afterward with large

corporations and street railways; and now they were making more contracts than ever before with many new enter-

"Very often they made a sort of

one or two 'outside men' to work the

streets and saloous, and could 'deliver

Booms "Anti-Union Union."

by this Corporations Auxiliary Com-pany of Cleveland is booming the pro-posed new 'Independent Labor League,' with which it is apparently

in close relation, and states that the

parent lodge is now in a position to

issue charters to these new independ-ent unions at any point; probably for the purpose of splitting up the present

unious and retaining control of the pro-

That such a system of esplonage is being built up and perfected by the organized capitalist class has long been known in a general way and on

several occasions The Worker has been able to present its readers with some details of its organization from circu-

lars of detretive agencies, but in many respects this is the best expose that

The "Independent" League.

The "agti-union union" known as

From its promoter's statement

shops, to compel the other employees to work harder and faster.

Many attempts have been made

ostensibly in the interest of the "inde-pendent" workmen and really in the interest of the worst bosses. They are never completely successful, because

that they are being misled, and often

organizations do a great deal of harm by introducing confusion and dissen-sion in the labor movement and it is

"Coming Nation" Publishes Remark-

able Secret Circular-Policy is to

Put Traitors is as Leaders of the

The "Coming Nation" in a recent

The "Coming Nation" in a recent number reproduces a letter of the Manufacturers' information Bureau Company, an agency similar to the Corporations Auxiliary Company described eisewhere in this paper. This company has its principal office in Chicago, with branches in Boston, New York, and Cincinnati. A correspondent of the "Coming Nation" has been able

of the "Coming Nation" has been able to get hold of a copy of a circular sent out from the Chicago office to many manufacturers. The text of this

attention, as briefly as possible, to the results obtained by clients operating

circular follows:

SPY AGENCY.

such rival or fake unions,

we may quote:

"Some of the literature now sent out

uls' every time. . . .

Lucius E. Whiton, Secretary of the D. E. Whiton Machine Company of New London, Conn., has issued in pumphlet form a summary of certain private corruspondence between himself and the Corporations Auxiliary Company of Cieveland, Ohio, showing the existence of a great system of captionage within the infor-movement for the headily of the complaying class.

"He and that many Shop Committee men in large shops were their men; "That many least officers in the for the benefit of the employing class. for the benefit of the employing class. From his comments it would appear that Mr. Whiton does not very well understand the meaning of the facts he brings to light. He seems to belong to that old-fashioned-type of "good employers," who deprecate the cruel methods of great capitalism and yet have no understanding of or sympathy with the labor movement. He deciares that he "cannot asse why any capitalism capitalism." that he "cannot see why any capitalist or manufacturer or good American citizen should permit blusself to be-come a party to any underground reheme when open fairness and friendly explanation to all concerned is anti-cleut to avoid trouble." It is not Mr. Whiton's understanding or misunderhowever, but the facta themselves. We reproduce several of the letters from the Corporations Auxiliary Com-pany of which Mr. Whiton gives co-ples. Here is the opening letter:

Secret Service Work "The demands of Labor Unions poon trary and outrageous that some effect enus is required to resist them.

"As you well know, all unlons hire agitators, sometimes called 'organizers' to secretly organize men in factories, and 'this is often done where condito the workmen | posed new 'conservative' organizate | posed new 'cons tions are satisfactory to the workmen and where harmonious relations exist

inform employers where secret organiguttons are hatching among their worksations are intrining among their work-men; where aginators, either in union or non-union shops, are trying to in-cite labor troubles, and also to help employers to resist the insolent inter-ference with their rights which now

"This Company makes a specialty of FURNISHING UNION AND NON-UNION MEN AND WOMEN OF ALL

the Independent Labor League of America, which, according to Mr. Whiton's request for more specific information, the Corporations Auxiliary Company sent a sected letter, from which we quote in part:

The Independent Labor League of America, which, according to Mr. Whiton is being boomed by this spy agency, was described and denounced in The Worker of Jan. 11 and March 22th. This League was promoted by the latest and the control of the co

Our Manager will be down your way in the course of ten days or two weeks and will take this question up weeks and will take this question up with you in person. 17 18 ALMOST 1MIONSIBLE FOR US TO 4HVE YOU WHAT INFORMATION YOU MASK FOR BY MAIL. However, we can say this: We will put a thorough mechanic la your plant; "machinist or moulder, or a man who is an American Federation of Labor man, who will be more able to get around among the different proje in your plant," So a Clackist Durance.

For Blacklist Purposes.

THE UNION INFORMATION that is tersion of ADVANCE INFORMA-TION AS REGARDS ANY STRIKES TION AS REGARDS AST STATEMENT OF THE THEORY OF THE THE THEORY OF THE THE you posted as to AGITATORS in your shop, giving you such information as would be of service to you in GET-TING BID OF SUCH MEN IN YOUR PLANT AS WERE TROUBLESOME PLANT AS WERE TROUBLESOME desirable that workingmen everywhere TO YOU and the men associated with should be warned of their real nature.

"These men we send you are thoroughly posted in their line of business and can report to you direct or they sand their report to us and we copy it

Spies Are Conservatives "OUR MEN ARE ALWAYS CON-SERVATIVE IN THEIR TALK, TAKING THE CONSERVATIVE BIDE OF AN ARGUMENT pertaining to the teatters above mentioned and, with the information you would have at hand, if you made proper use of it, would keep your shop in peace and

Manager J. H. Smith of the Corporations Auxiliary Company called on Mr. Whiton, who reports the substance of Mr. Smith's statement as follows: "He said his company operated three

First, a Publication Department, publishing a Quarterly Bulletin, which they bound in annual volumes, and that they circulated a great deal of literature. (Evidently this Publication that the employees of the various de-partments in your establishment are being quietly organised and taken into various union organizations. No doubt you are familiar with the principle of our system, but we desire to call your Department"—eags Mr. Whiton—"is a cloak to cover up the other depart-ments when this is advisable.) "Second, a Legislative, Department,

legislation, either 'habor' or other: I. e., they watched all classes of legislation which was in opposition to the inter-ests of their clients.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 27, 1903.

is winning his fight, or who has been ooliged to recognise any union. "3d. OUR HECORD HAS BEEN, THE PAST YEAR, REDUCTION OF WAGES WHERE FIGHTS WERE MADE AGAINST EMPLOYERS BY UNIONS WITH INCREASED OUT-PUT OF FACTORIES. IN NO CASE HAVE OUR CLIENTS AGREED TO RECOGNIZE ANY UNION.

HECOGNIZE ANY UNION.

"4th. Chafters turned back to the A. F. of L., Chicago, without noise or trouble. Two unions abandoned, and this in the face of a wave of organization all over the broad laud.

"5th. Chicago, the hot-bed of union-

organizations is to lead and not to

"7th. That our system conclusively proves the theory that the CONSER-VATIVE ELEMENT in all unlone WILL CONTROL, where PROPERLY LED AND OFFICERED, and that only by our system can this result be obtained. And, further, that our sys-tem, where followed, INVARIABLY

RENULTS IN THE OPEN SHOP.
"8th. That we can and do eliminate
the agitator and the undesirable
mechanic so quietly and unerringly that little or no friction is occasioned "Ith. That once our system is established in a plant, the agitator, the loafer and the thief fice from it as from a pest, while the desirable class

of employees are invariably bound the That the employer is at all times in a position to know just who, among his employees, are loyal and to

combination of the manufacturers in be depended upon, thus putting the a town and put in two or three 'inside employer in full control of his forces, nien' in some of the largest shops and not only in name but in fact. ant only in name but in fact.

"WE ARE IN POSITION TO KEEP YOU FULLY INFORMED REGARDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LABOR AGITATORS and their success in securing members from your plant, and also to countered their movements. If this interests you, we should be pleased to take the matter up further with you with a view to installing our service in your

"Trusting that we may have at early reply asking our representative to call, we remain yours very traly, "THE MANUFACTURERS" IN-FORMATION BUREAU COMPANY,

"J. K. SANDERS, "Assistant General Manager."

ANOTHER FAKE UNION.

Plan of Independent Labor League Which is Directed from Bosses' Spy Agency, is Adopted in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 20.-A labor nion the fundamental principles of which are opposition to all strikes and n favor of settling disputes with em-

ero yesterday. The organization is to be known as the Independent Association of Brass Workers. Delegates representing the brass workers in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland, and other 2). This League was promoted by an ex-clergyman named Fairchild and ap-provingsy noticed by the New York cities met the local craftsmen in a con erence which resulted in the forms

tion of the union.

A declaration of principles was drafted and submitted to a committee

A strike of all the employees in the plano factories of Steinway & Sons seems imminent. The Plano and Organ Workers' Union has discovered THE UNION INFORMATION that is going on in his particular flue, KEEP 101 THOROUGHLY POSTED AS TO UNION CONDITIONS IN YOUR TOWN and find our just exactly how the different unions felt in regard to core plant, and you would be in 1903. The dupes of the capitalist of the strength of the workers unions felt in regard to compute the unions felt in regard to the innocent rank and file of their membership, the dupes of the capitalist of the strength of the strength of the strength of the capitalist of the strength of the protection of the workers that for the protection of the workers charge. A meeting of the plane work-ers will be held in Kearns' Hall, Astoria, at 10 a. m., Sunday, Sept. 27, to take final action. It is thought by many that the trouble may soon spread

TRUSC WORKERS' CONVENTION. The second convention of the Trunk and Bag Makers' Union, which was opened in the Labor Lyceum last Mon-day with President John Lindemann in the chair, abowed great progress for that organization. The following off ers and delegates were present: Vice Presidents A. G. Braun of Cincinnati and Chas. Gille of St. Louis; Delegates Chas. Kinney of St. Louis, Daniel Strumen of Newark, P. W. Menchen Strumen of Newark, P. W. Menchen of Cincinnati, Wm. Thynes of Louisville, A. O. Gerow of Knoxville, J. W. Lanason of Toronto, Thos. Hillman and Wm. Kidder of Chicago, Paul Rose of Oshkosh, Chas. Henkel of Kanasa City, Geo. Schroeder, Jr., of Detroit, Lewis Levy and Geo. W. Glading of New York, Chas. J. Bowland of Rochester, Edw. Carr of Boston. and Wm. Haub-Edw. Carr of Boston, and Wm. Haub rich of Wyandotte, Mich. Charles Doraschinski was fraternal delegat from the Purse and Bag Makers' Union. The officers' reports showed an increase of 500 per cent, in the bership, the present number be

PRICES STILL BISING

The London "Economist" shows that the upward tendency of prices has be-gun again, after a check in July. Of the nine consecutive months ending with August, six showed a rise, March, April, and July being the exceptions. Taking the averages for the last three "Ist. Not one client whose name years, a standard group of the last three was on our books prior to April 1, 1908, certing \$19.86 in 1901 rose in price to in trouble or has a prospect of trouble with employees.

"Third, Industrial Inspection, or secret service work, principally in CON-TROLLING AND DIRECTING LA-entered since April 1, 1908, but that

EVIL POWER OF THE PRESS Workers Get No Help from Capitalist Dailies. While Newl Columns Lie About These agers. The managers are responsible to the proprietors of mortgage holders—among whom figure such great capitalists as J. Pierpont Morgan. William C. Whitney, and the Standard Oil group. These great capitalists, ereau though the particular case may not affect their interests, know that whatever strengthens the labout movement endangers are responsible to the proprietors of mortgage holders agers. The managers are responsible to the proprietors of mortgage holders agers. The managers are responsible to the proprietors of mortgage holders agers. The managers are responsible to the proprietors of mortgage holders agers. The managers are responsible to the proprietors of mortgage holders agers. The managers are responsible to the proprietors of mortgage holders and the Standard oil group. These great capitalists as J. Pierpont Morgan. William C. Whitney, and the Standard oil group. These great capitalists as J. Pierpont Morgan. William C. Whitney, and the Standard oil group. These great capitalists, even their interests, know that whatever strengthens the labout movement that when the proprietors of mortgage holders and the Standard oil group. These great capitalists as J. Pierpont Morgan. William C. Whitney, and the Standard oil group. These great capitalists as J. Pierpont Morgan. William C. Whitney, and the Standard oil group. These great capitalists as J. Pierpont Morgan. William C. Whitney, and the Standard oil group. These great capitalists as J. Pierpont Morgan. William C. Whitney, and the Standard oil group. These great capitalists are responsible to the proprietors of mortgage and the Standard oil group. These great capitalists as J. Pierpont Morgan. William C. Whitney, and the Standard oil group. These great capitalists are standard oil grou

while New Colsman Lie Shout Them, and Editorials Descurse Them, the Looked-Out Mechanics Are Even Borred from Stating Facts in Form of Paid Advertisement.

A recent incident, small in itself, in the trade-union movement of New York City, is worth recording for the light R throws muon the autitude of evented a like advertisement from stillength R throws muon the autitude of evented a like advertisement from stillength R throws muon the autitude of evented a like advertisement from stillength R throws muon the autitude of evented a like advertisement from stillength R throws much their patronage from a paper that are evented a like advertisement from stillength R throws muon the autitude of

light it throws upon the attitude of the capitalist daily newspapers in the constant struggle between Capital and Labor.

The Steamfitters' Union is engaged

in a conflict with the employers of that trade. Their fight is only a part of the great lockout of the building tradles, organized by the Employers' Associa-

The employers are trying to compe all the workingmen's organizations of the building trades to submit to "agreements" dictated by bosses which, if adopted and observed, would make it impossible for the unions ever to take any effective united measures to improve their conditions or to resist the aggressions of the employers. The organized employers declare that every union which refuses to accept these agreements shall be destroyed. They propose to reduce the men to submis-sion by keeping them out of work and reducing them, if necessary, to pauper-

Bosses Socking Scales. Of course the bosses want to have their business go on, however, while their old employees are being starved out. So they are misrepresenting the facts in the case through the news-papers all over the country and are advertising for men of the various trades concerned to take the places of the locked-out men. Through employ-ment agencies, as well as through the press, they give a false account of the situation, so that men are likely to come to town and go to work before they discover that they are doing their fellows a wrong and are then often unable to get away for some time for lack of money.

"World" Refuses to Print Hotios. "World" Refuses to Print Rotice.

The Steamfitters' Association, in opder to counteract these misrepresentations and to inform men of their trade
of the true condition, so that none
should miknowingly become scale,
sent to the New York "World" a regular field advertisement, stating that a
lockout was on and that workingment
having the good of their brothers at
the art ought not to come here for work
at this time.

The advertisement appeared once,

and only once. On inquiry, the union's committee was informed that if the unture of the advertisement had not been overlooked it would not have ap-peared even that once—in a word, that even the advertising columns of that paper were closed against announce-ments of the truth in the interest of

"Jeurnal" Follows Suit.

The same advertisement was offered to the New York "American and Journal." That self-styled "champion of the common people" absolutely refused it. All the comfort the union could get from Mr. Hearst's newspaper was a promise that it would not at the a promise that it would not at the present time accept any "help wanted" advertisements from the master steam fitters, but would maintain a neutral attitude. Tills "friend of Labor" doubtless expects Labor to regard his neutrality as a great favor, entitling him to their patronage as a publisher and their support in politics

Locked Out and Blacklisted,

It may be mentioned that the wage-workers of this trade—and the same is probably true of all the others that are simultaneously blacklisted eige-where. To illustrate: One locked-out steamfitter of New York, learning that men were needed in Boston went there to seek employment. At the first place he applied he satisfied all requirements and was assured that he would get the job he wanted, until it came out that he was a New Yorker, whereupon the boss frankly told him that, though he needed men and was sorry to discriminate, he was absolutely compelled, to refuse him employment. A tour of the other aloops there, though other em-ployers were not so frank, made it plain that a steamfitter locked out by the New-York Employers' Association. had no chance for employment in Bos-ton, unless he could conceal his identity.

The dally papers, "respectable" er

"yellow," which insist an streamounty on the non-unionist's right to work and so forcibly condemn the "tyransy of the trade unions" have not told the public one word about this side of the

The exclusion of the union's an-nonncements even from the advertis-ing columns of the "Journal," tho ing columns of the "Journal," the, "World," and all the other capitalist dallies is not a new thing. It is a matter of history pretty well known to all printers that in the time of the great "Sun" strike of three years ago. Typographical Union No. 8 prepared a bare statement of the principal facts of the dispute and its causes and tried to prome its insection in avery daily never. re its insertion in every daily paper in the city as a paid advertisement. The papers that did not reject it at once "took it under advisement," as the judges say, and—obviously after a consultation of the managers—all at the same moment absolutely refused to accept it in any form or at any price.

est plem of Socialism on the official ballo

"REVISIONISM" TURNED DOWN

By Overwhelming Vete the Belegates Reject the Counsels of Bernstein and Others Whom the Capitalist Fress Has Heralded as Leaders of "Practical" Socialism.

German Social Democratic Parry, which opened at Dreaten, in the "Red Kindom" of Saxony, on Sept. 13, has again most emphatically refuted the ott-repeated statements of the capitalist press that the party in Germany has abandoned its furner strict revo-lutionary position and become merely a party of radical reform. The "revisionists" have, indeed, made a great noise in the world. In their ranks were to be found a number of prolific and ingenious writers, some of whom did not acruple to use the columns of leaders. The reactionary press, moreover, has, of course, seen its opportunity and has sought both to foster dissension in the party and to create false ideas about it among outsiders by giving attention to the activity of the "revisionists" far beyond what their real importance deserved. In the good German fashion, the

rarty has allowed the most extreme ensure of liberty of discussion both i party meetings and in the pr chance to convince the rank and fil that the "orthodox" ideas of Socialism are out of date and must be aban-doned. How little their efforts have availed in all the four years of their active campaign has been shown by the votes of the delegates at the Dres-den Congress. Under the circum-stances, the overwhelming majorities rebuked and by which it has been de cided to adhere to the old policy of "No compromise" is a most emphatic testimony to the correctness of Marxian principles and tactics when tested by long experience and free discus-

"Whereas, Such conditions will con-tinue until collective ownership of the means of production is substituted for private ownership, when Labor will re-ceive the full share of its product, there-by assuring, a higher standard of life, resulting in the establishment of the Co-operative Commonweaker, be it "Hesotredy That we adhere to the principles of collective ownership of all means of production and distribution As yet we have no detailed report of the proceedings and can give but a general account at present. Moreover, a large part of the attention of the body was given, of course, to purely terman affairs which would not be of great interest to American readers.

> with three million votes and eighty-one representatives. The first day was devoted to verifying of credentials and fixing of the order of business.
>
> On the second day H. Gaylord Wilshire of the Socialist Party of the United States addressed the delegates, congratulating them in the name of the American communes upon their wonderful organization and their equally wonderful success at the polis. He expressed the opinion that the more rapid growth of the trusts and the sharper conflict between Capital and Labor in the United States would cinliam.

before a notary. Those of Manhattan, Bronx, and the northern part of Queens (Long Island City and College Point), and those of Richmond Bor-ough, on Friday or Saturday evenings, Sept. 25 or 26, or on any date during the day up to Monday, Sept. 28, at the office of the Campaign Secretary, 64 the day up to Monday, Sept. 22, at the office of the Campaign Secretary, 44 East Fourth street; chairmen and secretaries of conventions in the Borough of Brooklyn and the southern part of Queens (Newton and Jamaica), at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby avenue, on Monday or Tuesday Sept. 28 or 29, from 7 to 10 n.m. CALL FOR STATE CONVENTION. cial Democratic Party of the State of New York. of New York.

Comrades:—A state convention of the Social Democratic Party for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of Judgo of the Court of Appeals will be held Saturday, Sept. 20, 1903, 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, New York City.

You will please proceed to elect delect delec tigties.

The Looding Question, Several days following were occu-

pied in a thorough threshing-out of the whole question of "revisionism," in which Bebel was the principal spokesman on the side of adherence to Marxian principles and strict class-struggie

arrive it will be impossible to give an accurate account of the action taken, but the general lines are clear. Several special questions were involved in the general one: Should the Social Democratic Party, with its increased Advest 15, 1908.

Delegates who have been elected in accordance with the above call sent out last month by the State Secretary, abould take notice of time and place of convention, and locals which have not elected delegates abould not fail to be a hand in time. representation, accept one of the vice-presidencies of the Beichstag-for which the bourgeois press has been urging Bernstein as a highly accepturging Bernstein as a highly accept-able man-with the condition that the man chosen to that office must appear at court receptions, thus compromising the party's attitude of hostility to mon-archy? May party members hold edi-torial positions on capitalist papers? May party members who are dissuit-fied with the party's accepted policy criticise that policy through the col-

German Party Congress Reaffirms Revolutionary Policy.

Over three hundred delegates were in attendance, besides fraternal repre-Ituly, Austria, and Switzerland. er of Berlin and Kaden of Drewlet were chosen to preside at the opening session. Kaden, in his opening ad-dress, recalled the former Congress of Dresden in 1873, at which there were only fifty-seven delegates, when the party had but ten thousand votes in all Germany and two members in the Reichstag, comparing that condition with the present state of the party with three militon votes and eighty-one

The extended reports of the party officers showed that the great gains achieved in the June elections were not the only evidence of the vitality of Socialism in Germany. The party organization was shown to be in exrelient condition, and the increased other party papers as well as the im-mense amount of Socialist literature published indicated a stendily increascrease of 280.838 marks over that of ast year-and expenditures of 554.211 marks. The surplus turned over by the "Vorwärts" contributed over 72,000 marks to this income and that of the literature department 22,000

MR. HEARST ON SOCIALISM.

Mr. Hearst's papers gave us a won-, fers, has once more declared that So-Germany and Socialism in America ownership of the means of production last week. The Socialists of Germany. says Mr. Hearst's editorial writer, are profit, interest, and rent, the wiping spiendid, intelligent, conscientious out of the distinction between capitalmen. But the Socialists of the United | owners and wage-workers, to be ac-States are ignorant people, who wear dirty collars and don't wash their uncompromising political action of the hands, and who are inspired by envy | working class, assisted by such other because of personal failure.

Mr. Hearst begins too late to check the growth of the Socialist or Social cines as comrades in the fight, not as Democratic movement (the two express privileged leaders. sions mean the same) by such silly articles as this. There are some three his ignorance of the subject by praishundred thousand men in the United ling in one breath "Herr Bebel" and States who voted for Socialism last fall. Bocinlists are not a rare and obseure species, known only to special investigators, as we were six or eight | mar. Now the beauty of the thing is years ago. Anyone can observe Social- that this "Herr von Wollman" that ists for himself nowadays and not de- Mr. Hearst's editorial writer praises as pend on Mr. Hearst's editorial writer's a representative of the intelligent and word. 'And if he visits Socialist meetthe anti-Socialist papers to criticise the party and have often made use of officusive personalities and insendo in their attacks on Belsel and other party men and women-to put it mildly-not | cial Democrats of the United States, gence and refinement.

writer, disputes this, we hereby invite that he was turned down by a rote of and challenge him to appear, personally or by proxy, in debate with a 80cinlist speaker in Cooper Union or any other public place, and support his in- the United States. jurious statements. The Worker will vertise the meeting and make it a Germany last June and that has just great success.

cheap to be noticed if Mr. Hearst is not mere anti-imperialism. It is not willing to retract and disclaim them. | mere auti-trustism. It is not mere

in the United States is something dif- LIKE SUCIALISM IN THE UNITED ferent from Socialism in Germany we STATES, is anti-capitalism, and it has are bound to tell him, with all due re- no more taste for capitalists of the spect-and very little is due-that he Hearst type than it has for capitalists does not know what he is talking of the Depew type. It "attacks the

public ownership and control of the as we may take Carnegle as a horrible means of production and distribution, the wiping out of profit, interest, and rent, the wiping out of the distinction the Social Democrats of Germany are between capital-owners and wageworkers, to be accomplished by the Socialists of the United States are as class-conscions and uncompromising good and no better, for they are of the political action of the working class, same class and seek the same end by saisted by such other individuals as the same means. If Socialism in the choose honestly to throw in their lot | United States is had, then Socialism in with the working class as couractes in the fight, not as privileged lenders. The Dresden Cougress of the Social

Democratic Party of Germany, to which Mr. Hearst's editorial writer re- FALL.

erful disquisition on Socialism in clalism in Germany means the public and distribution, the wiping out of complished by the class-conscious and individuals as choose honestly to throw in their lot with the working Mr. Hearst's editorial writer betrays

"Herr von Wollman." By the latter unfamiliar name be means, of course, to designate the "revisionist" von Voliconscientious Social Democrats of Germany, in contrast to the imporant 80is the advocate of just the sort of goody good pseudo-Socialism that Mr. If Mr. Hearst, through his colltorial | Hearst supports in this country, and 307 to 24 by the German Social Democrats, just as he would have been by the Socialists or Social Democrats of

The Socialism that raised its vote undertake to provide the hall and ad-, from two million to three million in repudiated the "academic revisionists" However, these slurs are really too and so-called "practical reformers" is But when Mr. Hearst, or his editorial anti-militarism. t is not mere antiwriter tells his readers that Sacialism | clorication. Roctalism in Germany, rich" in the same sense that we do, Socialism in the United States means | taking Krupp as a type of capitalism example of capitalism in America.

If Socialism in Germany is good and deserving of credit, Socialism and the Germany is also to be condemned. The Socialists of Germany are our comrades and together we must stand of fall

AND WE ARE NOT GOING TO

retain their membership?

The debate was not free from bitterness, but even the correspondents of the American capitalist papers agree that the "revisionists" succeeded only in "compromising their reputations for slucerity.

Decisive Votes Taken.

Two decisive votes were taken. On Wednesday, Sent. 16, a resolution was passed in regard to the use of the capitalist press. It is not clear from the dispatches whether this resolution bars persons holding editorial positions on bourgeois papers from party meruber-ship and, if so, just where the line is drawn, or whether it forbids party and Labor in the United States would | members to use the bourgeols press to bring the economic and political crisis criticise the declarations of principle here sooner than anywhere else and predicted that America would lead the world in the establishment of Bo ered a test question against the "revisionists," to several of whose lenders it would apply ir either of these forms. It was adopted by a vote of 307 to 24. On Saturd .y. Sept. 19, a second reso-

nitely seclared against any modification of the proletarian tactics of the par,y-us advocated by the "revision-bus"-or any reconciliation with any fraction of the bourgeois parties; and, ing activity. The financial report as a definite application of the prole-showed a total income for the national organization of GES.247 marks—an inties such as presentation at court as a condition of the election of one of its members to a vice-presidency of the Reichstag. This resolution, an unquali-fied repudiation of the whole "revisioniat" tendency represented by Bern-stein, von Vollmar, Braun, Göhre, and others of whom we have heard so much as the new leaders of the new and "good" species of Socialism, was adopted by a vote of 288 to 11.

Holds to Working-Class Basis. In a word, it may be said that the

German Social Democratic Party has reaffirmed, more emphatically than ever before, the proletarian character of the movement, its foundation on the class struggle between wage-work-ers and capitalists, its dependence upon working-class interest, working-class instinct, and working-class intelligence and organization, and its abso-lute rejection of all coalitions with statement of principles or to relax its discipline for the purpose of attracting discipline for the purpose of attracting support from any other class. It wel-comes all men, of whatever class, who support its principles and comply with its discipline; but it relies upon the mass of thinking workingmen and not upon the learned "academics" or "in-tellectuals" for its guidance; if the ctuals" for its guidance; if the

umns of the capitalist press and yet | their abilities at the service of the working class, well and good; if they expect to be regarded as leaders of the working class, "friends of Labor"—so much the worse for their ambition; the working class will mark out its own bath and advance without their aid.

The importance of the Dresden Congress for us in the United States is not that it declares any new policy, for it does not. Its importance is in that, with all the experience of the party in Germany and after all the free and thorough discussion that has gone on there for years upon these questions, our German comrades by an overwhelining majority have decided to follow that very course which they as well as we have followed in the past,

SOCIALIST LECTURES IN BROWNSVILLE, BROOKLYS.

Society of Brownsville is holding a source of lectures on Friday evenings at 8:30 in Tolonc's Hail, corner That Lectures have already been given by lectures have aircady been given by. Peter E. Burrowes, Meyer London, and Charles Frederick Adams. On Friday evening Sept. 25. Charles E. Furman, Social Democratic candidate for Mayor, will deliver an address. Socialists Swing in this vicialty should sure and the news of this meeting. The spread the news of this meeting. The program below has been arranged for the following mouths: Oct. 2-Leonard D. Abbott: "The

Relation of Ethics to Socialism."
Oct. 9—Debate. Particulars to be nnounced later.
Oct. 16-Morris Hillquit: "Proper

and Improper Definitions of Oct. 23-Dr. G. Fish Clark: "Fallacles in the Present Social Structure."
Oct. 30-Wm. Edlin: "Darwin and

Nov. 6-8. A. Telsey: "The Church and Its Influences." Nov. 18-Courtenay Lemon, Asso-

clate Editor of The Worker: "The So-cialist View of the State, State Inter-ference, and State Capitalism." Nov. 20-Algernon Lee, Editor of The Worker: "Spencer's Objections to

Nov. 27—Harry Waton: "Socialisms and Other Isma."

Dec. 4—B. Feigenbaum: "Other Isms and Socialism. Dec. 11-L. B. Boudin: "The Philo-

sophy of Socialism."

Dec. 18-John Spargo, Editor of "The Comrade": "The Moral Value of Economic Righteousness."

Dec. 25—Entertainment. Particulars to be announced later.

-As long as our civilization is essentially one of property, of fences, of exclusion, it will be marked by delusions. Only that good profits which serves all men.—Emerson.

The Worker. AN GROAM OF THE SECIALIST PARTY (Known in New York Sinte as the Social Democratic Party-)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub-lishing Association. P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call's 302 John-

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably to Advance. Hundle Rates: Less than 100 copies, per copy..... Weekly Bandles

Address all business communications, and take money orders, checks and drafts pay-tic to The Worker. Communications con hie to The Worker.

are never cent to individual sub-Arknowledgment in made by the number on the wrapper, the wing receipt of money, munications abound be written and on one aide of the paper; this not be subterviated; every let-berg the matters, and and and to a presummentions where the same part of the consumeration of the part of the control of the c



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

FOR MAYOR OF NEW YORK-DR. CHARLES L. FURMAN. FOR COMPTAGLLER-MORRIS BROWN. Kemter of Cigar Makers' Union No. 144. FOR PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF ALDERMEX-PETER J. FLANAGAN. Member of Typographical Union No. 6.

inits I arry to officially recognized under name of Social Denocratic Party, and emblem to the Arm and Torch, as shows

of Socialist Party for Social Democraticy in New York; should not be confused the as-valled Mocialist Labor Party, latter is a small, ring-raied, morthand minstion with hitterly opposes the unities and carries as an accurate what a nuclear can of sinader against the real Socialist of Socialist Confusers. THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Borialist Party (the Borial Democratic rty of New York) has possed through its end general election. Its growing power indirected and its appealy victory for-closed by the great increase of its vote shown in these figures:



POLITICAL DEGENERATION AND TTE CURE.

The present situation in the British government or rather, the situation ruption can play but a minor part, ginning of the Boer war and which has now developed to a point where its any well-defined policy or principle to 'two nides, and accordingly applied for anomalous character can no longer be aght for. The Democracy is united an injunction to restrain the police the truth of Kantsky's remarks on the not any longer, as a whole, stand for tapid decay of bourgeois parliament- free trade, nor for free silver, nor for m an orderly and law-abiding manner. last two centuries of British history seculd it have been possible for a the trusts; the fact that men holding Ministry to continuo in power when such different positions as Cleveland able to cite a wearisomely long list of so divided on important questions of public policy or, it might be better to man and Hearst, can each be consideay, so utterly without any definite ered as having a chance for the next torney could not refer to a single order That an important member of The Cabinet could continue in office for months after beginning an open cam- way, what are the principles of that ign against a long accepted fundamental principle such as that of free trade is in that country, that other rould treat the matter as an bareadouble question and laughingly Intimate their intention to postpone their decision till they could better guess which would be the winning side, that the Government majority in the Commons could passively support much conduct and that the Opposition there should take no steps to force the nondescript Ministry to declare it self on one side or the other and "ap peal to the country"-this is about as impressive a demonstration as could be storied of the proposition that the once precious traditions of self-government sherited from the days of growing and henithy capitalism are worn out and useless for further progress. The Tory party in power is only a trife less impotent and ridiculous than the Liberal party is opposition: Neither party has the intelligence to work out

equivocate and temperise and play the political power and moving toward with phrases.

The time is assuredly ripe for a new force in British politics-which can be no other than that of the working class—to come to the front and put some sort of reality in the place of the more and more taking the lead. Under antiquated shams that still stand only. because no one dares to meddle with like Yuba Bill's famous coach on the them. It remains to be seen whether Geiger Grade; it can avoid a smash-up the British working class is capable, after so many generations of capitalist prosperity, with all that the term im- clinging insecurely to the tall of the plies of physical degeneration for a large part of the workers and mental perversion for all, of supplying this work the simile, the small capitalist new destructive and reconstructive force. If the Socialist movement of long for the "good old times" of "legithe United Kingdom can get rid of the two generally incompatible characterlatics of finical "orthodoxy" in discussion and timid "possibilism" in political action which so remarkably coexist in it, it has now an extraordinary | their own tottering financial strength; opportunity to give voice and wisdom individually, too, each cherishes a to the "unlearned discontent" of the doubtful hope that he may be the exworking class.

If the decay of old political forms

and traditions is showing itself at has been doing so for some years, especially since the beginning of the more dangerous form. If the British political disease he described as anemia, that of the United States is rather like apoplexy. There, the fear "lest a worse thing befall them" paralyses the political faculties of the ruling class; sere, the mad greed for profit and power "grows by what it feeds on." and supra them on to usurnation. The disproportionate legislative and execuunequal representation of the voters; the almost despotic influence of the Speaker of the House, which, with the increase of legislative business due to the multiplicity of private interests involved, has rendered discussion in that body a farce, deliberation impossible, and "log-rolling" the only effective method of working; and the inordinate growth of the President's power, partly through definite enactment, partly through custom, and still more through the use of patronage-these things make the government of the United States to-day a very different sort of thing from what it was in the days of Jefferson or even in those of Liucoln, though the terms of the Constitution remain practically unchanged. A simiiar tendency to the exorbitant increase of the executive power and the growing incapacity of the more popular legislative branch shows itself in all the states. Simultaneously with this ever stormy and no profit to gain by tendency, both in the national and the state governments, goes the usurpation : by the judiciary of what are really American proletariat-American by

by the direct representatives of the people. The real secret of the decay of democracy, which is so much bewailed by many plous and learned old ladles rofessorial chairs, is not in the increase of corruption. Corruption in politics has grown to frightful proporions and is steadily increasing. But corruption is a symptom of the decay of democracy, not the cause of that duty. decay. Where legislation is in the hands of vigorous public assemblies, direct or representative, which really deliberate and which are divided between parties that actively advocate definite principles or policies, there cor-

through the increased use of "equity"

roccedings-as in the virtual creation

of a new penal code by the issuance of

injunctions-and through the reckless

use of the power of constitutional in-

ous tif necessarily futile) opposition to and Bryan, Olney and Johnson, Gorone knows, even in the most general is the opportunism of opposition, the rule of seizing, at the moment of the campaign, on whatever "lasue" seems for that passing moment to give the best chance for attacking the party in power-in a word, the rule of the demagogue. But if the Democrats have no recognizable principles, we defy anyone to define those of the other big party. Eight or ten years ago we could recognize a Republican by the principles be professed; but the acrobatic facileness of a McKinley and the obstreperous platitudes of a Room veit have quite obscured its political doctrines, if it has any; vague shibboleths and hifalutin braggadocio are now their sole stock-in-trade. Satisfied with the present course of events and confident of the imbeelity of the power has no need of principles and, under the cover of the President's definite policy or the courage to fol-

a practical absolutism.

The reason is plain to the student of history. The Republican party is dominated by the alliance of high finance and industrial capitalism—the former such control a political organization is only while it can keep increasing the wild noce. The amalier capitalists vehicle, vividly realise the danger, but know not how to avoid it. Not to over class is divided in vind; its members timate" business and staid traditional politics; they dream of the possibility of checking what they consider the ex cesses of capitalism, but shudder at the probable effect of the reaction on ceptional small capitalist who will succeed in rising into the higher ranks finally, many of them realize that a revolt, once started, is hard to curb, the Ministry and the stupid apathy of and fear lest, if they help to overthrow Parliament, it is showing itself at great capitalist rule, the workers, in-Washington and in all our states, and stead of their own "great middle class," may gain the advantage. So the small capitalists, "letting 'I dare Spanish war, in a more active if not a not wait upon 'I would," either grumbingly follow in the wake of Morganized Republicanism or waver

of the emasculated Democracy. The one party has no use for principles; the other is afraid of them. In the one; corruptionists are naturally very useful and well paid servants; in the other there is no clean element strong enough to keep them down. Be tive weight of the Senate, with its tween the two, political intelligence ong term, its indirect election, and its and public spirit get scant encourage ment, the old type of popular leaders "Tall usen, non-crowned, who live above the for "In public duty and in private thinklug"-

and quibble and squabble in the ranks

are kept down or thrust saids, and the old traditions of "Equal and unalicusble rights" and "Government of the people, by the people, for the people' are treated as mere empty formulas, of no weight against the momentary exigencies of clearing bouse returns, foreign trade balances, and corporation dividends.

Here also, the only hope for political regeneration, for a revival of the spirit of '70 and the spirit of '61, to put an end to the vulgar prostitution of the phrases of '76 and '61, is in an awakening of the definat self-confidence of the working class, the only class that has no sordid or anti-social ends to serve, no privileges to lose by freedom howabsolution however screne.

Unless we are much mistaken, the legislative and executive functions, residence, we mean, regardless of nativity or race—is capable of this tank. Capitalism in America has grown too quickly to have moulded the workers rightly to its will, while it has grown greatly enough to show erpretation in annulling laws enacted the workers that it must be and how it must be overthrown. We in the United States have as much need as any in the world to beware of political reaction and public degeneracy; we have better opportunities than any others to stifle reaction and restore health, pub lie life: therefore on us rests, more than on any others, the responsibility for the world's future progress. To say this is not to indulge in Yankee boasting, but to call men to a solemi

The proprietors of the Fletcher iron works of Hoboken, N. J., the other day, got an injunction restraining their striking employees from "picketing" the vicinity of the works or taking other usual measures to dissuade other The fact is that, to-day, neither of workmen from taking their places. The the old parties in American politics has strikers thought the law might have only in half-hearted opposition; if does from interfering with their pickets, so long as the latter conducted themselve anti-imperialism, nor even for a vigor- The true state of the law was rendered very clear by the fact that, whill counsel for the Fletcher Company was precedents for the injunction prayed for by the company, the strikers' atpresidential pomination shows that no of any court that would serve as a precedent for the injunction asked by his clients. The result can be imagined. ghost of a party. Its sole guiding rule Now these workingmen are beginning to reulize that the trouble is that the men of their class, as voters, have al lowed the statute and common law to be made by legislature and judges belonging to or under the influence of the capitalist class and that the only way to get law favorable to the work ing class is to yote the working-clasticket of the Socialist Party.

The exposure of governmental atrocities in the Courn Free State-that "Free" is a master stroke of diplomatic irony, by the way-is making a goo deal of noise in the realm of interns tional politics nowadays. It may not be amiss to remind our readers, wh would have no chance to learn it from the well censored sapitalist press-that it is due to the Socialist Deputies is Democratic opposition, the party in the Beigian Parliament that this exposure has taken place. Without their strenuous bluster against "race sti-ride" and the "weaklings," the Ad-opened their mouths about the exterlow it or the energy to do anything but | ministration is steadily concentrating | tion, pillaging, flogging, and tortaring

of natives that has been so systematicof the Congo region owe to our com-rades in Belgium the same debt that those of the Grman East Africa owe to the Social D emocratic fraction in the Reichsteg.

A QUESTION OF SOCIALIST BIHICS.

While the congress at Dresden has been discussing the conditions under which a party member may rightly hold a position upon the empitalist press, the same question and another closely connected with it have come up practically in the East Side of New York City.

Several men on the editorial and renortorial staff of one of the bourgeois Jewish dailies have gone on strike. Some comrades maintain that these strikers deserve no symfathy from Socialists, on the ground that they are "intellectual prostitutes." Simultaneously occurs another inci-

dent which raises a similar question. A lawyer who is a member of the party has acted as counsel for an employer in getting an injunction against striking employees. The curious thing is that some of those who reffice armpathy to the Socialist writers on a capitalist paper yet find it in their the attack. hearts to defend the Socialist counsel asking for an injunction on behalf of an employer.

It is seldom that we think it within the function of a party paper to express-judgment upon a question of this sort before it has been passed upon by the party itself. In the present case we feel justified in speaking at once.

As to newspaper writers, the whole

question is where the line shall be drawn. A Socialist who acts as reporter for a capitalist paper or as news editor or as a writer upon general subjects, unconnected with the Socialist ovement, is surely no more an intellectual prostitute than a Socialist who sets the type for such a paper or sells it on the street. What constitutes a newsphper man an intellectual prostitute is not his writing for pay for a - capitalist paper, but his writing against his convictions. We canno: see how a Borialist could conscientiously hold the position of responsible editor of a non-Socialist daily, because in that position he is compelled to write or to order the publication of articles against Socialism. But in regard to Socialists holding any other position than this, in common fairness and deevery it should be proved that they have actually written against Socialism for pay before they are condemned.

In the case of a lawyer it may be . simust equally hard to draw the exact line. We know that all business invoives dishonesty, fu one sense, as it involves profit. We know that a great part of any lawyer's work-as, for the matter of that, of any other man's work-is somehow connected with and dependent upon profit-making. Still we suppose no one but a fanatic would say that a Socialist may not enter the profession of law. Unfortunately, we live in a capitalist world and must make our living in it. Not even Tolatoy escapes from its conditions.

But when it comes to a Socialist actapplication for an injunction against striking employees, the simple point is that he here appears in a public capacity before the court and, for the sake of his fee, appeals to legal principles-or asks for the use of legal practice-which, as a Socialist he denounces as immoral and anti-social. With what face can we, denouncing the issuance of such injunctions retain | craft journals. him as a perty member? And what confidence will other workingmen have in us if we do so?

It is possible for a lawyer to avoid imists on taking them up, let him get out of the party and nut himself in a position to act purely on his own responsibility. And if he will do neither of these things, then let the party set membership rolls.

A PRACTICAL WORD TO OUR BEADERS.

Hardly a day passes without the editors of The Worker receiving, from anywhere between the Bay of Fundy and the Guif of California, a marked copy of some newspaper of purely local circulation containing an aditorial "refutation of Socialist fallacies," with a request from the local comrade who sends it that The Worker shall next week contain a specific reply to the article marked.

It is exceedingly beinful to the editors of The Worker to receive marked copies or elippings from the capitalist eas all over the country-the more, the better. If The Worker is becoming a better chronicler and champion of the Secialist movement, the improvement is very largely due to this active fore, which counti interest of our this tutes them a great staff of volunteer informants and counsellors. Let us therefore acknowledge in this place the assistance so rundered and hope that it will be continued.

will be continued.

But while it is very helpful to us. in New York.

not only to know the local news dially carried on for the presit of King rectly, or indirectly concerning our Leopold and the international gang of movement from all parts of the land, financiers who back him. The blacks but also to know what sort of arguments the local old-party papers are using, so that we may get a general view of the altuation on braich to base a judgment of the held withouts for serving the general cause, it is obriously impossible that The Werker should reply severally to all these many celltorial attacks, which are commonly only a rehash of autiquated theories which the bourgeois ecomomints themselves have shoudened ·long ago. Impossible, for two reasons: First, because the whole space of The Worker would not suffice for us to follow all these suggestions and the paper would be very dreary with repetition If we should try it; second and still more conclusive, because the circulation of The Worker, while large and Several of those men are Socialists, growing, is scattered over the whole country, so that it reaches but a few readers of each of the papers to whose editorials we are asked to reply.

These pretended "refutations," stale and stupid as they commonly are, ought to be answered of course. But the proper persons to write the replies are local comrades in the respective towns where these attacks are published. And the proper vehicle for carrring the reply to the readers of the attack is the very paper that has made

Ben Hanford, in a personal letter to the editor of The Worker, written about three weeks after he started on his present propaganda tour, says: "I find that our comrades miss very many important opportunities. Especially. they do not use the local newspapers as they might-do not use them as much in some things as the proprietors thenwelves would like." We are convinced that he is right and that one of our best means of propagands-prac tically without expense, moreover, which is an important point-is now generally neglected.

In nearly every city of considerable size there is at least one daily newspaper which makes a practice of pub-Eshing letters from its readers. In the ranks of the Socialist Party in such a city there are sure to be entitle two or several comrades who are quite competent to write printable latters in reply to editorials or to other correspondence or in comment on current events. In the smaller places, while our forces are perhaps not so strong, the opening is even better, for the average country editor is almost always "short of copy" and welcomes correspondence that he can print. A few of the great city dailies will carefully shut out letters from Socialists, undoubtedly; but these are exceptions; the many papers which make a practise of running a correspondence column do so because they find it a feature that attracts interest and swells their circulation, and they are often glad rather than displeased at having a good, readable, bostlle letter

to "make the paper lively." Of course if any one correspondent writes so often as to make himself a hore he will be. "barred." Of course letters should be couched, in courteous innguage, should be as brief as is consixtent with clearness-newspaper letters should seldom exceed four hundred words-and must be written legibly with ink on only one side of the paper, or any sensible, politor will ing as counsel for an employer in an throw them into the waste-basket unread. But these requirements are ensity enough compiled with and if those of our comrades who are capable of such work would make good use of their local papers we might have scores of articles reaching hundreds of thousands of readers of the capitalist press throughout the nation every

st strikers as a capitalist abuse? trade-uniquists in regard to the use of the local labor papers and national

· In many cases the comrades neglect even to give their local papers the news that they would like to have printed. Whenever nominations are taking up such cases as this. If he made or any important resolutions adopted by the party, a report should at once be given to the local papers; and announcements of lectures or even of the party's business meeting should be given to the editor in itself right by striking him from its time for publication. They will not always appear; in some papers they will never be used, or will appear in garbled language; but in very many papers they will be given correctly; there is not much trouble involved. and it is worth while to take the chances.

THE ODEDEN BULE

There is still another thing that the trade-unionists must learn, and that is the practical application of the Golden ltule between themselves in their struggles against capitalist oppression. Every trade-unionist demands that when he, or rather his union makes a demand of the capitalist for better co ditions, that every other worker abditions, that every other worker ab-stain from accepting anything less than the union demand. More and more, solidarity of the workers be-comes an absolute necessity, and the trade unions are happily highing more stress on this question than ever be-fore. Any worker who retuses to make this sacrifice in the interests of the solidarity of labor is very properly treated with the contempt due a fraitor.—Bernard Bertyn. in Brie treated with the contempt director.—Bernard Berlyn, in Wins ...

The Arm and Torch is the see of Socialism on the edicial infle

SWEAR!

By Morace Traubel.

.Swear! That is what I say to you. Swear! Do not say yes and no. Do not yield here and coucede there. Do not admit that your case is both true and faise. Insist upon your case. Grant its faults. Still theist upon it. The faulty need not be faire. Do no apologise for your failures, suffer shame for your mista Do not not worry over your bad Judgment. Desert anything else. Stick to yourself. Swear that you will stick to

Swear! You have enemies wherever you look. You are tempted. You are paid to conform. The conventions corld offers you the bribe of its velvet The world offers you case and place. Do you want ense and place? Or do you want yourself? Swear that you want yourself. That you want your idea. That ease and comfort are all very well. But that something else not no easy and comfortable is better.

Swear! Do not tell yourself that

you are just the same man going foul as going fair. Do not burden yourself with the consciences of others. Take care of your own conscience. Of course this is a hard task. It is the very hardest task there is. Just to stick to your idea. To stick to it through the muck and almoder of every day. To stick to it after everybody has gone to bed. To stick to it before anybody is up in the morning. It. is a hard job. But it is by hard work root. There is no other way of getting there. And to get there is life. Or to

try to get there. But to make no effort to get there is death. Swear! Swear that you will get into good terms with yourself. Swear that whatever may occur to alienate you from your fellows that nothing can occur to alienate you from yourself. Swear that you will not subject your unlettered ideals to the thirty-nine figures of the statistical augura. Swear that nothing will persuade you to ignore the pale faces of the men and women and children of overwork. Swear that you will call out loud for justice to-day and anything that happens to-morrow. Not the justice of any other man. But the justice of

I am tired of halfways. I am tired of jobs left undone. I am tired of apologists. I am tired of sympathisers. I am tired of diplomacy. I have tried all. All have failed. I have tried all. gone to bed sick at beart with all their failures. I have got up next day with the same sick heart. Now I awear that I will key my faith to a firmer note. I will not look right or left. I will not live right or left. I will look,

I will live, straight ahead.

I swear that I dot not wish to see anything else until I have seen this. I awent that all else is useless until this has been made useful. I have dallied with luxuries. I have post-poned my soul. I have taken counsel of riches. I have given honors to po-sition. I have taken the boss at his word. Now I swear that I want no riches and none of the attentions of riches. And I will not take the boss at his word. I will not take tyranny at its word. I will take only the freeman at his word. Only freedom at its

I would rather have a whole-hearted enemy than a haif-hearted friend. I would rather entertain a bad idea with all my heart than a good ides with half my heart. I would rather that capital was all right and labor all wrong than that labor should compro-mise with half a claim for the conmise with half a claim for the sake of peace. I would rather have a world full of honest tyrants than a world full of disbonest courtiers. I would rather have strength than weakoess even if all the strength was in the other camp. I want to get rid of all my weak allies. I want to me rid of

for stars. Look in yourself. Do not worry looking about for signals. You With what face can be go from that courtroom to the public platform and denounce the issuance of infunctions to those of our comrades who are the first support to those of our comrades who are the first support to those of our comrades who are the first support to those of our comrades who are the first support to the support of the support of the first support to the support of th factory. These may be your signals. The children of the unnamed mass. The children whose faces you do not know. The children that come and go in the guttered and alleyed barbariess of the towns. These may be your signals The neglected streets of the city. The sordid solled mills. The too early in the morning workman. The too late in the evening workman. These may be your signals. The storms may Rain in floods. Wind in tem pests fercely malignant. But your signals are undisturbed. For they are signals in your heart. Other signals may go out. These remain. Injustice is a signal. Truschery is a signal. Every overloaded feast is a signal. Every empty table is a signal. are all signals because your heart is first of all a signal. This world may But as long as you do not put out your heart your signals The sacred signals. signals that outlible bibles. The sig-nals that outchrist Christs. These. No others are for you to cherish in the forever of your worldswept dreams. Invest You have yielded ofter nough. You have believed the be

nough. liefs of others long enough. I now liefs of others long enough. I now call on you to believe your own beliefs. I now call on you to stake all on the premier issue. You have been too easily led astray. Because little things have gone wrong you have admitted that the big thing may not be right. Because the enemy was capable of making a big solse you have kept slient. Now I summon you to talk out. Talk out load. Talk out not only for those who may be willing to hear but those who may be willing to hear but for those who do not wish to hear for those who do not wish to hear. Do not give away all the first and hat words. Keep them for yourself. Repecially the hart word. Do not say yes because you may but the feelings of your grandpop of some other pop if you say no. Do not try to be pleasant. Try do he true. No one will ultimately thank you fer your sycophancy. Every-

one will ultimately thank you for the Let us warn the other s From this day we concede nothing. From this day we will hide, hinder, scatter, obliterate no chapter of the tale. Everything shad be put down. tale. Everything shall be put down.
And in words that de not beg. In
words that bite and hit. The task is too big and too sacred to be frittered away in the overwrought etiquette of the courts. Let us fight the rest of this fight right on the level. There must no more be an up or down, a right or left. We will remain on the common road. Our fight is the fight for the common road. Swear:

PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE.

Socialism looks to the past, the future, and the present. So we may say there are three kinds of Socialism -the Socialism of the unst, the Socialism of the future and the Socialism of the present. A great deal of confusion would be avoided if these distinctions were kept in mind, and a great deal

were kept in mind, and a great deal of controversy also.

Socialism, looking to the past, is the scientific interpretation of history.

Marxima rewrites the history of manital as Darwinjam rewrites the history of animals. To be ignorant of "economic determinism," that is, of "the materialistic conception of history," is to be ignorant of what Socialism teaches with resucct to the past.

in teaches with respect to the past.

The Socialism of the future is what most people mean when they speak of Socialism—the future state of society when Socialism has arrived, such as Beliamy pictures in "Looking Back-

ward," for instance.

The Socialist platform deals with this future Socialism, when it demands "the public ownership of all the means of production and distribution

In this good time coming, men will be able to live together as brothers. The Co-operative Commonwealth will be that Socialism which is described as applied Christianity. All that propiets and poets of all ages have foretold and depicted will be fulfilled in this glorious Socialism of the Datase.

The Socialism of the past enables as to understand the present. The Bocialism of the future gives us courage and

hope, But it is the Socialism of the present which must win the fight. Upon as who are building up a political party, a mighty instrument of compact hu man interests and wills, iles the great est responsibility. Our scientific knowledge of the past teaches us two things. (1) That all history consists of struggles between social classes, and, hence present society consists of a class struggle too; (2) That the classes have always been moved by their bread and butter interests, hence the same is true to-day.

present Secialism—our Socialist Party.

There is no other way to succeed.

As we hope for future Socialism, we must construct our present Socialism upon the established social laws which Socialism has revealed in its study of the past.

Socialist Party, builded on the mighty class of modern wage-workers, is scientifically certain to achieve that political victory by which alone we can peacefully win that future Socialism which is the hope of the race.—Scattle

THE TWO SLAVERIES COMPARED.

A. M. Simons in the "International the following interesting opinion of the wage system by a defender of chattel slavery in antebelium days. Says the "Review"; "But it remains for one James Shan-

non in a pamphlet on 'Domestic Slave-ry.' printed in 1855, to set forth a harmony of interest doctrine in relation to chattel slavery that might well excite the admiration of Mark Hanna and the Civic Federation:

""The relation of master and slave is merely that of debtor and creditor extended; namely, to services for life.
" " This relation (chattel-slavery) my weak ailies. I want to ask rid of all the weakness in myself. I want to know what I can depend on in you and in myself. I would rather have you but few, I would rather have myself but few, and have your few and mine firm, than have a lot of you and a lot of myself gone to wood in pairying concessions.

Swear! Do not look in the heavens for save Look in womand. Do not relations of master and hireling. It must not be forgotten or overlooked that the relations of master and alays and concessions. relations of master and slave are cormaster's duties, as the slave belongs to the master for the performance (when able) of a slave's duties. In this respect, each may with equal propriety be said to own the other. Hence, in decreptude or old age, the slave can say "I have all things and abound. I own a master whose sole estate and whose own personal energies are pledged for my support." The slave is, therefore, independent and happy. Not so the poor hireling who is wholly dependent on his daily labor for his daily bread. In sickness or old age, and often at other times, his only prospect is starration, or the repulsive charity of a seitish and often beartless

world.
"In the very nature of things, then, no such identity of interest or aym-pathy of feeling can possibly exist be-tween the master and hired servant, as we have seen to exist between the master and slave. On the contrary, the relation of master and bired ser-vant is purely mercenary, and the in-terests of the two parties antagonistic, rather than identical. Each is impelled continually by selictmess to obtain the greatest possible amount, worther asserted or of hire, for the least pos-

THE DOCTRINE OF "SUCCESS."

Of all the political doctrines sown broadcast by the intellectual retainers of the industrial barons, that of the attainability of individual material success is the worst. It is a doctrine falsely preached, founded on utterly false assumptions, and it serves to give to its volaries a false estimate of life and the conditions of the industrial struggle. It is even at its best, a prilless, rathless creed; and as it is ordinarily preached, it waives ethical considerations of every sort and urgan only the worst world sime, and tacity sauctions the most brutal and repactions existed in the most brutal and repactions are the most br life and the conditions of the indus-

ing to do with frateraity, with pa-triotism, with social service, with culture. It -makes -against these everywhere and always. Those ppen whom it seines it inflames with a picture of mankind as a mob of frantic combat-ants, wherein each must fight his way over fallen bodies to a pince of vantage. Its effect is best seen in the special domain of "business," or tro In other branches of human activity cthical survivals are still observable; but in trade, speaking generally, cunning and duplicity determine all con-duct, and though set rules of action have sometimes been established, they are but as the protective rules of conduct established by pirates and highwaymen, which are

RENEGADE CASSON'S WORK.

The development of the Socialist movement has afforded a field for another sort of intellectual prostitute than the poor since who eats the crumbs of capitalism by writing from dictation on the public press. A demand has arisen for the product of the "genius" who has discovered his error in espousing Socialism and a more efficacious method of relieving the distress of humanity, and within a more speedy method. The capitalists are first to endorse this method of their destruction, if perchance their "destruction" is involved, and their subsidies give widest circulation to the

profundity of the apostate.

The latest of these aspirants for notoriety and the bloody silver of capitalism is Herbert N. Casson, once wiltor of a "Socialistic" paper called the "Coming Nation"—not to be confounded with the excellent paper by that name published at Rich Mill, Mo. a sunce-writer in the employ of labor a "friend" Hearst, and a capper for

Sammy Compers, in a pampidet labeled "Comm Sense on the Labor Question," and made easy of extensive circulation by gratuitous distribution, he attempts to drive a knife into the vitals of a movement, in the alleged service of which, he acquired the prominence and postion which makes it possible for the

sale of his talents.

Camon's talent consist in his ability to say things in an entersmatic suspery way in sentences susceptible of dis-connection. In this manner is his latest effort contributed; and it is because of the style thereof that his contradictions are liable to pass unques-tioned, to the deceiving of the con-scientions and unsispecting member-ship of trades unions into whose hands it is intended, by all possible means

to place this booklet. • • • The evident purpose of the book is to quiet inbor, bolster up Gomper's de Epon these scientifically proved caying cause and prepare for Hearst's truths of history we must build our political heelers an easy mark in the fold of the parely simple trades unions. The work is estensibly in the interes of the working man, though actually a frantic appeal for the rescue and re-juvenation of the middle class. It fact, in a number of instances this is practically declared. He makes a distiuction between the monopolist and "legitimate capitalist" (page 12) says (page 15); "The United States should be run for the benefit of the AVE; AGE man," declares (juge 16): prosperity of the MIDDLE CLASS depends upon higher and asserts (page 17): The that it is the organization of labor time sustains and perpetuates the middle trade unions are a sufeguard to the great capitalist, for he says they "prevent revolution," and who else would suffer by such a revolution as he de-scribes, the Socialist revolution? With all his fulsome praise of organ

ized labor and its achievements, Casson cannot refrain from exhibiting his contempt for it. After proposing a list of middle class reforms as the program for its political guidance, he injects this gratituous insult: "If the business and professional men in a city will not take the first steps toward musicipal ownership, the trade unions should lead the way," thus making them the followers and trading stock of the netty adminers.

representation of Socialism and listleading exponents is so puerile and so palpably abourd and malicious that it will deceive no one; it will possibly recoive the endorsement of some clerical capitalists and of labor be condemned by all intelligent, honest people who may read it. Workingmen should read the book if only to see to what depths it is possible to descend in the effort to perpetuate their slavery.--Charles Heydrick, in Eric People,

THE POPE AND THE

LABOR MOVEMENT. From Venice, the former residence

of the new Pope, comes a story shows the attitude of Pius X labor movement. Some time a Some time ago, the women workers in the tobacco factory of Venice started a movement for an increase of their miserable wages. They formed a lengue and appealed the trade unious in Milan, Turin, an-Florence for their co-operation, managers heard of thia. One fin namagers heard of them. One nactual the l'attiarch Sarto (the present l'operarrounded by all the chief managers of the factory, appeared in the main work-hall and gave a long sermon ngainst the poison of Socialism and ngainst the poison of Socialism against the bold uprising of the contented in opposition to the author ity appointed by God. As the church finished his disc and ordered all the women who would not join the league to raise a hand And then a wonder came even a single hand mas very quietly the honorable visitors re treated from the factory hall.

SOCIALISM IN GERMAN ARMY. Gen. von Rinem, the new German

Minister of War, has issued a decree forbidding non-commissioned officers and privates to have in their possession or distribute any revolution Socialistic writings, without the songs, utter cries, give expression to

It is a decrime that has nothing to master as tell a workingman to save his with efficiency except on efficiency is estable into dollars. It has nothing the same and blimest become a capitalist.—Hen tigniford.

PARTY NEWS.

The following contributions have been made to the bleefal Organizing Fund since hast report: An Evanston, Ill., comrade, S2; Victor L. Berger, 55; Thirteenth Ward branch, Local Milwankso, Wia, \$6.00; total, \$10.00; preundy reported, \$974.02; total, \$981.02. th tast weeks bulletin the cream of a contribution of \$5 from Local Mil-wankes should have been the Twelfth Ward branch, Local Milwaukee. The port given to the Special Organiz-Fund during the past few weeks tifics renewed attention upon the ganizing work has but just begun in rgunized states, and conditions are duct this work with practically little ritory itself. Particularly is this people and the long distances to be ered, make organizing exceedingly states already organized the expense untional office is considerably tion. Comrades should also remembe that the time to organize for the cam lign of next year is the Socialists at erited support of the Socialists at ray, the organizing fund can be kept a condition which will enable every section of the country to finally re peive attention. Despite many ob-stacles, the work of Ray and Goebel in the South is manifesting itself in new locals. The forierr has just or-ganized four in North Carolina, and Goebel got the same samber in Vir-Gorbel got the same aumeer in virginia and Tennessee. Wilkins is do-ing such good work in Washington that the communes there want to keep him indefinitely. Bigelow is doing well in Kansas, and McKee will upbtedly strengthen the movement in Arisona. Courades Tuole in Mary-land and Adams in North Carolina can be depended upon to show good results from their work. All this hould show the comrades the financial possibility thrown upon the nation-office, in the attempt to organize various states. It is upbill work, but it will finally count, though the cost now may be great. What is needed is for every Socialist in the United States to contribute his or her mite to the organising fund. The work cannot stop now, it must go forward until every state is organized for the battle of 1904. Bend all contributions to the national secretary, Omnia, Neb., and acknowledgment will made in his weekly bulletin, which Is published by nearly every Socialist

The National Secretary has received n protest from Local Gatewood, W. Vs., against call for a mass convention to form a state organization, issued by Local McMechen, on account of place relected to hold convention and short notice given, and has written Lucal McMechen for information regarding

National Committeeman Critchlow of Ohio nake that the following motion wity of a leading lecture bu irises from having this lecture bureau control of the national officials, and Bureau has been doing, and feeling that it would be better for all cocerned if the work of this bureau and the National Lecture Bureau were com-bined by merging the Central Lecture Bureau's speakers and paraphernalia with the National Lecture Bureau, I, therefore, move the following to be voted upon by the members of the National Committee: That the National Committee of the Socialist Party does to conduct their work as the work of the National Lecture Bureau, in addi-tion to the work already being done by the National Lecture Bureau." In ornatters, the Secretary has requested complete data from Comrade Critchlow, who is also manager of the Central Lecture Bu-rent, evering the list of speakers, terms charged for lectures, salaries, assets and liabilities of bureau, if any, tional Committee in arriving at a definite conclusion. Pending the receipt of this information, Courade Critch-low's motion will not be submitted to

Bon Manford's Toor.

Hen Hanford will finish out Septem ber at the following places in Indiana; Sept. 26, Peru; 27, Huntington; 28, Ft. Wayne; 20, Elkhart. He will then exfiliuois, where dates as follows have been arranged: Oct. 1 and 4. Chicago: 2. Winnetka: 3, Elgin: 5, Rockford; 7, Rock Island. Hanford will lecture on Oct. 6 at Dubuque, Iowa, where the Catholic church has interested itself in an auti-Socialist propaganda. He will get through lilinois and Missouri in time to again outer lows for the last ten days of October, so as to participate in the campaign before election day.

The National Organizors.

John M. Ray was suddenly called home by sickness in his family when at Italeigh, N. G., on Sept. 13, and Courade R. F. Adams of Washington,

William A. Toole of Baitimore will work out a two weeks' vacation for the ational party, organizing in Mary-

for risiting recond, alo, he was appearanced days in the Indian Territory before beginning in Arkanata."
Hurry McKee's route in Armona is reported as follows: Bept. 10, Kingman; 11, Ash Fork; 12, Williams; 14, Flagstaff; 18, Winslow; 17-19, Jerome; 21-28, McCabe; 24-23, Walker; 28, Groom Creak: 29-38. Prescott Groom Creek; 29-30, Prescott.

M. W. Wilkins will remain in Wash-

How York State.

Following is the financial report of the State Committee from March 1 to July 1, 1908. Income: Due stamps, \$523.60; donations, \$22.40; loans and Automobile Fund, \$124.25; literature, \$3.28; total, \$673.53. Expenditures: National Executive Committee, \$303; Comrade Publ. Co., \$60; E. Neppel on loan, \$20; salaries and expenses, \$92.72; then Speyer, \$35; literature, \$2.50; Fieldman, \$25; automobile, \$100; total, \$444.22; balance on hand, \$20.31. Stamp account: Stamps received from Wood, 600; stamps received from Mailly, 5,000; total, 5,000. Due stamps paid for, 5,236; due stamps from Wood, 104; due stamps from Local Johns-town, 40; due stamps on hand, 70; due stamps from Local New York, 150;

George D. Herron will make a tour of New York state under the direction of State Secretary Slobodin.

Sol Fleidman writes from Schenec-tady, under date of Sept. 14: "When the repaired machinery of the auto-mobile arrived in Middletown, I went from there to Newburg on Sept. 2 and held a good meeting there that night. Next day I had a fine meeting night. Next day I had a fine meeting in Poughkeepsie; tried hard to organ-ise, but did not succeed. From there I went clean through to Albany, hunt-ed up Comrade Dennis and we had a eled about eighty miles on one stretch of fine road, part of which is being reand both listened to a Socialist speech; they bought literature and some subscribed for The Worker. While I was speaking to the second gang a politician came along on his auto and phiected to the men "witting idle" while I dished out Rocialist philosophy, but he was soon relied into slience by the burly Irishmen, who were eager to listen. On Sonday Dennis and two other comrades came along with me to Schenectady, where we held three meetings, all very successful." The machine suffered another accident and was being repaired when Field-ing wrote. He will invade Johnstown and Gloversville, and then perhaps turn his attention to Fort Edward and

The following additional contributions have been made to the Automobile Fund for state agitation: Local New Rochelle, list 62, \$2,25; 9th A. D., list 44, \$5,25; Local Utica, list 89, \$2,95; 35th A. D., branch 2, list 47, \$2.70; 324 and 33d A. D., list 25, \$4; S. Biges (35th A. D., profits on sale of litera-ture), \$5; Local Fort Edward on lists 80 and 81, \$3; F. Denuis, \$1.

Charles Ufert of New Jersey has been engaged by the State Committee for agitation from now till election in Western New York, and will start this

Thomas Pendergast of Local Water town spoke to a large meeting of work-ers on Sept. 19 at Felta Mills, many of whom had never heard a Socialist speaker before. He was listened to throughout with marked attention, and at the close of his remarks a large

Yonkers comrades are holding good meetings with speakers from New York and New Jersey. On Friday evening, Sept. 25, John Spargo will speak, and on Saturday, Sept. 26, Frederick Krafft will be the speaker. Both meetings will be held on Getty Square. Rochester comrades expect to have complete ward tickets up in all the twenty wards of the city for the first time in the history of the local move-

ment. New members are being gained at the rate of ten to fifteen a week. Thomas J. Hagerty will speak at Fitshugh Hall on Friday evening, Sept. 25. John Spargo will speak at bead-quarters on Mouday evening, Sept. 23; at Friede's Pavilion, Clinton avenue, near Avenue D, with Frank A. Sieverman, on Thursday evening, Oct. 1; at Peta Hall on Lowell street, and at Goldstein's Hall, Chatham street, cor-ner Kelly, on Friday evening, Oct. 2; and at Sanker's Hall, on Clifton street, with F. A. Sieverman, on Saturday evening, Oct. S. The series of Sunday though the Agitation District Common Council, City Hall, on Oct. 4, probably with Comrade Spargo as speaker. The Fifth Ward on Oct. 4, probably with Comrade Spargo as speaker. The Fifth Ward caucus resulted in the following nomi-nations: For Supervisor, Wm. Drex-ler; Alderman, Wm. Lippelt; Con-stable, Wm. Frank. John Frank was ler; Alderman, 17 m. John Prank was stable, Wm. Frank. John Prank was nominated for Assemblyman in the 3d A. D., and a club was organized with twenty members. A Northwest branch has been organized with twelve enthulas been organized with twelve enthulas been organized with twelve enthulas members, and will meet every balance on hand, \$71.18.

New York City.

At the meeting of the City Executive and Campaign Committee of Greater New York, on Sept. 15, it was decided New York, on Sept. 15, it was decided the to hold ratification meetings in Brooklyn Labor Lyceum on Oct. 9, with Comrades Furman, Hillquit, and Gibbs of Worcester, Mans, as speakers, in Cooper Union on Saturday, Oct. 10, with Comrades Furman, Gibbs, and Long of Philadelphia as speakers, and Long of Philadelphia as speakers, and Long of Philadelphia as speakers, and In New Irving Hall on the East Side, who Manhattan, on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 10, with Comrades Feigenbaum, Gibbs, and Long. Comrade Frost of Systems Glibba, and Long. Comrade Frost of Philadelphila, who was engaged for the campaign is in New York and speaking every night. Comrade Wind of Newark offered to speak six tiges for the Campaign Committee and his services were accepted and Secretary instructed to arrange three meetings in Manhattan and three is Brooklyn. Campaign Secretary Jerber was instructed to communicate with Comrade Critchlow of Ohlo, manager of the Central Lecture Bureau, and inform him that \$75 is all the Campaign Committee can afford to pay Father Hagerty for a series of meetings cover-Gibbs, and Long. Comrade Frost of Innd.

George H. Goebel will enter Taxas on Sept. 25 and work in the northern district, under the direction of Local Dalls, which is the railroad and trailey centre of that saction.

George E. Bigelow will daish his kinasas tour Oct. 3 at Geleas, and af-

Island City, where convention will be held on Sept. 21. A committee, can-sisting of Comrades Butscher and At-kinson, was elected to visit this conber plan, reported that a letswell to a number of speakers. It was reported that Cigarmakers' Union No. 90 had adopted the plan of adicting 25 cents per member for the Daily Globe Funda- It was decided that the vention and urge upon the courades of Long Island City the necessity of harmonious action with the other or-ganizations in the county for the good advisory based of the conference meet in conjunction with the executive com-mittee of the Workingmen's Co-operamittee of the Workingmen's Co-opera-tive: Publishing Association. The proposition submitted by a committee from the Brooklyn conference, to write to every labor organization in the United States, soliciting a contribution of \$1 time and commitment was an

ganizations in the county for the good of the campaign. The other delegates reported that good meetings were being held and that the campaign was progressing and waxing warmer as election approaches. Comrade Bock having resigned from the committee on account of sickness, Comrade Butacher was elected to the office of recording secretary. Campaign Secretary Gerber was instructed to send Local Kings County a supply of subscripof \$1 from each organization, was su dorsed and referred to the advisor cal Kings County a supply of subscrip-tion lists for distribution in that bor-ough. Local Kings County ordered 30,000 platforms and 30,000 of Hanbe held at the call of the chairman. The Ladies' Inily Globe Club reports of that \$50 was realised at the Daily Globe both at the picuic held by Tile-Worker and Local New York, at Fuhrer's Park on Sept. 6 and 7, \$25 having been expended for articles displayed in the booth, leaving a not income of \$35 for the Daily Globe Fund. It was decided that a speaker be sent to the United Journeymen Tailon. he held at the call of the chairman. ford's leaflets. It was also reported that Local Kings County had made a loan of \$30 to the Campaign Commit-tee. In order to carry on the business tee. In order to carry on the business of the Committee in the proper man per, it was decided to have a report made by the secretary at every meet-ing of all limbilities, so as to enable the members to decide intelligently upon the disbursement of funds in its posto the United Journeymen Tailors' Union asking them to send delegates to this hody and propose the 25-cent per member contribution plan.

session. The receipts since last meeting were \$199.85, and disbursements \$103.02; cash belance on hand, \$107.30. Subdivisions and comrades holding subscription lists are urged :) sand in on account at once the money aiready collected as the Campaign Committee needs funds in order to carry on a

vigorous campaign. At the meeting of the Executive Committee of Local New York, on Sept. 15, the delegates from the First and Second Agitation District Com-mittees were not present and the sec-retary was instructed to again request these committees to elect two other delegates. The Murray Hill Agitation District reported having held very suc-cessful Italian meetings and that a few Italians visited their clubbonse to get more information about our party.
West Side Agitation Committee reported that the open-air meetings so far held were very satisfactory; they have loaned the Campaign Committee \$25, and have ordered 2,500 Italian leafiets and 10,000 English. Yorkville Agitation Committee had held no meet-ing. Harlem Agitation Committee reported that the 23d A. D. had withdrawn from the Agitation District: the

of Worcester, and Fred Long of Phila-delphia, Morris Hillquit will preside. Cards to advertise this meeting are ready and can be had from the Camtion Committee reported that they had a general meeting with about fifty paign Secretary at the office. Every comrade must do his best to make the members present; they have elected committees to visit organizations in the Bronx to solicit donations for the agitation fund; they have sold \$23 ecting n agreess.
The ratification meeting of the Soty will be held at the Brooklyn Laber Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby avenue, on Friday, Oct. 9. The following worth of literature at their open-air meetings and secured subscriptions for The Worker; they have ordered 10,000 leaflets. It was decided to take up the speakers will address the meeting: C. I. Furman, Morris Brown, Morris Hillquit and Dr. Glibbs. Cards to ad-vertise this meeting can be had from the Literature Agent of Local Kings discussion about the 1st-3d-5th A. D. and a detailed report was made by Comrade J. Wilton James, a member of the district, about their financial condition, numerical strength and the County, Comrade Gackenheimer, at the kind of agitation most suitable for Labor Lyceum. Every comrade ought these districts. After a lengthy discussion it was decided that a commit-tee composed of Comrades Egerton, Knuely, and Hillquit should visit the

Romm, and Kanely. The delegates to the Campaign Committee were in-structed that whenever the Campaign

Committee engages out-of-town speak-ers they should not be paid more than

their expenses and a reasonable com-pensation for the time lost. It is the sense of the Executive Committee that

\$5 for any day lost is a reasonable

compensation for anyone. Organiser was instructed to secure Comrade De Luca's services till after election and

arrange as many open-air or indoor

Italian meetings as possible, to order

from time to time as many Italian leafiets as may be necessary. It was decided to recommend to the General Committee the holding of a general

wish to join them should not be recog-

nized by the Campaign Secretary. Th

financial report for two weeks beginning Sept. 1 showed: Balance on hand, Sept. 1, \$65.56; income from due

At the last meeting of the 6th and 10th A. D. Comrade Schufflay was elected delegate to the Second Agitation District. It was de-

cided to order another platform in ad-

dition to the one already ewned by the district and to buy Jewish leafets for distribution at the open-air meet-

ings. An energetic campaign com-mittee was elected and the campaign

to arouse the workingmen of the dis-trict to politically rise against their exploiters will be carried on vigorous-ly. Residents of the 6th and 10th

ly. Residents of the 6th and 10th who have come to a realisation of the fact that nothing save the complete overthrow of the present industrial system and the reconstruction of society on a co-operative basis can emancipate the working class are requested to join the district organization at the next meeting, on Friday evening, Sept. 25, at 64 East Fourth street, and help in the work of agitation.

From now on until Election Day the Rings County Committee will meet on the second and fourth Sunday after-noons instead of the second and fourth

Saturday evenings as formerly. Next meeting, Sunday afternoon, Sept. 27, 3 p. m., at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949-957 Willoughby avenue.

in the work of agitation.

to get a supply and distribute them all over the borough. The Brooklyn comrades and subdiand brooklyn communes and anon-visions abould call for campaign lit-crature to the Literature Agent of Lo-cal Kings County, Comrade Gacka-helmer, at the Labor Lyceum, 940-955 Willoughby avenue. Comrade Gacknext business meeting of the 1st-3d-5th A. D. to be held Sept. 30, at 150 Spring street, and discuss this matter with the comrades there. It was decided to in-vite to the sext meeting of the Execuenheimer has at present thirty thoutivé Committee a few of the most and coples of Hanford's "What Workingmen's Votes Can De," thirty thou-annd copies of the Municipal Platform, and a large quantity of small dodgers active comrades of the 2d, 4th, and 8th A. D. for the purpose of devising ways and means to strengthen the organiza-tion in these districts. The resignation bear'... the party name and emblem, and the ticket and some agitation matof Comrade B. Bock from the Camter. Comrades should also get the eards to advertise the ratification comrades were numinated to fill the vacancy: Ehret, Betz, Reich, Phillips,

The General Committee of Local New York will meet in the W. E. A. clubhouse, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street, on Saturday ovening, Sept. 26. As the committee only meets once a month now, and as many very important mat-ters are to be considered at this meet-ing, it is especially important that

About 200,000 handbills, bearing the municipal Ticket and the emblem of

one side and a number of short para-graphs on the other, have been sent out by the Campaign Secretary

for distribution. They can be carried around easily and besides their use a

circulars may be pasted up on walls and fences. These handbills can to had free of charge on application at

bendquarters and comrades should re-

that they are well distributed.

The Campaign Secretary is prepared to furnish the following loadest to dis-

tricts or individuals who will distrib

ute them: "Municipal Platform of the

Social Democratic Party," 78 cents a thousand; Hanford's "What Work-ingmen's Votes Can De," \$1 a thou-

sand: Italian leaflet containing Wil-

shire's "Why Workingmen Should Be Socialists," and the national platform, \$2.50 a thousand.

The ratification meeting of the So-

cial lemocratic l'arty of New York County will be held on Saturday, Oct., 10, in Cooper Union. The following speakers will address the meeting: C.

L. Furman, Morris Brown, Dr. Gibbs

every deferate be present.

Comrade Thomas J. Morgan of Chiratification meeting in Brooklyn on that day and in New York on the following day. The Campaign Committee will arrange a number of meetings for Comrade Morgan while in

The compades of the lower Past party meeting on Oct. 3 to discuss matters pertaining to campaign and organization. A motion was carried to instruct the Campaign Secretary that open-air meetings should be arranged to the Agitation District Company the Space of the Space tary is trying to secure a few more prominent speakers, and it is expected that this meeting will be a great suc-

The First Agitation District has arranged the following indoor meetings; Sunday, Oct. 4, 16th A. D., at Lafaj-ette Hall, 8-10 Avenue D; Thursday, Oct. 8, 4th A. D., at Pythagoras Hall, 177 E. Broadway. Large indoor mee-

177 E. Broadway. Large indoor meetings will be held in each district belonging to this division.

The outing of the constades of
Branch 2. Annexed Districts, which
was held last Sunday at Little Morris
Park, Van Nest, was a social as well
as a financial success, and a considerable sum has been added to the treaury of this young branch. The com-rades of Williamsbridge and the 35th A. D. were represented and enjoyed themselves, at the same time helping. the organization recently founded.
The branch desires to thank all friends and comrades for the andstance.
The Board, of Managers of the

The Board of Managers of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, together with the Advisory Board of the Globe Conference, will meet on Monday evening, Sept. 28, at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. All members should be present promptly at 8 o'clock.

A mass meeting under the auspices of the Second Agitation District Committee will be hald Saturday account.

or the second Agriculus District Committee will be held Saturday evening.
Sept. 24, at 197 E. Feurth street. Good speakers will address the meeting in English, German, and Hungarian.
Comrades active in Local Kings.

Comrades active in Local Hings abould take notice that all speakers for the present campaign will be assigned hereafter by the Campaign Secretary, Julius Gerber, 66 East Fourthetreet, Manhattum Accordingty, all calls for speakers in Breoklyn should be addressed directly to him.

While it is very difficult for Campaign Secretary Gerber to comply with the wishes, of the command at the various districts in regard to dates for open-air meetings, as everyone wants

PRELIMINARY NOTICE. All Comrades and Organizations are hereby informed that an

Industrial Labor Exposition and Food Show

For the benefit of the Labor Press, "THE WORKER" and the "NEW YORKER VOLKSZESTÜNG," is being arranged, and will take place April 23 to May 8, 1904, at the GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Forty-third and Fortyfourth Streets, New York.

Organizations are requested to consider arranging Fastivals. Acserdingly. THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE.

Wouldn't that result to perpetual

"overproduction"?
Not necessarily. If I produce ten times as much as I use, and rats and moths consume 90 per cent. of 1, 1

motine consume to per cent. of the hever achieve an overproduction.

Parasites to devour? That's all you want. And the capitalistic system is so intensely parasite that sometimes workers perish, and parasites, buried

to their brown in booty, pine unsatis-

cent. of labor's product goes to the fisceers, it is not asserted that the em-

ployer gets all of this 83 per cent. He wouldn't last long if he took it

of the trio-and all three must shear

the labor sheep. Study them, They are all real, Large-bodied, strong-armed fellows.

They all get their share. Woods and wold would resound with calamity

yells if they didn't.

They are three. Sometimes three in one. The landlord taking reat, the

employer grasping profit, the trafficker with his hands full of profits, usury, fees, extertions. The home, the man, and sil he makes, they own.

How do they share the spoil?

I believe that in the final divide they share about even. They mutually assess one another, but without maller. They make the state of the state

nalice. 'They understand the game

At the present time I will deal sim ply with the immediate apparent share of each. I will endeavor to designate what each takes at the first grab from

the product of the industrial works

before they make the final redistribu

tion among themselves and adjust their differences with the proverbla

DR. MATHILDA SINAI,

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A row might arouse the victim.

No to only one of the florcers-

the proposition that more than 90 per

rudenvor to meet the requests of the comrades as far as possible, but secretaries of sub-divisions must send in days aliend of time. The Brooklyn counsades, especially, should take notice, as it is impossible to arrange meetings and get speakers for meetings on one or two days notice.

Courreless should sivews have a

Comrades should siways have a humer, leaflets, and copies of The Worker at all open-air meetings. The lack of any one of these means of agi-tation greatly detracts from the value of a meeting.

or a meeting.

The adjourned assign of the county
convention of the focial Democratic
Party of New York County was held

(Continued on page 4.)

THE BIG TRIO

OF FLEECERS.

would define "wasted labor" as something for which the worker gets no equivalent either in personal satis-

action or in value.

What he expends on himself and family and donates in gifts of esteem and sympathy to any one is efficient and useful. Articles of luxury and sumptuous service so bestowed are useful. But what is wrested from the workers is wasted as rapine and war waste, as discuployment wastes, as unsanitary surroundings waste, and as "business" wastes,

Institutions and environment force wastes upon the worker. His slender wage must make them good, while the costs of scores of others are paid from

Things of utility, articles of huxury wasted. The goods of life that go to sustain the insolent indolence of the ruling class become lads. They feed the arrogance of the idler 131 he fancies binnelf a god!" The chain is fixed more firmly on the slave. His surplus is devoured. He is deceived into the belief that they who devour it are giving him the work that en-

Flood and fire are occasional and may be inevitable. Their prey is transient loss. But the forcer is a fixture under a system upheld, if He appropriates perpetually by permission and

avold is justly named a waste.
Such waste must proged as long as workers are compelled to yield their products to exploiters and exchange the little they are allowed to keep on unequal terms. Perfect utility will not exist till workers exchange on equal terms with workers. Now to the question before us.

How do the products of labor get into the bands of non-producers? There are many seccers, big and

The big feecers may be classed as

the land:

The amployer ,who sentinels the

shop; The trafficker whose post is before

The landlord controls the element: the employer the process; and the trafficker the product and the means we must obtain to get the use of ele-

ment, process and product. The landlord has the earth and the homes; the employer the machines and the jobs; the trafficker the wide realm

The landlord for a place to live on and for access to elementary ma-

terials into needed things;
The trafficker for the use of th things and for the use of the mediun in which all the tolls are paid. This medium is the unique device of the really made.

The traffickers are an immen borde dealers, carriers, bankers, brok-ers, insurance men-those who sell, ship or speculate—venders of product, passage and information and the money by means of which all ex-changes are made. I might put usurers into a separate

tribe, and professional parasities into another; but they are all traffickers, in-separable from the wage system, and heroes of our mercenary days. So let them march along in the third divi-

nce: It may show defects: but thes will not injure the purposes of this don't forget these three

The Big Three. Keep your eye on all.
Let not one escape your engle glance.
I am thus insistent because many

who figure on wealth production and labor's share let sometimes one and sometimes two of them ally outside the range of their vision.

Remember the landlord who takes

Remember the landlord who takes tribute for the place, the employer for the plant, the trafficker for the social product. The first exploits the land direct, the second our bodies direct, the third the marks of all our needs direct—and the tetal of all their axploitations is what labor, in addition to his present wages, should receive. Now labor produces value to the amount of 100 per east.

I claim that the faccing trie takes fully 65 per cast, at this. But I am not that is this figure. I would be willing to sustain the affirmative on MORRIS HILLQUIT. 88 Branding, Tolophono 2576 Pro-L. D. MAYES, LAWYER,

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LOCAL 470, MACHINE WODD WORKERS AND TURNERS. United Brotherhood of Carpeniers and Johnson of America, Mests overy Tuesday at Bohemian Hail, 230 E. Eld street, New York, Pinancial Secre-tary, J. T. Kelly, 2 Marakal street, Metro-politan, L. L. Recording Secretary, Jos. Nuclier, 774 E. Lith street. ARI. SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANE) UNION). Meets first and third Tuesday of the month, 10 a.m., at Clubbouse, 30 East With street. Hecretary, 11. Frey, 171 East 57th street.

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THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK meets first Sunday of every month, 10:30 a. m., in Link's Hall, 233 E. 38th street, New York, All Scandinavians are welcome. A. 4. Skanberg, Secretary, 663 President street, Brooklyn.

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Competition or Monopoly.

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OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

MA IN MEW YORK Open air agitation meetings will be held in Greater New York under the auspices of the Social Democratic Farty or auxiliary organizations as below. All meetings will begin at 8 p. m. Speakers and platform committees should be on time and not make each other wait. Speakers havings more than one engagement in the same even-ing should report at that one of their inectings which appears first on this list and follow their meetings up in the order given here. Platform commit-tees are reminded not to forget to bring banners and leaflets.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 24. Ninetcenth street and Tenth-avenue, th A. D. Speakers: Phillips and

Thirty-nith street and Eighth avenue.

Butger and Henry streets, 4th A. D :: Boudin, Babltz, and Harris. FRIDAY, SEPT. 25.

Rivington and Willett streets, 12th D. Speakers: Pine, Bernstein, and Harris.

Seventy-fifth street and Second ave

nue, 26th A. D. Speakers: Rosen and Eighty-second street and Avenue A. D, Speakers; Frost and

Eighty-fifth street and Avenu 30th A. D. Speakers: Wright, Lee, and Sackin.

106th street and Third avenue, 32d A. D. Speakers: Phillips and Match.

Fortieth street and Eighth avenue, 13th A. D. Speakers: Paine and Avenue C and Sixth street, 16th A

D. Speakers: Reich, Harris, and Korn. SATURDAY, SEPT. 28. ..

Twenty-sixth street and Second ave-20th A. D. Speakers: Abraham and tioldbarth.

145th street and Amsterdam avenue.

23d A. D. Speakers: Mayes mon. 125th street, and Seventh avenue,

Bist A. D. Speakers: Liuria, Matchett, and Furman 125th street, between Third and Lex

gion avenues, 34th A. M. Speakers: icholson and Lee. Alexander and Third avenues, 35th A. D. Speakers: Cassidy and Rosen. Gouverneur and Madison streets. Speakers: Edeistein, Babitz, and Har-

MONDAY, SEPT. 28.

Third street and Second avenue, 10th A. D. Speakers; Cassidy and Ninth street and Avenue C, 14th A

. Speakers: Phillips and Lemon. Pike and East Broadway, 4th A. D. cokers: Mayos, Bernstein and others street and Third avenne, 20th A. D. Speakers: Abraham

and Rosen. Forty-first street and Third ave 22d A. D. Spenkern: Wright, Harris

Fifty-ninth street and First avenue 24th A. D. Speakern: Goldbarth, Fur un and Matchett. Ridge and Houst uston sfreets, 10th A. Speakers: Havidon, Bing, Reich

and Korn. the laten will speak in Italian in the

TUESDAY, SEPT. 20. Hudson and Canal streets, 1st A. D. Sponkers: Mayes and Frost. ith street and Eighth avenu

7th A. D. Speakers: Rosen and Phil-100th street and First avenue, 32d A.

Speaker: De Luca, in Italians WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30.

MEDSENDAY, SEPT. 30.
Christopher and Bleecker streets, 5th
A. D. Speakers: Mayes and Wright.
Twenty-reventh street and Eighth
syenue, 5th A. D. Speakers: Oswald and Abrahams. 120th street and Seventh avenue

Eith street and Fifth avenue, 3ith

A. D. Speakers: Phillips and Roever. 115th street and Third avenue, 33d A. D. Speakers: Frost, Harris and Bayard and Mulberry streets, 2d A.

Speaker: De Luch, in Italian . THURSDAY, OCT. 1.

Fifty-second street and Tenth avenue, 15th A. D. Speakers: Josephson, Sixty-seventh street and Amsterdam , 19th A. D. Speakers: Mayes

145th street and Eighth avenue, 23d A. D. Speakers: Phillips and Lee. De Luca will speak in Italian in the Ist-3d-5th A. D.

FRIDAY, OCT. 2.

Seventy-second street and First avenue. 28th A. D. Speukers: Rosen, Furman and Matchett.

Seventy-serenth street and Avenue A. 28th A. D. Speakers: Lemon and

Eighty-fifth street and First avenue Noth A. D. Speakers: Mayes and Lee. Nincty-sixth street and Second ave-nue, 32d A. D. Speakers: Fost and

De Luca will speak in Italian in the SATURDAY, OCT. Z

Thirty-sixth street and Tenth avenue, 11th A. D. Speakers: Kearus and

Forty-first street and Tenth avenue 13th A. D. Speakers: Mayes and Twenty-fourth street and sirst ave

nue, 18th A. D. Speakers: Harris and 125th street and Seventh avenue.

134th street and Alexander avenue, .84th A. D. Speakers: Mosen and

Phillips.
Wendover and Third avenues, 85th

D. Speakers: Frost and Abrahams.

Brooklyn. THURSDAY, SEPT. 24. 206 Columbia street. Breakers. Streeter, Peiser, and Droste.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 28. Union avenue and South First street, 15th A. D. Speakers: Well and Droste, Atlantic avenue and Nevins street.

Attante and Dean streets.

Helarich Hall, Greenwood svenue and Vanderbilk street, 66 organise Branch Windsor Terrace. Speakers:

Adams, Droste, Knappen, and Peiser.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 20.

Court and Remean streets.

Court and Remsen streets. Washington and Johnon streets,

Fifty-third street and Third avenue, Frank and France, List 2100...
7th A. D. Speakers: Streeter and Pas- F. E. Martin, List 273......

liarman street and Hamb nue, 20th A. D. Speakers: Mr. and Mrs. Fraser and Shafer. Fourteenth street and Fifth avanue, 12th A. D. Speakers: Weil and AtkinJames Bell, List 78.....

Hilbert and Uhl, List 1481 ...;

Br. 1, Arb. Kinder Sterbe Kasse

Hilaire Dulat, donation......

ABAINST CRITCHLOW'S

Socialist Party in Ohio; and

442, reported twice, and List 244, reported as \$2.55 instead

Corrected total\$430.10

speakers throughout the country with the avowed object of producing profits, the same to be for the benefit of the

"Whereas, The Socialists of Ohio have, through such action, been dis-credited and held up to reproach and

"Resolved by Local Toledo, That is

the scandal of the movement; he it

self-protection we deny any responsi bility for said Central Lecture Bureau

It being wholly the creation of the Lo cal Quorum; and be it further "Resolved. That we refuse to re-ceive any speaker under its auspices.

and demand, through the State Com-

mitteeman of this district, the aboli-

tion of said Central Lecture Bureau

and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these reso

lutions be sent to the Local Quorum

and the party press, including the 'Ohio Socialist.'

PARTY NEWS.

(Continued from 3d page.)

in the Labor Lyceum last Monday

Chairman Kanely called the delegates to order and the accretary stated the reasons for the holding of this session

The following delegates were elected

Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street

New York: H. Schlueter, L. D. Mayes, J. G. Kanely, E. S. Egerton, J. G. Bell, E. M. Martin, F. Schultz, H. Walter, J. Obrist, H. Ortland, J. W. James, F.

E. Martin, W. W. Bartholomew, M. Hillquit, E. Spranger, H. Stahl. The delegates are requested to be on hand

New Jersey.

Local Ermex County has nominated the following county ticket: For the General Assembly, J. W. James, George A. Hummel, F. W. Hawthorne, A.

Kern, F. Cliuton Dey, Doc Victor Par

A. H. Woodruff, O. Hints, P. E. Goebel. The Newark city ticket is as fol-

lows: For Trustre of City Home, Gen

H. Strobell: for Board of Public

Works, Geo. A. Kieps and Edw. Wind.

How England.

George A. Little and Sumner F. Inflin will speak at Suncook, N. H., n Saturday evening, Oct. 3.—John

Mansfeld of Ward 8, Manchester, our

tion, has opened a cigar store on the West Side where all Socialist period-icals will be kept on file.—A. H. Buker

of Franklin is contributing a series of

Socialist articles to the local paper. Now is the time for this most effective work. After the next election the press

will probably be closed tight against us and comrades should now use every

ns and contraces about now use every opportunity to set forth our views in the newspapers.—In the four cornered debate between Union Labor, Democrat, Republican, and Socialist at Canobie Lake on Labor Day, the So-

Canobie Lake on Labor Day, the So-cialist, George D. Herron, easily had the crowd, but Cy Sulloway, Republi-can Congressman from New Hamp-shire, was the only one that got re-ported in the press. Wonder whyl— H. A. Hewey writes from Claremont that a strong local will soon be formed at Newport, the county seat of Sulli-van County.—An compliser will soon

van County.—An organizer will soon be sent to Wilton on request of local comrades to form a local there.—Three different countades, at different times within a few months, have sent for or-

repairing materials for use at Little-ton. These have been supplied to E. C. Thayer, Newell Mudgett, and Hor-ace Spokesfield. There are evidently pienty of Socialists in Littleton, but

they should get together. Elder George Shorey of Berwick, Maine, to

merly preached) is due, will go up there next mouth and form a local—if

work much of the Socialistent in Littleton (where he for

candidate for Mayor at the last ele-

nett E. Hedden, R. McCauce, Jr.

Newark on Thursday, Sept. 24. The Socialist Party of Hoboke

principles of Socialism.

the state convention to be held on turday, Sept. 26, at 8 p. m., in the

LECTURE BUREAU

on. Bath avenue and Bay Eighteenth street, 7th 'A. D. Speakers: - Proste and Lackemacher.
Fulton street and Albany avenue.
Speakers: Droste, Holmes, McCor-

Albany avenue and Bergen street. Speakers: Clark, Peiser, Streeter. MONDAY, SEPT. 28. Van Brunt and Dickeman streets

9th A. D. Speakers: Mr. and Mrs. Floyd street and Nostrand avenue. kh A. D. Speakers: Shafer, Weil, an Peiser.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 29. Wycoff and Gates avenues, 20th A Speakers: Streeter and Lucke

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30. Broadway and Manhattan avenue 15th A. D. Speakers: Streeter and

Peiser. Stocton street and Throop avenue, 6th A. D. Spenkers: Shaffer, Mr. and

Mrs. Fraser. Fulton street and Patchen avenue peakers: Adams, Holmes, Pelser, Halsey street and Bedford avenue Speakers: Droste, Sachtleben, Street

FRIDAY, OCT. 2. Flushing avenue and Bremen street, linh A. D. Speakers: Shafer, Streeter, and Atkinson.

Windsor Terraca. Speakers: Daw-

on Matchett, Sachtleben, Streeter. SATURDAY, OCT. 8. At the Socialist Club, Raiph avent

and Fulton street. Speakers: Holmes Morris, Streeter. Morris, Streeter.

Broadway and Jefferson avenue
Speakers: Droste, McCormick, Pelser

SATURDAY, SEPT. 19. Canal and Bay streets. Speakers: Cassidy and Panken.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 28. Canal and Bay streets. Speakers: Phillips and Paulitsch.

LECTURES IN COLONIAL HALL.

Dr. Furman, Social Democratic candidate for Mayor of New York, was greeted by a large and attentive audience at the opening of the Sunday evening lecture course in Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue, on Sept. 20. His address fully merited the interest

with which it was received.
On Sunday evening, Sept. 27, Morris Hillquit is to lecture on "Some Popular Misconceptions of Socialism." It is hoped that all those who were present and neighbors with them this time. John Spargo, Algernon Lee, I. Sack-in, and Courtenay Lemon are the lec-turers engaged for the two Sundays following, and the course will prob ably be continued through the winter. Admission is free, and questions and Admission is free, and questions an general discussion are invited after

BROOKLYN LECTURES:

each lecture.

The Socialist Propaganda Club of Brooklyn will open the annual series of Sunday evening meetings at Wurzr's Hall, 315 Washington street, Sup lowing well-known speakers will ap-pear on succeeding Sunday ovenlugs: Oct. 11, George C. Streeter; Oct. 18, Courtenay Lemon; Oct. 25, George D. Herron; Nov. 1, Charles L. Furman.

CAMPAIGN FUND.

The Social Democratic Party carries in a great campaign of education to the organized employers and laudlords and the great corporations will con tribute to the compaign funds of both old parties, fur the purpose of corrupt-ing and confusing and dividing the voters, so we call upon you, our fellow workingmen of every trade, to con-tribute to the extent of your ability to the campaign fund of the Social Democratic Party, that the light of knowl edge and reason may be carried into every workshop and every tenement in

"The City for the Workers" is our watchword. Down with the Lockout Compirators! Up with the Arm and

Send all moneys to the Financia Secretary of the Campaign Committee, C. A. Sprenger, 64 East Fourth street, Borough of Manhattan.

The following sums were received for the week ending Tuesday, Sept. 22.

E. Neppel, List 391
Henry Grobe, List 196
M. Hold, List 990
A. Rodniann, List 450
J. Wieker, List 610
M. Rutter, donation
J. Kalmanott, List 1066
8, B. Nielsen, List 1902
C. L., List 1983
S. Kouecky, List 322
M. R., List 1332
J. Dube, List 818
N. F. Kulkman, List 1992
Br. 91, Krunken Kasse, dona-
tion
P Duckart List 125

O. N. Toennies, List 554..... Richard Arbes, List 060....... Rich. Pohle. donation Isaac G. Juselins, List 1876.... B. Hanford, donation..... E. Delinke, List 801......

it isn't organized before. The Clare-mont local has issued a propaganda leadet of which several thousand have aiready been distributed.

A full state ticket of the Socialist

1.00 E. P. Jennings, Jr., a comrade who 1.00 formerly lived in New York and is now 8,00 editor of the "Austin Republicat," has

acquired another paper, the "Galeton Worker," which will also be conducted

as a Socialist paper.

The Sunday evening silucational meetings which have been conducted for some time in C. L. U. Hall, Wilker-Barra, are proving very beneficial to the local movement. A different speaker addresses every meeting, Last Sunday J. N. Gathrall of Pittston spoke and next Sunday D. O. Cough-lan, our candidate for District Attorney, will occupy the restrum. A larger, attendance at these meetings is desired, and all readers of The Worker in Wilkes-Barre and vicinity are called: upon to do all in their power to help,

crowd the hall.

A charter has been granted to a new-local at Meadville in Crawford County. H. Carnahan of Salina reports that. Comrade Spargo had a very good meeting at Avonmore, and held the crowd from start to finish, and certainly did a lot, of good. In Salina by rained from six o'clock until nine, but they went to Fennell Hall and beld, the meeting. Arrangements were-made for Comrade Willard, a local The following resolutions were passed at last meeting of Local To'edo: "Whereas, The Local Quorum of this state is conducting what is known as the Central Lecture Bureau, sending

comrade, to speak in Avonmore on Sept. 19 and Salina on Sept. 20. The State Committee has made no mistake in getting Dr. S. A. Knopfnagel to tour the state. He reports the movement in Pittsburg, Allegheny, Duquesne, Wilmerding and Wilkinsburg in good condition and the com-

rades working hard. The Philadelphia comrades are more than satisfied with the work of Comrade Knopfungel. At its last meeting the Central Committee decided to ask him to remain another week. His services during these two weeks have brought life and enthusiasm to the movement. The Philadelphians have been shown that Socialists are alive and the Socialist Party come to stay. and the square rary come to say.

Crowds greet him at every meeting, and old-party politicians tried all kinds of schemes to prevent him from speaking, but in vain. Saturday last speaking, but in being the addressed a large crowd at the cor-he addressed a large crowd at the cor-To prevent him from speaking a kyai capitalist dupe furnished every one of his employees with a tin born and they created an awful noise blowing them and throwing balls on the fleor of a bowling alley; this noise continued for an hour or more; Knopfnagel spoke, however, and with his strong voice

sday, Sept. 28, is the last day for filing nomination papers for Judges,

DESC

Edgerten has been organized by Courade M, J. Hynes and Middletown has been organized by Courade Barringer of that city.

Comrade C. P. DeYoe of Ramsey Father Dehning of Bellefontaine was one of the Labor Day speakers of that city. He confined himself almost will speak in front of the Postoffice in The Socialist Party of Hoboken held its city convention on Sept. 15 and nominated Charles Kichn, of the Longentirely to an attack upon Socialism and the Socialist Party. His arguments were of the stereotyped variety and were liberally applanded in the shoremen's Association, for Mayor and Ewald, of the Cigar Makers Union, for Water Commissioner. Nominations will be made in the several daily press of Bellefoutaine. Although there is no fegular Socialist local at Heliciontaine, yet, nevertheless, it is plainly evident that the comrades there are active and it is really a comwards and a vigorous campaign car Comrade De Luca devoted two even-ings this week to addressing the Italian workingmen of Hoboken on the pliment to their prowess to draw the fire of such as Father Denning. The next part of the program would be to ask bim to defend his statements and A special meeting of Local Essex County will be held at hendquarters, 431 South Seventh street, on Scpt. 18. position before a Socialist lecturer, and one of his own calling can be supplied

if necessary. The Lucas and Butler County conver tions are the latest ones reported. More county conventions are being held this year than were anticipated and it looks at this writing as though there will be three times the number of the state of t of tickets shadhe field this fall that

there ever have been before.

M. J. Hynes, candidate for Lieute-nant-Governor and member of the State Quorum, assumes the managership of the "Ohio Socialist" on Sept. 21. Comrade Hynes is taken from the field work to assume this position and Comrade Stirton of Michigan finishes

his routes until election. of Ohio and West Virginia are now included in the regular monthly circuits-for speakers through the efforts of

growing most rapidly.

Comrade Hanford spoke in Fostoria on Sept. 13. A comrade writes: "'What Is Socialism?' is a question make plainer than any speaker we have ever heard. There is no attempt to stir up hurrahs, but a masterly explanation of foundation principles. We

The Seeth.

Comrade J. J. Quants, Organizer of Richmond, Va., writes: "The movement in our city is beginning to assume promising proportions. We take in new members at nearly every meeting and will put up candidates for the legislature. The failure of the streeting and will put up candidates for the legislature. The failure of the streeting and will put up candidates for the legislature. The failure of the streeting and will put up candidates for the legislature. The failure at the streeting and will put up candidates for the powers of government, numicipal and state, against them, has been an eyeopener to many and we bope the legislature and have arranged to get speakers from Washington." Commade Quants has issued a leaset in verse cattitled "The Man an the Back of the Man With the Hoe," which he will supply at \$2.25 get theusand.

Under date of Sipt. B. State Secretary Lesteum of Damas reports that itsus are locally as a good supply on hand, it H. Gayleed. Wilshire's "Why Working-man Sheuld be Socialist." This is dold at 50 cents a shamped couply." by Algernan and Malley, mappetively, with a to-hart and Alley, mappetively, with a to-hard and the second of secon

applications are now pending before the State Committee.

Local charters have been granted to

Mermenton, New Heris, and Welsh, La.; Lonaconing, Md.; Charlotte, Sa-lem, and Winston, Salem Nos. 1 and 2, N. C.; Charleston, S. C.; Lynchburg, Va., and Charleston, Waskin.

By Novomber next the great cam paign of 1904, to last the whole year will be begun, and intial steps are al-rendy being taken to provide the necessary funds for a vigorous cam paign in the year of the presidentia election comrade Wm. E. Walter, who is now

speaking and organising in the Upper Peninsula, sends in good reports from

the iron and copper regions.

Comrade ira Cross of South Haven finished his vacation outing with a rousing meeting at Berrien Springs Courade Edith E. McClintock is doing papers, and arranging for meetings.

Calumet Socialists have a band or-ganized by Comrade M. H. Draper. Their music calls the crowds. Red Jacket is said to be "crasy about Socialism" since Comrade Wat

ter's meeting there.
Rev. Bins, paster of the Baptist avowed Socialist, and the Congrega-tional minister is also reported "com-ing our way." This is Comrade Rev. A. M. Stirton's town. Comrade Stir-ton has resigned his ministry to advocate Socialism and as he is a speaker of the first class, he will doubtless be

the Michigan open-air or "sosp-box" circults and it is hoped to keep three or four of the best speakers at work as winter. Next spring the open-air work will be resumed.

Comrade Knecht, the local secretary, writes from Ponlar Bluff, Mo.: first Laber Day in the history of Pop-lar Bluff was a great success. There were about one thousand workingmen in the parade. The A. F. of L. had two speakers engaged, one Republican and one Democrat. The Socialists of this town asked permission to particinate in the celebration which granted, and we engaged our State Or-granker, James A. Slanker, as speaker. Comrade Slanker spoke first and was should see that they are filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth on on before that 'day' Treeday, Oct. 13, is the last day for filing county nomination papers. ion papers.

Contributions to the state fund this. plenty. The funny part of it was that which were: Central Branch Local Philadelphia, \$5; New Castic, \$1; Fulliadelphia, \$5; New Castic, \$1; Fulliadelphia, \$5. interesting meetings every night last week, and a great deal of interest in our movement is shown. Comrade Sinnker gave a lecture at the court and the Socialist Labor Party may be was a preacher in the audience who tried to get the people adde-tracked, but he touched a hornets' nest, as Com-rades George Bullock and Knecht pitched into him hot and beavy and at last be said his knowledge of So chilium was very meagre. Some of the factories here discharged a good many

workers who took part in the Labo Day celebration, and there is talk of a general strike. There will be a meet-ing held this evening for the purpose of organizing the clerks and team dri vers. Comrade Slanker will speak at vived five applications for mem ship last Sunday. Everybody is talk-

"Ren Hanford 'delivers the goods' as only few can. He is a brick. vrites Comrade Oneal of Terre Haute.

LITERATURE FOR

OPEN AIR MEETINGS. The municipal campaign is New York is now under way and open-air meetings are being held in nearly every part of the city. In planing the audience at a street meeting de not stay throughout. Some come as others go; comparatively few hear the whole of the speeches, though each hears enough to make some impression

cluded in the regular monthly circuits for speakers through the efforts of Comrade O'Hare.

Barberton Local is one of the newest ones in Ohio, yet is taking in new members at every meeting and is growing most rapidly.

C. C. Ross of Little Rock, Arkansas, ta making a tour of the state upon his making a tour of the state upon his C. C. Ross of Little Rock, Arkenses, is making a lour of the state upon his own responsibility. He has already visited Hamilton Dayton, Springdeld, Noman Kenia, Greenfield, Circleville, Columbus, Corning, Newark, and Zanesville and made speeches. He will also follow up the Big Four route from Columbus to Cleveland making speeches enroute and arriving at Cleveland on Sept. 30.

Coursed Hanford speks in Fostoria.

gets, and that will strengthen the im-pression and render it clearer. GOOD AND CHEAP PAMPHLETS. "What Is Socialism?" is a question that Ben Hanford can answer and make plainer than any speaker we have ever heard. There is no attempt cialist Literature Company (184 Wilto stir up hurrahs, but a masterly explanation of foundation principles. We should have more like him, and less sentiment."

The South.

The South.

Lee, though intended more particularly for party members, is well adapted to give the inquirer into Socialism an idea of the methods and spirit of our party and the reasons why he should join it, and should be widely circulated. The price is 75 cents for a hun-

dred copies.

Several assembly district organizations are following the plan of selling
these pamphlets at open-air meetings
in sets of three for five ceuts, and find that they go"like hot cakes." This is better than giving them away, not only because it covers the cost, the proceeds because the proceeds from one meeting provide the stock for the next, but also ecause the average man is more likely to give a careful reading to something that he has paid for than to something that is given to him.

WARNING TO NEW READERS.

The party which The Worker supports is known in the nation as the Socialist Party. In New York, on account of certain provisions of the elec-tion laws, it is obliged to call itself the Social Democratic Party; its emblem in New York is the Arm and Torch.

The Socialist Labor Party is an en-tirely separate and hostile organiza-tion, led and controlled by Daniel De Leon. It is important that the distinc-tion be made clear, as a study of the election returns shows that the S. L. P. gets many votes not intended for it, on account of the similarity of names.

The present Socialist Party was formed three years ago by the union of the old Social Democratic Party, organized in 1807, with the majority faction of the old Socialist Labor Party, which had split in the summe

cratic Party polled about 97,000 votes in 1900, with Eugene V. Debs and Job Harriman as its national candidates; in 1992 it increased its vote to about 230,000. The Socialist Labor Party polled less than 35,000 in 1900 and

about 50,000 in 1902. The leading question of party policy at issue in the split of 1809 was that of the attitude of the party toward the trade unions. The opponents of De Leonism held that the party, as the political organization of the working class, and the unions, as its economic organization, should work fraternally, though independently, in their separate fields. The De Leonites maintained that it was necessary "smash" all existing unions.

Since the split, while the Socialist Party or Social Democratic Party has vigorously attacked capitalism and taught Socialist principles, the Socialist Labor Party, disgracing its once honorable name, has devoted its ef-forts almost exclusively to two objects: First, to hamper the growth of the Socialist Party; second, to attack. undermine, or disrupt the trade unions The difference between our party

summed up under four heads: 1. We fight against capitalism all the time, giving to the rival organisation only so much attention as is necessary to prevent misunderstanding, confu-Socialists; the S. L. P. fights us, and

treats the propaganda of Socialism as a secondary matter. We support the trade unions, without seeking to interfere in their special work or allowing them to dictate to us in ours; the S. L. P. seeks and works for the destruction of the trade unions with a vigor second only to that with which it attacks us; not content with denunciation, it has even gone into the economic field to form rival unious and scab upon the exist-

by democratic methods, believing that only so can the organization be kept pure and the members trained for their growing responsibility as Socialand dissent from his views is punished

by suspension or expulsion. 4. In advocating the cause of Socialism we seek to convince mea by argument and appeals to their intelligent interest as wage-workers and to their feelings of honor or humanity; the 8. L. P. depends upon abusive epithets, lies, and "bluff."

This article is intended as a warning to those who are new to the movement and who naturally suppose from its name that the Socialist Labor Party is a bona fide Socialist organization, or who do not even observe the dis-function between it and the Socialist Party. If any of our readers doubt the fairness of our statements we suggest that they investigate for themselves— attend the meetings and read the pa-pers and pamphlets of both parties and thoughtfully compare them. If any us and we do not want him. desire is that the distinction between the parties should be recognized as it actually exists, and that men who ap prove of the methods of the Socialis Party—as represented, for instance, it The Worker-should not unwittingly cast their votes or their influence on the other side.

----Switchmen's union in Illinois has, it is charged, forced the resigns tion of a second lieutenant of the state militia who was a member of their action, of course, but then the switch-men do not yet appreciate what ar honor it is to have one of their own members shoot at them when they go out on strike.—Eric People.

VAUDEVILLE BALLI

Grand Coreert and Entertainment given by the

Sozialdemokratischer Verein of The Bronx.

160th St. and St. Ann's Ave

VOTE FOR SUCH LAWS AS THIS!

The Socialist members of the Massachusetts Logislature, among other bills for the benefit of the Working Class, introduced and fought for one requiring that when a boss whose men were on strike or locked out advertised for other men he must state the fact of a strike for lock-out existing.

This bill was denounced by the Capitalists. The Republicans and Democrats voted it down.

You Workingmen who have struck or been tocked out and seen other men brought in under false pretenses YOU know that such a law is JUST and NECESSARY.

That bill represents the sort of laws that Socialists

The way to get such laws is to put Socialists into every Legislature and City Council in the land. YOU

The Socialists of New York are officially known as the Social Democratic Party. Vote under the ARM AND

National Platform of the Socialist Party

arty is officially recognized under the name f Social Democratic Party. The party (m. dem in New York is the Arm and Torch.)

The Socialist Party of America in national

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reading in the adherence to the principles of international Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class and those production of the working class and those of government and using them for the purpose of government and using the present system of government and using the present of production and distribution into collective on ner-ship by the entire people.

Formserly the tools of production were simple and curred by the individual worker. Toology the machine, which is but an important of the collection and the product and been into the second that the control of production is more developed tool of production. In the control of the second of production, the control of the product and keep the workers. The complication and only the workers of the control of the second of the following class, and it divides society into the institution of the production of the production of the present of the control of the production of the means of livelihood gives in the capitalists the central of the government, the result of the government, the results of the government, the

All other clauses, and the working case. All other clauses, experience of the property of the

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be se-cured the full praduct of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the credit labor in the control of the control of the credit labor labor.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women. eval aid for showing the control of the control of

BOCIALISM AND TRADE ENIONISM

RELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS,

its aid and assertimer to the economic struggles of organized labor regardless of the affiliation of the trade unions engaged in the struggle, and will take he nides in any dissensions or strifes within the tradension mercurent. The party will also continue to solicit the sympathy and support of all trade organizations of labor without allowing itself to be made the alty of any one division of the trade-union movement as against another.

We also declare that we deem it unwise to invite trade union as each to be represented in the political conventions of our

SOCIALIST MEMBERS OF THE REICHSTAG

The Socialist Literature Company is prepared to Furnish the Portraits the Eighty-one Social Democratic Members of the German Reichstag, well printed on good paper, a large sheet suitable for framing, at 25 cents a copy. Hang one in your Parlor. If your local maintains head-

Socialist Literature Co., New York City.

******************* -The best state of human nature is that in which, while no one is poor, no one has any reason to fear being thrust back by the efforts of others to push themselves forward.-John

--- Socialist and Social Democratic

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION. For Assembly, 16th District, Borough

BERNARD J. RILEY.

-Onestioning the incentive to work under Sectilism, is only a con-fession that capitalism has made work so degrading and disagreeable, that its own apologists cannot conceive how

-If you have an extra copy of The Worker please pass it on to a neighbor or abopmate with the request that he this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

A full state ticket of the Socialist Party has been nominated for the first time in Rhode Island, with the follow-ing noulness: Governor, James E. Furlows; Lieutenant-Governor, Harry P. Thomas; Secretary of State, James E. Allen; Attorney-General, Albert D. Holmes; General Treasurer, Abraham F. Warnass. —Bocialist and Social Democratic are virtually interchangeable terms. The Social Democratic Party of New York and Wisconsin is identical with the Socialist Party of other states. It is the party of the working class against all parties of capitalism. Its emblem in New York is the Arm and Torch. Saturday Evening, Sept. 26, AT 8 P. M. EBLING'S CASINO,

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run, Agents are personally charged and held responsible for sepaid subscriptions sent in by them.

Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

VOL. XIII.-NO. 27.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 4, 1903.

CHASE AGAIN HEADS TICKET.

Massachusetts Socialists Make Nominations.

Largest and Most Satisfactory Convention in the Party's Mistory-To Be followed by its Most Vigorous State Campaign.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 28.—The largest and most satisfactory state convention in the history of the Socialint Party of Massachusetts was held in Paine Memorial Hall to-day. One hundred and fifty-five delegates were in attendance—among them half a dozen women—and every part of the state was represented. Many inter-cated visitors witnessed the proceedme old Bay State has ever seen. Comrades are not predicting how many
thousand votes they are going to add
to the thirty-four thousand cast for
the state ticket last fall nor how greatly the Sacialist delegation in the Logic ge and the general feeling is that the are doing better than predict. Seeing the growth of Socialist thought and feeling in all quarters and rejoiding in the strong organization and har-monious condition of the party, they are pitching into the work of the campaign with pnexampled vigor.

A Strong Ticket.

John C. Chase of Haverbill, the first Socialist ever elected as Mayor in an American city, once more heads our ticket. John Quincy Adams of Ameri-

Carey Presides.

Representative James F. Carey of Haverhill, Chairman of the State Com-mittee, called the convention to order at 11 o'clock. Samuel Eschenbach of Springfield was elected temporary chairman, and John Weaver Sherman ton temporary secretary. The permanent officers were: Chairman. Representative Carey: vice-chatrman of labor, and househas clostes acres. David Taylor of Boston; secretary, bledge of devotion to the people's well-squire E. Putney of Somerville, Secretary of the State Committee. The com-Malaney of Boston, G. E. Littlefield of Westwood, R. S. Brooks of Springfield, James DeHell of Boston; on resclutions, George H. Wrenn of Spring-field, I. W. Skinner of Salem, Mayor Parkman B. Flanders of Haverhill, Joseph Spero of Boston, and Repre-sentative W. C. Ranglen of Brockton, While the votes for committee mem-

bers were being counted, Ex-Mayor Chase of Haverbill and Dr. Adams of Amesbury, the candidates last yearnot this for Governor and Lieutenaut CovernCt, respectively, made short Courade Chase told some thing of his experience and observa-tions during his extended tour in the South and West and assured the delegate that all over the country there were tens of thousands of thinking workingmen taking inspiration from the brilliant successes of the Socialists of Massachuseits and laboring to causiate and support them in the great task of the emancipation of the working class and of humanity from the

bundage of the profit system.

All the candidates made brief and appropriate remarks in accepting the

Only Good Feeling Manifested.

The convention was distinguished from those so familiar in the old par-ties by the absence of wire-pulling and log-rolling, by frankness in discussion and harmony of feeling, and by the obvious desire of every delegate, not to get personal advantage or recognition, but to contribute to the common suc-

shown in the adoption by rising vote ot a resolution in honor of our late comrade, Frederick O. MacCartney, whose wisdom and devotion had been so much in evider \(\sigma\) in previous gathermes of the sor.

Votes Must Be Counted.

Among the important resolutions of the correctness of the count in any election district should be regarded as a sufficient reason for demanding a recount, since the law does not give the larry representation among the pre-cinct officers. The comrades do not prepose to leave it in the power of the pid-party politicians to nullify il workingmen's votes by reporting the as "scattering" or by positively mi ing them, as was attempted in Haverbill last year.

Socialist State Platform.

Following is the platform mon which, in conjunction with the na-

The Socialist Party of Massachusetts, in convention assembled, rentirms its allegiance to the principles of international Socialism, and de-clares its adherence to the principles and platform of the Socialist Party as

Indiampelia.

"The economic development has revolutionized the methods of production and is separating society into two dis-tion and communication) and the enpitalists, a comparatively small class.

the possessors of all the means of pro-duction and distribution (land, mines, machinery and means of transporta-tion and communication, and the working class, those possessing no property in the means of production. The tools of production are now social The tools of production are now social in character. As the method of produc-tion has been socialized, the means of production should also become social-ized. The method of ownership should be made to correspond with the method of operation. Tools used in common should be owned in common. "The introduction of a new and

higher order of society is the historic mission of the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are interested in upholding the system of private ownership in the social order: it is the only party that stands for the protection of the family and the home; it is the only party that stands for a scientific industrial organ-ization of society. The Socialist Party presents the only solution of the trust

constitute themselves into a 'political party; they must put into office, in legislative and executive places, man pledged to the abolition of the present capitalist system. The entire governmental powers are employed in the in-terest of the capitalist class, Laws are either wilfully broken or rendered useless through lack of enforcement Executives prostitute their prerogative to defeat the people's will. Judges rsurp their powers by issuing injunc-tions that cripple the organizations of labor, while organized capital pursues they is again the candidate for Lieute-they is again the candidate for Lieute-thest Governor. The other candidates working class representatives are are: For Secretary of State, Olof thrown into prison regardless of sex. Bokeland of Worsester: for Treasurer, while the capitalist leaders continue John A. Billings of Rockishd; for their depredations without modestation.

Auditor, Joseph Orr of Chicopee; for Attorney-General, William J. Carroll and Democratic parties are alike reof Lowell. It is a strong and representative ticket, composed of men of industrial order, which is the poot of marked ability who have amply proven their idelity to working-class interests. lation demanded by the workers is either openly defeated in the Great and General Court, passed in a purposely defective form, or finally overthrown in the courts. Local self-government is deuted the cities and-towns, placing them belpless before the concentrated power in the state house. The Repub-lican and Democratic parties act harmontonely in opposition to the demands

mittees were: On platform, George Willis Cooke of Wakefield, Patrick Malainey of Boston, G. E. Littefield of Westwood, R. 8. Brooks of Springmeasures in this state, In striking contrast with the records of the Repub-lican and Democratic politicisms are those of the Socialist representatives Acting in consistent accordance with the Socialist platform they have repre-sented the best interests of labor at all times. We unequivocally indorse their

actions in every particular. Immediate Measures.

"While the fundamental purpose of the Socialist Party is to secure the abolition of the wage system and the establishment of the social ownership of all industry, yet its candidates, if elected, will work for all measures, which will improve the condition, pro-vide necessary protection and guaranvide necessary protection and guarantee greater liberty for the working class in the exercise of its rights, and at the same time tend toward the accomplishment of our final aim. view of this we, therefore, present the following immediate demands: "The reduction of the hours of la-

or in proportion to the increasing

facilities of production. "Abolition of child labor.

"Raising the school age, and the increasing of the facilities by which every child may secure a liberal edu-

"State insurance for the workers in ane of death, areident, lack of employ-

ment or old age. "Extension of municipal and town to permit the public ownership

"The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their

"Trial by jury in cases of injunction Equal civil and political rights for

men and women.
"Abolition of capital punishment.

Workingmen of all countries. unite; you have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to

The convention adjourned to the aspiring strains of the "Marselliaise,"

sung by the delegates and visitors.

PROORESE OF TRUSTIFICATION

New York state grocers are likely, is stated, to form a combination similar to that just formed in Ohio The representatives of twenty-four Ohio wholesale grocery firms met at hus to turn over their concerns to the Ohio Grocery, a corporation recently organized under the laws of New Jersey. Twenty-five grocery firms throughout the state will operate under one general management. The company was organized by F. C. Letts of Chicago, who says that a number of wholesale grocers of New York and Indiana have approached him in the matter of organizing similar companies in these states. The matter will be taken up and settled after the organizaof the Ohio company has been per

READ THIS AND PASS IT ON.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

Preparations Making for **Great Campaign** in 1904.

National Secretary Mailly Submits as Account of Work/Being Done and of Plans on Foot for Perfecting Organization Over the Whole Land.

(The following is a statement by National Secretary Mailly, giving an utline of what the national organiza tion of the Socialist Party is doing and

what it intends to do;]
The contribution of one thousand;
The contribution of one thousand;
"Ages by Comrade Wayland of the
"Appeal to Itanson" to the National
Organizing Fund comes in good season. It comes at a time when most
needed and when it can be put to the
least name for the Scientist Party, which best uses for the Socialist Party, which

While it is no exaggeration to my that the organizing work carried on by the national Socialist Party during the past eight months has exceeded that performed in any similar length of time before, yet even this was not all that was needed or desired to be done. It is simple enough to inaugurate a work of this kind; the great difficulty comes in continuing it after it has be-gun. It was quite impossible to sat-isfy all sections requiring or asking for organizers at one and the same time The number of argunizers employed was not sufficient to go around, the territory to be covered too large, and the resources of the national office too lin ited. For these reasons many countries have been disappointed, and it me cases impatience has been manifested at being "neglected," when the national office was doing the best it could. The Quorum and National Committee are more than auxious to comote the organizing work, but they ould not do it under the circum-nuces, however much they desired to.

But the "Appeal to Reason" dona tion, while not altogether solving the problem, makes the way easier. Upon its receipt the National Secretary sub-mitted to the Quorum propositions which he has long had in mind, for extending the organizing activity into territory heretofore untouched. These propositions have been approved by Quorum, and their successful ful-

in the sections receiving the benefit, as well as upon the party at large. Plans for Immediate Future.

available, be appointed National Or-gauizer for the states of Marylaud, West Virginia, Virginia, and North Carolina. Comrade Seeds has had much experience as a party agitator and organizer, and is highly recon

In brief the propositions may be

rended to the national office.

That J. W. Bennett of lows be appointed National Organizer for the states of North and South Dakota Comrade Bennett was recommendate National Committeeman some time ago, but no opportunity was

presented to use his services.

That P. J. Hyland of Nebraska, if available, be appointed National Or ganizer for Wyoming and, should circumstances permit, for t'tah. Comrade Hyland is a fine outdoor speaker, and all around hard worker.

That changes be made in routes arranged for organizers already in the field as follows: Bigelow to go from Kansas to Arkansas, and then take Globel's place in the Indian and Okla-homa Territories, instead of going on through Alabama and Georgia to Florida. Goebel will be confined to Texas and Louisiana until December.

Ray will take Bigelow's place in
Georgia and Florida, touching also
South Carolina on the way. Alabama

8, P. D., Richmond Borough,

9, P. Richmond Borough. has already received some valuable at-tention from the national office, but will be cared for later on. McKee will remain in Arizona until November, and then probably enter Nevada, will work in Washington, Idaho, and Oregon. In the East, John W. Brown and John Spargo witi work in Rhode Island between now and No-vember, assisting in the state campaign. New Hampshire and Vermont will receive attention about December Delaware will be cared for an oppor tunity presents. In states not named either financial assistance has been already rendered by the National Cor mittee or arrangements have been made by the states themselves to sup port organizers. The Quorum has also voted to place an Italian organizer

In the meantime Ben Hanford wil be continuing his successful lecture tour, which will carry him to the Pa cific Coast and back through the Northwestern states. Other tours will also be arranged.

Origo, and he will make an interstate

A study of these plans will show that within the next six months ever state and territory will have receive visits from the National Organizers of will be supporting organizers of their own. Comrades must bear in mind that every place cannot be visited at once. The national office cannot assume financial responsibility for any more organizers than it can afford to every place will finally be visited, if comrades will but realise the im-sity of the task we have under ken and be patient with us.

Funda Still inedequate.

In this connection it is in order to

donation), yet this sum has not nearly covered the amount expended by the national office for organizing during the seven months past. If it had not been for dues received, the work could

been for dues received, the work count not have gone on as it has. The Or-ganizing Fund has only assisted in starting the work, and without the revenue for dues it could not have Besides, the running expenses of the

office are steadily on the increase. Supplies are being furnished to nfil-lated organizations merely at cost, or-ganizers have to be kept supplied, the leaflets "Why Socialists Fay Duce" and "How to Organize" are sent out free, and this means that printing bills must be constantly met. An addition

al number of organizers will naturally favolve additional expense of all kinds. The office force is working night. and day in order to keep up, but im-provements in the method of conduct-ing business are constantly needed.

of organization. It has only given us a spleudid suportunity to become equipped, through organization for the great intitle of next year and the greats or one to follow. Coin cards for denations to follow. Coin cards for denations to the Organizing Fund will be furnished upon application by the National Secretary.

The substitute amore or less perfect modern combination's primary object is to control trade and commerce in plain articles of production, and substitute a more or less perfect modern.

the assistance possible and practica self dependence and self relinice at the same time. Do not expect too much from the infloral office. Espewithin reach is needed for conducting. the organizing and lecture work.

Pay Dues and Got, New Members.

Finally, let every party member keep in good standing by paying dues i) and regularly and determine to gain at least one new member every month. By doing this the most effective and surest method will be used to solidify and knit together the revolutionary forces rapidly develop-ing in America into a compact organ-ization prepared to enter the national campaign of 1904 to wage a conflict against capitalism which will result in making the Socialist Party the second tional Socialist movement for working-class emancipation throughout the world.

Address all correspondence and con-ibutions to William Mailly, National Secretary Forinlist Party, Rooms 303, 304 McCague Building, Omaha, Neb.

SPECIAL NATIONAL

ORGANIZING FUND. National Secretary Mailly acknowledge the following contributi the Special Organizing Fund since last

in C. H. Kerr & Co., donated Appeal to Renson, Girard, A. M. P., Scattle, Wash. .50 N. Y., per N. Y. Volkszei-W. Pfeiffer, Brooklyn, N. Y.

John Steige, Washington, D. C., per N. Y. Volkszeitung. Total for week\$1,018,60 Previously reported 984,62 Total\$2,003.22

JUST AS IN NEW YORK

much the same everywhere. ever Republicans, Democrats, or "Reformers" are in power, the education of the children and the safety of health and life of the working people are sub-ordinated to the stinginess of capitalist ordinated to the stingine taxpayers and the greed of contractors dlords. From the current issue ot the Los Angeles "Socialist" we learn that, just as here there are about 70,000 school children in half-time classes, so in that much smaller city there are about 6,000 excluded fro the schools and many thousands more admitted only for half sessions, while the teachers are underpaid and everworked, because the property-our insist on lower taxes. Only a worki class administration on Socialist it class administratio will set this right.

THE PRESIDENT AND LABOR.

President Roosevelt has been de-clared "unfriendly" to organized in-hor because he refused to discharge a hor because he refused to discharge scab from the government employ Hal he confined himself to turning the mittle upon striking workingm as in the Croton Dem afrite, he mis possibly have remained in good star ind.—Eric People.

-Post Office scandals are not a point out that while the National Organizing Fund has reached \$1,000, in round agures (apart from the "Appeal" government.—Eric People.

LAWYERS AND THE TRUSTS.

Remarkable Report .to American Bar Association.

Susiness of Lawyers Seing Destroyol by Consolidation of Industry which Boes Away with Litigation Arising from Competition-Futile Remedies Proposed by the Perplexed Prof.ssionals.

At the annual convention of the American Bar Association, which met at Hot Springs, Va., in August, Walter S. Logan of New York, in presenting the report of the Committee on Com-mercial Law Manager 1. The National Necretary is an example of the National Necretary is an extended of the old delits are still unputs, there months with three months with the conduction of the old delits are still unputs, and the conduction of the old delits are still unputs, three months with the conduction of the old delits are still unputs, and the conduction of the old delits are still unputs, and the conduction of the conduction are conducted to the conduction of the All this should happens party members with the necessity of, first, payfull dies' prolifiely, and, second, subscribing what they can to the National.
Ogganizing Fund, Bon't think that
Comrade Wayland's donation has
equipped in bimpletely for the work
of organization. It has only given us
a subsmittle constitution in the sonly given us
a subsmittle constitution to become

The objective point to be aimed at at present is to get every state into such a condition that it can support either one organizer or more for itself. To accomplish this the National Committee should be left free to carry out its plans through its representative. render necessary most. changes in the principles of our com

"Combination as an economic force cially does this advice apply to the tendency to look to the National Committee for financial assistance for one purpose or another. All the money combining, tradesmen are combining. workmen as well as employers are combining, everything seems to be combining in some form of combina-tion, and everybody seems to be a combiner. The competition that still remains, is fast disappearing. Workmen are refusing to compete for joint. Labor unions are enlarging the spheres of their activity, and extending their

operations.
"The union of the employers is still stronger and more far-reaching than the union of the workmen. We are now having combinations of combina-tions. The United States Steel Corporation is a combination of a dozen theretofore competing producers who political party in importance in this country and the leader of the interms; other producers, and these, in turn, often combinations of still others. To trace them back to their beginnings is like discovering all the multitude of sources that go to make up the volume

of the swollen Mississippi "The property which the Amalgamated Copper Company now controls was once, perhaps, a thousand mining claims, each one very likely owned in common by a baif dozen miners. The department store trust has combined the business of hundreds of merchants, some portions of which they acquired by purchase and others in some other way. It is estimated that the Standard Oll Company has taken, by contract or by force, the business of 10,000 corporations and merchants in all parts of the Union. The few present great railroad lines of the country have been formed by the combination of hundreds of smaller lines, some extensions of one another, and others competing lines.
"The ambition of the Shipping nst, perhaps the net project of the great American combines, has been to control all the ships that sail the ocean. A hundred years ago there were hardly two ships owned by the same individual or corporation, and even fifty years ago there was scarcely a ship-owner, individual or corporation, that owned a half dozen ships,

One May Own Ail.

"No one knows but that within the next ten years a greater than J. Pier-pont Morgan will arise, who will corr-bine into one organization all the industries of the land, so that the work man who works for wages can find but one possible employer, and the pur-chaser of wares but one possible seller. The steps toward the formation of one universal industrial corporation which shall crowd out all other corporations and assume to itself all the industries of the land have been already more than half taken. It is not so far to go from now to that end, as we had to go to reach present industrial conditions

United States Steel Corporation can produce—no matter what it seils them for—its goods cheaper than the ele-ments out of which the combination is composed ever produced them. The Standard Oil Company is economically The Sugar Trust is economically correct, for, whereas the individual sugar refiners lost money on small capitalisa refiners lost money on small capitalisation, the Sugar Trust pays big div dends on a large capitalization. Th

religions and combinations are economically impregnable, for they pay.

"It Mr. Morgan's shipping trust and Mr. Schwab's shippingleing trust are failures they are exceptions to the rule. We cannot therefore rely on antural forcess on the laws of symple and do. forces, on the laws of supply and de nations. If they are undesirable, if th

limitations put upon them, they must put those limitations en by the action of their Legislatures, their Congress. and their courts. The American bar must act, and the American Bar Asso-ciation must take the lead. If the Northern Securities Corporation had been allowed to go on the next thing to follow would naturally have been a United States Securities Company, which would hold the majority of the

stock of every railroad where the Fullo Remedies of Learned Lawyers.

The lawyers see that in destroying etition the traits are destroying the business which has always come to them in the litigation resulting from competition between many small capitalists, yet the interests of these pro-fessional men, who are dependent upon the business men for their fees, so far enfuse and control their intelligence that they can helplessly propose only the most futile remedies. The report suggests as remedies that the trusts he taxed to death; that they be compelled to render better and cheaper service by a law providing that any corporation or individual that engages inter-state commerce must furnish in inter-state commerce must turned its services or supply its goods at lower rates wherever, by any combination, competition is prevented than where competition is left free; and finally

PERSECUTION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Louis Boszion is the Victim this Time in Manongakels-Magistrate Offers to Se "Lonient" but Goazieu Stands for Justice.

PHILADELPHIA Pa., Sept. 28 .-Louis Gonziou, Socialist candinate for Judge of Superior Court of Pennsyl-vania, was arrested for speaking in Molongabela City on Saturday Sept. 26. As the crowd gathered Comrade Goaxion called attention to the accessity of keeping the sidewalk clear and was beginning to show the necessity of a class organization on the political field, as well as the conomic field, to a very large and enthusiastic crowd when the Chief of Police, who ap-peared to be under the influence of something stronger than Monougabels water, came up and ordered him to atop in a very brutal manner. Com-rade Gonziou answered that he had a right to speak and would not give up that right unless forced to do so. The Chief then placed Comrade Gonziou under arrest and took him to the lockup, notwithstanding the protests of the crowd. Even the young miners could be heard clamering, "Three cheers for the Socialist speaker!" The Chief turned and said he would arrest any ne who should follow to the jail, but the crowd followed, and at the door of the capital bastile Comrade tionsion's son started to distribute a good-sized bundle of Socialist papers and could not satisfy the crowd. Notwithstand-ing the fact that Comrade Goazlou demanded a hearing and that a large number of people had come forward and offered either money or real estate security, he was kept behind the burs for about an hour. He was then taken before an Alderman and the charge of disorderly conduct and blocking the street was entered against him by the Chief. The Squire said the full penalty was \$10, but if he would plend guilty he was inclined to be as lenient as possible. Comrade Gonziou said he did not feel guilty and would not plead guilty, and would make a fight for the right of free speech and peaceable as-sembinge. He waived a hearing and bail was given for his appearan

THE COST OF CAPITALISM.

"lower classes" in the United Kingdom. Almeric W. Fitzroy, clerk of the Privy Council, is the chairman. He is assisted by the former head of the army gymnastic school, the inspector of reformatories, the chief of the navy

The appointment of the commission was the outcome of a debate in the se of Lords; July 16, during Lord Meath and the Bishop of Ripon drew attention to the terrible conditions prevailing among the poorer classthat Great Britain's military and industrial outlook-was seriously throatened and promised an inquiry into the matter.
The subject was also brought up in

the House of Commons by Sir William R. Anson, parliamentary secretary to the Hoard of Education, who declared 60,000 children now attending London schools were physically unfit for in-

Director General of the Army Medical Service reports that one man in every three offered as recruits had to be rejected. The appointment of the commission is bailed with approval. The "Daily Chronicle" says:

"If the people as a whole are deter-jorating we must change our ways or give up the national struggle as a mis-take. The creation and preservation of a fine stock of mankind is the first, perhaps the only, reason for nationa existence, and if the mass of the peo-ple are going downhill in physique we may be quite sure it is going downhill

-The Socialist propaganda is con

be better off without them or with THE CLERICAL ATTACK ON THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

Why the Organized Churches Oppose Socialism and Criticize the Trade Unions as They Grow More Radical-A Letter by W. E. Clark, Rejected by the Omaha "Bee".

[No doubt all of our readers have observed the dispatches in the daily press, telling of the assault which certain bishops and pricets of the Catholic for its aim the preparation of the hutain bishops and priests of the Catholic Church have recently made upon the trade unions, particularly the luternational Typographical Union, and of the manly response of the union men, ir respective of church affiliation.

This particular attack, which centered upon the I. T. U. at Omnia, but a part, of course, of the campaign which the organized churches are making against the labor movement all over the world and which grows more bitter in proportion as the labor organizations come to recognize the class struggle and approach the Socialist rosition. If the Catholic priesthood has been more conspicuous in attack it is only because that church is better organized and has more vigor and vitality than the Protestant churches. that "If necessary, the state itself can enter the industrial field as a producer and restore the force of competition to its former supremacy by becoming itself a competitor of the great trusts."

vitality than the Protestant churches, it may be said that, with honorable exceptions, the organized professional chergy of all denominations in all countries are now going outside their proper field of religious dustring the content of the competition of the great trusts. proper field of religious doctrine and using their ceclesinstical influence in political and economic affairs to oppose the movement of the working class for Justice and freedom and to support the tottering system of capitalist-class government. When they do this, we re bound to meet the attack. If they enter the field of politics and labor or ganization in their espacity as clergy men, they must not expect to be able to shield themselves from reply by the As Socialists or as trade religion.' uniquists, we have nothing to do with this or that religion; but we must re-sist and expose any man who makes his ecclesiastical office an agency for

unlighing the labor movement. The Omaha Incident moved our com rade, W. E. Clark of that city, to write an article for the Omaha "Hee," a pa-per which makes a great pretense of journalistic fairness. The article was rejected, and it is therefore printed in The Worker and will reach a very large proportion of the readers of the daily that dared not print it.-Ed.]

Editor Omaha "Dally Bee." There have been quite a sumber of news items in the "Bee" lately concerning the attitude of the church toespecially the Typographical Union; and having seen nothing from a So-cialist, expressing his opinion concerning this question, I submit the follow

Every thoughtful mind necessarily wants to know why these attacks are made against the union, and also against Socialism. When it was given out from the meeting of priests in an Iowa town, that the Catholic Church would make an effort to uproot Social-ism in the United States, it caused a much deeper interest to be taken in the study of Socialism than anything those priests have done in all their lives. IN THE MIND OF EVERY HVOR. IN THE MIND OF EVERY MAN WHO IS BRAVE ENOUGH TO THINK FOR HIMSELF, THERE AROSE A SPIRIT OF RESENT-MENT AND A DETERMINATION TO LOOK INTO THIS THING THAT THE PRIESTS CONDEMNED.

The "Good Old Days" Are Sone.

There was a time when a preacher could prevent the spread of a doctrine he did not like—or, more properly speaking, one his masters, the capitalist class, did not like-by simply commanding the people not to read books on the subject nor to listen to a speaker who taught the thing condemned. With all intelligent people that day has forever passed, it is int- that day has forever mas only the intellectual bankrupts, the undeveloped, the slavish, those of the rack is because they dare not, cowardly souls, who can be held in subjection by the mere command of another man. There was a time when the thumb-

screw could be used to force men and women to profess faith in unbelievable | bell, where they will writhe in an things. There was a time when men and women were torn limb from limb at the command of a priest. But that day is past, and because it has gone, the priest resorts to the only power he has left, that of promising eternal damnation to those who disagree with him. To the workingman who joins a union, which he holds more sacred than any other institution, because it ensures him a job by which he can make a miserable living for bimself and family, to that man the price holds out no hope of salvation. The union man must become a traitor to his fellow men or the priest will send him to hell.

Why Clergy Oppose Socialism. Let me as a Socialist say to that

fact, so often exposed in recent years, that the church is controlled by capitalist class. And that leads church's distike of Socialism. Let the two be briefly compared.

The aim of the Socialist Party is 'the organization of the working class into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of govern-ment and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of oduction and distribution into ple." This statement itself proves that the Socialist Party is under Tiffis, which towns contain great numbers of factory workers.

class from society, leaving only the ventor men bers of factory workers.

Class from society, leaving only the ventor men bers of factory workers.

man inhabitants of this world—or some of them—for what it calls the future life, or the existence beyond the grave. The church is PROFESSED-LY concerned with the salvation of the human soul, and preparation for eternity; but IN FACT, it is continually interesting itself in the affairs of this life, and invariably ON THE SIDE OF THE RULING CLASS. It makes no difference whether the rulers are good or had men, so long as they are in undisputed control (and protect the church the church upholds and prays for the ruling class. For proof of this recall the Spanish-American war, when the Catholic Church of Spain prayed God to bless the Spanish army, while the Catholic Church of America prayed the same God to bless the American army. From the results, I suppose the Americans got their message in first. And before the war of '61 the Methodist, Baptist, and Pres-byterian churches simultaneously opposed slavery in the North and prayed r it in the South. It is also a torious fact that the Catholic Church for it in the South, supports tyrainly in one country and a republic in another; the Republican party in one state and the Democratic party in another.

We Did Mot Court the Conflict.

Thus it is seen by comparing the position of the church with that of the socialist Party that in one respect they are in open and immediate conflict; while the Socialist Party has for its aim the abolition of the capitalist class, which is the present ruling class, the church uphoids the capitalist class BECAUSE THAT CLASS SUP-

PORTS THE CHURCH.

But let it be understood that the Socialist Party has nothing to say in its platform concerning the church, and that WE NEVER WOULD HAVE HAD ANYTHING TO SAY ABOUT THE CHURCH IF ITS PRIESTS HAD NOT RUSHED TO THE AID OF THE CAPITALIST CLASS, and showed by that act that it was the

Hor Do We Fear the Conflict

The church having chosen to defend the capitalist class, having picked up the gauntlet that the Socialist Party has thrown in the face of the class that robs the worker of his toil, let it look to its own fences. We are making our fight on economic grounds. With us, it is a bread-and-butter ques-tion, and the priest that gets between the working class and its hope for bread, no matter if he does come with the threat of hell, can have no more effect upon Socialism than his predecessors had on science two hundred rears ago.

The Socialist Party has for its object the control of governments by the working class, so that the workers of the world can have the full social value of their toil, and we have no fear of any man or institution that gets in our way. It is purely a question of intellectual development, of intellectual honesty. We are making a clean and open fight, and if the priest chooses to stand outwardly on the ground of preparing the soul for etera-ity while he is secretly aiding the capi-talist class to hold the worker in subjection, so that he can be the more easily gobbed of the product of his toll, let him do so. It simply shows to what slepths of degradation the capito the rack is because they dare not, "The spirit is willing, but the fiesh is weak." And not being able to burn us at the stake, they show their spirit by eternity of fire. Civilization having de our bodies, they threaten to destroy

But the Socialists are waging a camsaign of education. The church canot stop it by force. THE GOOD OLD DAYS OF FEAR BELONG TO

Sincerely yours, W. E. CLARK. Omaha, Neh., Sept. 16.

GENERAL MEETING OF LOCAL NEW YORK

A general meeting of Local New York, Social Demoratic Party, will be held on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 4, at 3 o'clock in the large hall on the first floor of 2the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street.

The following order of business is recommended to the meeting by the Executive Committee: 1. Report of the Campaign Secretary. 2. Campaign Fund. 3. Agitation and Organization: Algernon Lee to meak. 4. Campaigr Parada, 5. General Discussion.

It is the duty of every member of the party in Manhattan and Break to be present. Membership cards must be shown to gain admission.

-- In the German principalities —The Socialist propaganda is continually increasing in Russian Armetic list the purpose of the Socialist Party a steady increase of women members; to abolish the capitalist or exploiting for instance. Hamburg has now 1,100

The Worker. EN ORGAN OF THE SUCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.) PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association. P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John-TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in Advance. w. per hundred......

oney orders, checks and arms of The Worker Communications con-the editorial department of the hould be addressed to the follow

and a solution and a separately and receipts are necessary and to individual submerries a v.k. windgment is made by thanging the number on the wrapper, the arek following receipt of smore,

All communications should be supper; and most on one side on the paper; rords should not be nisrected every letwhould hear the wealth be put in as few research most of the paper; the should hear the wealth be put in as few research formunications which do not consize disregarded. Reported manuscripts will not be returned under an above the present of the property of the present of the property of the present of the presen Co operative Pridishing William street, New York.

York, S. Y., I'mst Office on April 6.



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

FOR MAYOR OF NEW YORK-

DR. CHABLES L. PURMAN. FOR COMPTHOLLER-MORRIS BROWN, of Cigar Makers' Union No. 144 FOR PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF ALBERHEN-PETER J. FLANAGAN. Sember of Typographical Union No. 6.

In the state of New York, on account of criain provisions of the election laws, the iocialist Party is officially recognised under the masse of Sosial licenseratic Party, and is emblem in the Arm and Turch, as shown Socialist Party for Social Democrati In New York) should not be confuse the as-called Socialist Labor Party star in small integraled morthum unious and envies on an abusive of sinuier against the rest Seri-sent, which supports the trade un

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. Socialist Porty (the Social Democratic of New York) has passed through its mean election. Its growing power of victory for



TO SETTLE THE STRIKE.

"We are bern TO SETTLE THIS ATRIKE and we are to stay until it is settled. It is for the best interests of are going to do it."

General Cliase, commanding the mill. be made a universal system. tia of Cripple Creek.

The Sheriff of Teller County and the law agree in declaring that there bring it soon. exists no necessity for military interference, that the local civil authorities are amply able to maintain order and had no trouble in doing so until the militia came upon the scene, to violate as fifty years ago, "the nation cappo the law themselves and provoke others

It has been abreen been adespitalists who own Colorade and against whose impositions the worktuemen are striking have used fraud and violence to carry their point.

Their agents have bired men in Missourl, in Michigan, and in New Mexico under false pretenses, not allowing them to know that they were expected to take the places of striking or lockedout workingmen. These men have then been out aboard trains, and run through, with the doors locked and armed guards watching them, and under the rifles of a private standing army have been marched lato the follows: stockades. Several of them who, discovering the service for which they were intended, have attempted to escape from the trains or the stock ades, have been fred upon by guards or later by the militia.

tunely discovered and upon the assumption that it must be the work of arrested and put to jail and then taken I are palmed off upo

from the jail by a meb of "citise and "run out of town" with the threat of death if they returned. To the appeal of the miners and smelters for protection against such outrages the Governor has turned a deaf car.

Hut an mean as it became eviden that the strike could not be broken by such means, the capitalists have ap nealed to the same Governor for "bro tection" and the militia has premptly been sent to their sid. Without even the formality of declaring murtial how the military officers have insolently overruled the civil authorities, refused to receive writs from the civil courts, and made wholesale arrests of active unionists, holding them in close continement without trial, without definite accumulon, even, obviously for the sole purpose of disorganizing the union and intimidating their rank and file.

According to the latest dispatches the military and civil authorities are in open conflict. Some of the prisoners taken have at last been handed over to the courts, but the system of military intimidation still prevails.

in one word, the espitalists of Colo rado are in armed rebellion against the law and the elected authorities of the district affected by the strike and the Governor of Colorado is actively niding and abetting them in their law

"Let us have harmony between Capital and Labor," cry the journalistic and clorical spokesmen of Capital. But when the workingmen refuse to accept the sort of harmony proposed by the masters, when they decline to work at terms dictated by the capitalists and ask their fellow workers to join in the refusal, then come the military forces to "settle the strike" with bayonet and rifle.

General Chase is very frank and truthful in his statement. He is not at Cripple Creek to enforce the laws of a free people. He is not there to meintain nence and civil order. He is there to settle the strike. He is there to crush the workingmen's organica tion, to permeente its leaders, to intimidate its members, to protect the owners of the mines and amelters in entrapping men by fraud and bolding them by force to act as seabs until the strikers shall be starved into submission. 'He is there for this infamous purpose by the order of Republican Governor Penbody, with the tacit approvat of Republican President Mooserelt, with the open approval of almost the whole Republican and Democratic press of the country, to serve the interests of the Republican and Democratic capitalists who live in juxury on the product of the other men's labor by the ownership of the means of production.

There are two ways in which the labor question, the irreconcliable conflet between the interests of capitalwners and wage-workers may be settled.

One in General Chases' way: To crush the wagesfronkers into complete submission by the use of brute force. But that cannot successfully be done in single and isolated instances. If it is to have any chance of success, it must be made a universal system. The organization of workingmen must everywhere be destroyed, the press must be subjected to a despotic censor ship, discussion of the relations of Lahor and Capital must be forbidden, the workingmen must be deprived of the

The other is the Socialist way: To make the means of production which the joint labor of the working class has created and kept in repair, which the joint labor of the working class operates, which are necessary to the existence of society-to make them the property of the whole people for the the state of Colorado that this quest use of all, that all may work and re- Atlanta need a little chain-gang medicuive the full product of their labor This cannot be done successfully in ably get it if they ever show spirit These are the words of Brigadier single and isolated instances. It must

This is the choice to which we must me, sooner or later. The action of the judges and other local officers of the Colorado brigands is helping to

> Either we are to move forward to Socialism or we are to move backward to worse than Russian absolutism. We cannot stand still. Now cudure, half slave and half free."

Every ballot cast next month will tell on the one side or the other. Every mitted by the capitalist press-that the Republican ballet will endorse the methods of Republican Governor Peabody of Colorado. Every Democratic bellet will endorse the exactly similar methods med by Democratic Governor Steumenberg of Idaho. Every Socialist ballot, be it cast in Maine or Califor nia, in Florida or Washington, will be a present help to the persecuted workingmen of Colorado and an added force in our progress toward freedom

A WILL HUGGESTION.

John Ellis, formerly editor of the Haverhill "Social Democrat," writes as

"It is regrettable that Socialis have not been able to carry sansicipal victories to the point of industriang the character of the teaching in the public achools. There is no good ranson why, in the high schools, and perhaps in the ninth crack of the companies of the minth grade of the grammar schools, sultable history of industry should a discovered and agon the me and a that the histories of minery and naval operations, which are now almost exclusively taught, and which and operation of upon the unampecting and especially an examination isto the be introduced. It is var

minds of children as histories of the

"Everyone expendenced in the art of government realizes the importance of directing the human mind while it is yet in its formative stage, as expressed in the saying. Give me a child until his seventh year and I care not who has him afterward.' If a truthful his tory of industry were taught in the last year of the grammar grade in all pub-lic schools to-day, Socialism would be here in eight years, even if not 'iii 1998.' Eight years added to thirteen the average age of grammar school graduates, would settle capitalism for

this country.

"It is altogather possible that if our flecislist members of school committees realised the situation, they might, though in the minority, bring about the introduction of, or at leas a demand for, instruction of this kind.
"Is this not worth attention?"

We heartify concur in the suggestion and would aid that, even where we have no members upon the local school boards or committees, parents of school children could often exercise a very good influence by looking into the textbooks used and the methods of instructions in vogue and making appropriate suggestions to the school authorities.

To-day the schools are undoubtedly med to instit into the children's minds ideals of patriotism and public duty and theories of economies and politics which, while true enough for the soclety of haif a century ago, are pernicionaly faise to-day, It must be remembered, however, that this is not altogether a matter of purposeful miseducation, though it is partly so. To a great extent it is due to the passive acceptance by the teachers of traditional beliefs and feelings. It would h ewell worth while for our comrades everywhere to try to educate the teachers on questions of the day.

____ "What in the world is a rich man good for but to shell out his riches to the Church of God and to educational institutions?" was the sentiment expressed by the Rev. Dr. William C. Birting of the Mount Morris Baptist Church in his sermon last Sunday. We would like to ask the Rev. Bitting this counter question; If the rich man is good for nothing but to "shell out." how is he entitled to the millions which he receives; and why should the people pay profits to the rich man who is "good for nothing" but to "shell out" for a lot of kept preachers and professurs who educate the people to believe that the rich man is entitled to the riches turned over to him in the shape of rent, profit, and interest? It is evident that the function of the rich man in, as the Rev. Bitting says, to "shell out" a small part of his uncarned woulth to the preachers and profeatures; and it is also evident, as the Rev. Bitting does NOT say, that the function of the preachers and professors is to see that the rich man continnes to get his uncarned wealth, bays the preacher to the rich man and replies the rich man to the preacher "You tickle me and I'll tickle you, and the people be damaed,"

Our attention is called to the fact that in Atlanta, Ga., where a member of the Socialist Party was arrested this summer and sentenced to a term in the chain-gang for daring to speak for the rights of the working class, the Labor Day celebration was algualized by an oration by Mayor Howell, the man who imposed this infamous sentence in violation of constitution, law, public policy, and common decency. An Atlanta comrade, commenting upon this exhibition, rightly says: "Labor has enough ability to ensure success upon any occasion without falling back upon the functionaries of capitalism. It is time this toad-eating business stopped." Emphatically, it is, It would seem that the trade unionists of enough to resent capitalist aggression by a vicocous strike. Experience is proverbially a hard teacher, but some people learn from no other. And unfortunately the tond-enters of the labor

movement are not confined to Atlanta. WE ACCROWLEDGE OUR ENDOR. The Worker has made not a few

nistakes and will probably make meny in the future. It hopes never to be too weak to admit such mistakes when it discovers them and to sei them right so far as it is possible to

Last week, in the article entitled "A Question of Socialist Ethics," we made such a mistake. We violated our usual rule of postponing comment upon questions of party discipline untiamed upon by the party itself. When it was too late we discovered that we had acted upon partial and misleading information and had been utterly mis taken in our statement of fact. We do not question the good faith of our informants, but frankly assume the blame for having formed and expressed a judgment without sufficient examination of the evidence.

We stated that a lawyer who is member of the party had acted as counsel for an employer in getting an he was in trouble, and expressed the opinion that a member who did this nust be struck from the membership

facts by a special committee elected for that purpose by the General Com mittee of Local New York has shown that as a matter of fact, no such cir cumstances existed m we had sup-

The actual counsel in the case re ferred to, it is shown, is not a Socialist. He is the law partner of one who is a party member. It is well known that in such partnerships each partner often has a private practice, apart from that of the firm. In the present instance it is shown that the employer in question was the personal client of the non-Socialist member of the firm was his client before the partnership was formed, and that the other partner at no time neted he common in the rase. The misunderstanding on the part of our informants, in which we inguardedly followed them, arose from the supposition that it was a firm

It happens, furthermore, that the comrade concerned had in his personal | iden of the "nobility of toll. capacify done good service to the inion and that the union regards him with cordial good feeling.

It is not a little embarrassing to us to have made such a fingrant error and we can only my that it was a fault of judgment and not of intention and wek to avoid the like in the future.

Current # # Literature 學

All books and painghlets mentioned in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

Among the forthcoming publications announced for the early part of Octo-ber by the Funk, & Wagnalis Company of New York and London, is a "History of Socialism in the United States' by Morris Hillouit.

The book treats of the Secialist mevement in this country in all its phases, beginning with the early atopian experiments in practical com-munium, and leading up to the latest developments of modern Socialism. work is divided in two parts. The I, treating of Utopian Socialism and Communistic Experiments, contains chapters on Sectarian Communities, The Owenite Period, The Fourier st Period, and The Icarian Commu ties; while Lart. H is devoted to an account of the development of Modern Socialism in this country, and contains chapters out the Antebellum Period, The International in the United States, The Period of the Socialist Labor Party, and Present-Day Socialism. The book also contains brief but complete accounts of all radical reform movements in this country with which the Socialist movement has in the course of the development come into ntact, such as the Free Soll, Green-ick, Anarchist, Single Tax, Nationalist, and Ponnilst movements; and niso a chapter on the history of the trade-

By arrangement with the author. The Contrade Publishing Company of 11 Cooper Square, New York City, has acquired the agency for the sale of mbers and locals of the Socialist Party.

The book will contain 370 pages octave, cloth bound, and will sell retail at \$1.50. A discount will be allowed on large orders.

The United Crafts of Bastwood, N. Y. have buted in very attractive pumphlet form, A. M. Simone' article on "The Economic Foundations of Art," which appeared in the "Crafts-man" some mentls ago. Simons' treatment of the subject is full of suggestion for the earnest student either of art or of social science,

THE DEGEREPATION OF JAURES.

We have several times expressed our deen regret that Jaurès, who five of six years ago was an useful and stai-wart a Socialist as any man in Europe, should new he deliberately going over into the "progressive" capitalist camp. It is very sad; for Jaurès is atili quite It is very sad; for Jaurès is still quite young in the movement, and, had he not been in such a desparate hursy to take official place, and to act with the large official place, and to act with the conficial place, and to act with the conficial place, and to act with the conficial place, and to act with the same official place, and to act with the same official place, and to act with the same of the conficial place, and to act with the same of the conficial place and to act with the same of the conficial place. Ministerial Party, he might have left some mark on his day and generation. As it is, we greatly fear that he will shortly have to be counted-in definitely with the Millerands, Bernsteins, Turatis, etc., who, in their respective countries, are doing their best to play the the profit-mongers can play it themselves. At any rate, that is the effect of his long, labored and wearisome dia tribes against Kantsky in the "Petite République." These articles are written not so much in refutation of Sautaky. as in support of that illustri ist supporter of the South Africas plundering imperialism generally-Herr Edward Bornstein. What is over worse, Janees goes out of his way to minicad his renders on the whole les It is quite certain that the vast major sty of European and American Socialists—as will be shown at Ameterdani next year-do not in the least object to taking part in municipal work or is parliamentary business as Socialists. On the contrary, they are strongly in favor of this, the only practical course at the memoric. But they do most strongly oppose action which causes Socialists to sink their principles in a capitalist "blee," after the manner of Jaurès and Milerand, or to kotow to the Rainer after the Taskies adversaled by Bernstein. All the verbiage, and rhestorical dedgery of Jaurès—and it is not a little—will not obscure that issue. Instead of working for unity, therefore, Jaurès, like Bernstein, is frananting disruption; but the necessionists from Socialism will not be very nemenous, nor, as Jaurès is new going memout. But ther do mos memons, nor, as Jaurès is now going on, very important.—London Justice.

—It is a strange superstition that makes uses regard what they know to be elementally good as dengerous in practice; and what they know to be elementally wrong as practically safe.

—Googe D. Herren.

THE PROFESSIONAL PROLETARIAN.

By A. M. Simons.

fought with one another. But the class

struggle as a political expression of a social movement is peculiar to our pres-

ent society. A man may be a reformer

an opportunist, a muddle-head, while ignorant of these branches of knowl-edge, but he cannot be a class-con-actoms Socialist without at least some

of their more general conclusions hav-ing reached his mind. It has always been the boast of the Socialist party in

every sountry that it carries on a cam

paign of education, that it seeks to make Socialists, and intelligent class-conscious Socialists, not mere ranters and howlers. Are we in America go-

The Socialist movement is new and must always continue to be controlled

by the wage-working projeturiat and

constitute an expression of their class

a member of that class unfortunately does not carry with it a knowledge of

proletarian interests. If it did there ould be no need of the Socialist propa

cands. Reformers and impossibilists, both to the contrary notwithstanding,

Socialists are not born, or created by

Instituct except in so few cases as to effect but little in general results. This does not mean that a college

training is necessary to make a good

agitator, or worker for Socialism Some of the most acceptable Socialism workers in America are men whose

lives have permitted them to spend but

little time inside the walls of schools

But in every case where men have

service for Socialism, it has been be

cause they have taken the time, often from the sennty leisure left after a day's hard work in shop or mill, to man-

ter the philosophy of Socialism. Were

It possible, there were few things the

would advance the Socialist movement more in America than to be able to

grant beisure to these who must repre-

could better fit thunseives for their

The worst "grafters" that I have

ever known in the Socialist movement have been these professional projetar-

inns who, presuming upon their ignor

ince, foisted themselves upon their obirades for "their board and keep.

and in return often did the moren ni

hreparable injury by the misrepresen-tations due to their knormier. For th-man debarred by capitalism from the

opportunity of learning we may have

profoundest pity, but we have no right

to encourage him in tride in his ignor now any more than we have to en-

courage him to be proud of his poverty

Let us leave such work to preacher

and reformers who seek to buil the workers into satisfaction with their

The "professional proletarian" to specially dangerous just now because "labor" is becoming a word with which

to conjure in capitalist politics. Once

ophy shall constitute the sandard

labor parties. Hearst movements, and general confusion. A bost of little

demagogues will be raised up within

the party who will struggle to get cou-trol of local party machinery. The

waters in which the capitalist poli-tician would fish. Let us have no test

of occupation within the Socialist movement. Let us, least of all.

movement by his ignerance of Social-

measure a man's value to the S

confusion and wrangling that would

would but furnish troubled

thoroughly inculente the idea that occupation, and not intelligent goog

WOPR.

sufferings.

ing to surrender this proud position?

To my mind the greatest danger that we have a class strongle. Met which confronts the Socialist movement at the present time is from the Animals have been hungry and have demagoguery of the "professional pro-leterian." I am led to this belief part-ly by an examination of the previous history of labor and Socialist movements. It has always been some selfstyled "horny-handed aon of tell" who has betrayed and sold out the working class. It has been one of the oldest tricks of capitalist politicians to play upon the blee that the ignorance and coarseness which capitalism had forced upon the working class was a surety of honesty and a reason for re-posing trust. The professional pro-letarian, therefore, always exaggerates just those proleturian features which capitalism has taught him are most desimble. He boasts of his ignorance, is proud of his tack-of knowledge, and meks to trade upon the capitalistic

A striking libestration of this position has been afforded by a series of grifices which have recently appeared in "The Socialist" of Seattle, signed by Comrade A. A. Lewis, The tieles by themselves would be unim-portant, but as typical of a phase of ocialism they are worthy of some consideration. They seem to have been aimed, primarily, at the work of Com-ragle Walter Thomas Mills. Nov. while I will at once agree that there are many things about the work of Comrade Mills with which I am far from pleased, yet nothing that he has ever done is as bad as the gloritiestion of ignorance to be found in these arricles. The burden of Comrade Lawis' writings consists of success at any study of the great body of thought upon which Socialism is built. He wishes to confine us to "right now." He is evidently all unaware that he is here agreeing absolutely with the insists that all such "nomense" as the materialistic interpretation of history, the evolution of industry, etc., shall be left out of "practical politics," but also that all political efforts shall be conbund in the same way to "getting some-

Yet the fact is that but of the ma p things by which Socialists and Socialism have been distinguished from hourgeois superficiality has been in the basic studies which it has made in just these fields at which he sucers. "The Communist Manifesto," Engels' "Oriz-in of the Family," Marx's "Capital," Lafargue's "Evolution of Property." these are the classics of Socialism, and all of them would come under the ban of Comrade Lewis' censorship. We would suggest that a little less ranting and a little more reading on the part of some Socialists would perhans be of sittle to them and to the cause of So-

ialism. Eugels' "Secialism, Utopian and Scientific," not only goes back late pre-historic times, but concerns likelf with the most, abstract and metaphysical questions. Morgan's "Ancient Boelety" is the one great contribution annue by was so recognized by Mark and Engels, and yet this concerns itself exclusively with pre-historic times, and savage tribus. It is not less but more learning that the Rocalists of this country need. We are still far behind those of almost any country, and particularly of Gerany country, and instrumently of der-points. One of the reasons for the mag-nificent salidity of the German move-ment is to be found in the fact that the Socialist publishing house of "Vor-waerts" sends out large numbers of works on evolution, ethnology, and al-field sciences. It was the knowledge Hed sciences. It was the knowledge of these sciences which made possible a knowledge of the class struggle. It is not simply because a man is hungry ism.

THE SITUATION IN SPAIR.

The Socialist plobiselts on the ques

tion of tactics during the electoral laried is proceeding rapidly all over

Spain. The hostility to the Republi

ans is in many regions so marked as

to have resulted in deplorable inci-dents. But already, out of the 34 So-

ciaffet groups of which the party is

the initiative of the important Madrid group and to go to the polls shoulder

to shoulder with the Republicaus. The

Cordora Malaga, Jerus, Linures, Vigo,

and other places—groups, that is, in important industrial centers where

inter-class animosity is more rife than

by Madritt Ortula Malamanca, San Se-

bestian, and similar towns. Barcelons, however, has voted by a considerable

majority in favor of union with the

Republicans. In those regions. In which the Republicans have not suc-

reded in coming to an understanding

We are witnessing accordingly the

beginning of a struggle between do

trinsire and opportunist Socialis

ists, though a ploblecimry vote instead of a vote by groups might give a differ-ent result. However this may be, the

coelition in many of the largest town-

in Spain of the Socialist and Repub

lien organisations is a fresh pulitical fact which is creating serious concern

MASS TROUBLE FOR THE MAISER.

Herr Leid, the responsible editor of Se "Vorwärts," the central organ of

Emperor William in the establish of Berlin, as a safe retreat for him in the

in official circles.--London Times.

to the fact that the latter

with the Socialists their want of suc-

al. 14 have decided to follow

organ of the government denies that Buron von Trotha, court mussial of the Croven Prince, as alleged by the "Yorwarts," has knowledge of the "Kaiser Island" project, the paper deands that the public prosecutor shall proceed against it for libeling that fuurtionary.

SOCIALISM IN FINLAND.

The Social Democratic Party of Fire and held a national confe Forms from August 17 to 20. There are at present in Finland dity-nine branches with a membership of 10,000: conference. A program was adopted, which on the whole runs on the same es as the program of Socialist par ties of other countries.

MUSAMMEN MI SMIAD

At the municipal elections taking place in the Danish towns at present the Buchtids have been very success ful in quite a number of towns Aarhus, Randers, Odense, Ryberg, Hobra, and others, notwithstanding Hobra, and others, notwithstanning the fact that the Rocalists are opposed the fact that the Rocalists are opposed. cess is due to the fact that the latter | Hobra, and others, notwithstand took upon them as a bourgeols political the fact that the Socialists are opported by the combined reactionary parties

OETTING CLOSER TOGETHER.

The British railway employees ar trinsire and opportunit Socialisis such as has partially erippled the efficiency of Socialist action in France over since the Guesslats began their assunit poon the Farthamontarians of the type of MM. Millerand and Jauris. The vote of the majority of the Socialist groups is expected to be unfavorable to the initiative of the Madrid Socialists. getting closer together on the basis of industrial organization in place of trade autonomy. An agreement for close federation between the American gamated Society of Hallway Servant and the Associated Society of Loc tive Engineers and Firemen has been adopted by the executive boards of the two unions, misject to ratification at the attiens congresses to be held this

A WASTER FORCE.

Human bappiness is based upon the possibility of a natural and harmonious satisfaction of the instincts. One of the most important instincts is usuall yer, criminalogists, and philo the Social Democratic Party of Ger-many, has been arrested for like ma-jecti as a consequence of the publica-tion of a story alleging that a fortified castle on an island was to be built for pently imagine that only wan makes man work. This is an erroncouvlew. We are forced to be active is the same way as anis or bees. The in stinct of workmanship would be the greatest source of happiness, if it were not for the fact that our present social and economic organization offour only a few to gratify this lastinot—Prof. ovent of a revolution.

The "Separation assembly the standing is to be put on trial meetly to compel the paper to divide its source of information, Jaconscob ea the effects

BEY ENION MADE GOODS.

THE NEBRASKA AFFAIR

Anent the metion of National Committeeman Turner of Missouri to dis mins the charges against National Committeemen Mills of Kansan and Committeemen Mills of Kansas and Critchlow of Ohlo, based on the support given by them to the so-called "Socialist Prepaganda Club" of Omaha, the Nebraska State Quorum, which originated the charges, has submitted a full statement of facts to the

National Committee, It is declared that before the present state organization of the Socialist Party in Nebraska came into existence. the name of the party had been made use of and a spurious organization formed by politicians in Republican employ. We quote:
"Politically, Nebraska is a doubtful

date, as between the Republican and Democratic parties, and especially since 1888, when fusion was consum-mated between the Democratic party and the Populists, who formed a considerable factor in Nebraska politics Since fusion was accomplished, it has been to the interest of the Republican politicians to encourage any radical novement which might draw votes from the Fusionists. For this reason, the Middle of the road Populists recelved substantial aid and encourage ment from the Republicans in 1896 and afterwards. As a reward for this. 'lem Deaver, the Middle-of-the-road ender, is now enjoying a \$7,000-a-year job by grace of the Republican admin "When it became evident that the

of a factor as an ludependent move ent, the Republican leaders turned their attention to organizing the Bo-cinists.' As a result, a Bocinist state convention was held at Lincoln on July 4, 1900, but there being only 84 croom in attendance, 116 less than re-quired by law, they were forced to adourn without putting a ticket in the field. This failure compelled the Mid-dle-of-the-road Populist leaders, Jas. A. Boyce, L. V. Guye, and D. Clom Denver, to come to Omaha to get a 'Socialist' ticket in the field. Here they formed an allimace with Theo. Kharas, Thomas Edwards, Geo. E. Baird, F. H Alexander, C. C. Chambers, and J. B. Randolph. The four last named were the originators of the Socialist Propu zanda Club.' A convention was held on Sont. 26 and a ticket was nominated with Kharas for Governor, Baird for Congress, and Edwards for the Legis-We have in our powersion as proof of the foregoing siliance, the fol-lowing letter written to T. A. Ed-wards of Ord, Nels, by Theo, Kharas:

"Omaha, Neb., Aug. 30, 1903. "T. A. Edwards, Ord, Neb. The state convention is now se for the 20th of Sept. Never fear, I will have round trip passes for both of you, and give me a tip if you can get anyone else to come from there or any where out there who will take a trip straight from lioyce, Guye and Deaver, who have established headquarter They promise us some "ma-help for the convention as well as all the trip passes we can use, but I tell you they have to be used with judgement. The Socialists are the queerest lot I know. Beaver told me It was impossible to get any money tand, but if put off it would come. Said it had to come through too many for Socialist membership, and you have inid the foundation for union where it starts from.
. "THEO. KHARAS." hands to come in a rush: But I know

"After the election the gang quarreled. Baird and Edwards, who were both in the pay of the Republican party—the proof of their guilt is also in our possession—united and brought charges against Klaras, proved he had received \$119 from the Republican party and expelled him from the or ganization.

"In the meautime, real Socialists were joining the Socialist Party, and it became necessary for the good of the cause to clean house. In 1972, itaird was found guilty of corruption and was expelled from Local Omain. Alexander withdrew while charges were pending. A contest followed he-tween finird. Alexander & Co. and the regular party organization to obtain cossection of the state ticket, which and nominated at Omnha, July 4, 1902. with Geo. E. Bischow for Governor. The State Committee was compelled to take the case into the courts, where a decision was given the Committee and Buird and his collengues were finally shut out of the party.

"During the months following the last state campaign and until March of this year, these expelled member were inactive, except for the quiet work 'on the side' they were doing to cause disentisfaction and disruption in Local Omalia. But after the national mrters of the party was established here, not upon our solicitation or suggestion, but principally through Comrade Mills (who was well aware of the situation in Omains, Baird and Alexander became openly active through the organization of the Omaha Socialist Propaganda Club. and an announcement was abortly afterwards made through the daily press that this crowd had arranged for a series of lectures by Walter Thomas fills. As soon as this engagement was definitely verified by Local Oma-Millio. ha, the Secretary was instructed to notify Comrade Mills of the character of the organization he had engaged cancel the engagement. The result of this request you know through the cordence submitted with the resolu respondence submitted with the resolu-tion of Local Omaha adopted against Courado Mills for his action in encommunian a rival organization to the cialist Party.

Now, we wish to point out that the

contest waged in Nebraska last year between the corrupt element, led by Geo. E. Baird, was at the time her Feo. E. Baird, was at the time brought to the attention of the National Com-nittee, of which Comrade Mills was then a member, and the names and character of the men composing that self, was in Omaha during the state campaigh of last year and know per-sonally of the difficulties the State Committee was having in keeping the Sebraska movement from being used for corrupt ends. And yet we find Comrade Mills assisting this very element to defeat our purpose, and Com-rate Critchlow doing the same thing with his Lecture Bureau. Is it any wonder that the Nebraska Quorum has protested, and will continue to protest,

against such acts on the nort of med contint Party?

"We wish also to point out that no reason has been given why there should be two organizations of Socialists in Omaha. These men who have organised and supported the Bocialist Propaganda Club have never pre-sented a reason why that club should be in axistence. They cannot truth fully charge that the members of Local aha are inactive, or even that out side speakers are not engaged. comrades of Omaha are uncensingly active. Outdoor meetings are constantly held, sometimes every night and literature sold and distributed in large amounts. Our account with C. H. Kerr & Co. fur literature is, we venture to say, larger comparatively than that of any other organized state. The only time the 'Propaganda ('lub' is heard of, is when a speaker of mational reputation appears its auspices.

"It is cisimad that the Proportant "It is chilmed that the "configuration Club' is composed almost entirely of workingmen. This is probably true, but many of these workingmen do not know the true situation, and join the club through sympathy, and also become those are to down to take. It is cause there are no dues to pay. It is the greater wrong to the Socialist cause that the Socialist workingmen of Omaha should be thus divided through the machinations of corrupt politicians

"In the matter of speakers, Lowi Omaha has had, during the past eighteen morrhs, in addition to its local speakers, among others the following John C. Chase, the Wentworths, Carl D. Thompson, Fredk. G. Strickland, Goo, E. Bigelow, Walter Thomas Mills, Geo. R. Kirkpatrick, Wenonah Stevens Abbott, Maran, H. Dunham, Geo, E. Boomer, J. Stitt Wisson, Wintleld R. Gaylord, Wm. H. Wise, Harry M. McKee, and we have attempted to secure Eugene V. Deba and Mother Jones. He it caunot be said that Local Oundin has not given a hearing to all kinds of speakers. We have never declined to use Comrade Mills' services. Neither have we objected to him or any other Socialist stienker antienring in Nebraska under non-Socialist anopiess. But we have protested against him being advertised and used to lecture as a National Committeeman of the Socialist Party for an organization of non-party members, organized by corrupt politicians into a so-called Socialist Propaganda Club for the avowed purpose of characting the work of and disrupting Local Ounda, We believe this is a contention with which every Socialist will

Committee act decisively upon this question, not only because the party organization in Nebraska bant stake or later affect every other organized state. The Nebraska comrades have never favored state autonomy to a great extent, but now that that rule is in the constitution, we asked that it be observed in letter and spirit for own protection. At present the work of the State Quorum is being disorganized through the efforts of those who sup port the 'Propagnica Club', whe'c were it not for this support. Every prominent speaker who enters Omaha strengthens the hands of men who are co-operating with capitalist politicans to control the Socialist Party. Every time a Mills is advertised to speak for it as 'National Committeeman from Kansus,' or a lingerty endorses this club by his presence in Omaha under its mapices, so much higher does the capitalist political bose rate the ser-vices of its birelings who promote the clpb.

"We appeal to you to act now, hecause there appears to be a systematic attempt on foot to thwart the efforts of the Quorum to establish locals and carry on a state propaganda. Some ter from Carl D. Thompson, offering to tour the state under the direction of the Quorum. We replied that the unthough office was trying to make dutes for Comrade Hanford in the state, and that we expected to have the nominess on the state ticket visit the locale and therefore, we could not entertain his position. Notwithstanding this, unpson, although a member of the party in the state, is speaking for locals, ignoring and interfering with the pinns of the Quorum. So far, our three dates have been secured for Hanford, while Thompson is carrying on bla independent campaign.

"The Quorum has been arranging Michigan and Ohio, We have gone to some expanse and labor to arrange these circuits, but Thompson's engage-ments have interfered with this work. When he visited Omaha last week, he spent a whole day in the city never visited state headquarters, but connected entirely with members of the Tropagnida Club, although he was speaking for marty locale in the state.

"The question may be asked: 'Why does the State Committee not have Thompson disciplined, if he is a menber in Nebraska? And have ever party paper and writer and speaker howl us down as 'intelerant' and 'bureaucraticy'

"Reports in the Socialist press also inform us that Walter Thomas Mil's has been speaking, during the past month, for locals in the state, and the without in any way consulting or noti-fying the Quorum. Does this look like the state autonomy of which Mills been such an ardent advocate? Or is it Mills' conception of state autonomy that the National Committee as a whole must not enter a state without the consent of the state organization, while National Committeeman Milk, individually, may do so at pleasure?

"In the matter of Comrade Hagerty, Local Omnia declined his services because he did not come through the National Lecture Bureau, which we believe is the correct method to pur-age in the case of outside speakers. If the national headquarters cannot send speakers into an organized state with our the consent of that state organiza-tion, then the different state com-mittees should reciprocate and only accept outside speakers through national headquarters. Committeeman Critchlow should send Comrade Hagerty here under the auspices of the 'Propaganda Club,' while our protest was still pending before the

(Continued on page 4)

PARTY NEWS.

See York City.

The City Executive and Campaign Committee of Greater New York, at its meeting on Sept. 23, received notice that Thomas 3. Morgan of Chicago would accept the invitation to speak in New York. The committee decided procure Comrade Hagerty for a of large hall meetings in the dif ferent broughs if he can accept. (See report of General Committee.) Com-munications from Comrades Ladoff of Echenectady and Dr. Knopfnagel offermittee from taking advantage of the opportunity to have these com-rades speak in New York. The Finan-cial Secretary reported the liabilities of the committee to date at \$162.50, with \$1762.00 in the treasury to cover them. So far the committee has made committee to date at \$162.50 it a point to keep its expenses within upe and it shall be the policy of the committee to conduct its work in such a manner as to leave no debta behind for the party to pay after election. All comrades and sympathisers holding lists are therefore urged to send their contributions at once, as the e money the Campaign Committee the better will be the campaign 200,000 in all of leasiets reprinted from the following articles in recent issues of The Worker: "Tuberculosis and Politics," "Yote for More Schools," "The New York Gas Combine also 50,000 additional copies of the nunicipal piatform. As the literature is to be sold to locals, all comrades are ed and reminded to procure literature from the literature agent of their respective organization the committee decided not to keep with individuals or subdivi-

At the meeting of the General Committee on Sept. 26 the action of the Campaign Committee in asking Com-rate "Father" Hagerty to speak in W York was discussed, and it was decided that Local New York would not under any circumstances arrange any meetings for Comrade Hagerty; and the delegates of Local New York to the City Executive and Campaign Committee of Greater New York, who violated their lastructions in voting for the enginement of Comrade Hagerty, were instructed to insist upon the canceliation of the engagement of Connt with Comrade Thomas

The Young People's Social Demo-Club of Yorkville is in thriving condition. At last week's meeting a new member was admitted and four others were proposed. After business had been disposed of there was a good discussion on the Parks affair. The action of the Ciub in donating \$25 to campaign fund of the Yorkville Agitation Committee and undertaking responsibility for carrying on the cam-

must claimed to be due from Loral Kings County and Comrades Holzer Cavanguch, and Butscher were elected a committee to investigate the mut-District delegates reported successful campaign meetings being held and great interest shown by the audiences It was decided to hang a banner across the street in front of the Labor Ly Courade Cavanaugh resigne as delegate to the State Committee and Financial Secretary; Comrade empiler was elected to succeed him in the former capacity and Com rade Butscher volunteered to act temporarily as Financial Secretary. The committee ordered Siteen thousand leaders in German and 3,000 in Italian for agitation and instructed its dele-Irganizer was instructed to get a large ball in South Brooklyn for Comrade prades think it likely that we whall have a Norial Democratic member in

One of the most specessful open-air Brooklyn took place last Saturday in the Italian section of the district under aumices of the Social Democratic Party, Branch III. The success of the meeting was largely due to Comrade De Luca, the principal speaker for the eccasion. The meeting had been thoroughly announced the day previous by handbills distributed by some of our is generally understood, but should after Comrade De Luca had been in throughout. The close attention that trisinced by the chairman, the audi-cute noon graw until the whole thor-enghing was crowded with interested listeners. The comrades had five hundred Italian leaflets for distribution almost two hours the men intened very attentively to the speaker, with frequent applicase and shouts of approach and when he concinded a timen appeal to vote for Socialism under the ublem of the Arm and Torch many

Washington street, Bear the Eagle
Building, Brooklyn. This will be Comrude Malchett's first indoor lecture
since his return to this country. These
lectures are being carried on by the
First and Second Assembly District
Branch (Socialist Propaganda Club),
and communes in Bearth Brooklyn and comrades in South Brooklyn should endeavor to advertise these meetings as well as possible. Cardi can be procured at the hall. The pro-Cards gramme for the four following Sun days is as follows: Oct. 11. "The Why and Whenco of Socialism," by G. C. Streeter; Oct. 18, "What the Class Struggle Really Is," by Courtenny Struggle Really Is," by Courtenny Lemon; Oct. 25, "The Mind of Capital-ism," by George D. Herron; Nov. 1, an address by Charjes L. Furman, Social Democratic candidate for Mayor. Admission is free

Windsor Terrace district of Brooklyn will be held Friday evening, Oct. 2, at Héinrich's Hall, 188 East Third street, between Greenwood avenue and Van-derbit street. All bocialists in the vicinity are invited to attend.

Globe Conference of Brooklyn Com-rade Atkinson reported that the New York Conference unanimously con-curred in the plan of sanding circulars to labor organizations throughout the country on behalf of the Daily Globe Fund, drafts written by Comrades Atkinson and Lee were presented, and the committee was instructed to make a beginning at the work at once. A shed audiences. We intend to make a proposition to take sleps to organize conferences in the Bronz, Mt. Vernon, forth."
and Jersey City was laid over to the next meeting. Pelegates to this conference will take notice that in case of absence for two consecutive meet-ings, their respective organizations will he requested to appoint new delegates. The next meeting takes place at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum on Oct. 8.

Charles Ufert of New Jersey is making an agitation tour under the direcof the New York State Committee of the Social Democratic Parry. ing the past week he has spoken at l'onglikeepsie, Kingston, Catskill, Troy, Johnstown, and Governville, On Dulgeville, on Oct. 2 for Utien, and on Oct 3 for Rome. It is expected that he will visit also Syracuse, Rochester, Ba-tavia, Buffale, Niagara Falla, Jamestown, Olean, Wellsville, Corning, Hornelisville, Painted Post, Elmira, Itinca, Ringhamton, and Norwich.

The Social Democrats of Albany

held their city and county conventions on Sept. 24. Clinton H. Pierce pre-sided over the former and Bernard J. Melson over the latter. The following nominations were made: For Mayor, Alfred A. Mayell; for Comp-troller, Fred L. Arland; for Treusuror, districts is highly appreciated by the districts is highly appreciated by the older contrades. The Club meets overry the Common Council. Abraham A. Clubhorse. 28st E. Eighty-sixth street. At last Sunday's meeting of the At last Sunday's meeting of the Council Education (Council Education Council Education Council Education Council Education Council Education (Council Education Educat Sheriff, Harry S. Romaine of Green Island; for Coroners, Emil Hagland of Grand Island and Henry Vitalius of

Courade Pierce of Albany, whose occupation takes him a great deal from town to town and village to vilinge, writes of the work for Socialism that he does while on the road: "Have been spending several weeks in Coinmbia County, and with the aid of Comrates Gottschalk and Willis of Local Catskill have held meetings in little mill towns like Philmont and Stattville, where the message of Sociniism had never been heard before We succeeded in arousing deep inter est in the question, distributing a large amount of literature and taking a num-ber of subscriptions, for the party press. I am now stopping in Hudson, one of the most beautiful towns in the tindson valley, but whose beauty is usured by the brutul ravages of capi-talism, the deep poverty of the workhall in Nouli' Brooklyn for Command Linguisty's meeting on Oct.-16. It was in thism, the deep poverty of the work in meetings. He spoke three bours each reported that the Socialist Club is working for the organization of 8 branch in the Windsor Terrace district. A strong new branch has been formed in the 19th A. D. In the 28th of the conditions, I felt that the field was ripe and rotten-ripe for ngitation. With the aid of Alfred A. Mayel till 1120, and even then asked queetings the conditions. A. D., where Fred Schaester is our and another counside of Albany whose candidate, a very active campaign is name must not be mentioned, we held candidate, a very active campaign is being made and, with the support given there by trade unionists, the A large crowd attended, easerly ac-cepting literature and sering many questions about Socialism. We intend mon to hold another meeting with the assistance of Locali Troy and Albany, and do our best to arouse our fellow

meeting under the ampices of the So-cial Democratic organization of New the hells on Wednesday evening of hat week. He began by saying that he should not talk "politics," as that word When the secting was give a dry economic lecture, and so ly a few Italian workingmen cordingly he devoted biusself to a plain exposition of was given to an address of this character, in spite of the distractions of a free stereopticon show and a finivation Army meeting just across, the than leaftets for distribution streets, argues well for the increasing thoughtfulness of the working people of New Beckelle. A great deal of

open-air meeting at the corner of church and Main streets on Saturday of about fifty. Next day I had a good of about fifty. Next day I had a good of about fifty. combient of the Arm and Torch many of the listeners came forward to shake hands with him.

The managers of all agitation meetings in Hrosklyn are asked to call on Charles Gackenhelmer, 957 Willoughly are made to have an Italian meeting in the Italian Benevolent Hall, Union Charles Gackenhelmer, 957 Willoughly are made to have an Wednesday, Oct. 7, with Comrade Pe Luca as speaker. Local wayling our future mass meetings, to be distributed by them. It is important that the distribution of the cards he not neglected. The managers of meetings are further inner of the cards he not neglected. The managers of meetings are further inner missing of the local his signed resignation, to be agitation meetings from place to place.

Nugent of Tray addressed a meeting is Albany last Seturday night. A conskierable crowd was in attendance and until after eleven o'clock. literature on hand was quickly dis-tributed and subscriptions for The

Norker were taken.
Comrade Dennis of Allinny writes that experience shows it to be a good idea to take up collections at public meetings, that "the audiences seem auxious to contribute something and

every cent helps to furnish more am-munition." Comrade Nugent of Troy writes, under date of Sept. 29: "We have had Sol Fieldman with us since Sept. 22. He has succeeded in arousing a very lively interest in Socialism in this vicinity. We have held meetings in Troy, Albany, and other places, in the vicinity. The De Leonites attempted to break up our nicetings, but suc rission is free.

The 21st A. D. will meet in regular in them. They gave Fieldman an exrecession in Room 2, fifth floor, Colonial cellent Cance to show them up in their true light as union-breakers and the branch are urgently requested to attend promptly at 8 o'clock.

A meeting to organize a new trees. scab organizers. At the close of the second meeting they were hooted at in derision by the audience. Comrade put in good condition, will probably devote a good share of his time to campaigning in this vicinity, Locals Troy and Albany and possibly others raising funds to defray expenses. The boys are very much pleased with l'ieldman's aggressive work as well as his clear and eloquent exposition of Socialism and the Socialist movement. The rest of this week will be devoted to meetings as follows: Nept. 29 and 30. Green Island: Oct. 1, 2, and 3, Troy Comrade Ufert spoke at two meeting bere with Fieldman on Monday even systematic campaign from this time

Comrado Matchett will speak in Youkers on Friday evening, Oct. 9, and Comrades Cassidy and Lemon on Suturday evening (let. 10). In Yorkers the 24 D. P. will have to con with a Union Labor party at this

After linishing his engagements in Rochester on Oct. 4. John Spargo will sponk in Syracuse on Oct. 5; Water-town, Oct. 6; Johnstown, Oct. 7; Schenectady, Oct. 8; Albany, Oct. 9,

and New Rochelle Oct. 10.

Nic Gelger is engaged to make an agitation tour in Westchester and Oranga Counties at the end of October.

Nic Geiger will speak in New Ro-helle on Oct. 3. Comrade Fred M. Dannis of Albany is anthorized to call a propaganda con vention of the following counties: Alluny, Rensselner, Schenectady, Fulton, Herkimer, Saratoga, Onelda, Jofferson. The convention will devise ways and secure means for entrying on a vigor-ous campaign in Middle New York. The comrudes of Watertown put into the field a full ticket, to wit: Two As-

semblymen, Mayor, President Common Council, three Assessors, City Judge, County Clerk, County Treasurer, three Coroners. The Watertown commde would not be surprised if they elect two Addrnian. The Dennerate and republicana function and the issue is

Not for from Waterlown is Dexter The Devter courades are out in a dex-terous fashion. They are out with a full ticket and are in the light to a

As ever, Countade Tom Pendermust of Watertown is in the front. He held a neceting in Felts Mills and dealt out me sound licks for Socialism. He expectr to organise a local.

Herkimer County comrades have a far distributed 16,000 cards and 15,000

for distributed 10,000 certai and 25,000 lenflets. Counside Wilson was out cauvasoing the county for six days.

Harry S. Romaine, Organizer of Local Troy, writes as follows, about Fieldman's work, mider date of Sept. 27: "Last Wednesday and Thursday evenings Comrade Fieldman spoke to very large and enthusiastic audiences. The S. L. P. followers were there with their usual purpose, but whre soon put propaganda speakers it has been out tions from the several comrades. For Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. Rept. 29 and 30, we have advertised open-tir lectures on Orsen Island (a village across the river from Troy). We are nise making arrangements for Onbows, Waterford, North End (Troy). and Watervlict. Courade Fieldman has more than aroused enthusiasm and awakened the comrades here who have seemingly been in a study for som he is 'bot stuff" all the year round."

Organizers Are Doing. George E. Bigelow reports varied experiences on his trip through Kaussa. He says: "At Eureka I found some quite radical middle-of-the-road Pops. I got them together and spoke on the et, with about seventy-five present. At the conclusion they crowded around and asked questions, but not one, save a stranger, betrayed much knowledge in advance of a radical form of Popu-lium. Next I was at Emporia for three days and had good meetings, speaking four times. My best meeting here was on Saturday evening, when there wa extimated to be five leandred pro

ment. At Parsons I next held three neetings. The comrades here are loyalheagted follows. Here I took a rest for one day, it being the second one I have taken on this trip. Had a good meeting at Mineral Sept. 23, and found a number of miners, chiefly French, and more than ordinarily clear on Soclatten,*** Committe Bigelow concludes Bociatism is growing in Kansas and shout 35 per cent, in the last six months; wheat is impaired by rain and corn late and hurt by frost, all of which is making the farmers responsive to our educational efforts. And the wage laborers on farms, and in mines, and in factories were never so alive to the peril confronting them as now, with the small merchants looking with hely horror at the ever increasing incodes on their trade by the department store and mail-order home. I was never so impressed with the ripeness of conditions all along the line and impera-Contrade Bigelow also it ports having sold much literature on the trip, and an increase of many mem-bers at several places. Commits Spencer, of Emporia, and Peterson, of Salina, report favorably upon Bigelow's work, Comrade Peterson saying: "I wish we had ten thouand like him and the means of supporting them in the field." Bigelow will close in Kansas at Galena, Saturday Oct. 3, and after speaking at Neosho, Mo., Oct. 5, he will go to Tablequah, L. T., for Oct. 7, to main a week, where mail will reach

Harry M. McKee reports from Arlrona: "I began in this territory on Sept. 10, speaking at Kingman, and took steps toward an organization which will be in full swing within two weeks. At Ash Fork next day and on the 13th at Williams, spoke in the opera locate and organized a good locat. Next day at Flagstoff had a good andlence, and from the interest shown should soon have a good local. At

(Continued on page 4.)

THE BLUNDERS OF A STATISTICIAN.

By William R. Fox.

analysis of wealth production, published in the July number of the "American Federationist" is a tramendous fake. I impact its author, Mr. F. G. R. Gordon, on the following

He falsified figures: He avoided fact;

He disclosed no method save one of favoritism—and the exploiters get all

I will prove every count of this in-First, ich me ony right here, I dis-

daim any desire to criticise the editor of The Worker. If Gordon basely or dunderingly manipulated the census figures, it is not the fault of the editor The Worker. The latter, as I are it, dimply agreed with Gordon that some Socialists were making crude state neuts, were securing a quotient by diriding a gross total of wealth produ on in thousands of establishments but alleged average of workmen usands of establishments by school-loy method--(alse Indeed--but not so false as Gordon's. Why? Because the crude statements of the critical Socialists, erroneous as they are in detail, taken as a whole, are orrect in result. In so far as averages of the division, of labor-produced wealth are concerned, while Gordon's averages are ridiculously inaccurate Now take down Volume VII of the Twelfth United States Consus-the

rensus of 1900. Turn to pages 78 to 01, inclusive. For to-day make an especial study

of page 01.

The items of all material, used in 512.254 establishments by 5,568,400 wage-carners, are grouped, in a general table, under the following heads:

Partly manufactured ma-Hent of power and heat, 10,980,253

In an inquiry such as we have on hand, the gen**eral tables on pages 58** to 67 are the right ones to use, because only legitimate workers for the world of communee are there enrolled. In the tables used by Mr. Gordon, penal. chemonymany and governmental estab-lishments are included. The totals are all a little ligher, but the average of wealth production is less.

This is his first blunder. Though it helps him in his design to reduce "La-bor's Beal Share," it might have been named if he had not committed more

I enter a decided objection when he rtates that \$7,348,144,755 represents the cost of only two items, namely, partly manufactured and raw material, mands a further sum of \$323. pense, as well as the outlay for mili supplies and rest of power and heeft, is included in the enormous total of \$7,545,144,755—the whole cost, as set down in the Twelfth Ossaus, of all material, all supplies, all fuel, all instruction on suppress on tree, as feeding and all payments for power and heat, is all establishments—penal, electrosynary and governmental being included, with the effect of heasting expenses and lowering the individual average of production.

Prom this lowered average of wealth production, Mr. Gerfon, alleged cham-pion of "Labor's Real Share," land de-ducted the cost of furl and freight And, after mistracting for mill sup-

piles and rent of power and heat, he puts in a chaim for "plant, power and

and nell supplies and rent-of power and heat, all circum for plant, power and reaching are satisfied. But he demands payment again—it

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

For the banefit of the Labor Press, "THE WORKER" and the "NEW YORKER VOLKSZEITUNB," is being arranged, and will take place April 23 to May 8, 1904; at the BRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Forty-third and Fortyfourth Streets, New York.

Organizations are requested to consider arranging Festivals Ac-

"superintendence of the plants, clerks as "salaries" by the heads of corpora

By this method the "share" is whittled down to a miserable pit-

He admits that, according to the census, the average yearly wage of the worker is \$437.50. Then, interpreting his false figures

by a faber method, he concludes that "not less than 75 per cent." of labor's product is received by labor. If that is true, the full average product of each individual worker would he about \$580.00 per year, or \$1,85 per day. To this monstrons conclusion he forced by his absurd analysis.

His method faiser than his figures? Of what value to anyone, whose object is to discover the full amount of wealth produced by labor and the

ctual pe reentage received by it, is any

actual percentage received by it, is any analysis that ignores-the-landlord and the trafficker?

Workman and employer. These alone does Mr. Gordon see. The mas-ter who stands before the home and the one who stands before the market escape his vision. Or does he willfully conceal? concent?

He sets the maximum average wage of the toiler against an artificially reduced minimum of profits to the em-ployer, and exhibits a world reversed.

Prof. Thoroid Rogers, author of "Six Centuries of Work and Wages," showed that at the beginning of the fifteenth century, the Accreely eman cipated feudal nerf, working with crude hand tools, in small groups, a vast disadvantage compared to mod-era engines' find 'establishments, received an equivalent in quechasing wer, at present-day prices, of \$5.00 per day.

Mr. Gordon informs the astonished world that the great; free (i) American workman, aided by steam, electricity, mammoth machinery and specialized method, is only capable of producing

an average of \$1.85 per day.

Nonsense from Mr. Gordon is perhaps not so remarkable as the fact that the "Attaclean Federationist" should publish it. Since the Middle Ages, the pro-ductive capacity of the individual has

increased, in some cases, a thousand-fold; in more, a hundred-fold; in many, ten-fold. The greatest improvement has been in manufacturing industries. tirant but a four-fold increase and we bould have \$12.00 per day

But Mr. Gordon, easting his false-hood in the teeth of fact, says we have gone buckward.
Three fleecers, the employer, the

landlord and the trufficher, where the products of labor; and to the victim, the producer, is returned the mite which enables him to continue to prefree and maintain his status as vic-

of \$437.50 to purchase a portion of the product.
He forgots, or avoids the fact, that

the hudford reduces this auth to \$350.00; for rent (as the editor of The Worker has indicated) is at least onethirty years' experience as a ren mover shows it to be much more, and I often not more than the full product of my labor, if Mr. Gordon's \$1.85 per day conclusion in correct. My rent was always nearly one-fourth of my mrome. Taking periods of disemploy-ment into consideration, it approached one-third. The experiences of my acquaintances have been the same. The daily facts of life prove to me that ren

is about one-fourth of the in the workers. But accept one-fifth as the proper figure. The Massachusetts Suresu of Labor Statistics, 1862, after an ex-haustive investigation, fixed upon and

man's outlay for rent. It is certainly not below that. oot below that. workman has but \$350,00 when the landlord is done with him.

Now comes the third florcer, the Everybody knows that the laborer

does not buy at factory prices, or ever rom wholesale houses. Even Mr. Gordon knows that:

I have before me his pamphlet, "Hard Times." In this, discussing the wealth production of 1890, he wrote of the workers in manufacturing and mechanical industry:

"This army of workers produced, or rented, from the raw material a value created, from the raw material a value of \$4,081,237,271 monoured by the fac-tory price. If we add to the factory price the numerous expenses to after time three goods, 'pay 'commercia travelers, tegether with rest, interes and profits on same, we shall find it to be more than double the factory price, or \$6,250,000,000 as the present value of one years, production. "The workers receive a wage for

producing this west wealth that to day is equal to less than \$1,050,000,000, or to put it pisisly, the workers geories (1897) for producing one dollar, ONLY TWENTY CENTS." So wrote Air, Gordon, Men the CAPITALS are Lis.

Now, if Mr. Gordon has changed his mind conscientiously, and is now con-vinced that the worker gets 75 cents out of every dollar produced, no one should denounce him for stating his honest couriction. But we have a right

He has no right to fabrily figures. He has no right to ignore facts. He must disclose a method that pays the workman in goods at the same

to call upon lifts to prove it

All Comrades and Organizations are berein informed that as

Industrial Labor Exposition and Food Show

THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE.

worker can do as well with his wages when in reality he is compelled to pay the premiums of the trafficker in sd-dition, is a very partial system. It

won't do. won't do.

Therefore, I call upon F. G. R. Gordon to restore to the worker the \$23,-251,077 which he twice subtracted for fuel and freight. I want back the su virons one hundred millions which he allows to junketing heads of corpora-tions, who spend their time, not is productio, or in superintending produc

tion, but in conspiring against the pro

He shall not hide the fact that work-nen do not buy at factory price; of the other fact that four and a half billion dollars' worth of partially manufac-tured material, hundreds of diverse commodities, is not distributed to half million establishments at factor;

This partially manufactured ma terial is quoted among the products at one value and assessed against them

one value and assessed against them at another varity increased value. There is a score of other smaller neglects on which I would jog his memory. But enough, I have exposed him sufficiently. I have more than re-

versed his conclusion.

Next week I will outline a true
method of annlysis of wealth production, and show how "Labor's Real
Share" may be determined.

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Tha St., S. p. m.; Dist. II (German)
—50 E. 1st St., S p. m.; Dist. III—
Clubbouse, 200 E. SSth St., 7.30 p. m.;
Dist. IV—342 W. 42d St., S p. m.;
Dist. V—3300 Third Ave., S p. m.; Dist, VI-1997 Third Ave., 8 p. m. Dist, VII-1482 Necond Ave., 8 p. m. The Board of Supervision every Tuesday at Fauthaber's Hall.

1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m. LOCAL GR. MACHINE WODD WORKERS AND TRENEIR United Brothershol of Caryesters and Jetners of America. Meets over Tuesday at Beboss spanning 1838 S. Tod afterd, Meet Low. Espandial Secretary, J. S. Sev. Low. Espandial Secretary, J. S. Sev. Low. Meeter Metro-motion, L. L. Recording Secretary, Jos. Nucleir, 774 S. 180th after.

CARL. SABM CLUB (MUNICIANS' UNION). Means first and third Tureday of the month, 10 s. m., at Clubboure, 306 Eant 58th Street, "Secretary, H. Frey, 171 East 57th street.

MUSICIANS CO-OPERATIVE UNION, Local 273, A. L. U., of Hudeon and Bergen Counties. Meets every Priday, at 11. a. m., at headquarters, ... Central svense, Jane 8 C. 7, 35. INTERNATIONAL JEWELEY WORKERS' UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. 1. Meets overy 26 and 4th Thurnday in 61-69 St. Marks Place. Essecutive meeting every lot a dight Thurnd y. Office 13 Number of Brooms 26.

THE 'SCANDINAVIAN' SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK meets first Sunday of every month, 10:30 a. m., la Link's Hall, 233-E. 38th street, New York. All Scandinavians are welcome. A. 8. Skanberg, Seiretary, 063 President street, Brooklyn,

Arbeiter - Kranken- und Sterbe - Kasse faer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika. WCRKNEN'S Sick and Death Senatt Fund of

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the design of the caretage not neglected. Farly every catalidate hominated on the city ticket has put in the hands of the city ticket has put in the hands of the local his signed resignation, to be agintion mentings on place to place at the will of his constituency if, but to exade at the will of his constituency if, but to exade at the will of his constituency if, in the second might I for the third time for fuel-and he expense, and that provide the notal of exploration.

The managers of meetings are further in the city ticket has put in the city ticket has put in the city the city of the demands payment again—it has demands payment again—it but to third time for fuel-and he expenses, and that provide the notal of exploration.

The managers of meetings are further in the city ticket has put in the city the city of the demands payment again—it but the demands payment again—it bu

times that the next meeting will be on e same apot at a set future time.
"The Suffrage" is the title of Charles

H. Matchett's Secture next Sunday evening, Oct. 4, at Wurzier's Hall, 315

A meeting to organize a new branch of the Social Democratic Party in the | Fieldman, as soon as his machine is

At the last meeting of the Daily

Haw York State.

Wntervliet.

follers for the emancipation of our class." Algernon Lee addressed an open-air economic principles

FRIDAY, OCT. 2. Sixty-sixth street and Third avenue, ith A. D. Speakers: Wright and

Backin. Seventy-sixth street and Third ave one, 28th A. D. Speakers: Lemon and

Eighty-sixth street and Third ave nue, 30th A. D. Speakers: Lee an

Phillips.
Ninety-sixth street and Second ave nue. Spenkers: Mayes and Finger. Grand rally of the 8th A. D. Twelve

open-air meetings: At corner of For-syth and Grand, Forsyth and Riving-ton, Eldridge and Hester, Orchard and Grand, Orchard and Stanton, Ludlov Grund, Orrhard and Santon, Grunder and Broome, Division Square, Hester and Essex, Bayard Square, Forsyth and Canal, Eldridge and Broome, and Norfolk and Broome. Speakers should report at the Social Democratic Educational Club, 280 Broome street, Attorney and Stanton streets, 16th A

D. Speakers: Korn, Kirchenbaum, Michelson, Lindenbaum and Reich. Ridge and Delancy streets, 12th A. Speakers: Bernstein, Plus, Bing denbaum and others.

SATURDAY, OCT. 3. Forty-first street and Tenth aven-13th A. D. Speakers: Kearns and

Mayes. Grand and Suffolk atreets, 8th A. D. Speakers: Roewer, Harris and others Thirty-sixth street and Tenth ave

nue, 11th A. D. Speakers: Franz and Matchett. Twenty-fourth street and First ave nue, 18th, A. D. Spenkers; Lemon and

125th street and Seventh avenue, 31st A. D. Speakers: Lee and Nicht inffolk and Grand streets, 12th A.

b. Speakers: Bernstein, Pine, Bing, indenisum and others. 134th street and Alexander avenue. tieb A D. Russkern: Abrahams and

Finger.
Wendover and Third avenue, 35th A. D. Speakers: Rosen and Sackin.

MONDAY, OCT., 5. Sixth street and Second avenue, 10th, D. Speakers: Krafft and Rosen. Eleventh street and Avenue A, 14th A D. Sheekers: Frank and Phillips Rutgers street and Monroe street, 4th A. D. Sponkers: Frost, Edebtein and

Seventh street and Avenue B, 16th Speakers: Nicholson and Fur-

Thirty-third street and Third avenue A. D. Speakers: Wright and

ane, 2d A. D. Spenkers: Cassidy and

Fifty seventh street and Second ave

Amsterdam avenue and Laurence reef 23d A. S. Speakers: Roewer Avenue P and Fifth street, 10th A.

Speakers: Lindenbaum, ege, Harris, Korn and Reich. Sheriff and Rivingston streets, 12th A. D. Spenkers, Rerustein, Pine, Bing,

um and others.

TUESDAY, OCT. 0.

Hudson and Cinrkson streets, 3d A. D. Speakers; Mayes and Franz. White Plains Road and Teuth street Annexed District. Speakers: Frost and

Nineteenth street and Tenth avenue 7th A. D. Speakers: Phillips and

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7. Ninty-eighth street and Amsterda

avenue, 21st. A. D. Speakers; Majes and Harris. 118th street and Third avenue, 33d D. Spenkers: Abruhams and 125th street between Third and Lex-

Ington avenues, 34th A. D. Spenk Finger and Nicholson. Thirty-lifth street and Teath avenue 11th A. D. Speakers: Oswaki and Mat

Speakers: Bernstein, Pine, Bing, Lindenbaum and others.

THURSDAY, OCT. 8 Thirtieth street and Eighth aver 9th A. D. Speakers: Mayes and Lacke

Fiftleth street and Touth aver 15th A. D. Speakers: Franz and Mat Fourth street and Second avenue

FRIDAY, OCT. 9. Seventy-lirst street and Second ave-ue, 20th A. D. Spenkers; Rosen and

Seventy-seventh and Second avenue 29th A. D. Speakers: Matchett and

80th A. D. Spenkers: Lackemacher Lee and Sackin

106th-street and Lexington svenue 52d A. D. Speakers; Frank, Streete

SATURDAY, OCT. 10 Ratification meeting in Cooper Union and overflow meetings outside. Promi-nent speakers will address the meeting.

- Breeklyn. FRIDAY, OCT. 2.

Rodney and Grand streets, 15th A. D. Speakers: Mr. and Mrs. Praser. Mushing avenue and Bremen street 19th A. D. Speakers: Streeter, Schae

SATURDAY, OCT. 3. orty-ninth street and Third avenue, A. D. Speakers: Lackemacher and

Pennsylvania and Atlantic aver Speakern: Frost,

Fiffy-third street and Third avenue 7th A. D. Sprakers: Droste and Mos

MONDAY, OCT. 5. Hamilton avenue and Columbi ireet. Speakers: Lackemacher an

Flushing arenue and Delinonico place, 6th A. D. Speakers: Peisor, Sha fer, and Dawso

TUESDAY, OCT. 6. Greene and Myrtle avenues, 20th A. J. Speakers: Lackemacher, Shafer Central avenue and Palmetto street 20th A. D. Speakers; Peiser and Central avenue and Hancock street Speakers: Streeter and Passage.

Bedford and Myrtie avenue. I re- Streeter, Shafer and Droste. Morgan avenue and Bock street, 19th D. Speakers: Mr. and Mrs. Fraser. FRIDAY, OCT. 9.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7.

Ratification meeting in the Labor. Lyesum, 949-955 Willoughby avenue. Prominent speakers will address the

SATURDAY, OCT. 10. Fortieth street and Fort Hamilton avenue, 7th A. D. Speakers: Lacks

uncher and Passage. Central avenne and Bleecker strept. 20th A. D. Speakers: Well and Pelser. Hamburg and Greene avenues, 2 tt A. D. Speakern: Droste and Atkinson. Broadway and Manhattan avenue 15th A. D. Speakers: Streeter and At

Righmond. WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7. Jersey street and Sixth avenue Pront.

SATURDAY, OCT. 10. pleton Park. Speakers: Phillip and ltoever.

Queens.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7. Long Island City, Broadway and Stainway avenue. Speakers: Roever

SATURDAY, OCT. 10. Long Island City. Speaker: Mayes.

HALL MEETINGS

AND LECTURES.

SUNDAY, OCT. 4. Ratification meeting of the 16th A. D. at Lafayette Hall, 8-10 Avenue D. Speakers: Charles L. Furman, Alger nou Lee, Joseph Barondess, H. Reich nd B. Korn. Colonial Hall, 101st street and Co-

lumbus avenue, room 2, 5th floor at 8 p. m. Lecture by Morris Hillault on SATURDAY, QCT. 10.

Rajification meeting in Cooper 'nion at N p. m. Speakers: Charles L. Furman, Morris Brown, Dr. H. A. Gibbs of Worcester, Fred Long of l'hiladelphia. Morris Hillquit will

Agitation District in New Irving Hall, Broome street, near Norfolk, at 2 p. m. Speakers: Dr. H. A. Gibbs of Wor-Algernon Lee, Joseph Baror dess, Dr. J. Hulpern, Dr. A. Caspe, B.

THURSDAY, OCT. 15.

Ratification meeting of the 4th A. D.
at Pythagorus Hall, 177 E. Broadway. Speakers: Morris Hillquit, Br. Hal-pern, Charles L. Furman, Dr. A. Caspe

Tobac's Hall, corner Thatford and Pitkin avenues, William Morris Educa-tional Society of Brownsville, Lecture by Leonard D. Abbott on "The Rela tion of Ethics to Socialism."

Wurzier's Hall. - 315 Washingto street, Socialist Propaganda Club, 8 p. m. Lecture by Charles H. Matchett on The Suffrage

FRIDAY, OCT. 9.

FRIDAY, OCT. 16. New Brooklyn Turn Hall, Sumpter

COLORIAL WALL LECTURES.

The second lecture of the Sunday street and Columbus avenue, arranged of the 21st A. D. branch of the S. D. was well attended. It was found necessary for Morris Hillquit and John Spargo to exchange dates in order to neet other important engagements and so Comrade Spargo delivered his address on "Socialism, Its Meaning and Message" last Sunday. In spite of the iclement weather a good audience was present and many new faces were to be seen, especially of young men, showing the result of advertising at the street meetings. One new party

Socialism," and comrades of the vicinwill speak on the three following Sun day evenings.

THE VEREIN FUER VOLKSBILDUNG

The second season's work of the Verein für Volksbildung in New York City will open at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, on Saturday evening, Oct. 2. Alexander Jonas will deliver the opening address under the title. "All them is the Manke" Alexander title, "Winsen ist Macht." Algernon Lee will speak briefly in English. An

NEW YORK

The Social Democratic Party carries on a great campaign of education to unite the working class at the polls. It needs your help in that work. As the organised employers and landlords and the great corporations will con-tribute to the compaign funds of both ald parties, fur the purpose of corrupt-ing and confusing and dividing the voters, so we call upon you, our fellow workingmen of every trade, to con-tribute to the extent of your ability to the campaign fund of the Social Der cratic Party, that the light of knowledge and reason may be carried into every workshop and every tenement in "The City for the Workers" is or

watchword. Down with the Lockout Conspirators! Up with the Arm and Send all moneys to the Financial Secretary of the Campaign Committee C. A. Sprenger, 64 East Fourth street,

Borough of Manhattan. The following sums were received for the week ending Tuesday, Sept. 20

Schweitzer, List 2050...... Herry Weisslaar, List 2208. . . . M. Peiser, List 2002..... S. D. Frauen Verein, branch 5, List 3350 L. Meyer Mrs. L. Sohr, List 1416...... Jos. Schmall, Lbst 2540...... R. Otto, List 249%..... . F. Handler, List 223...... E. O. Kohlkepp, List 2423..... A. Fraser, List 2525..... C. Aegenter, List 643...... Kranken Kasse, Br. 50 Win. Wilz. List 2115. Musical Section, W. E. A..... Ben Hanford

Wm, Weeck, List 1635. John Heinse, secount list...... N. Steinberg, List 532...... 1. Stamer, List 2002........ G./Lindnes, List 345. Owen McPartland, List 311....
J. W. Sauter, List 2547...... Haunuer Socialist Club..... J. Longhery, List 341...... H. Jander, List 1881..... Piano Workers' Union No. 13, List 3304 No., donation

Do., List 3223 Strnuss, List 1438...... H. Reith, Patchogue, L. I..... Jon Wellings, Brooklyn.....

CAMPAIGN NOTICES.

Campaign Secretary Gerber calls the

ittention of commides in Greater New fork to the following notices:

Cards, advertising the ratification

neeting for New York County, to be seld in Cooper Union on Oct. 10, can

be had at the Labor Lyceum and

air meetings, in shops, from house to house, and in all possible ways, along

with campaign leadets, so as to bring

also to furnish leaflets and dodgers is

uid be flooded with them at once,

Comrades in charge of open-air

sectings should not fail to have plenty

of papers and leastets to supply all comers, as many do not listen to the

whole speech and get comparatively little good from it unless they get some

Sprakers are to be assigned for

Brooklyn as, well as for Manhattan and

While it may not be possible to

meet all demands for speakers, muc

better results will be got if ample notice is given to the Campaign Secre

PARTY NEWS.

(Continued from Sd page.)

Winslow on the 15th in the opera

house had a fine crowd, and could have organized a local, but had only one day, and as they are mostly railroad men,

ould not round them up. There had

never been a Socialist speaker at any

of these places before, and it was in the nature of ploneer work, but the re-

suits were very gratifying. I arrived

at Jerome on the 10th, and spoke there four times." McKee left Jeroms on Sept. 20 for Prescott. His tour of Ari-sons will keep him in that state until

Nov. 6, and Socialist papers will reach

him as follows: Phoenix, Oct. 3, 4, 5, 6; Casa Grande, 9; Globe, 14, 15, 16; Saf-ford, 17, 18, 19; Clifton, 21; Bisbee, 25,

M. W. Wilkins reports from Wash-ington under date of Sept. 18: "Had two good meetings at South Bend, Aug. 31 and Sept. 1, and organised a

local with fifteen members. The co-

tary-a week, if possible,

abould be distributed freely at open

ind others.

Ratification meeting of the Yorkville Agitation District in Bohemian Na-tional Hall, 251 E. Seventy-third street. Prominent speakers will address the

FRIDAY, OCT. 2.

out as big a crowd as possible.

Cards advertising the ratification neeting for Kings County, to be held SUNDAY, OCT. 4. in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 940 Willoughby avenue, on Oct. 9, can be had from Comrade Gackenheimer at that place and should be distributed in the name way throughout Brooklyn Comrade Gackenheimer is prepared

Ratification meeting at the Brook-lyn Lyceum, 940-055 Willoughby ave-nue. Speakers: Charles L. Furman, Morria Brown, Morris Hillquit, and large quantities and the bo

street near Halsey. Promine ers will address the meeting.

nember was gained.

Morris Hillquit is to speak on Oct 4 a "Some Popular Misconceptions of ity will do well to use their efforts to bring out a large audience. Algernon Lee, I. Sackin, and Courtenay Lemon

ing. An admission fee of 15 cants is to be charged to cover the expenses. The name of the society indicates its purpose—the self-education of the working class. Weekly lectures and concerts will be held, on Sunday evenings after the first week, throughout the winter: A good beginning was made in the Labor Lyceum last year, and it is expected that the organization will soon get more commodious quaries.

Branches of the Verein für Volksbildung are already doing good work in Newask and West Hoboken,

CAMPAIGN FUND. to express values and walked. Got soaked to skin. No hall bired, no bills up, and my "To-night" dodgers didn't get here till moon of the 7th. Got, a hall and billed town. Seventy-five nail and builed town. Seventy-ave-voters present and I reorganized lapsed-local with nine members. At Wilkerson, Sept. 8, mining town slave camp: Miners' Union and Socialist local here both smanhed by coal opera-tors, who run whole town. Vote here last election. Resulting in the later. last election. Republican, 60; Socialist, 50; Democratic, 45. Active Social ists, were run out of town after vote was counted. Could get but a handful in the hall because of fear of los-ing places, so meeting was called off. There will be several members-at-large here, who will organise a local after a while, South Prairie, Sept. 9, got up meeting in a day, but rained hard, and only twenty-five out. Small meet ing also at Puyaliup next day. Had arranged for street meeting at Tacoma on Sept. 11, but it rained hard and there was no meeting. About fifty out at Issoquah, Sept. 12, mining town

> StatesCommittee to keep him there in definitely is a strong testimonial in it self to his ability.
>
> George H. Goebel reports on his trip to the Southwest as follows: "From Roanoke, Va., went to Pulaski, where an open-air meeting was beld, and got eight names for a local. Next to Knoxville. Testa, and spoke there night of Sept. 5 to a ... we and attentive crowd. Spoke twice at Harriman to good audience Sunday afternoon in one of the churches and afterwards or gaulsed local of sixteen members. Reached Nashville on Labor Day, speaking there at night to a fair-size audience. Also spoke there two fol-lowing nights, audience being large and plainly much interested. The comrades in Nashville seem well organ rause in Assaulie seem weil organ-ized and expect to poll a good vote, with a possibility of electing their ticket. Next went to Memphis, and succeeded in organizing a local of seventeen members, later increasing the number to twenty-four. Spoke nights of Sept 41, 12, 13, and 14 and nights of Sept. 11, 12, 13, and 14 and also addressed meeting of Carpenters Union on Saturday afternoon, and or Sunday morning held first meeting of local, and spoke in open air that after-noon. All the meetings were well at-tended, as high as nine hundred or one thousand being present at some of the meetings. I have also taken many subscriptions to Socialist papers and wherever the comrades had provided it sold much literature." Goebel en red Texas Sept. 23, and will work it the northern section of that state for a month or six weeks, touching also poluts in the Indian Territory, and retary Mortimer Thompson of Knoxville writes of Goebel that "he is the right man in the right place," and his visit to Knoxville aroused great interest, which will undoubtedly manifest

that Wilkins' work in Washington I most effective, and the anxiety of the

itself later in converts for the cause. M. Ray from reporting in detail in and North Carolina before held meetings at Creston and Knox ville in the former state and Asheville (three days), Charlotte (three days), Concord, Salisbury, Winston-Salem (two days), Pfaffton (two days). Greensboro, Hilisboro, Durham, Ra-leigh (three days). As a result locals have been since chartered at Creston Winston-Salem (two), and Winston, five in all, 'Ray's financial re-port for the trip shows: Receipts, collections, \$21.70; literature, \$4.54; total, \$26.24; expenses, salary, \$66.00; hotel, \$12.50; railroad fare, \$49.50. Cost to National office, \$02.76. Ray's recall to Nashville made the railroad expense higher than usual. He writer that the poverty of the people is such that little can be taken in collection and literature cannot be sold. Com-rade Morton of Greensboro, N. C., rade Morton of Greensboro, N. C. says that Ray's visit has broken the ground there and the organization of a local will follow soon. Comrade Hauser of Winston-Salem also writes enthusiastically of Ray's work.

As reported previously Comrade B. F. Adams of Washington was detailed to fill unexpired dates in North Caro-lina arranged for John Ray. Adams reports that he began at Elizabeth City, Sept. 18, but held only one meeting, was taken seriously ill, and had to

the Bronx by Campaign Secretary Ger-ber and if the comrades in any part of the city fail to arrange meetings and return to Washington. port of his work in Maryland, which ask for speakers in time he will be ob-liged to assign the speakers to other parts of the city where they are called

New Jersey.

The Socialist Party of Essex County has nominated the following candi-dates for the General Assembly: J. W. James, Gee. A. Hummel, F. W. Hawthorne, A. Kern, F. Clinton Dey, Doc Victor Parsonnett, E. Hedden, R. McCance, Jr., A. H. Woodruff, O. Hints, P. E. Goebel. The city ticket Hints, P. E. Goebel. The city ticket is: For Trustee of the City Home, Geo. H. Strobell; for Board of Works, Geo. A. Kliepe and Edward C. Wind. Geo. A. Kiepe and Edward C. Wind.
Local Camden evidently finds "Laher Politics and Socialist Politics" &

good thing for propaganda, having ordered mother thousand last week. This makes about three thousand ropies sent to that city within a few

ticket of Hoboken as candidate for

Housen streets as long as the weather

Ponnsylvania.

John Spargo's lecture in the Labo Lyceum, under the auspices of Local Philadelphia, on Sept. 18, was a great success in every respect. The hall was crowded and the address was worth of the audience. Ten cents admission was charged and a large sum was netted for future party-work. A-new local has been formed at Lebanon, in Lebanon City. Comrade Moore of Philadelphia wift

speak in Seliersville on Saturday, Oct J. Mahlon Barnes will speak in Der of that town will place a ticket in the

Dr. S. A. Knopfnagel continues to hold large and enthusiastic meetings His dates are as follows: Gilberton Oct. 1; Shennudonh, Oct. 2; Mahano City, Oct. 3; Shamokin, Oct. 5; Mt. Carmel, Oct. 0; Lansford, Oct. 7; Mauch Chunk, Oct. 8; Allentown, Oct. 9; Hasiston, Oct. 10; Plymouth, Oct. 12; Beranton, Oct. 13; Taylor, Oct. 14. The State Committee has engaged Valentine Rakoczy to speak in the coal

ganized with seven members at Hum-phrey on the 13th." There is no doubt regions until election. Comrade Hak em) speaks Polish, Shvish, Hungarian and German. Local Williamsport and the Twen-

tieth Ward Branch of Local Philade phia each contribute \$1 this week to the State Committee's fund.

The article by Wm. R. Fox, "Man's Last Struggle With Man," has been printed in Jeaflet form and is being med in large quantities in the Ohl campaign this year.

Galion has been organized by How ard H. Caldwell. The Cleveland comrades have immed

a campaign leaflet and are busy dis-tributing copies throughout the city. It is a good one and will undoubtedly do a great amount of good in the worl

for Socialism.

All routes for Ohlo speakers have been made up until Oct. 78, and dates between this time and election will not be made up nutil Oct. 5. Comrades de siring more speakers before election should apply before this date, unless

they are already listed on the routes.

The reports of the state speakers are The reports of the state speakers are of the most encouraging kind and Comrades Caldwell, Smith: Stirton and Kirkpatrick are working every day with excellent success. In addition to this there are several other speakers at work. Hypes is speaking two and three days a week; C. C. Ross is making a tour of the state making his own dates; Comrade Cowen will begin on Oct. 19 and work until election: ('on rade Mills will begin Oct. 13 and work until the election, and Comrade Hagerty will fill several dutes in the state

Thos. J. Hagerty spoke in Dayton on Sept. 20 and 30, Oct. 1 and 2, to crowded bouses.

The Xenia comrades had a fine meet ing for Comrade Stirton last Saturday night. Three dollars' worth of litera-

Point Isabel has been organized by H. W. Smith The Bleasant City comrades report smith. They took him over to Cam-

bridge one night and organized a lo Howard Coldwell had an immen meeting at Middletown last week. thousand people list-ned to his logic for nearly two hours, after which seven new members were added to the local. This makes nineteen members

there within two weeks and the local is on a good foundation.

The Toledo comrades report successful meetings for Robert Clark, whom they have speaking in that city.

The Corning comrades report that
the meetings held by Comrade Ross will result in much good and that new

enthusiasm was injected into the work there by his visit.

The C. C. C. of Cleveland has sent a etter to the state office warning con rades against James Allman, a S ist speaker, who is not what is claimed. The experience of the Cleveland comrades is anything but pleasant

Kirkpatrick spoke at Akron two ays. The comrades say that his work the "begt ever." They expect to make a large increase this fall Comrade McGrady has definitely an-counced that he will withdraw from the Socialist lecture platform after his December dates are filled. He will

take up the practice of law. Michigan

This is what State Organizer Lamb

port of his work in Maryland, which will be included in his complete report when made,

""" when we're been running a nice when made, little campaign in Michigan this year, haven't we? Well, yes. We have held over a thousand meetings, in over two bundred towns, addressed by twenty-five speakers. We've set tens of thoufive speakers. sands of people to thinking and talking about Socialism, haven't we? Yes, and thousands of these have studied the thing and come out for Socialism. That is true. Pretty good for an offnow your State Organizer wants to tall you something. Next year's presidential campaign will be a Michigan dabdy if you want it so. It is time now to begin to plan for 1904. We don't want to put off this planning and arranging till the last minute. We Nathan A. Cole of Hoboken will address the regular public meeting of the Socialist Party of Newark in front of the Postoffice on Thursday evening. Cot. 1. Chirles Kiehn of Longshoremen's Union No. 271 heads the Socialist city a great prise—it is worth winning, but we can't win till our neighbors know what Socialism is and join with us to win it. We have to tell them, just like makers' Union No. 8 for Water Commissioner. Ward candidates for Councilmen. Tax Commissioners. Commissioners of Appeals and Justices of the Peace have also been nominated in all line martins.

Local Passair County has nominated William Glans for State Senator, Jerome Tulhaber for Sheriff, and Paul Hueck, Joseph Bulka, Jos. Hardensile and Trophil Pardugal for General Assembly, For Mayer of Patersankhe choice fell to S. A. Newstadt, with Ernest Riedel for Alderman in the Second Ward. A good outdoor mosting was held last Friday, with H. R. Kearms of Arlington as the speaker. Meetings will be held every Priday evening at the corner of Main and Van evening and join with us to tell them, just like they do to folion on getting read of contact of counts and of colors and of counts and join

boys: Get ready for 1904. All toevery Michigan Socialist." C. J. Lamb, State Organiser, Dryden, Mich. is the man to write to.

Hew England.

John W. Brown addressed two very Groton, Conn., on Sunday and Monday Sept. 27 and 28. At the former m ing Mrs. Maud M. Phelps, our candi ticket, also spoke on the child-labor question. The Socialist town candidates are: For Selectmen—J. Henry Hill, Hoyal S. White, Hobert H. Murphy; for Treasurer, Elmer E. Walt; for Agents of the Town Deposit Fund—William L. Douglas, Charles L. Herne, R. S. White; for Assessors, Herbert S. Colt and C. L. Herne; for Board of Relief. Ambrone B., Clarke and Patrick B. Hanley; for Constables—Orlando A. Clarke, Simon Curieinjik, R. S. White, E. E. Wait; for Registrars—H. S. Colt, Physid A. Phelps, R. S. White; for School Visitor, Helen Maud Phelps. The comrades of Saugus, Mass., are mong those who follow the plan ediweek, of using the local press for propagands. In a recent issue of the

Ben Hanford's Tour.

Saugus "Weekly Calendar" we note an

excellent letter on the familiar capitalist text, "There is always room at

The dates now arranged for Ben Hanford on his lecture tour to the West are as follows: Oct. , Eigin, II.; Oct. 4, Englewood and Chicago; Oct. 5, Rockford; Oct. 7, Rock Island; Oct. 8, Peurin: Oct. 9. Canton: Oct. 10. Pekin: Oct. 11, Bloomington; Oct. 12, Mt. Olive (miners' demonstration to commemorate massacre at Virilen); Oct. 13 Decatur: Oct 14 St. Louis, Mo.: Oct. 16, Thayer; Oct. 17, Springfield; Oct. 26, Chillicothe; Oct. 23, Hiteman, In.; Oct. 26, Clinton; Oct. 27, Des Moines: Oct. 30. Rock Rapids: Oct. 31. 2. Plattamouth, The four days omitted, Oct. 18, 19, 21, and 22, will probabily be spent at Jefferson City, Sedalia, Novinger, and Unionville, Mo., respectively. Applications for dates in Colorado and Arizona must be made to ula to the State Secretary.

Here and There.

A comrade in Lowell, Mass., writes "We expect to make a good showing for Socialism here this year. The failure of the great cotton-mill strike is convincing that the strike method of fighting the capitalists is impotent. Many strike lenders have been blacklisted and forced to leave town in order to get employment. Thus are we

Comrade John Catrell of Virginia writes; "Lee's 'Labor Politics and So-cialist Politics' is an excellent thing for unions and we shall send for

We have received the initial number of The Barnarian, a Bobbilet ama-teur magazine, published by Thomas R. Ford, Riverside, Cal., and connected with the United Amateur Press Ass Local Portland, Ore., has rented a

hall at 300 Davis street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, for headquarters and reading room and free public meetings will be held there every Sunday evening. The local holds its business meetings at the same place on Tuesday

evenings.
P. H. Zender, the Socialist member of the Board of Aldermen of Austin, Minn., is upholding the reputation of the party by his sturdy resistance to corporation aggressions. The Chicago Great Western Railway, which runs through the city streets, recently proposed to raise its tracks eighteen ches in a way that would render sev eral streets almost impassable. The company treated the city's protest with contempt and the city and county attorneys showed no inclination to sist them. Comrade Zender tool firm stand in the Board and applied to Comrade Leonard of Minneapolis for legal advice. The result of his promp and vigorous action is that the con pany "came off its high horse" and is making its alterations in accordance with the conditions required by the city. This has made a very good im ion and Comrade Zender's record will do much to put more Socialists in the council at the next election and enable them to do more aggressive

work. The comrades of Alabama appeal for financial aid in putting a speaker int the field in that state. The movement there is young and the poverty of the workers and the conditions under which the agitation must be carried or are such as to make it uphill work. Any assistance will be gratefully re-ceived. Address State Secretary F. X. Waldborst, 1016 South Twenty-third

street, Birmingham, Als. Comrade Acker of Milwaukee writer that the people of that city are hungry for Socialist literature. The South Side branch has distributed thousands of papers and leaflets since the cam-paign opened and meetings are being held twice a week with good attendance and a large sale of Socialist pam

The National Committee has granted

a charter to a new local at New Era Local Denver, Colo., adopts resolu tions declaring its recognition of the fact that the Socialist movement restr and must rest upon the basis of the class struggle, but deprecating "the confusion and wasts of time involved in fighting battles based on personal suspicions and heresy-hunting." "urging upon all who sincerely care for a working-class movement in Colo-rado to join with us in further effort

VOTE AGAINST LOCKOUT BOSSES!

Workingmon of New York, the organized bosses deny your right to work except at terms profitable and satisfactory to them.

The "Reform" Administration has aided and abetted the employers in their lockout and blacklist policy. Tammany has shown its subservience to Capital in

previous adminstrations—as in the Brooklyn Trolley Strike and in the log-Trust affair. There is only one party that upholds your right to

work and to get the full value you produce-The Social Demogratic Party.

Vote under the Arm and Torch.

THE NEBRASKA AFFAIR.

National Committee, is incomprehen sible to us. We notice also that Comrade Critchlow announces that Mc Grady will speak in Omaha on Oct. 9 This engagement must be with the or position club also. Is this fair? Is just? Is it pot sufficient that Local Omaha should have its campaign against capitalism to conduct, withou being worked against in this manner Where will it all end, and what sort of an organization shall we have in this state, if the National Committee continues to permit such violations of the constitution?

"According to the reports of the National Secretary, some National Committeemen have attempted to ex cuse Comrades Mills and Critchlow, o the ground that Mills was acting as a propagandist in an individual capacity, and that Critchiow is acting as man ager of a lecture bureau. The ques tion then arises, can Mills, as an individual party member, do something Can any party member violate, with impunity, laws which as an official be helped to frame, and is supposed to et force? Is it not the more enquiren mon an official, as a moral example and as actual, real propagands, that the party laws are observed, ac that party members may be instructed and inspired to do likewise? "In the case of Critchlow matter

are worse. He has admitted that he

manager of the Central Lecture Bu

reau only because he is State Secretary of Ohio. He is, therefore, at the present time, State Secretary, National Committeeman and manager of the Central Lecture Bureau. As State Secretary he should attend to matters cor erning his state only, and he has no right, thornly or otherwise, to exceed its limits in attending to party affairs But as manager of the lecture bureat he is violating the law of state autor omy, which he is supposed to uphold as National Committeeman, and sending speakers into other organized states over the protest of the state committees of such states. And when a protest is made against him for violati or the constitutional law as a Nation al Committeeman, he can endorse his actions as manager of a lecture bureau, through being State Secretary, by vot ing on this protest as a National Com-mitteeman. When objections are raised within his own state against his icts as manager of a lecture bureau Critchlow replies that he is State Sec-retary. When objections are made from other states against his acts as State Secretary, he responds that he is manager of a lecture bureau. So Comrade Critchlew (first) maintains state autonomy for Ohio because be State Secretary, (second) violates state autonomy in other states because he is manager of a lecture (third) endorses his acts in both in stances. as National Committeeman. We admit that this is a paradoxical position for one man to fill, but in the last analysis you will see that Com-Critchiow exercises the privilege in his triple capacity, to abrogate laws relating to other states which he at-tempts to hold inviolate in Ohio. This in his triple capacity, to abro is directly opposite to his position of last year, when he protested most veby National Secretary

Greenbaum. The State Quorum protests against this question being confounded with that of the proposed requirement that 80 per cent, of the members of a lo-cal be actual wage-workers. This rule cal be actual wage-workers. This role has not yet been decided upon, and if it is adopted, the State Quorum argues, it will then be time for the National Committee to decide whether such action by a state is in violation of the national party constitution.

The statement concludes: "The Nebraska Quorum has not it perfored with the work in other states. although comrades elsewhere have not hesitated to interfere with ours, and so-called Socialist papers have per-sistently published misrepresentations of our cause and given space and encouragement to those who are fighting the party organization. We only ask permission to conduct our own affairs in Nebraska in line with the constitutional rights which every other organized state now enjoys. If the national organization will not support us in this, then the movement in Nebrasta may lose all semblance of order and

ne the creature of designing capi-"It is now nearly three months since we submitted our protest. Comrad-Critchlow has answered, but Comrade Mills has not. Instead, the latter is entering this state and speaking for Socialist Party locals, without even recognizing the regular state organiza-tion. Will the National Committee continue to allow fiself to be ignored in this manner? Must the protest of a regularly affiliated state organization, be treated with contempt by a
National Committeeman? Is one man
Tracter than the National Committee of the Socialist Party? And we contend that no National Committeeman and addresses of at least two witnesses, the case of the socialist Party? And we contend that no National Committeeman and addresses of at least two witnesses with can rote intelligently upon Commade
Turner's pending motion, without see

ing some sort of a reply from Commide Mills

"In conclusion, let us repeat: Neither Local Omaha nor the Nebraska Quo-rum has ever declined to engage Comrade Mills, nor was any protest undo against him until he dealt with the 'So-cialist Propaganda Club,' a rival organization to the party, and thereby njured the party organization. rae spent our money and our time for the party, and welcomed everyone who came to the state as speakers for the party, except when they came unler the auspices of this antagonistic erganization. We are entitled to the consideration and recognition due an integral part of the national organization. We have our protest upon a prin-ciple which affects every state in the country. We ask every National Comnliteeman, and every party member who reads these words, what other course can we pursue than what we ive in dealing with an organization

promoted by a man proven to be in the pay of the Republican party? "If any local in the party anywhere was itself placed in the position of Local Qualit it would have to follow the same course, or go out of existence, And with the growth of the movenent, it will be to the interest of the apitalist class to have the movemen lyided as has been done in Omaha And no National Committeeman, or local, really a scere in the work, can afford to lay the way open for party fficials, speakers, or representatives o work injury to the party by giving name of Socialists."

The statement is signed by the Nebraska State Quorum, Chairman Parker S. Condit, G. W. Wray, B. Me-Caffrey, P. J. Hyland, J. Alfred La Bille, and State Secretary J. P. Roc.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

The Labor Secretariat of New York has issued the subjoined circular of information for the guidance of members of organizations affiliated with it in regard to employers' liability for accidents and the action to be taken by persons injured or by their

the attention of the members of or-Secretariat to the different points, by which they ought to be guided in cases of accident. Many members are under ression that the employer is liable for all accidents that happen in his estab-

We think the time has come to draw

lishment or working place, regardless of the circumstances. Unfortunately this is not the case. The law of 1992, known as the Emloyers' Liability Act, provides clearly that the employer shall be held respon-sible for all accidents which occur in his factory or place of work, through his fault or negligence or through the fault or negligence of his superin-tendent, manager, foreman, or their

assistants, or any one authorized by

the employer to superintend a certain kind of work. Thus, for instance, the employer is the purpose of constructing a building and the scaffold is not safe, and ha on playee is injured by reason of the an employee finds that a machine is unsound, and notifies the employer or his representatives of the faulty con-dition of the machine, and they neglect to repair such machine, or they fall to provide a safe place for the employe

In short, the employer is liable in all such cases where it can be clearly proven that the accident occurred through his negtigence or that of his representatives. In other cases, where the inturies

are caused through the fault of the employee himself or that of a fellow worker, as for instance, when a fellow worker leaves a trap door open and an employee steps back, falls through it and is injured, or an employee lays a sharp instrument so' carelessly that any other workingman may by the least turn injure his hand, or an employee who has to attend a saw machine, which is in good order cuts his fingers in an attempt to cut a board, or a fellow employee in passing by pushes a workingman at the saw against it, the employers cannot be

The law of 1902 farther provides that the respective employer must be notified by the plaintiff or his attorney within 120 days from time of the acci-

This can be easily accomplished The injured notifies the attorney of the Labor Secretariat, Mesers, Hillquit & Hillquit, 320 Brondway, through his relatives or the officers of his union It should be further remembered not to make any statements whatsoever to representatives of accident insurance companies and no time should be lost

Agents sending in subscriptions without comittanees must state distinctly how long they are to run,

Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpoid subscriptions sent in by them.

Only duly elected and approved agents asknowledged.

VOL. XIII.-NO. 28.

POINTS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR OUR STREET SPEAKERS.

Some of the Salient Facts that Should Determine Every Workingman of New York to Vote Under the Arm and Torch.

year.

Preme Court

against the striking steel workers at

lican Governor Odell has ordered

them out against striking trolley work-ers at Albany and at Glens Falls; Democratic President Cleveland sent

federal troops to smash the American

Railway Union in 1864 and Republican

President Roosevelt sent them to help

the copper-mine owners in Arizona this

The Republicans had a majority in

the United States Supreme Court when

it declared the Income Tax Law un-

constitutional, but it was Democratic Boss Hill that led the fight against it

in the Scuate and, as counsel for the

milliounires, fought it before the Su-

Here in New York.

two other Democrats and two Repub-

licans helped him kill that law; in May of this year, the whole court, regard-

Eight-Hour Law; and now the Republican and Democratic parties have

Tammany Police Commissione

The last Tammany administration ntered into league with the Ice Trust

to raise the price of a necessity of

tion has not lifted a finger against the

building-trades employers who have conspired to lock out the workmen and

starve them into bumble submission

District Attorney Jerome has not tried to prosecute them for unlawful con-

spiracy in restraint of trade; Comp-

troller Fornes has not exacted the for

feits for their delay in erecting school buildings; nor has Mayor Low so much

on said one word against them; but

Officered by Capitalists.

well as the hybrid called "Reform."

Financed by Capitalists.

I'm a Republican, in a Det

testified before a Congressional c

the campaign funds of both old par-

of directors of the Standard Oll Com

divided; but they quietly co-operate to

nation in their own hauds or the hands

and of the hybrid "Reform" conlition

support the system of private owner-ship and recognize the sacredness of

Except by their labels, no one car

ther; and if a workingman is de-

termined to vote an old-party ticket

The Party of the Workers...

Against both or all these parties stands the Social Democratic Party, part of the great Socialist movement of the world. It is a party of work-laxmen, governing themselves by the

capitalist profits.

between them, for there for an intelligent choice.

Mayor Low's Police Comp

Attorney Hill.

the laborers on the subway.

life; the present "Reform" administra

united in renominating him.

ess of party, agreed in killing the

Democratic Judge Denis O'Brien

At the request of several of our | ernor Steunenberg of Idaho set the younger street speakers in the city of New York The Worker offers some suggestions that may help them in making an effective exposition of Socialist principles and of the reasons why workingmen should support the

Social Democratic Party.

in the first place, bear in mind that
in an ordinary street crowd, only a
few hear the whole speech and many Homestead in 1885 and Republican Governor Stone sent troops against the striking coal miners last year; Demo-cratte Governor Flower of New York sent the mitta to shoot railway work-ers on strikesent Buffelo and Repub-licun Governor Cheil has ordered listen for but a few minutes, and your lusiness is to speak in such a manner that the man who listens for only five minutes will get some definite idea. This necessitates two things:

First, as this is a political campaign and the principal function of the street meetings is to advertise the fact of the party's existence, you should lose no opportunity to call attention to the party name, its emblem, its place in the third column on the ballot, and the names of at least its leading candi-dates. Do this at the beginning of dates. Do this at the beginning of your speech; do it at the end; and bring it in as often as you can be-

Second, while it is impossible to give a full and clear exposition of Socialism in five minutes, it is possible to state in much less than that time this vital and fundamental idea: If another man has control of the means by which I live, be controls my life; the capitalist class to-day has control of the means by which we, the worklug class, produce wealth and main tain life—the land, mines, railways, factories, and other machinery of production and transportation; we cannot live without working and we cannot work except by the permission of the capitalists; our class is dependent upon them for opportunity to use the means of production-that our class has created, and we have to work at their terms and live only by their consent; we can never become free as a class until we collectively own the things

necessary to our work and our life.
This A B C of Socialism seems olivious to us that we often forget that it is not obvious to everyone else, and in elaborating on the statement of our principles and illustrating them or in exposing the character of the old par ties we are likely to pass over it too lightly and to let some of our heavers go away without a clear idea of what the Social Democratic Party stands But if we just get into a man's head that fundamental idea, we have given him the clue by which he can find his own way.

The speaker, then, should return to this basic idea again and again, vary-ing the phrases in which he states it, of course, but never failing to state in plain words this fact which lies at the ottom of every strike, every lockout, very blacklist, every injunction ngainst workingmen, every capitalist evil that we denounce. Don't be afraid to repeat it, for it is the core of do not group it they will get little help

Cannot Serve Two Masters.

Point out that the workingmen are nt war with the capitalists all the year 'round, that strikes and lockouts and boycotts and blacklists and 'injunctions and evictions are but incidents in this year-long piruggle. The em-ployers and landlords who fieece us and whom we have to fight on three bundred and sixty-four days in the not be our true friends on Day. The old-party politicians claim to represent all classes; this is impossible; "No man can serve insters." The Social Democratic claims to represent only the working class; it does not try to get votes under false pretenses.

Remind your hearers that each of

them is as powerful on Election Day, and then only, as his employer or his The poorest laborer's vote to Morgan's or Rockefeller's. And in this city of New York there are at least ten workingmen to every

All that the workers need, in order to rule the city that their labor has created, is self-respect and self-rellance and intelligent united thought and

A Few Telling Figures.

Don't quote long strings of figures; make your statements simple and easy to grasp. Don't exaggerate; always rather understate the truth than

can say that the United States get in wages only half the net value their labor creates, and that in 1900 the average value of the working-man's yearly product was \$31 greater than in 1860, but their average wage were \$7 less. Non can add that Bun's and Bradstreet's reports abow that the cost of the workingmen's living has increased 25 or 36 per cent, in the last neven years. You can add that the Census and the Labor Bureau reforts show that child labor is rapidly increasing and that there are always from one to two million men in the country out-of work and hunting for

gauzing on a national scale to use the lockout, the blacklist, and a great system of spies to break the organizations of the working class. In this and in several previous issues of The Worker you will find details.

Old Parties' Labor Record.

Point out that both old parties when a power have beiped the capitalists against the workers: Democratic Gov.

its candidates for their proven fidelity to Socialist principles and working-class interests. It has no bosses, but only chosen servants and spokesmen. Its doors are open to every working-man who believes its principles and is willing to do his share for the common cause. Its platform strikes at the mon cause. Its platform strikes at the very root of all capitalist evils; it denies the right of the non-producing capitalist to control industry and extract profit from other mea's labor; it asserts the right and duty of every man to work and the right of the workers to the full product of their labor. It makes no companying with military power above the civil in or-der to break the miners' strike in the Cour d'Alènes in 1860 and Ljepublican abor. It makes no compromises with other parties, neither gives nor accepts endorsements, but opposes all capital-ist political agencies alike. It depends Governor Peabody of Colorado is doing the same thing in Cripple Creek at this moment; Democratic Governor Pattison of Pransylvania seat troops upon the rank and file of its members

> Okl-party officials know that ther owe their nomination and election to capitalist influence. Naturally, they pay for past favors and purchase future advancement by serving the capitalist class.

and sympathizers for its financial sup-port and appeals only to the working

Social Democrats elected to office knowing that they owe their nomina-tion and election to the working class to which they belong and that only from it can they hope for future advancement, will naturally use their powers in the service of that class, even if from no other motive than self-

The Only Votes that Count.

The capitalists and their politica agenta fear and respect only the votes that are intelligently cast against them. So, long as the old parties are sure of the workingmen's votes, they will treat the workingmen's wisher with contempt as they have done in the past. Let them see that the workgave the decision against the Frevail-ing Rate of Wages Law in the New York Court of Appents in 1901 and ingmen are learning to think for themselves and to oppose their bosses, let them become alarmed by a rapid growth of the Social Democratic vote, and then, even before a single Social Democrat is elected to office, they will bestir themselves to learn the worlingmen's wishes and make concession to them.

The only vote that is not thrown Comptroller Grout and President away is the vote that is cast right. The workinguan who votes for the Fornes were elected two years ago on the "Reform" ticket; they helped give parties that permit lockouts and send militia against strikers does worse than throw his vote away. The only the Pennsylvania Company its tunnel franchise without the labor clauses; and now the Democratic party has nominated them for re-election. votes that will have any effect in im proving the conditions of Labor are hose cast under the Arm and Torch. Devery used the force to break the Brooklyn trolley strike and "Reform" Police Commissioner Green has done the same this year in Queens County.

Finally, we may suggest to the speaker that he should not try to use in a single speach all the material in his hands, not even all that is brought together in this article. A few like trative facts, clearly and emphatically brought out, are better than a great number, inadequately stated and jumbled together. And, to repeat, with very fact you use, show the reaso for it-private ownership of the mean of production, exploitation of labor conflict of class interests; and take every opportunity to state and restate the way out—to vote for Social Democ-racy under the Arm and Torch.

THE FRUGALITY PLAN.

The capitalist wisescres advise the workingmen to be frugal, to deny sent his police to help those lawless ontractors intimidate and browbeat themselves the comforts of hie and save up their money, and assure them that this is the way to escape from poverty, the common lot of the work-Explain why the two old parties, as ing class. Did it ever occur to you. Mr. Frugal Workingman, that if all workingmen were to "swear off" smokalthough pretending to fight each other, always act in the same way ing, a multitude of cigarmakers and when in power, in the interest of the tobacco workers would be thrown out capitalists and against the workers.

Those parties are led and officered
by canitalists—such as Millionaire of work and forced to compete with men now employed in other trades, thus lowering wages? That if all by capitalists—such as Millionaire Merchant and Landiord Low, Gas Milworkingmen were to be content with fewer clothes for themselves and their families, a multitude of textile-mill lionaire Cutting, Wall Street Broker Coler, Millionaire Contractor Crim-mins, Railway Millionaire Depew, Exoperatives and garment workers would press Milliofaire Platt, Corporation be thrown out of work and forced to compete with the workers still employed, thus further reducing wages? That if all workingmen were to curtail their table expenses a little more than they now do of necessity, a multitude They depend for their campaign funds upon the trusts, the franchise corporations, and what Mr. Coler calls "the honest men of Wall Street." Jay of stockyard and packing-house em ployees, and sugar-refinery employees would be thrown out of work, and Gould said: "In a Republican state state I'm a Democrat, but I'm for Erie all the time." Senator Depew says: "I am a United States Senator as an forced to compete with those still em ployed, thus pushing average wage ret further down? That if all work incident in my career as a railway man"—that is, a railway capitalist. Mr. Havemeyer of the Sugar Trust smaller and poorer houses, a multitud of carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers plumbers, and laborers would be thrown out of work and—but why specify further? In a word, That mittee that his corporation regularly made large and equal contributions to while here and there a workingman may rise out of his class by slavish in-dustry and miserly economy—if he has Prominent Republicans and Reformers" sit together on the board good luck-the practice of increases fragality by the whole working class or any large proportion of that class must have the direct and immediate pany, the New York Central Hallway, the Consolidated One Company, the Metropolitan Securities Company that effect of reducing the chances of employment, intensifying competitie controls our whole transit system, and all the other great corporations. They carry on a political sham battle in public to keep the workers politically jobs, reducing wages, and so cutting off the opportunity for saving? you ever think of it? If not, do no now, and see if it is not true. Hee if it is not true, as Socialists may, that support and control both old parties so as to keep the legislative, executive, the only way for the workers as a to escape from poverty is fo to free themselves from th and judicial powers of city, state, and wage system by becoming, as a class, the owners of the means of produc-tion they operate and therefore the owners of the full product of their

SOCIALISTS RESOURCE CZAR.

VIENNA, Sept. 29.-A meeting VIENNA, Sept. 29.—A meeting of 2.000 Rocialists was beld to-night in protest against the visit of the Czar of Russia. "The Czar, whose only instruments of civilization are the gallowa, the prison and Etheria, comes like a thick, affected by the stigms of his crimes. hexpers to remove the company of the crimes. crimes, between a cordon of troops," cried one speaker. A resolution de-nouncing the visit was not allowed to be passed by the official representativa, and the meeting closed with shouts of "Down with the Czarl" ingmen, governing themselves by the purest democratic methods. It chooses

RATIFICATION MEETING

MORE BLACKLISTING.

STUDENT SCABS.

In Minnesota Alsv Capitalism Perverts

Against Humanity.

Education to the Service of Profit

MINNEAPOLIS. Sept. 29.-Minne

ipolis high achool students were given a chance to work in the mins as strike

breakers to-day, when the principal of one of the high schools told the pupils of his class that the mills afford an ex-

cellent opportunity for work. Tairty students went to the mills to find work, but were persuaded to stay away by strikers. The strikers are highly in-

ceased over the action of the principal,
Another source of great annoyance
to the strikers is the State University.

The offer of employment was snapped up by the students, and more than eighty are at work in the mile at the present time. Testerday the strikers notified the university authorities that

they would block all bills making ap-propriations for the university if the students were not called out. The

Faculty refuses to interfere and the

The University of Minnesota has

long been diagraced by the servility of

its President sha Regents to the Pile-bury millions, which exercise the same corrupting influence there as does the

Rockefeller fortune upon Chicago Uni-

versity or the Southern Pacific interesupon Leland Stanford.

apon Leland Stantoru.

This is probably the first time that

the educational institutions of this state have been turned into scab agen-cies for the benefit of millionaire

shameful example set by Yale under

President Hadley, by Columbia under President (now Mayor) Low, and by Ann Arbor under President Angell,

the students as the instructors, realis

ing that the former are young and are influenced by the teaching and govern-ing body;-but it is time that the work-ing class, which suffers directly and

indirectly from this perversion of the educational system to the service of profit, should take the reins of govern-

ment in its own hands and put an end to such systematic corruption of the

AS TO RACE SUICIDE.

federal census, more than 5,000,000

and spiked club inventor, want

women in the United States who are

this army of female wage slaves to re-

solve themselves into incubators to populate the earth with a new edition

of their kind, to make profit for divi-

dend foragers? Does he want these

millions of petilconted serfs to carry weightier burdens on their shoulders.

to appeare the ravenous appetite of the proprietors of mills, factories and

department stores? How would the "First Gentleman" of the land appre-ciate his adored daughter Alice slav-

ing in a mill, factory or department

store, and when her paltry wages forced her to ask for increased re-

museration, to be told by the boss to hustle for a "friend?" In the Bosse-

veit beauty, whom a lunatic recently longed to snare in the colls of matri-mony, a loveller and more fragrant

lower from the garden of femininity

than the daughter of an honest man in wage servitude? Is her virtue more

of the woman who, in wage slavery, is told to become familiar with a "friend?" Does the advocate of prolific reproduction entertain the opinion that the passersed millions of men

DON'T FORGET TO REGISTER.

ed and valuable than the virginity

There are now, according to

minds of the youth.

Now we have followed the

strikers are helpless.

in Cooper Union, Saturday evening, Oct. 10. Good speakers. .Come and bring your friends. Up with the Arm and Torch!

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 11, 1903.

BOYCOTTING FORBIDDEN.

The Alabama Legislature Passes a Drastic Measure.

For the Sake of Appearances, Blacklisting is Also Forbidden, but Everyone Knows This Part of the Law Can be Evaded with Impunity.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 24-The House of Representatives to day passed the Anti-Boycott Bill, which provides severe punishment for the publishing of black lists, picketing, or boycotting. The labor unions of the state fought the bill.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 26.-The Scuate to-day passed the House bill prohibiting boycotting, blacklists, bans, or picketing in this state, and providing punishment therefor, bill is considered very strict and bill is considered very strict and was opposed by organized labor.

Text of the New Law.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 1.—The text of the Anti-Boycott Bill, which has now become a law in spite of the opposition of the trade unions, is as follows:

"Nection 1. Be it enacted by the be unlawful for two or more persons to conspire together for the pury preventing any person, persons, firm or corporation from carrying on any swful business within the State of Alabama, or for the purpose of inter-fering with the same or for the pur-pose of causing others not to trade with or patronise such persons, firm of

"Sec. 2 That it shall be illegal for any person to go near the place of businces of any other person, firm or cor-poration for the purpose of influencing customers or pairson to withheld their trade or patronage,
"Sec. 3. That it shall be unlawful

to print or circulate any boycott cards, stickers or dodgers, or to advertise by writing, printing or words that a boy cott exists or is contemplated.

"Sec. 4. That it shall be unlawful to use force, threats or other means of intimidation to prevent any person from engaging at any lawful occupa-"Sec. 5. That it shall be unlawful

for any person, firm or corporation to maintain a blacklist or to notify any other firm or corporation that any per son has been blacklisted by such per other means to prevent such persons from receiving employment. Any per-son, firm or corporation violating this law must, on conviction, pay a fine of not less than fifty (50.00) dollars, nor more than five hundred (\$500.00) dollars, or he imprisoned not to exceed sixty days' hard labor for the county. "That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this set be and the same is hereby repealed.

An Infamous Measure.

It is probable that no other state of the Union has ever adopted so drastic a measure, against the labor move-

ment as this.
It will be observed that, under this infamous law, a union man who sim-ply visits a merchant and asks him not to handle the product of a scab shop or saks people not to buy such products-is declared guilty of a felony 181, be sent to juil for fire months, and the same penalty awaits any body of workingmen who so much as agree among themselves not buy goods from a notorious enemy

The Blacklist Clause.

For the min of appearances, the Legislature has put in a clause against blacktisting. For the sake of appearances, only, we say, for it is evident that this provision is not meant to be enforced and that any employer can violate it with impunity.

In the first place; when an employe finds one of his workmen growing too independent, ceasing to be a decile refuse him a setter of recommendation to other employers. The law, inter-preted and administered by capitalist officials, will not require him to assign a reason for the discharge. Of course, the blosses will not blackiet anyhow; they will simply decline to hire the men who are active in the labor move

membered and no doubt our law-makers had it in mind when they hierted this fliusive clause that a United States quart has decided, only last month, that employers have a con-stitutional right to maintain a blacklist. How grateful our Der higher authority to mulitry in advance this blacklist clause that they wanted to put in for appearances' sake, but did not want to have enforced.

T regard The Worker as "the very best paper we have," writes Harry M. McKee of San Diego, Cal. "I would not willingly miss the edi-torial columns, not to mention Tran-

TO FIGHT SOCIALISM.

Capitalists Are Organizing Against the Movement

lifinois Manufacturers' Associatio Great New National Federation Will Also Try to Ro-Establish the Ten Hour Day. of Employers Being Formed CHICAGO, Sept. 28.-To establish to Fight the Labor Movement a blacklist against strikers and mem-bers of trades unloss who have been discharged for spreading muting and Check the Spread of Socialism

among employees, is safe to be the purpose of the Fox River Valley Manu-facturers' Association. The organiza-tion is composed of companies and cor-porations and individual factory own-"CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 29.-Representatives of large employers', associa-tions from all parts of the country met in secret session to-day at the Audi-torium Annex and organised a national body to fight union labor and to proers in Geneva, Batavia, Eigin, St. Charles, Aurora, Dundee, and other towns in the Fox River Valley. The mote the interests of employers and independent workmen by all legiti-mate means. "Under the leadership of President ncerns already in the association are

concerns already in the association are said to have factories employing near-ly twenty thousand men and women in all branches of the manufacturing in-dustry. Many of these are concerns which are said to have been forced to leave Chicago on account of labor troubles here, but which have main-tained beadquarters in this city. The D. M. Parry of the National Manufacturers' Association there was framed a temporary constitution, and arrange-ments were made for a general meeting here late in October. The officers of more than 600 employers' organisa-tions will be invited to attend. White not desiring to injure anybody worktained headquarters in this city. The association has been secretly organiz-ing for a month past along the lines of ing for industrial peace, the new or the Chicago Employers' Association, but with more definite purposes. They ganization has cho en the date of its general meeting as close to that of the National Civic Federation as possible, include, it is said: Maintenance of ab solute neutrality concerning union or non-union workers; establishment of a in order to overcome whatever affect that gathering may have. During the sessions yesterday the employers cust slurs at the federation, which they deten-hour day; publication of names of strike agitators, strikers, and incom-petent workers who have been dis-charged, and to deny them employclared to be antagonistic to the wolment in any shop of the association

fare of business interests.

"The new association will have a
defense fund ready to fight organised labor when it grows inimical to capi-tal. It will put out over 100 paid or-ganizers to form subsidiary associa-tions in manufacturing and business centres of the country, and will establish a Bureau of Education to dispense literature. It will maintain a legal bureau to watch over its interests, and

probably a permanent lobby at Washington and in every Legislature.

"It is our intention to choke off the inclination of organized labor to conduct the husiness of this country on an unlawful bosis,' said D. M. Parry and to throw a safeguard about the non-union workman and the man who desires to work for his own interest and for whom be pleases."

Defective Cansorship.

All reference to Socialism was carefully censored out of the above dis-patch to the New York "Times," but the New York "Sua" was less cautions and its dispatches gave the following news as to the real cause of all this

sm is the direct cause of the movement to form a National Association of Employers. The teachings of dustrial democracy honeycomb the labor unions, according to the statement of the committee of employers now in session here. 'so combat this alarm-ing tendency is the purpose of the organized employers. A national organ will be published and a campaign of education begun. This educational work will be taken up among the wage earners. An effort will be made to show that Socialism threatens society and that demoralisation of industrial affairs is impending. Representatives of the Employers' Association from all parts of the United States will meet here Oct. 28, 29, and 30, to form the national organization."

The "Red Spectre,"

The Chicago "Journal" of Sept. 30 ives the following more detailed account of the aims and plans of the federated employers' associations The spectro of Socialism has at last

ers. Promoters of the new Central Employers' Association, which is being formed by organizations from the Atlantic to the Pacific, admitted this to-day, at a conference in Frederick

W. Job's office.

"'If it were not for the growth of Socialism,' said A. C. Davis, assistant secretary of the National Manufacturers' Association, 'this association might not have been thought of. The policy of not opposing the movement has failed. We intend to fight Socialism as well as the illegal methods and objects of union labor."
"Socialism is the coming q

declared A. C. Marshall of the Dayton (O.) Employers' Association, "There is an undercurrent of Socialism in all labor unions and this is the great dan-ger of the present time, far greater church has been the first to re this. Something must be done to check the tide.

ployers' Association agreed with the speakers, and J. C. Craig, president of the Citizens' Alliance of Deaver, Col., told of conditions in his home state. 'Labor organisations in Colorado,' he mid, 'are openly Socialistic. Western Federation of Miners, or intic agitators. So is the Western La bor Union, and the citizens are band sions. Our association has 14,00 members in Denver, and many other similar organizations have been formed. We intend to promote law an order and upheld the United States."

"Another speaker pointed out the fact that the Wisconsin Sinte Federa tion of Labor and recently adopted Socialistic resolutions and declared for industrial democracy."

that the psuperised millions of men-and women of this nation are going to shackle themselves in wedlock, to produce progeny that will be starved into criminals to fill Jalla, prisons, poorhouses and deers of prostitution? Degs the Yellowstone Park explorer-hing, the debuston to his bosons that working men and working women are going to rear sons to be drafted by ar-President, and daughters to be dis-homored through destiration and hun-homored through destiration and hun-"The fight of the pew employers' or-ganization against the unresconable exactions of unions and the influx of the doctrines of Karl Marx and other extremists, will be fiercely waged. A When you register, EM publication is to be established for Social Democratic Party.

TO THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,

sember that this is a state campaign. Even though, in many places, the Soemblem, the Arm and Torch, will ap- | law pear in the third column of the official ballot, with the name of our capilliate

Assesiate Judge of the Court of Appenix, Charles H. Matchett.

This is the only state office to be filled at this election. It is the plan of the old parties to pass it over quietly. Many people will not realize that this is actually an important state election, unless you call it to their at-

The judges of the Court of Appeals, the highest court in the wiste, are elected for a term of fourteen years. The Judge elected this fall will continue until December 31, 1917, to administer justice or injustice—IT IS FOR YOU TO BAY WHICH.

The Republican and Democratic parties have shown their identity of urpose by uniting in renominating the present incumbent, Denis O'Brien.

The old-party machines have shown their contempt for the rank and file of their own followers by the manner in conventions were called. The State Committees of the two old parties have taken it upon themselves to make the nomination, Remember the record of this Demo-

cratic-Republican candidate, and bring it to the attention of every workingman voter.

In February, 1001, the Court of Appeals declared the Prevailing Rate of Wages Law unconstitutional, thus enabling the contractors to cut down the wages of thousands of laborers and mechanics emulored on public work ling, O'Brien, and making the contractors A CLEAR | Charles H. GIFT out of the public funds of OVER SIX MILLION DOLLARS then pledged solely to the service of the in dispute-money paid by the public authorities to the contractors on the assumption that the "prevailing rate As Judge O'Brien applies the law for of wages" was to be paid to the workingmen under the law, but withheld by the contractors and reverting to them on the overthrow of the law.

Judge Denis O'Brien, elected as a Democrat and now renominated by both old parties, rendered the decision in favor of the contractors, declaring the law unconstitutional, and two other Democratic Judges and two Republican Judges sustained him.

Again in May, 1903, the Court of Torch!

Comrades of New York State, re- , Appeals gave an important decision against Labor, declaring unconstitutional the penal clauses of the Eightcial Democratic Party may have no Hour Law, thus making it impossible local ticket in the field, our name and | to punish contractors who violate that

PRICE 2 CENTS.

In this case Democratic Judge Cullen rendered the decision and was abpported by three other Democratic Judges and five Republican Judges, AMONG THE DEMOCRATS WHO HELPED TO OVERTHROW THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW WAS DENIS O'BRIEN.

Now you see why both old-party machines wish to put O'Brien back on the beach for fourteen years. Now. you see why they dured not give the rank and file of their parties a voice in the nomination.

The old-party press is keeping quiet about this question. The old-party bosses expect their scheme to go through without opposition, expect that their joint candidate will be safely elected before the people realize what they have dong.

The only way to defeat Denis O'Brien is to elect Charles H. Matcheft.

The only way to checkmate the plans of the old-party bosses is to vote the Social Democratic ticket.

The only way to rebuke the Court of Appeals far annulling the few labor laws the Legislature has passed and which this nomination was made. No | the only way to prevent its committing similar infamies in the future is to put a cross under the Arm and Torch,

Charles H. Matchett is a workings nan. For many years he has been known as a champion of Labor's rights. In 1802 he was chosen as the Socialist candidate for Vice-President and in 1896 as candidate for President. Fighting in the ranks he has won the confidence and respect of the progressive workingmen. This is the man the Social Democratic Party now. nominates against the capitalist hire-

Charles H. Matchett owes nothing to capitalists or politicians. He is working class and its political organization, the Social Democratic Party. the benefit of his associates and patrons, the capitalists, so will Judge Matchett apply the law in the interest of his brothers and comrades, the working class.

Comrades, awaken your fellows workers. Spread the knowledge of these facts, suppressed by the capitalist press.

Down with the capitalist politicians' conspiracy). Up with the Arm and

which the present state of suclety and the laws will be vigorously upheld. A "Legal departments will be estab-

lished in connection with the associa-tion for the prosecution of organiza-tions attempting to establish boycuts, to restrain violence and intimidation and to secure the rights of independent workers. A defense fund of \$1,500,000 has already been planned for. The promoters denied to-day that there would be a central employment bureau, with anything approaching a dacklist of strikers, or workers other wise unfriendly to their employers.

"To-day a call will be sent out for a creat gathering of employers to take place in Chicago on Oct. 29 and 30, when the National Federation of Employers will be formally launched.

"After months of preparation the preliminary steps were taken last night at a meeting of delegates at the Auditorium Annex. Thirteen representatives of employers' associations formed within the last year or two The moving spirits are D. M. Parry, president of the National Manufacturers' Association; Frederick W. Job. ecretary of the Chicago Employers' Association, and E. F. Du Brul, of the National Metal Trades' Association.

"Among those present at the meeting, in addition to those mentioned ware: John Kirby, Jr., presiden Dayton Employers' Association, Day ton, O.; A. C. Marshall, secretary Em ployers' Association, Dayton, O.: E. O. Hernbrook, secretary Employers' As Druckemiller, secretary Employers' Association, Akron, O.; Marshall Cushing, secretary the National Man-Col. J. West Goodwin, secretary Citi zens' Allance, Sedalia, Mo.; P. O. Geier, National Metal Trades' Associa-Employers' Association, Marshalltown

"Organizers are to be placed in the of employers in every city in the

REGISTER AND ENROLL Sectal Democratic vaters of NewYork,

register on Friday or Saturday, Oct. 9.

og 10, Winn you register, ERRoll for the

discussion of the problems involved, in | SOCIALIST LEGIURES IN BROWNSVILLE, BROOKLYR

The William Morris Educational Society of Brownsville is holding a source of lectures on Friday evenings at 6:30 in Tobac's Hall, corner That-ford and Pitkin avenues, Brooklyn. as follows

Oct. 16-Morris Hilliquit: "Proper and Improper Definitions of Social-Oct. 23-Dr. O. Fish Clark: *Falla-

cles in the Present Social Structure."
Oct. 30-Wm. Edlin: "Darwin and Marx." and Its Influences."

Nov. 13-Courtenay Lemon, Associate Editor of The Worker: The So-cialist View of the State, State Interference, and State Capitalism 20-Algernon Lee, Editor of

The Worker: "Spencer's Objection Nov. 27-Harry Waton: "Socialisms and Other Isms."
Dec. 4-B. Felgenbaum: "Other

Isun and Socialism Dec. 11-L. B. Boudin: "The Philo-

ophy of Bocialiam." Dec. 18—John Spargo, Editor of "The Comrade": "The Moral Value of Economic Righteousness."

Dec. 25-Entertainment, Particulars to be announced later.

A CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION. Question-"With what law is it most

portant for statesmen to be thor-Answer-"The statute of limits

Q.-"What defence may be pleaded by a public officer charged with mak-ing gain out of his position?"

A .- "He may say that they all do Q .- "Has he no other report?"

A .- "He may assert that it is not he but his party that is attacked."

A.—"He must shed tears and be strongly moved," Q .- "How can an executive officer

prevent a Congressional investiga-A .- "By giving Congressmen of both

parties a share of the plunder."

Endorsement by the examiner: "Tue this candidate at the head of the eligible list for appointment in the postal service."-New York Evening Post.

Q.-"What is the duty of a chief of department when he finds that his subordinates have been stealing?"

The Worker. AR ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY Sineum in New York State as the South Democratic Party.) PUBLISHED WEEKLY 67 104 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,

By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.
P. O. BOX 1512. Telephone Call: 302 John-

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in Advance.



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

FOR MAYOR OF NEW YORK-DR. CHARLES L. FURMAN FOR COMPTROLLER-

MORRIS BROWN. ter of Cigar Makers' Union No. 164. FOR PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF ALGERMEN-PETER J. PLANAGAN. Member of Typographical Union No. 6.

In the state of New York, on account of ermin previation of the election hava. the usefulfat intry is ambinally recognized under he mans of Mostal Beasocratic Party, and is emilient is the Arm and York, as shown



AMERICAN PEDERATION OF LABOR

The Executive Connell of the Ameri can Federation of Labor has issued a Dumber of autijects of greater or les importance are touched upon and pothing clear and definite said pron

The Executive Council, we are assured, has held several sessions of late for the discussion of desired labor legislation and has given especial attention to the Eight-Hour Bill and the Auti-Injunction Bill. At considerable length the desirability of the shorter ing of the labor day is set forth and the injustice of the new so common use of injunctions against labor organizations is dwelt upon still mor carmently.

But what of this? Is it percesur for the Executive Conneil of the Fod eration to tell the rank and file of the to work eight hours than to work ten In it meresonry for the Executive Council to convince them that injune and hoyeotting are injurious to Labor's interests? In there a local union in the hand that does not know all this? unden that does not far outdo the Executive Council in its desire to right these wrongs or that is not ready to do and dare and sacrifice far methan the Executive Council has ever

What the rank and tile of the unions onably expect and require of the Executive Council in not a scholarly disquisition on the principles of law and equity, but some workship plan to be seen, from the actions of the for winning those rights and benefits. Beston convention, whether the revolt

that all have long been agreed in de manding. Of such suggestions, Mr. Compers' cabinet does not give us one

with them or they have been passed

by the House and defeated or affowed

to die in the Senate or they have been

so amended as to reverse their mean-

ing and the Federation lobbyists com-

pelled to go and beg for their defeat.

executive veto or the overwhelming

probability of an adverse decision by the Supreme Court, in case they should

ever be musted by Congress, the bills

are not a whit nearer such enactment

than they were a year ago, two years

ago, three years ago, or at any other

Than is the sober fact. But of that

fact the Executive Council has not

one word to say. It tacitly proposes,

when Congress assembles once more,

to begin again the same wearisome

The Executive Council has, indeed,

been granted a conference with Presi-

dent Ruosevelt. The President shook

hands with all the eminent labor

leaders most cordially and grinned

upon them with all his treth. He as

sured them that his mind had not

changed in regard to eight-hour legis-

lation since he was Governor of New

it. He did not explain why he has

used it to force the passage of other

bills. He promised "to give the in-

function question his most careful and

have killed and again killed the labor

hills in the past have always, given

them their most careful and earnest

On only one matter did the Presi-

dent say anything definite to the Fed-

eration officers. We quote from the

"Other important questions affecting

egistation, as per decision of the last convention, were taken up, and on be-

ball of the International Brotherhood

of Bookbinders the Miller case was discussed. The Executive Council brought to the President's attention

the manner in which his decision had

been quoted, and, in addition to the relationship of Mr. Miller to the Book-

binders' l'uion, as brought forth in the charges against him, the 'open shop' idea was carefully considered. Replying to statements on the subject.

President Rossevelt set forth that in

his decision he had nothing in mind but a strict compliance with federal, including civil service, law, and that

he recognized a difference between

other form of employment, and that his decision in the Miller case should

employment by the government in ac-

cordance therewith. He furthermore made plain that in any form of our

ployment excepting that no circum-scribed he believed the full employ-

That is to say, President Roosevelt

says he believes in the union shop in

all cases where his opinion or uttre

ances can have no weight: but in tost

those cases where he has power to act.

niv to this declaration-a morkery so

plain and contemptuous as the famols

"coal plank" of the New York Democ

racy last year-the Executive Council

again has no comment to make, be

vond a seneral reithration of its an

proval of the strict union-shop system

without the slightest direct referen

to the very important distinction that

In view of the steadily increasing

tendency toward government owner

ship of certain important industrie

under the direction of cupitalist par

tion and in view of the examples that

have been given us within the last

year in Holland and in Australia of

the way in which such capitalist gov

ernment ownership can be made a

powerful weapon in the hands of the

tion in this country by the Miller end

and the President's plain declaration

agniast the application of trade-union

principles in government work calls for

serious consideration and prompt and

aggressive action by the erganized workers. But it is the time-honore

policy of the American Federation of

Labor to slaut its ones to men facts

treat them as not existing. It remains

President Roosevelt draws.

ment of union men was prefera either to non-union or 'open shops'.

Executive Council's statement:

and haudinting round.

time since the lobbying farce began.

The editor of the "Typographical The memory of man runneth not back, as the lawrers may, to the time Journal" notes the recent action of the higher courts of New York, Inwhen the Federation conventions be gan to pass resolutions politely rediana, and other states in declaring unconstitutional the cight-hour law and questing Congress to enact and the President to approve a bill establishsimilar labor measures and deduces ing eight hours as a legal workday in the sepient conclusion that this "emsil public appointment and a bill rephasises anely the truth of the statement that trade-mions must be strong stricting and regulating the use of injunctions in inbor disputes. Since time immemorial the Executive Counshorter beurs, without hope of relief through legislative or judicial procecil has been maintaining lobbyists to try to beg and wheedle and cajole dure." To the unofficial mind it would Representatives and Senators into payseem that the experience rather eming some attention to these requests. on the beach pladged to support such session after session, the bills have been introduced and referred to comlaws and in all wars to use the judicial power for the protection of mittees and Mr. Gompers and others have been treated with distinguished courtesy at the henrings. Then the bills have either been left in the com-So the poor Steel Trust has made mittees' pigeon-holes or they have been reported and kept on the calendar till the Congress expired and the bills

only thirty-two millions of clear graft -politely called "profit"-this quarter, ustend of thirty-six or thirty-seven millions, as always before. And the iron and steel workers, whose labor created all this in addition to what sonable that they would rather see the dividend-rate cut in half than have To say nothing of the possibility of an their wages reduced. "Tis cause for tears, the selfishness of these ignorant

of the rank and file against this timid

policy has yet grown strong enough

to give it an effective rebuke

The efforts of the capitalist presseven of some of the most reputable unpers-to explain away the facts in regard to the growth of Socialism in Europe and at home, which they cannot avoid publishing in their news columus, are sometimes very fuuny. A recent number of the Boston "Transcript" contains a long letter from a the reception given by the Heigian Socialists to a large visiting delegation of
Dutch contrades after the bloody supcurrespondent in Brussels, describing pression of the general strike in Holland. After telling of the enthusiasm shown on this occasion by the usually phlegmatic Dutchmen and Beigians, the expressions of international solidarity of the workers, the cheers that greeted the red flag, the writer devotes a whole column to proving to his own satisfaction, at least—that "the secret of Belgian Socialism lies, not in the not, in the two years of his presidency, lofty aims and noble aspirations of the working people, but in their deepruoted love of economy," that the Socialist Party members and voters in Beigium are not genuine Socialists, but only co-operativists. Doubtless it earnest attention"-just as all the is a great comfort to the "Transcript" and its conservative readers to believe this, but somehow it does not tally WITH THE BELLEVI OF the sunprestionable revolutionary Socialists of Germany and Holland, who know Belgian conditions well, nor with the III concealed fears of King Leopold and his wealthy bourgeois supporters, who are at their wits' end for means to check the movement that has already captured a third of the sents in parliament. Perhaps the "Transcript" will tell us next that Carey and Classe are not Socialists.

We shall not be alarmed by the news. WHO ARE THE ORAFTERS?

The Worker has received a reply by John Dilion, Otto Steiner, and W. G. Mattern, members of Local Dayton. O., to the editorial: "A Tempest in a Teapot" in the "Social Democratic Herald," which was called forth by John Sparge's article, "The Grafter Must Go," in The Worker of Aug. 2. Publication has been delayed through the pressure of other matters. The comrades insist that the protest against the impment of exorbitantly high prices to certain fecturers by or-ganisations of the party "is not a tea-pot affair." They say:

pannatum of the party is not a terpot affair." They say:

"We speak as workers in the ranks
of the Socialist l'arty, who have had
the apperience of helping to handle
and raise the money for six high
prices lectures, such money being
raised by our selling tickets to our
herether versions in the factories.

"In this discussion of the higher priced lecturers it is necessary to make the following distinction between two classes of speakers who are preaching

"Class L.-All such lecturers as are engaged—sa Comrado Deba is—by a lecture bureau not within the Socialisi movement, which bureau secures dates for its lecturers from colleges, chantauques, millionaire riules, etc. In our opinion no Socialist should desuch a speaker as a 'grafter,' bould endorse his work for Se ciation in such circles. It is no concern of ours how much money is se-cured by speakers of this class.

"Class II.-All such lecturers as de pend, not upon chautauquas, colleges, etc., for a hearing, but depend upon hard-working comrades in the Social-ist branches, who have been led to believe that such speakers are great 'drawing-cards,' and have been in-duced by glowing letters from lecture hureaus, which have sprung up within the Nocialist movement, to engage such lecturers, such bureaus being organized within the Socialist movement for the purpose of exploiting the Bocchilist workers and operating is opposition to our National Bureau and in opposition to the best interests of the Socialist movement. We hold that all lecturers of this class and all such bureaus are grafters upon the Socialist increment.

"Having defined the two classes of hureaus, which have sprung up within

"Having defined the two classes of speakers, let us look at the arguments of the 'Herald,' bearing in mind the

of the 'Heraid,' bearing in mind the distinction, made.

"We are told: 'When Wendell Phillips went on the platform he charged \$150 for each fecture, and the people gladly paid it." This argument cannot be made on behalf of the speakers of the second class named above. It is wift the greatest difficulty that the month of the people gladly paid it." This argument cannot be made on behalf of the speakers of the second class named above. It is wift the greatest difficulty that the month of the second class named above. It is wift the greatest difficulty that the month of the collections and the high-priced speakers. We would not

THE NOISE THAT IS THE RESURRECTION AND THE LIFE

By Horace Traubel.

What is all the noise about? Do you think we make this big noise because we love noise itself? We do not love noise any better than you do, dear masters. But we love certain things which a noise hig enough may bring to pass. That is why we make the noise. That is why we are making a big noise now.

Dear masters, you hear this noise wherever you ge. You stuff your earn. You hear the noise. You raw make the state to reply to my noise. The state points to its pariors. But how can my noise be replied to by the evil from which it is a revok? My noise can only be replied to in one way. By surrender. Flattery will not reply. Vitueration will not reply. Surrender alone will reply.

wherever you go. You stuff your earn.
You hear the noise. Your sleep may
be very deep. But this noise is very
loud. It is loider than the deepest
sleep. You may make your life lusty with the counter noise of trade. But with the counter noise of trade. But this after noise that you do not like outhouses your noise. This noise is a naise for even the deaf to hear. We nip nowy for you. How could we help being morey for you? We are no serry for you that we are almost tempted to be quiet. But we are so much norrier for considers that we much notice. for ourselves that we must make a

Listen, dear masters. What do you think of our noise? Does it grind and grumble in your ears? Does it lack the beauty and melitinousness of barmonic numbers? Does it cross and clamber and clatter and crash against your tympanums. What do you think of our noise? This noise so shameless. This noise so biatant. This noise so without sense of proportion and place. This noise of the common. This noise of every day. This noise of the high road.

The noise of the common and party of every day. This noise of the high road.

The noise of the light road.

maniers. You alt at your table and this noise breaks in. You have your concerts and solves. But the noise is noisier than the music and the chatter. What does it mean? Is no place sacred-against his invercence? The noise is biasphemy. Your fortune is a temple and this noise breaks in on it. When you attempt to worship this wonder. Through every chink and keyhole, through even the solids them-selves, this make imperurbably presses its decree. I am surry for you, dear maters. I am surry for you can thing which makes it imposmaters. I am far more sorry for you than you are for yourselves. Because I know what is going to happen to you. You do not. But I am so much gladder for the gang than I am sorry for you that I and my sorrow for you seemewhat usle and forlors. So I so somewhat pale and forlors. So I go about introduct I who am the noise about infriening, i who am the holse you dread. I make people listen who do not want to listen. I talk even leadest to those who most deafen themselves against my incursion. I am the sort of noise that does not nomic providences you will find the come to say pleasant things. I como to disappoint your temporary moods. I am determined to shake up those who are satisfied with themselves. The time will come, when you will knew that afficees about the truth is not civilization. You will know that a noise about the truth is the best civilization. I am making that noise. I am not making the noise as ugly as such. a noise may be. I am making it as ugly as such a noise must be.

You call me the labor union. You call me Anarchist. You call me Socialist. You call me anti-impermissu. You call me the pale face of the child in the factory. T came into your church and interrupt the serene platitudes of the sermon. I enter your edi-torial rooms and make it hard for you to dictate your cast phrases. I interinde harshly upon the trade verbalism of the courtiers. You have supposed I was many things. And you have inrented-many words to describe me.
Yes, even words to curse, me. But I
am all one noise. One word would
describe me. I strike the note of discontent. When you hear me you may
know you see in the presence of reknow you are in the presence of re-

Dear masters, you are doing everylear masters, you are doing every-thing you know how to suppress me. You try persuasion. You try threat. You try the law. You try injunction. You invesse your armies and navies. You cajele the courts. But all these

ways return to worry you. Tyranny hates this noise. This noise is the one thing which makes it impossible for injustice to granary the

alone will reply.

Do you think, dear masters, that this

noise is only a noise? The noise is the least part of me. My noise alone

other's life. But the law of my noise

is the law of the heart. It is the law of the huminities. If my noise stopped noising hope would dis. If

my noise coased you would have every-

thing your own way. This would not be good for you. And it would be bud

me: Even up. Not even down. That is what our noise came for. That is what must happen before our noise

disappears. We do not intend to per

permite the noise. We are only to keep it up as long as it is necessary. We will gindly stop the noise when the

cause stops, Gladly, Gladly, Watch

cannot crucify this noise on any cross

This noise has come into the world to save your souls. It may shep, But it will not die, You may

think it gone. But it will al-

save you became you alone, would be worth saving. Or became anyone alone would be worth saving. But be-cause the race is worth saving. And this noise will save the race. And alsome special dispensation of the connomic providences you will find that even as that one person you will derive under the communal regime that is to ensure a superior individual security. You will find that no one man is se-cure until all are secure with him. For money will not make you secure. Only justice will make you secure.

And this noise that to-day so pussites and often so curages you is justice. And justice will save your soul. I bring you a great poise, dear ninsto you the secret of my noise. No not expect me to be kind to you. I am neither kind nor harsh. I am only just. I am not the noise of revence. I am the noise of reciprocity. I am neither for any one side nor for any other side. I am for all. My noise is not a noise calling anybody to repentance. It is a noise reminding every-liedy of salvation. My noise is the one way of salvation. I am the voice and matter of the commune. I am the cry and silence of the universal life. You build cities in vain if you do not build them for me. I am the clauror of the underman. How can you build yours overman if not on me? I am the relatifable issuing its bulletin of warning. I am labor grown to a consciousness of its spiender. In my unise you find labor at last honoring itself. Labor hus too long taken itself at your estimate. Now inhor is lifted to the reals of an adequate self-respect. That tlear masters, is what my noise means no unit-That is what my noise means no unitare subterfuges. These do not touch the nerve. So you find that our noise goes on increasing. You wonder. You try charity. You throw a library at me. You come for me with a hospital.

dare tell the workers to whom we sell prices received than they do about the dollars a lecture; when asked how much we pay them, we avade the With the greatest difficulty sell tickets in the factories during day and so about at night looking up our friends and inducing them to purblase tickets to help us out. The people gladly pay it' does not hold good in such cases. Here in Dayton we have even taken up collections at paid lectures in order to keep from going into debt. The high priced lec-turers are like the circus. They come to town and when they go they take

all the money with them.
"As to the point, whether we shall compai party members to speak 'to a corporal's guard' under the auspices of Socialist branches in preference to speaking for colleges, etc., it has al-ready been made clear that we do not try to compel them to speak to the corporal's gnard, but when they seek to speak under our ampless we insist that there should be such arrangements and such a plan as will enable as to get speakers at a reason

"We have been engaging these highpriced lecturers because we did not want to leave anything unione that might aid as in building up our movement. And let us say right here, this lesire, this seal, has been taken ad-rantage of by speakers of the second class. If our speakers are as anxious class. If our speakers are se anxious to build up our movement as the work-ers who sell the tickets, let them offer their services to our National Euresu and help to establish a system of agi-

Socialism. Here in Ohio's speaker is coming to be judged according to his ability to raise collections.

"The way is being opened for us to

retablish a decent and clean gauda, by the establishment of our Labor Lecture Bureau, at the national headquarters, through which we can get speakers that a local will be able to handle without continually begging from people who give rather because they pity us than for any other rea-

"We must not encourage the highriced lecturers, nor the cheap mea, either, who simply want the opportuality to take a collection. (The Salvation Army will soon rank second as hat-passers and beggars to some of our Socialist locals, the addition of hand-organ and tin-cup would not be a surprise to some of us.) We must encourage and support our National

THE RESIDENCE Man is not man as yet, Nor shall I deem his object served, his

While only here and there a star dispole
The darkness, here and there a tower

Corlocks its prostrate follows; when the host.

Is out at once to the despair of night,
Whee all mankfod alike is perfected,
liqual in full-bloom powers—them, mot

SOAP-BOXERY AND THE BOXERS.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

thinking always on Socialist subjects.

After you have soaked it in this way, it will be as natural to talk as to

sweat. After you are thus soaked

and intellectually control for the wel-

fare of humanity.
It is one of life's problems this con-

It is one of life's problems this con-tinuous control of the little 1 by the big L. What that big I is and whence it couses is interesting to think of, but you are he when you gramp the rolin of your voice and any to your weaker will I WILL.

matter, any man can share the class consciousness of labor and take the proleturian side of the class conflict which in its various ramifications now

makes up the political life of the Ameri

can people. All were not negroes who were abolitionists. Elequent men un-satisfied or threatened with the result-

of civilization will certainly join us and become our talkers; but how soon will depend upon the ability and deter-

It is no frenk of human pature but

a wholesome fact that the immediate ament and subject of a great wrong

are usually among the last to see its magnitude. It is generally somebody else that says, "You ought to be asfuned of yourself," or "I don't know how you can stand it." Burely a

most senitary law in social psychology is this law that saves me from becom-ing my own butcher by making callous

my sense of self hurt, and by handing over to others the power of fully realisting our own wrongs. The moral emotions which have

The moral emotions which have played us so many scripy tricks in history are still with us to be used by us as soap boxers or to make fools of us. The shilly to selse upon a withered specimen of childhood, manhood or womanhood in your rowd, and with strident notes on their behalf to cry shame; and call out tears and curses on the children of networks.

on the civilization of private owner-

whip sught to be ours. Granting the power of the moral-emotional

the power of the moral-emotional in somp-boxery when accompanied by saw explanation of what Socialism is, it is most antisfactory to find that the emotional men are nearly at Phil Kearneya, homeless and countryless men, whose swords are chiefly at the sawtice of foreign wrongs. Your emotionalist is seldom moved by any wrong nearer than Canada's, while she is not annexed, but if it be China's his soul burns within him. Hence the interest always taken by him in bell and heaven. His enthusiasm works acording to the distance of his subject from him.

ways taken by aim in hell and heaven. His enthusiasm works according to the distance of his subject from himself. In other words the emotionalist is the orator of distant faith, faith is his mainspring. Therefore it happens that this valuable man takes to the ideal side of our movement. Centuries have prepared him for us; his is the only newerful control in the world.

only powerful eratory in the world, and fortunately for the Socialist cause the great majority of temperameant speakers are now out of a job. Heil has lost its terrors for even them, and

the fetial politics of the two old parties

the better fellows among them will not come near. They are looking for

are going to find them on our somp

In the menutime let it be remem

bered that there is a physical earnest-ness at the disposal of every speaker who knows what is the matter with

society. Without star spangles but by

tor cun turn out all the essentials of a soul stirring speech of faith. Why? Because the emotionalist man begins

with soul and faith only as provoca-tives to the hard work which alone

constitutes the cuthusiasm of the fin-ished oration. Now we do not need

to travel a way so roundabout to get

hard work out of ourselves into what we do. Hard work is our normal way, and that is the wealth of the soap bux

oration as it is of every other thing on earth. The old swentime Methodist

who always wet his shirt praying may not have moved heaven, but he moved

men, and men are still moved by aweaters. If will is the steam in some

selves as effective oratory by hard is-

bor. The power which every working man has for self excitation to interest, real and enthusiasm in what he says is therefore not simulation. He hap-

pens to be the man who, as a worker, in in a position to begin where the simulator of the heavenles can only hope to finish, that is working out

his enthusiasm physically. While you'remain on the basis of physical excita-tion with a strong will aback of it, your speech will be subject to mone of the fluctuations which effect the

emotional and inspired talkers. What they must believe and pray for, and wait for, and wait only not to get it

pitiful. You know they are there al-

ways. It is your hard working words

sheer labor force the proletarian

sues, and noble ones, and they

Do you know who you are—what into pathetic English which he who you are? In very many important respects you do not. But there are points of vantage in a man's experience where some surprising disclosures anent these problems may be made, points of self-discovery, and I make bold to say that speaking on the soap box may hold for you the greatest of all your surprises. The soap box may send you away a resolutely silest man for the rest with Socialism you can dispense with every subject but two, via: yourself and your voice. Let no one perturb you; let no chalman, or cry of time, of your days, or it may open in you by discovery a spring of joyful exulting power that revolutionises your life for the life of others. Who are give you a false and hasty start. Do not move into speech from any point other than that point of balance where you know that you have full control you know that you have full control of yourself. Full control of yourself is the only right you have to be heard upon the streets, and whatsoever rolustyou of that makes you incompetent and irresponsible as a seap-boxer in any cause. But when you have this control who can set a limit to the number of others you may morally and intellectually country the mail. you? Some great voice out of human this dispensation, an agitator of labor. Take your chances on the box. You have nothing to lose but your self-concelt, you have a world to gain.

would not be dangerous to you. It is the silience back of the noise that is dangerous to you. I think that some-thing is your blood if not in your brain tells you this. The symptoms may distuply you some. But the fact will disturb you more. I do not love a If the Socialist philosopher seems at times to belittle the private life it is along lines well appreciated; he only scrapes the crude clay off from the golden self, the social man. Belf is a big thing; because it bolds in it so very, very since of the past; because noise any better than you do. Or a-nght. Or to excite ill will, Or to seem to be taking any pleasure out of auit is a flower so complexiy beautiful; the color and form and fragrance of so many centuries of unknown paterni-ties. No man knows what is going to happen from him on the soap box, no man knows how much of the past is going to burst into expression from his There is nothing to prevent any

man possessing a given volume of voice from becoming a public speaker but his personal vanity; a weakness which under the mails of modesty of has kept us liplocked for This may, however, be quali argent. tied by the fact that life has so long been broken into little bits of action and of thinking under individualisti dominion that the ability for comtinuous thinking has been greatly westened. To overcome such inca-pacity classes should be formed wherein, if not continuous, at least composite talks could be practised. Let one man start a talk and let the director, as soon an that man ceases point to the next for continuant, who shall promptly take up the subject just where the other left it. This will constrain every member of the to may strict attention to what is be ing said in order to chip is in the event of being hinwelf called upon to ntinue. This co-operative speech of transferred to the street corner in siack The layman talker has always

been the rival and aversion of the other fellow who has hitherto enjoyed, noder franchise from the master class, the monopoly of being Estenti it. For this reason it is one characteristic of every depotions, in what country soever you may took it up, that labor organizations, or secret societies, su-called, where the common people may be learning to talk to each other, are always repugnant to church and state. The talking business is their business and they are resolved to keep it be hind their own counters; and this is the very reason why working me should learn to talk behind theirs to preserve to the human race the uses of public speech for mundane matters and to prevent eloquence from being forever rected off into the waste places of theology and the secret chambers of property politics. It took millions to steal the printing press from the people; but it will take more billions than capitalism itself can ever steal to take away speech after the people have mounted the soap box. Tradition still concedes to Americans this right of free speech but only until they have learned to use it; then, every capitalist ridden town, city and state on the continent will ordain the end of free speech, and they have co emi of tree speech, and they have com-menced already. Looking over the whole field of battle the capital-fix class makes no mistake whith-er to send reinforcements and where to cut off supplies. The punksh men to talk the people asleep. They are scurrying from one town to another, from court to court, from congress to congress, to cut off the, supplies of the free speakers. It is a pity indeed if that dear old dope, the pinin man of America, does not see the strength of the delauched myraidous hurled against the workman talking myrruldons capting about the inclienable right of free speech who are nevertheless cutting the tongues out of the people. The defense and exercise of free speech is to-day the most divine right upon the earth, and Secialism is its fortress. Now let us get more speakers for this

A soap boxer must work; he must put vim into his suntences; he must hit something; his talk must be coaled up hot with a sense of aggression; he should be advancing his whole life on his crowd, assailing them, be them, convincing them. If can be rouse the doped victims of the two old parties. We must deliver our selves in a manner worthy the atten-tion of an "instructed" police; and this attention is about the only diploma of efficiency to be looked for in our school of oratory. How many times were you "run in"? will be the test of a soap box graduate.

So far as soap box propaganda concerned the academic Socialist is rarely in it. We have some bright exvery often, you may have of your own motion. You need not wait to realize emotionally the horrors of the position in order to become anary or kicking proletarian are the men of the soap box.

Of course there is no limit to what a sesp-boxer may know of Socialism. He may know all the points of Marx and Engsis by heart, but only a few things does a man know so holly that they fuse of themselves and run readily to bis lips as an extempore speaker. Therefore, make yourealf hot enough to force out into good sentences everything you know. And remember this, that by physical carnestness, will and strong voiced work you can mait a column of insurance averages or a quotation list of stocks and shares of the stock Of course there is no limit to what

have never trained siaves in such an exercise. Do not wait for the middle class to enthuse you, but receive them gladly when they come. Do not wait

for enthusiasm to descend upon you but work it, get it, arrive at it. He who knows how to work thus on himself commands the whole gamut of emotions in other men. Little theory, much practice and a lot of confidence is the formula of the soap box. Get your big voice and use it continually until you can throw

cause, since the teachers of the world

into it all that you know-and are, as if in solution—this is the life of soapboxery. Our & Exteemed

Contemporaries ### (and OTHERS)

Lealle's Weekly.

The distinct advance of Socialism in this country—contemporaneous with its advance everywhere else—marked by an increase of the Socialistic vote, not only in the West, but also in New York state, and in some New England cities, may carry with it a grave portent for the approaching presiden-tial election. While we are accus-tomed to divide the voters into two great camps, political managers find of your voice and may will I WILLS.

Although Socialism is a working class strike, it is not necessarily all to be brought about by working man orators. Understanding what is the crafts and can share the class in election forecasts. their plans saily interfered with at irregular intervals by the appearance of new parties. General manhood suf-frage has cultivated the spirit of polit-

Chlengo Examiner

While the Social Democratic Con-gress has been sitting at Dresden a new order has been issued to the German army forbidding non-comlette writings, or to sing songs, utter cries or otherwise give expression of sympathy with the revolutionary cause. However it may be with others, Em-

peror William understands clearly the nims of the Social Democrats. They are distinctly revolutionary. Let those sims be attained and there would be no place for a Kaisar or a privileged order of mobility in these

of mobility in Germany.

The Presiden Congress has had the courage to make this perfectly plain.

Not a few of the younger writers of the party have been seeking to conciliate the opposition and win recruits by rep-resenting that the Social Democrats are really not formidable people at all, but tame and harmless reformers. Herr Bebel and his followers routed the milk-and-water contingent by an overwhelming majority, and unquestional ly expressed the spirit of the party as a

vhole, The Bebel resolutions call on the Congress to separate itself from "endeavors to replace the well-tried tac-tics and class-conscious warfare of the proletariat against the capitalists by a policy of reconciliation with the exist-ing order of things." They declare the Social Democracy to be "revolutionary in the best sense of the term, since it aims at the transformation of soriety from a capitalistic to a Socialistic state. The Social Democratic mem-bers of the Beichstag are instructed to employ their increased power ruthlessly "in combating militarism, naval inpolitical freedom and the interests of

the working classes."

That is, the Bocial Democrats refus-to be made "moderate" and "respect-able." They war upon the Emperor's dearest policies and swefer the better ment of the condition of the working multitude to imperil dreams of national glory. They mean to make the social structure over if they can get the pow er-to reorganize Gormany so that the man who does the work shall receive the fruit of his inbor.

Naturally the auswor of the Kaiser nodel the suffrage laws, to the end No wonder that whatever is conse

vative in Germany, from the Emperor down, is energetically and implicably hastile to the Social Democrats.

Yet this party, so boldly and resc intely revolutionary, makes immensional year by year. Every third vote in the Empire is already a Social Dem

RESELLIOUS SCCIALISY SOLUTERS.

diers belonging to the Second Bader Grenadler Regiment threw stones at their officers recently while riding at Reichertshausen. Fifteen were ar-rested and have been taken to Heidel-berg for trial. This is the same regiment in which four privates were ser tenced to long terms of imprisonmen for assaulting a sergeant named Pe The army authorities hold the Social'st successes at the election partially responsible for the discontent among the soldiers, who gathered at Heidelberg after the announcement of the Peter versilet and attered threats against

ANOTHER GERMAN INCIDENT.

Herr Rebbein, a reporter on the "Vorwnerts," the great Suchilist newsand been informed by a societ about cortain cases of maliprotinent's nor the story. If dibein info coel the michary nutborities, but because he rifus it to give the mane of his informant has accessed. The militarities of a Relibert's access in widesqueed on bivolced particularly by the nonspapers of the middle class, within constitutly recruiting the forces of the Socialista.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

IN NEW YORK.

PRIDAY, OCT. 9. Seventy-first street and Second avenue, 20th A. D. Speakers; Hosen and Beventy-seventh street and Secon avenue, 28th A. D. Speakers; Lemon

Ninetieth street and Second avenue 80th A. D. Speakers: Mayes and

ackemacker.

106th street and Lexington avenue,

3d A. D. Speakers: Streeter and

lerome and Maple street, Williams bridge. Speaker: De Luca, in Ital-

SATURDAY, OUT. 10. Ratification meeting in Cooper Union. All speakers not assigned to speak on that evening will report to the Campaign Secretary in the com-

MONDAY, OCT. 12. MONDAY, OCT. 12.
First stret and Avenue A, 10th A. D.
Speakers: Fram and Nicholson.
Thirteenth street and Avenue B,
14th A. D. Speakers: Phillips and

Houston and Ludlow street, 10th A. , Speakers: Mayes and others. Stanton and Sheriff street, 16th A. Speakers: Front and Bernstein. Thirty-third street and Third ave-

20th A. D. Speakers: Abrahams Forty-fifth stret and Third avenue

Fifty-seventh street and Third ave and Harris.

Twenty second street and Seventh renne, 25th A. D. Speakers; Krafft avenue, 25th as nud Keerna, TUESDAY, OCT, 13.

Thirty-ninth street and Eighth ave-ue, 13th A. D. Speakers: Mayes and Fiftieth street and Teuth avenue 15th A. D. Speakers: Phillips an

Clinton and Henry streetst, 4th A. b. Speakers: Frost, Harris, and

125th street and Columbus avenue D. Speakers: Frank and

Van Nest, Annexed District. Speak ers: Finger and Rosen.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 14,
125th street and Seventh avenue
31st A. D. Speakers: Finger and

Phillips.
Ninety-cighth street and Amsterdam avenue, 21st A. D. Speakers: Mayes

Norfolk and Houston street, Speak ern: Abrahama and others.
Thirtieth street and Eighth avenue,
11th A. D. Speakern; Oswald and

THURSDAY, OCT. 15. Sixteenth street and Avenue A. Bith D. Speakern: Franz and Mayes. Twenty-seventh street and Bighth fith A. D. Spenkern: Lacke-

avenue, 6th A. D. Speakers: Lacke-ameter and Phillips.

Third street and Second avenue, 6th Speakers: Atkinson and

FRIDAY, OCT. 16. Seventy-third street and First ave-nue, 38th A. D. Speakers: Frans and

Mayes.
Elghtieth street and First avenue
28th A. D. Speakers: Lemon and Minety-second street and First ave

112th street and Third avenue es: Rosen and Phillips, SATI RDAY, OCT. 17.

125th street and Seventh avenue.

Speakers: Nicholson and Sackin. Eighty-sixth street and Third ave-nue, 30th A. D. Speakers: Lee and

Secondy winth street and First avenue, 29th A. D. Speakers; Lemon and

19th street and Brook avenue, 31th . D. Speakerst Mayes and Atra-

litts street and St. Ann's avenue. 25th v D. Speakers: Finger au-

FRIDAY, OCT. 9. Ratification meeting in the Brook lyn Labor Lycoum, 949-985 Willough by avenue. All speakers who are us red to any meetings on that even

SATURDAY, OCT. 10. Fortieth street and Fort Hamilton Denne, Speakers: Lackemacher and Manhattan avenue and Broadway.

15th A. D. Spenkers: Frost and Central avenue and Biocker street 20th A. D. Speakers: Schnefer and

Atlantic avenue and Nevins street Speakers: Atkinson and Morris, Fifty-third street and Third avenue 7th A. D. Swenkern: Sackin and Pol-

Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue Speakers: Mr. and Mrs. Fraser.
Osborn and Pitkins street, 21st A. D.
Broadway and Jefferson avenue.
Speakers: Dawson, Broste and

Socialist Club House, Pulton street

and Raiph avenue, Speakers; Mc-Cornick, Morris, and Peiser. MONDAY, OCT. 12. Columbia street and Hamilton ave-vie. Speakers: Mr. and Mrs. Praser.

Throup and Flushing arenne, 6th A. Steakers, Schaefer, Streeter and Million street and Manhattan ave

nue. Speakers, Passage and Stekin, TUESDAY, OUT, 13, Wychoff and Humod street, 20th A. D. Speakers: Streeter, Droste, and Reheefer.

Knickerbocker avenue and Stock holm street, 20th A. D. Speakers Luckemacher and Weil.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 14. Moore street and Manhatan avenue Eth A. D. Speakers: A. Miller am

Myrtle avenue and Buydam street,

Speakers: Mr. and Mrs. France.
Smith and Livingston street. Speakers: Matchett and Passage.
Manner Svenue and Brondway.
Speakers: Schoefer and Polesr.
Mainten street. Fulton street and Patchen ave

Speakers: Dawson, Droste and Sach

Hubey street and Bedford avenue Speakers: McCormick, Poleer and Speakers: Mouse.

Birocter.

THURSDAY, OCT. 15.

and Manhattan

India street and Manhattan avenue. Speakers: Roewer and Streeter. Court and Warren streets. Speakers: Passage and Droste. Washington and Johnson streets Speakers: Atkinson and Weil.
Helmont avenue and Watkins street,

21st A. D. FRIDAY, OCT. 16. Scholes street and Manhattan ave-nue, 15th A. D. Speakers: Streeter Atlantic avenue and Nevins street.

Speakers: Heid, Lackemacher, and Matchett, and Mr. and Mrs. Fraser. Delmonico Place and Flushing avenue, 6th A. D. Speaker: Droste and

Schnefer. SATURDAY, OCT. 17. Broadway and Jefferson avenue. Bpeakers: McCormick, Morria, and Streeter. Socialist Club House, Fulton street

and Raiph avenue. Speakers: Daw-son, Droste, and Peiser.

Queens.

SATURDAY, OCT. 10. ron Square, Long Island City Speaker: Mayes, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 14.

Main street and Flushing avenue Long Island City. Speaker: Fram. Richmond.

SATURDAY, OCT. 10. Canal and Bay streets, Stapleton. Speakers: Philips and Roewer WEDNESDAY, OCT. 14.

Concord. Speaker: Roewer. SATURDAY, OCT. 17. Canal and Bay stroots, Stapleton Speaker: Cassidy.

HALL MEETINGS AND LECTURES.

SATURDAY, OCT. 10. Ratification meeting in Cooper Union at 8 p. m. Speakers: Charles L. Furman, candidate for Mayor; Morris Brown, candidate for Comptrotler: Dr. H. A. Globs of Worcestet Mnss.; Fred W. Long of Philadelphia; Morris Hillquit, chairman. Ratification meeting of the First

Agitation District in New Irving Hall. Charles H. Matchett, caudidate for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals; Alexander Jonas, Algernon Lee, Joseph Barondess, B. Felgenbaum, Dr. J. Halpern and Dr. Á. Caspe, candidntes for Assembly and Alderman in the Fourth District

SUNDAY, OCT. 13. Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue, room 2, lifth floor, at 8 p. m. Lecture by Algernon Lee on "Socialist City THURSDAY, OCT. 15.

Ratification meeting of the 4th A. D. at Pythagoras Hail, 177 E. Broadway.

Speakens: Charles H. Matchett, Morris Hillquit, Alexander Jonas, Dr. Halpern, Dr. A. Caspa.
Intification meeting of the Yorkville Agitation District in Bohemian National Hall, 221-223 E. Seventy-third street. Manufacet. Charles E. Err. street. Speakers: Charles L. Fur-man, Morris Brown, Courtenay Lemon and Algernon Lee, candidates for As-sembly in the Twenty-eighth and Thirtieth Districts; John Nowack, candidate for Alderman.

TUESDAY, OCT. 20.
Ratification meeting of the West
Side districts in American Theatre
Hall, Forty-second street and Eighth
avenue. Prominent speakers will address the meeting.

arookiya.

FRIDAY, OCT. 9. Ratification meeting at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 940-955 Willoughby avenue, Speakers: Charles L. Fuemen. Charles H. Mutchett, Morris Hill

FRIDAY, OCT. 16. Rathleation meeting of the Six-teenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Assembly Districts in New Brookly: Turn Hall, 193 Sumpter street, Speak Matchett: Charles Frederick Adams

CAMPAIGN NOTICES.

The Campaign Secretary of the So-cial Democratic Party of Greater New York calls the attention of comrades to the following notices: We should have a district captain in

every election district, who should be Herretary. It is his duty to see that every voter in his district gets some party literature before Election Day Further, it will be his duty to see that the party has a watcher on the side walk in front of each polling place to see that our voters are not interfered with and that we have watchers at every polling place to see that all our

treet poining piace to see that all our votes are counted.

The Social Democratic Purty has a legal right to hold meetings on any street in the city. No permits are necessary. The Campaign Secretary notifies the police in advance of every meeting arranged under his management. If an officer asks whether we ment. If an officer asks whether have a permit, the comrades should refer him to the station house of the precinct. Do not allow anyone to fatimidate you. Do not allow other par-ties to run meetings on the same cor-ner. Our Campaign Secretary baving given notice, we have a right to the

Subdivisions should notify the Cam renouvement snoom norty the Cam-pulge Severary this week of all the places and times for which they desire meetings, up to Election Day, so that the whole schedule may be made out at once, saving much trouble and con-

Subdivisions should infor mthe Cam paign Secretary where they will have their headquarters on Election Day, giving the telephone number of the giving the telephone number of the place or the nearest telephone ac-cessible, as it may be very important to communicate quickly with central bradquarters any time between the opening of the polls and the closing of the count.

the count.

Speuders are requested to give a few more days to the Campaign Secretary now at the wind-up of the campaign. It is desired that every speaker speak every evening from now until election.

LEAFLETS FOR NEW YORK.

The following campaign leafets are ready and may be had from the Organ-izer or Literature Agents of the vari-ous locals in New York City, at the

prices specified:
"Municipal Pintform of the Social
Democratic Party," 75 cents a thousand. German leaflet, containing municipal platform and a call to the German workingmen of New York to act ag their brothers in Germany have done, \$1.25 a thousand. "Tuberculosis and Folitics," showing the evils of the tenement houses and their cause and cure, 70 cents a thou-

the capitalists merifice workingmen's lives for their own earichment and

A Jewish leaflet is in the hands of the printer and will be ready by the end of the week. Other leaflets in the hands of the printer are "Vote for More Schools" and "The New York Gas Combine."

Subdivisions should send in their riers at once, as delay is ordering may mean also delay in delivery.

We should get leaflets into the hands
of every voter in the city within the next three weeks.

NEW YORK CAMPAIGN FUND.

The Social Democratic Party carries on a great campaign of education to unite the working class at the polis. It needs your help in that work. As the organized employers and landlords and the great corporations will con tribute to the campaign funds of both old parties, for the purpose of corrupt-ing and confusing and dividing the voters, so we call upon you, our fellow workingmen of every trade, to con-tribute to the extent fo your ability to the comparing fund of the Social Democratic Party, that the light of knowledge and reason may be carried into every workshop and every tenement in

the city. "The City for the Workers" is our watchword. Down with the Lockout Compirators! Up with the Arm and

Torch: Soud all moneys to the Financial Secretary of the Campaign Committee, C. A. Sprenger, 64 East Fourth street, Borough of Muniattan.

.The following sums were received for the week ending Tuesday, Oct. 6, 6 p. m. 4. Hanford \$1.00 W. Babitzky, List 753...... W. David, List 2317...... ti. L. Hong, List 1853......

R. Jonson, List 1958.... Local No. 10, Int. Piano and Organ Workers' Union, List W. H. Herrmann, List 1000 ... Mrs. F. Gundlach, List 2164 ...

J. Asset on account List (37... Verein für Volksbildung, List

Amal. Butchers, No. 174, List

od Carrers' Union, List 3162 Ditto, List 3163..... Ditto, List 3105. remation Society, Hr. 1... than Fiannery, List 143... H. Niesselson, List 1222. J. Meyer, List 864. Frans Shuth, S. L. List 1631. J. Muncheeke, S. L. List 1623.

J. C. Hoggreef, List 978...... Brewery Workers' Union, No. 1-Coll. at Fink Sons' Brewery, List 3211 Zeltner's, List 3212. North Side Brow'y, List 3213, Jos. Doelger's, List 3214.... Rulssam-Hormann's, List 3215

Manhattan Consumera', List T. Oppermann's, List 3485... Val Loever's, List 3436..... John Krens', List 3440.... G. Ehret's, List 3444.... P. Doelger's, List 3445.... Central, List 3446...... 4.15 Inc. Hoffman's, List 3448...

Rischman's, List 3430., Schmidt - Schwanenfingel's. Geo. Ringler's, List 3453..... Readleston-Woers, List 3457. M. Eckstein's, List 3450..... J. Reichold, List 3487...... Geo. Ringler's, List 3453. Otto Miller, List 2473...... Bordo Braune, List 57...... Cigar Makers No. 90......

to turn in money as early as possible It is needed at once. **NATIONAL SECRETARY'S**

SEPTEMBER REPORT. National Secretary Mailly's financial report for the month of September shows continued and increasing party activity, ited to \$1,900.39; exp

The receipts included \$764.22 for dues, indicating a dues-paying mem-bership of over fifteen thousand, dis-tributed as follows: From organized statro-Arisons, \$5; Arkanams, \$15; California, \$97; Colorado, \$25; Con-necticut, \$10; Illinois, \$75; Sodiana, \$15; Town, \$27,00; Kentucky, \$15; besiduariers any time between the opening of the poils and the closing of the count.

Maine, 20; Manuelmontte, E0; Michigan, part countited upon our workers by the count.

Speakers are requested to give a few more days to the Campaign Secretary more days to the Campaign Secretary now at the wind-up of the campaign. St. St. Sebrashus, 22:50; New York, 200; Oregon, 27:20; Bouth Dail is desired that every speaker upeak total. St. Texas, 27:20; Vermont, 54; Washington, 246.77; from totals in unorganized states—thoughts, 22; Indian DON'T FORGET TO REGISTRE.

315; Iowa, 327:60; Kentwey, £15; in order to concent the incredible rabbury committed upon our workers by the capitalistic system.

Note bow it works: flaw material is bought from A for \$100. That is the full value of the raw material. A has four with the landlord. He can settle with the usurer and the others.

The trafficker has the fributes he has neighbor to the can be trained from the vending of partially manufactured material, \$772,300,825,

Maryland, \$1; North Carolina, \$0.90; hibode fuland, \$3; South Carolina, \$1. Tennosee, \$8.30; Virginia, \$2.10; West Virginia, \$13.50; Wyoming, \$0.50; Washington, D. C., \$4; from member at-large, \$1.00.

ong the principal items of exponne ware: Salaries—Wm. Mally. \$85; W. H. Clark, \$90; on old debts of Chicago N. R. B.—Theodore Deba, \$56.40; A. S. Edwards, \$40; on old debts of Springfield N. E. C.—C. H. Vall. \$40; Cap. T. H. Vall, \$40; Geo. J. Speyer, \$51.04; expenses of National Committee meeting, \$57.50; agitation and organization -Geo, H. Goebel, \$42.50; W. L. Dewart, \$10.84; John M. Hay, \$30; Wm. A ter. \$10; Ohio, \$25; Connecticut, \$20.

DIVISION OF THE SPOILS

By Wm, R. Fox. '

The figures here given are from the

The figures here given are from the ladies of pages 68 to 61, inclusive, V.pl. une VII, U. S. cenaus of 1900.

The total gross value of the output of 512,254 establishments is \$13,004,409,148. This sum includes duplications, partially manufactured materials, estimated at \$4,502,149,676. To the less and the first well suppose the less and the statement of the st this let us add the mill supplies, \$71,-165.201. It is assumed that these layer been consumed and so are no longer in the grand total. The two items amount to STITEL MM.INT.

They represent hundreds of diverse

Throughout the fifty-two weeks the year these materials left tens of thousands of factories on whose books they went into the gross total at factory price, and they reappeared on thu books of tens of thousands of others at a greatly increased price. They took on the trafficker's profit. This could not happen in a co-operative common

The profit of the trafficker on par-

intion. We cannot allow it. How much is it? I have seen it would seem to be certainly that. Remember that thousands of shops age comparatively small. Little purchases are made, say for a small carriage factory, of paint, gine, nails, screws, belts, frons, lumber, etc., often at but a small relate from retail price. Small sloc. clothing and other factories pay corre spondingly, high for necessary materials. Of course, very large works, buying in bulk, get lower rates, but in every case there is a buying and selling cost, and this may easily make the cost of partially manufactured material on an average (n) per cent, higher to the upon the books of the producing fac

Its traffic price as material is 130. been added, or that the stuff as mater:

ini stands to the same as product as 12) Reduced in this proportion we find that the factory value of the mill sup-plies and partially manufactured material together is \$3,961,504,150.

Take this sum from the total gross reduct, as given above, and we have Mild Mill This min represents the value of the raw material and the value added to it by the labor of the

finished products. Now the following bills come up for

Shall we allow them? Let us con-Mine operators, contractors, railway kings, all kinds of slave-drivers have

the labor of workmen other than those we are considering.
No we will allow those bills in their entirety, with this provine: That the workers who created the values above material, fuel, freight and contract by employers, landlords and traffickers is returned to them. They are re-quited. They have no further chain upon our workers in manufacturing and mechanical establishments. When they exchange their certificates of la-low for goods, these goods must not be less, or more, in price that what the'r brothers, who have paid them in full,

must pay for the same sort of goods.
Iten't forget that the trafficker is inseparable from the capitalistic system. This system needs markets. Markets imply sellers. He who can sell is a king under the capitalistic system.

This king must linve his revenue, It is imperial. At that sight it overtops that of the landlord and employer bet

But don't forget the tribute he taken. Things are sold. Our workmen but at retail; and the value of their wages is, gauged by the retail value of the guo is. Now if our workmen are paid, as, they are, in the retail value of the goods, is it trathful to assume that, they are paid at factory value? Is it honest to pay the expenses in goods at factory value when our workings are forced to exchange their wages for goods at retail value, and then draw a comparison between the money they re-ceive and the other outlays as if the values were the same when the guif

It is dishonorable and dishonest: but

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

rades and Organizations are hereby informed that on

Industrial Labor Exposition and Food Show For the banelit of the Labor Press, "THE WORKER" and the "REW YORKER YOLKSZEITURO," is being arranged, and will take place April 23

to May 8, 1904, at the GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Forty-third and Fortyfourth Stronts, Nam York, Organizations are requested to consider arranging Festivals Ac cerdingly.

THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE.

Landlord 1,451,338,173

Total\$11,757,009,300

The trafficker seems to have the ad-

ventage, but the colougal claims of the

andlord in the final division reduces

nim to more modest proportions. Be-sides, he is a numerous tribe, as well

as a great waster and spender. He is

indefationble in his attempts to dis-

ose of and exhaust the products of the

seful worker.
This method of analysis of wealth

production is the one that will finally prevail. It is scientific and honest—it scans the whole business world—quite different from the lop-sided, half-

sighted abortions of Gordon and others

----When you have finished reading

this paper, give it to a neighbor. After giving him two or three numbers, get

him to subscribe. Then start in ou

DON'T FORGET TO REGISTER.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC ROMINATION.

For Assembly, 16th District, Borough of Brooklyn:

BERNARD J. RILEY.

DR. MATHILDA SINAI,

DENTIST,

Let Ben Hamford tell those who

don't know "What Workingmen' Votes Can De." It is an Eye-Opens

Just the thing to sell at your street meetings. ,200,000 distributed in N.

meetings. ,200,000 distribution of the control of t

Comrades, Do Business With

Your Own Kind!

Don't live in tenements and pay

tribute to the landlord, when you can have a nice suburban home of your

have fine one or two-family houses in Bronx or suburbs of Brooklyn. For particulars address, WM. BUTSCHER, 300 Broadway, Room 1006.

GREETING OR MUSIC, WHICH?

A New Year's Greeting of The Worker, or the Song entitled "The Torch of Socialism," words and music

by Peter E. Burrowes, will be sent to

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THE COMRADE,

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another man.

paid in part. Now, if I pay A his \$100 in goods at factory value, and force B to hand back his \$10 for goods at retail value, you can plainly see how the difducts, \$5,485,737,002. Here, then, are the shares of each: Worker \$1,997,236,488

ference in wages between these work-ers, instead of being ten to one, might easily become twenty to one. That is exactly the game that is beand is easily ine game that is be-ing played upon the factory workers in all this expense susiness. Expenses are deducted, in statistics, from the factory value of goods, and it is as-sumed that the worker buys at factory price when in reality he pays retail

price.

The full reality is that, as far as in dividual consumption is concerned, all expenses, all, work, all rent and all interest are paid finally in retail rolms. The trafficker, vender, retail rolms. tailer, is everywhere part of the sys-

Therefore, to discover the ratio be tween wages and exploitation, must reduce total net factory value retail value, and pay off the expenses as the worker is paid, and as all are finally paid, in retail values. What is left is the real not increase added by the workers. Compare the collective wage with this and the percentage of exploitation is apparent.

Our task is now to estimate the retail

selling price of goods that bear a total net factory value of \$9.142,596,004. These goods, in the course of several exchanges, take on the drummers', jobbers', wholesalers' and retailers' profits We must regard all these charges as espitalist exploitation, because such a clumsy and wasteful method of dis-

tributing goods to communers is part o the barbarous system. In some cases two and three hundred per cent. is added, even more; in many cases one hundred per cent.; if we place the average cost to consum ers sixty per cent, above the factory estimate, we are none too high. We are rather below the fact.

are rather below the fact.
Consequently the commodities whose factory value is \$4,142,040,094 bring at least \$14,625,633,696 when peddled out in the retail market. Now we'll settle our bills benestly in

the same values with which we pay our workers. After the charges for raw ninterial, fuel, freight and contract work are satisfied, there remains \$11, just charge, added to the raw material

by 5,308,406 manual workers, who have

received \$2,222,333,877 in wages. They were directed by 348,550 superintendents, managers and clerks, whose salaries autounted to \$305,608,957. Nearly 350 thousand office men What an army! The suin paid to them is consider ably more than twice the specie cost of

the whole eight years of the revolution var, 1775 to 1784. ary war, 1775 to 1784.
Three-fourths of the time of this host of men was wasted in bargaining

and advertising.

Will we allow the mainries in full?

Yes—with the understanding that the time they have wasted shall be deemed. as applied in the proper distribution of goods to consumers under a right sys-tem. The amount of the salaries wid be allowed as paying in full for the unuagement of the production and proper distribution of the goods in question. Administration fees are paid. These are our taxes, and no further demands for such can be granted

Wages and salaries make a total of \$2:027,042.704.
This is the collective wage; but the inudiard takes one-lifth of it at one

for shelter.
Other modes of capitalist exploita-tion come in for a share. Employers assess fines in shore charges for breakages, for tool repair-ing and sharpening. Often tools must be furnished. Some firms make mouthly charges for doctors.

Escaped from the landlord and em SUBSCRIPTION RATES
Per Annum \$1.00 6 Months Acc
Single Capie 10s Sample Copies Proc! ployer with the remnant of a wage worker finds himself everywhere up against the capitalistic system. He pays thrice its value for insurance. If work, are accuracy, to wages, what all their exploiters got. The wast tribute taken from their toll by employers, landlords and traffickers leading him. He must organize for defense, and lobby for laws. He must defit injunctions, and pay law-Competition must fight injunctions, and pay law-yers and pay fixes. He is forced to move and store his roods and patronise employment bureaus, pawnlawkers, and mortgage loan companies. Time purchases deplete him; and, after over-work, lack of work, poor nutriment, dangerous machinery, and unsanitary in New York or in other states. Good for general distribution. surroundings have made him a case for drugs and doctors, and these have in ished dim, the undertaker and the hurinl let peddler swallow the indur-nuce he has crueified himself to pay-York. if indeed the insurance company, through some technicality, dues not squirm out of its obligation and refuse

payment. I might easily claim that all of the above takes 20 per cent, more of the collective wags. Adult but one-fifth of this claim-say it takes but 4 per cent, and insurance alone is often more than that.

Deducting for the landlord and above items 24 per cent, from the total of wages and salaries, we have left a collective wage of \$1,997,236,488, or less than 17 per cent, of \$11,757,660,729, the net increase added to production by the workers receiving the wage. The comms has these items: Hent of power and hent. \$10,000,203 Hent of works..... 95,700,225

Rent of works. 98-708-228;
Runt of organs and interest 713,917-318;
To these sums let us add. 630,704-248;
This last ambunt represents the 24 par cent. of the collective wage we have allotted to hudderd and other

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CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT. UNION No. 90-Office and Em-ployment Buresu, 64 E. 4th St. The following Districts meet every Saturday: Dist. I (Bohemian)—331 E.
7Lat St., S p. m.; Dist. II (German)
—30 E. 1st St., S p. m.; Dist. III—
Clubhouse, 200 E. SSth St., 7.30 p.m.;
Dist. IV—342 W. 424 St., S p. m.; Dist. V-3300 Third Ave., 8 p. m. Dist. VI-1997 Third Ave., 8 p. m. The Board of Supervision every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall 1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

LOCAL 478, MACHINE WODD WORKERS AND TURNERS. United Brothschood of Carpenter and-foliers of America, Meeta every Tuesday at Bohemhan Hall, 323 K. Tid street, New York. Financial Seve-tary, J. T. Kelly, 2 Marshal street, Metro-politan, L. L. Recording Secretary, Jon. Nociter, 714 E. 150th street.

CABL SAHM CLUB (MURICIANS' UNION). Mocta first and third Tweeday of the month, 10 a.m., at Clubbeace, 200 East 80th street. Secretary, H. Frey, 171 Fact 57th street. MUSICIANS CO-OPERATIVE UNION, Local 273, h. L. U., of Hudnon and Bergra Counties. Mosts every Friday, at 11 a. m., at headquarters, 575 Central avenue, June y Cl. J. M. J.

INTERNATIONAL JEWELRY WORKERS'
UNION OF AMMRICA, Local No. 1. Meets
every 2d and 4th Thursday in 67-69 St.
Marks. Piace. Recentive meeting weety
lat a d first Thursd y. Office 113 Names at

SCANDINAVIAN DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK meets first Sunday of every month, 10:30 s. m., in Link's Hell 233 E. 38th street, New York. All Scandinavians are welcome. Agi tation meetings every third Bunday at 7 p. m. Secretary, O. Sjobolm 221 E. Ninth street, New York.

Arbeiter - Kranken- und Sterbe - Kisse fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika. WERKENS Slok and Death Senest Fund the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1894 by workingsen imbued with the epirt of solidarity and Socialist thought. He immerical prought (at present composed of 184 local benebes with 182,700 maie and 4,900 female members) is rapidly increasing among workingsees who believe in them. Workingsees between Ma and 45 years with the composition of the com the principles of the medera isher mevemont. Workingmen het won 15 and 45 years
of age may be admitted to membership in
any of the branches upon payment of an
intrintion fee of \$4.00 for the first class and
intrintion fee of \$4.00 for the first class and
intrintion fee of \$4.00 for the first class and
large to the first class are entitled to a sick
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\$25.00 for \$2.00 and
\$25.00 for guaranteed for every member,
and the wives and unmarried designers of
members between 15 and 46 years of age
may be admitted to the third class upon
payment of an initiation fee of \$1.00,
adouthly assessments are levied for the
three different classes of members of \$1.
been at large are not accepted, but all candiciates have to join calcing branches. In
ciffee and towns where no branch exists, a
new branch can be formed by 15 workingrown in good health, and men athering to
the above principles are invited to the an
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Mational

The Nationa Secretary acknowledge the following contributions to the special organising Fund for the week New York, 25 cents; Thos, Lamay, Con-cordia, Kan., 88; Br. 18, Lacut Milwankee, \$1.25; Br. 2, Local Milwaukee, \$1; Local Hyde Park, Mass., \$4.15; Local Brownsville, I'a., \$2; Local Washington, D. C., \$2; total for week, \$24.15; previously acknowledged, \$2,003.22; to

Pirst Agitation District reported that they held a very good general meeting

with the Jewish daily, the "Forward," in appealing for campaign funds and carrying on a more-systematic agita-tion. The Second Agitation District

efforts are being made to build up a Hungarian Branch, Morray Hill Agitation Committee had very successful open air meetings, both English and

they intend to visit about thirty-five

their meetings. A house-to-house can-

will use their energies in open air meet-

organizer was instructed to see Com-

rade Hilleuit and ask him to hurry the

acterization of each party underneath

form in both the English and German

committee to attend the next meeting

Fourth street, for the next mouth, is as

gelmann; Nov. 1-lecture by Julius Do linki, "Glauben und Wissen." sides the lectures there will be vo

and instrumental music, declamations

and other entertainment. Admission for members is free; for outsiders, 10 cents. Members may be received by

the Versin at any meeting; dues are 1

ing large crowds at street meetings by

illustrated lectures, Courade Schaefer speaking, with atereopticon views showing the contrasts and evils of capi-

talization. Any comrade having lau-tern slides suitable for this purpose or

which meets every Thursday evening

at 30 Summer avenue. Comrades of the Carriage and Wagonmakers' Union

rades interested in improying their street meetings are invited to attend

At the last meeting of the 14th A.

D. the District Agitation Committee was strengthened by the addition of

Comrades Sonnenschein and Drechsler.

Comrade Phillips, the candidate for Assemblyman, will speak in the dis-trict every evening during the last two

weeks of the campaign. The quarter-ly meeting of the district will be held

Comrade Chas. Franz has resumed

activity in the movement, after a long almence necessitated by ill health, and

will speak every evening during the

Last Sunday evening's public meet-

ing at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue, was a great success, both in respect to

the excellence of Morris Hillouit's

lecture on "Some Popular Misconcep-tions of Socialism," and also in the size of the audience, the number of

new faces, and the lively interest shown. On Sunday evening, Oct. 11, Algernon Lee will speak on "Socialist City Administration," explaining the

fundamentally different principles fol

lowed by the Social Democratic Party in municipal affairs and by the old parties or "reformers." Admission is free and questions and comment are

invited after the lecture.

Elsa Barker, the well-known poet, whose work is familiar to readers of

the higher class magazines, has re-

cently joined the party.

The 6th and 10th A. D. is carrying holding

on a vigorous campaign, holding many successful open-air meetings and distributing much literature, and at the last meeting three more comrades were elected to assist the District Campaign Committee. A special leaf-let will be distributed, addressed to

raday evening, Oct. 8, at 238 E.

cents a month.

tal to date, \$2,027.37. Contrade Ford, of Faribault, Minn. was one of the first to respond with one of the colli-cards sent out from national lendquarters. National decretary Maility expects the office to be floaded with quarters and haives. Any local that has not received collicards will be supplied as a confict.

Ren Hanford got mixed up in a railroad wreck in Indiana last week after leaving Marion; but, while three men ed. Hanford got through all were killed, Hanford got through an right. He writes! "I stood on my head for a minute, but elid not get a scratch." The only misimp was in his reaching Connors tile too late for the meeting, but the crowd waited. Hunford reports specessful meetings all stoot for the first a few exceptions. 11. Bloomington; Oct. 12, Mt. Olive (miners' demonstration of Ct. 13, Decartur; Missouri, Oct. 17, Jringfield; Oct. 16, Thayer; Oct. 17, Jringfield; Oct. 19, Schalla; Oct. 20, Chillicothe; Oct. 21, Novinger; Oct. 22, Unionville; Iowa, Oct. 24, Hiteman; Oct. 25, Keb; Oct. 26, Clinton; Oct. 27, Des Molnes; Oct. 28, Marshalltown.

State Secretary Helfenstein of California reporta seventeen dates already hespoken for Hanford's tour in that

The Mational Organizors.

John W. Bennett will begin his tou of South Dukota on Oct. 12 at Ethpoint and will take in the following places consecutively: Vermillion, Yankton, Scotland, Olivet, Mifchell, Alexandria, Balem, Canistata, Newhope, Slou: Falls, Dell Rapids, Madison, Oldham town Thirk, Redfield, Aberdeen, Brit

ion. He will then enter North Dakota.
P. J. Hyland begins work at Ne-hruska City, Neb., on Oct. 4, and will then proceed as follows: Oct. 5, Fair-tury; Oct. 6, Beatrice; Oct. 7, Red Cloud; Oct. 8, Alma; Oct. 9, Ragan; Oct. 10, Minden; Oct. 11, Hastings; Oct. 12, Aurora; Oct. 13, Grand Island; Oct. 14. Litchfield; Oct. 15. Broken Bow; Oct. 16. Hyannis or Mullen; Oct. 17. Alliance; Oct. 18. Genring; Oct. 19. Lynchburg. He will fill a few more dates in Nebraska on his way to Wy-

John M. Hay will resume work of the 12 in Tepnessee at Tallahoma, proceeding to Manchester, Chattanooga, and Saddy, and thence to Atlanta, Ga., for one or two weeks.

Geo E. Rigelow will go to Tablequal. I, T., for Oct. 7, remaining in that district a week, then going to Mul drow, after which he will spend two or three weeks in Arkansan before return. three weeks in Arkansus before return ing to the Indian Territory, which he

will cross on his way to Oklahoma.

then II. Goebel will work in Texas.
M. W. Wilkins in Washington, and
Harry M. McKee in Arizona, until November. Wm. A. Toole has concluded his work in Maryland. Arrangements are not yet closed with F. E. Seeds for work in West Virginia and Maryland. untional headquarters. It is not yet settled just when Comrade Origo can start, but, in the meanwhile, locals that can make use of his services are requested to notify the National Secre tary at once, so that a good tour can be

Haw York City.

At the meeting of the General Committee our-Kept. 23 the following new delegates were seated; Engel, Bohomian Branch, 26th A. D.; Diehl, 24th to carry the stereopticon, calcium tanks platform and serious which the stereopticon. A. D.: Schonbrum, 35th A. D.: Brunn, 21st A. D.; Weigenstein, 32d A. D., Branch 2. The delegate of the 34th A. D, was seated, the district having filed its membership report. Charges were for the protection of our voters on Elec-tion 1/ay. The resolution of the execu-tive, that no speakers should receive more than five dollars per day and their expenses, when brought from a gates to the Campaign Committee be of the arrangement with Com bonesty, and T. J. Lewis was censured for breach of party discipline in persuading Jan. N. Wood to speak after the General Committee had ruled him of the party platform. Comrade Wood was given six months more to keep his agreement to make good the deficit in his accounts with Local New York Later in the meeting new charges were preferred aginst him for misappropriation of funds of the State Committee, and against Comrade Gold-berg for reporting as auditor that Wood's books were correct. During November and December the General Committee will meet on the second Sat-

the meeting of the Executive Assembly Districts was carefully con-sidered, and Comrades Hillquit and

Egerton were chosen as a sub-committee to assist the first district in the Biobodin, the candidate.

tee to assist the first district in the, organization work. Delegates to the Biolodin, the candidate.
The 34th A. D., like several others, complain that many of the members neglect to attend and leave all the work of the campaign on the shoulders of a faithful few, who cannot do the cambit to be done to make the shoulders. organisation work, Desegates to the Campaign Committee were instructed to vote that no literature be sold to sub-divisions in Manhattan and Bronx except through the local. Comrade Bergwald was elected to the Campaign Committee in place of R. Bock, resigned. The 23rd A. D. was instructed to continue to annot desegate to the Marall that ought to be done no matter how willing they are. The district meetings are held on the second and fourth Eridays of every month at continue to send delegates to the Har-lem Agitation District Committee and Janssen's Hall, 146th street and Third the meeting of the Executive Commit-tee of Local New York on Sept. 29, the

avenne, and the delinquents should appear there prepared to do their duty. The 24th A. D. has given up its meeting place in Brevoort Hail and in future the weekly meetings will be held in Eintracht's Hall, 1032 First avenue, between 50th and 57th streets. This district has donated \$10 to the Campaign Committee, in addition to the \$25 which it gave to the state and local, and will canvass its own election district thoroughly with English, German, Bohenrian, and Ital-

Committee reported that they had just completed organization, different unions have sent delegates, and that English, German, Pourman, in literature.

The comrades of Van Nest have subscribed for 100 copies of The Worker and will supply the voters of their neighborhood with propaganda pamphlets and the Italians with lenf-lets in their own language. At the last meeting Comrade Fuhst was elect-Italian. Committees were appointed to visit the enrolled S. D. P. voters and ask them to contribute to the campaign fund. Yorkville Agitation Committee reported that they have visited several ed organizer, and he will start a lively organizations and asked them to con-tribute to both campaign and district funds, and will undoubtedly collect a few hundred dollars. During the week gate to the Executive Committee of Local New York by the recently o

Committee.

At the last meeting of the West Bide Agitation District Committee it was decided to send The Worker for three months to all addresses of interested listeners taken at the open-sir meetyear. West Side had very successful open air meetings. Preparations are made for several ratification meetings. ings during the campaign. Organis-reported open-air meetings successfund all the literature distributed. Ph Unions will be visited. Harlem had several open air meetings. Financial condition is quite satisfactory. No unions meet in this district, and they nic Committee reported that the pic-nic of Aug. 23 natted a profit of \$35, It was decided to lend \$25 to the Cam-paign Committee and order more lit-crature. The organizer was instructto reorganize the district. Committees were elected to visit W. S. & D. B. writing of the leaflet dealing with all the different parties, to be printed as a Nos. 23 and 153 and appeal for contri-butions. The ratification meeting of the West Side will be held on Tuesday evening, Oct. 20, in American Theatre Hall 42d street and Eighth avenue The next meeting of the West & Agitation District will be held languages. Organizer Solomon was in-structed to visit the lower East Side districts and examine their books, so Mondov evening, Oct. 12, at 342 W. 42d street, and as this will be the last moeting of this agitation district before election, every comrade should be

they collect for dues and how many stamps they have bought. Comrades Solomon and Orthand were elected as a At the last meeting of the Scanding vian Social Democratic Society the following officers were elected: R cre-tary, G. Sjobolm: Treasurer, J. R. of the State Committee and settle the question as to the amount owed by Local New York.

At the last meeting of the 23rd A. D. Anderson; Librarian, C. J. Miller; Agitation Committee, M. Ponedel, J. Jansen. The society meets on the first Sunday of each mouth at 102.0 a general regret was expressed at the lack of energy of the majority of the comrades. All summer the meetings have been attended by the same few m., at 233 E. 38th street. Agitatic meetings are held in the same place energetic members, while others have stayed away. Now the whole burden of the campaign still falls upon the same few workers, and they therefore third Sunday at 7 p. m. E. Nordina third sunday at 7 p. m. E. Nordhman will be the introductory speaker at the next meeting, on Oct. 18. General d's cussion will follow, and then an entertainment. Admission is free. Although the society has only been in existence one year, it is already well known among the Scandinavians through its very successful agitation meetings. It was decided at the last meeting to undertake more active work, which will soon bring the society still more prominently before the appeal to all Socialists living in the district to attend the meetings, which are held every Friday at Mishel's Lodge Rooms, 2070 Eighth avenue, and help in the work.

The program of the Sunday evening meetings of the Verein für Volksbildung at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. follows: Oct. 11-lecture by William Gundlach, "Aus dem Reiche der Na-tur"; Oct. 13-lecture by Algerian Lec. ety still more prominently before the Seandinavian public. Scandinavian renders of The Worker are cordialiginvited to join and help along the good "True and Faise Education"; Oct. 25 -Herwegh Evening; lecture by Willy Blenbauer; music by Socialist Lieder-tafel, under the direction of Jos. Rin-

At the last meeting of the Young ports made show that preparations for

Local Peckskill held, a well atte convention on Oct. 2 and nominated candidates for the town of Cortlandt. Croton, as well as Peekskill. The Peekskill comrades are sending party papers and organizing literature to both these places, and hope to be able to send a speaker to Verplanck's Point and effect organization. John capable of making them will confer a favor by loaning, donating, or selling them to this district organization, J. Heleker, Jr., was nominated for As-semblyman from the Third District, and John Butterly was nominated for Supervisor, together with a full town ticket, including eleven active trade unionists. Several street meetings New Rochelle comrades report a

successful meeting for Nic Geiger last Saturday. This Saturday evening. Oct. 10, John Spargo will speak. Courtenay Lemon and Edward Cas

sidy will address an open-air meeting in Yonkers Saturday evening, Oct. 10. The State Committees arranging a tour through the state for Charles H. Matchett, the candidate for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals. Places

A local has been organized in Spring Valley, Rockland County. A conven-tion was held on Tuesday, Oct. 6, and the following candidates were nomin ated: . For Assembly, James Franck; Coroner, short term, Wm. Grantz. Th comrades of Spring Valley and Pearl River intend to show that there are some Socialists in the woods of Bock-

iand County.

The Machinists' Union of Pearl Biv er ask for Sol Fieldman to speak for

the National Phonograph Co., Orange, N. J., asking them to make some records of Socialist songs. The company sent its regrets that it deals only in sent its regrets that it deals only in catalogued songs. Comrade Dennis urges the comrades to write to the company ordering Socialist records, so as to create a demand. Another habit which he advises the companes to cultivate is placing Socialist papers and magazines on some newsstands and asking for some at others. Let the newsman set the habit of handling Socialist publications.

The Orange County comrades held county convention at Middletown on Sept. 30, and the fe..owing ticket was nominated: For Sheriff, George O. El-

nominated: For Bherin, George O. Si-liann of Middletown: for County Clerk, Gustave J. Lindbee of Highland Falls: for District Attorney, Alexande: Craig of Middletown: for Coroners Frederick Moore of Middletown and

Theodore Hendrickson of Sparro bush; for Assembly, 1st A. D., Fred. Gruber, Newburgh; 2d A. D., George C. Kern, Sparrowbush. Comrade Lind-boe writes that the Socialist outlook was never brighter in Orange County The locals are growing in membership The recently organised local in Spar rowbush counts 22 members and more

Gloversville that he attended Charles l'fert's meetings in Johnstown and Gloversville, and both the meetings and the speaker gave him complete satisfaction and inspired him to express his appreciation to the State

Committee.
Comrade Ufert held a very meeting in Rome Oct. 3. The rades had arranged for and advertised rades had arranged for and advertised the meeting to be held in a hail, but as only a few turned up, it was adjourned to the public square, where he mounted the time-honored soap box and soon had over one hundred and nity listeners. It was both a conjuliment to Comrade Ufert and attested to the desky interest the workers of the to the deep interest the workers of the country are taking in the principles of Socialism, that the whole crowd listen-ed to him most attentively for over an hour, frequently interrupting him with applause. The local comrades have a ticket in the field, and the results of the local at once, and one was try-

Conirade John Spargo speaks in New Rochelle on Oct. 10; Yonkers, Oct. 12; Long Island City, Oct. 13; Mt. Vernon, Oct. 14; Highland Falls, Oct. 17; Newburgh, Oct. 19; Port Jervis, Oct. 20; Sparrowbush, Oct. 21; Mid-dictown, Oct. 22. All the meetings dictown, Oct. 22. All the meetings will be indoors. The locals should not fail to engage halfs and make the nec-

essary arrangements.
Comrade Nic Geiger will make the following agitation tour; Youkers, Oct. 23; New Rochelle; Oct. 24; Mt. Vernon, Oct. 25; Peckskill, Oct. 27; Portchester, Oct. 28; Highland Falls, Oct. 20; Newburgh, Oct. 30; Port Jer-vis, Oct. 31; Stapleton, Nov. 2. The respective locals should note the dates and prepare for the meetings. Fol Fieldman is carrying on a vig-

orous empaign to Middle New York He makes his own dates. In his preent trip he will speak in Johnstown Gloversville, Utlca, Rome, Watertown Dexter, Herkimer, Bolgeville, Schen etndy, Fort Edward, Glens Fails, Theonderoga. Troy, Albany. He cal-culates to return to New York City a week before election.

The State Committee ordered 5,000 and the name of the cardidate for Judge of the Court of Appenia, Charles H. Antebett. Price 40 cents per 100. Send your orders to State Secretary

Local Troy has made the following nominations: For county, Assembly men, D. J. McAlinden, Charles W Gamer, and Wm. Nugent; County Judge, Carl Marx; Sheriff, Paul Page Mayor, Laurence Meyer; Controller, William Wallpik; Treasurer, Alvin Page; President of Common Council, John P. Dunbar; Assessora, Fred Eich-holz, and George Lewis.

Comrade Hagerty spoke in Roche people. The crowds were greatly pleased. About twenty new party members were gained at this meeting For a week, beginning Sept. 28, Con rude Spargo was lu Rochester, speak was," writes Organizer Moses; "Sparge is certainly the equal of any in ou is certainly the equal or any in our movement as a propagandist. We shall long remember his visit." Conrade Bach, Social Democratic candidate for Mayor, and Courade Sieverman, candidate for Alderman in the Seventeenth Ward, age both working hard. There are now five ward clubs. hard. There are now five ward clubs the latest befor in the Nineteenth the city campaign. Twenty-three new members were admitted at the last meeting of the Central Committee.

John Spargo spoke last Sunday af-ternoon at the Bochester Labor Ly-"The Meaning and Message of Socialism." On Sunday afternoon, Oct. 13, Joseph O'Connor speaks on the canni question; on Oct. 18, Comproller ernment"; on Oct. 25, Charles R. Rach, "The Issues of the Campaign"; on Nov. 1; Frank A. Rieverman, "Some Thoughts on the Municipal Election." Rev. Donald McLaurin Geo. Herbert Smith, Rev. Horace A. Crane, and J. M. Campbell are to be the speakers for the rest of November. ssion to these meetings is free and general discussion is invited.

New Jersey

The Tenth Ward Branch of Jersey City has nominated the following tick-et: For Alderman, Frederick Gilliar; for Constable, Richard Mandel; for Justice of the Peace, George Leary. This branch will bereafter meet on the first and third Saturday evenings of each month at Heller's Hall, Five Con ners, Newark and Summit areques

mittee reported the officers' books in good order. The resignation of the Board of Managers was accepted. It was resolved that the local will not henceforth be responsible for the debt of any Socialist clubs. A committee was chosen to look for new headquar-ters and report to the County Commit-tee. The boycott on August Hocke,

baker, was endorsed. On Sunday, Oct. 18, a meeting will be held at 48 William street, Newark, to organize a branch of the party in that locality.

How England.

The Boston Socialist clubs will hold Appleton Hall, Paine Memorial Build-ing, ground floor, 7 Appleton street. Membership card must be shown at the door, as only party members in good, standing will be admitted.

Inchiand standing will be admitted.

The Boston Central Committee, at its nominate a candidate for National last meeting, voted to change Committee and Committeeman to represent the Socialist Party of Panagivania on the National Committee and Socialist Party of Panagivania on the National Committee and Commit

for eleven days of propaganda work among the Italians of Bo papers and circulars will be sent to comrades in the suburbs, who are requested to distribute them, as soon as possible, among the Italians of their listricts.

Jacob Fox of New York: will give Jacob Fox of New York will give a course of lectures at 600 Washington street, Boston, Sunday evenings at 8 o'clock, as follows: Oct. 4, Fourier; Oct. 11, Owen; Oct. 48, Brook Farm.

The Hoston Bocinlist Educational Association will hold a fair for the benefit of the fund for establishing a Bocinlist weekly paper in Boston. Every Socialist club is requested to elect a

Recinlist club is requested to elect a Fair Committee to co-operate with the association and to solicit the support of as many comrades as possible, es-

pecially the women.

The Socialist Women's Club of Bos-Feb. 10. Socialists in Boston and vi-cinity are requested not to arrange any meetings for those evenings. Among those who will be invited to lecture are Charlotte Perkins Gliman, George D Herron, John Spargo, Charles H. Vall. and May Wood Simons. The club will give an entertainment and dance Tues-day evening, Nov. 3, in Berkeley Hall. 4 Berkeley street. The proceeds will be devoted to party work. The tickets cost 25 cents each. Election returns will be announced. The next-meeting of the club will be held on Friday, Oct. Shawmut avenue. George E. Little-field and wife will be present and will discuss work for Socialism in women's

lube. Parkman B. Flanders, the Socialis Mayor of Haverbill, Mass., has had hard fight with the Board of Aldermer controlled by a Republican Democraticalition, to get representation of the Socialist Party on the isonrie for coupting the votes in the state election. He carried his point at last, in spite of the opposition of the politicious, who tried bust year to count in the Republican enndidate by crediting blank votes to him. This will be the first time the Socialist Party has had representation on these boards, but the precedent will undoubtedly soon be followed else

Local Maiden ... Muss., finds Th Worker a good means of propagating Socialism and building up the party organization. The local is taking thre hundred copies a week now, aside from the copies sent to individual subscrib-ers there. The attention of other locals which may desire to follow this example is called to the announces

Local New Haven has invited Alex ander Irvine, pastur of the People's Church, to address a meeting on the evening of Oct. 14 on the subject. evening of Oct. 14 on the stoped, "The Public Ownership of the day Worka." The meeting will be follow-ed by discussion. An effort is being mide to secure a large attendance, and 5,000 copies of Wm. B. Fox's leaf-let, "Man's Last Struggle with Man," with an announcement of this meetwith an announcement of this meeting, are ready for distribution. All interested in Socialism or in the munic pal cwnership of the gas works shoul attend.

Comrade O'Nell of New Hampahir Comrace Uncil of New Hampshire reports a fine meeting at Milford recently, significant of good results in the near future.—Dr. Glibbs, of Worcester, Minss., spoke to a large crowd at Dover Oct. 10.—Dr. Glibbs has promised two more dates in N. H. Oct. 3 and 6, at Berlin and Ports held a meeting at Balisbury Oct. 2, with good results.-At a meeting o the square at Suncook Oct. 3 quite a one local comrade agreed to circulate an application for a charter. Com-rades Wm. H. Curtis and S. F. Canin of Manchester conducted the meeting. —New Hampshire comrades are gratified with the prospect that they will have John C. Chage for a number of dates after the approaching election in Massachusetts.

The Boston City Central Committee has ordered 4,000 copies of The Worker, 1,000 of the "Appeal to Res-son." 2,400 of the "Coming Nation." 10,000 copies of Hanford's "Wint Workingmen's Votes Can Do." in leaflet form, and 1,000 in pampulet form and 2,000 other leaflets for sale or d'a tribution in the compaign. A little army of willing comrades is doing th work of distribution all over the city. Recallst books are sold and subscrip-tions to party papers taken, either by the branch literature agents at meetings or by Cyrus Nochler, 37 Chambers street, Literature Agent of Local

The Socialists of Lawrence, Mass eron are always "on deck" for openair speaking, and Comrades Ellis of them. The police broke up their meet ing last Sunday, but the comrades ar going to make a legal fight for their rights. From now on an open-air meeting will be held every night till election, besides four railles in th

Pennsylvania.

The anti-De Leon S. L. P. has filed nomination papers and our State Com-mittee will make a legal fight to keep them from using the name of Socialist Funds are needed for this purpose and should be sent to State Secretary, Pranklin H. Slick, 1306 Arch street

Patton Cambria County.

Allegheny County is carrying on a vigorous campaign and expects to organize several new locals in the near

the old parties a surprise at the nex election, as they are working hard in

No. 1, starting about Oct. 10. Realizing that for the best interes Comrade, Knopfnagel had very suc cessful meetings at Reading, Mahanos Plane, and Gilberton: He will speak at Allentown Oct. 9; Hazieton, Oct. 10; Plymouth, Oct. 12; Scranton, Oct. 13; Taylor, Oct. 14; Carbondale, Oct. 15, and will then go to Luserne County for six days.

As Comrade Barnes' term as Na-tional Committeeman is about to ex-pire, locals are notified that they shall

Party, and send the name of commands poministed to State Secretary Slick not later than Oct. 20.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

party is officially recognised under the name of Social Democratic Party. The party om-blem in New York is the Arm and Torch.

The Socialist Party of America is national

Irrivate experiship of the means of predaction and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood additionable processing uncertainty of livelihood additionable processing and additionable processing and the second of the competition. The once newerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the unit of competition. The truggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the insum of fivelihood gives to the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the insum of fivelihood gives to the capitalist critical time to reduce the working out to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, positical subservience and virtual saisvey.

The eventual interests of the capitalist continual continual content of the profits are as for profits, are are formated between pations, indiscriminate spacific of whole successing and not be destruction of whole

efit Fund Association has sent a donation to the Ohio State Campaign Fund Thomas J. Hagerty delivered his last lecture at Dayton on Oct. 2, and in the future he will devote him-

self to other work, having withdrawn Comrades Kirkpatrick, Caldwell, Leeds, and Stirton are working stead-ily on the circuits; Smith left for home suddenly in order to accept a permanent position in Massachusetts and Leeds was secured to fill his route only until another comrade could be secured, as Leeds is needed at home in the propaganda work. These four speakers are averaging six meetings

Culvin C. Ross is speaking every day IMMEDIATE DEMANDS. While we declare that the development of state organization, yet the comrades report him as doing good work at the various points and the State Secretary is assisting him with literature for dis-M. J. Hynes is averaging three and four meetings a week in the south-

As such means we advocate:

3. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and an other public cultilities, as well as of all in dustries controlled by monopoles, trusta, and combines. No part of the resease of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wases and shortening of the hour of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing therace to the consumers.

2. The progressive and diminishing therace to the consumers.

2. The progressive and diminishing therace to the consumers.

3. The consumers.

2. The progressive of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. Mate or sational insurance of working

Mills. He will be kept busy for the entire time, and the comrades are making arrangements in most places to have him speak twice each day. Robert Clark is speaking regularly in Toledo and the commides there report good success from his work. Frank P. O'Hare will be routed con-tinuously for the entire month preced-

the revesue or the rapidital claim, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The languration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and muni-cipal aid for loosta, clothing, and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for here and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proper-tional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

Into the avertiness of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonng the election, and will begin on the circuits Oct. 5. Thousands of miners are out of work

later than Oct. 20.
Contributions to the state fund for

the week were as follows: United

Workingmen's Singing Society, \$10; Heading, \$5; Wilkinsburg, \$1; New Castle, \$1.20; Sellersville, \$1. Local

Reading adopted resolutions pledging itself for further contributions and calling upon the locals throughout the

state to join in the endeavor to put the

party treasury in a position to carry on the work in a way commensurate with the industrial conditions now existing and the standing of Pennsyl-

The comrades of independence, Cuy-ahoga County, have organized a local,

rades have been organized into a local by the comrades of Bucyrus.

The work of organization progresses in Ohio more rapidly now than ever, and the month of September was the

largest in point of new members of October promises to ever

from the lecture platform.

er day, or 180 meetings per month.

western part of the state.

Isaac Cowen will begin on Oct. 19
and work continuously until the elec-

Frank P. O'Hare has organized a local at l'omeroy.

The Poplar, Crawford County, com-

vania as a state.

in the mining regions, and arrange-ments are being made to rush a man to the mining regions to speak until the suggested, and it is possible that he will be asked to go' because of the extreme emergency. The "Coming Nation" van will start

this week in Southern Ohio and two bustling comrades will make things lively with this van until elec-

Thus we will have at least eleven committee at work constantly in the ounting the many committee who are speaking nightly in the larger towns, Portsmouth, Cincinnati, Dayton, Can-ton, Cleveland, Toledo, Springfield, and

The South,

The Socialist Party of Alabama now has thirty-three branches

The National Committee last week granted charters to two new locals, at Abita Springs, La., and at Creston,

Local Ashland, Kr., was organized last January with 22 charter members and now has about 40 members in and now has about so memory in good standing. The local has had as speakers G. E. Boomer, Thomas Mc-Grady, Mother Jones, Geo. B. Kirkpat-rick, John C. Chase, Howard Cald-well, Class. Dobbs, H. W. Smith and Frank P. O'Hare. Comrade O'Hare, the last to speak here, left Wheeling, W. Va., on Sept. 13, and arrived in Ashland, Ky., on Oct. 4, having held nineteen meetings, organized seven lo-cals, and made arrangements with eleven committees to push the work, and to have a speaker for a mouth in this territory. Comrade Stirton of Michigan will, be the next speaker to visit Ashland.

Frank P. O'Hare snoke in the Court House at Charleston, W. Va., recently. Twelve new members were taken in, and it was arranged to have a

Mohranka.

The work of organization is progressing well in Nebraska. The Nebraska State Lecture Bureau'is meeting with great success in organizing a system of lecture stations throughout the state. Thirty-seven have already been estab-lished and applications are coming in at the rate of one each day. B. McCaffrey has been sent out as

one of the lecturers for stations along Route No 1, which is on the Union Pacific and B. & M. railroads. He is having marked success all along the line. Through his efforts, two more lecture stations were established Columbus and Schuyler.

A. I. A. Schiermeyer of Lincoln be gan work along the line of Houte No. 2, at Plattsmouth, on Sept. 24. Com-rade Hyland will be sent over Houte

classes, at stations where there are none, for the study of Marx, Eagels, Liebknecht and other Socialist author

get every wage worker out to hear one

SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONISM

RELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS.

ANTI FUSION RESOLUTIONS

Wherea, The history of the labor movement of the world has conclusively demonstrated that a Socialist Party is the only political organization nide to adequately and consistently conduct the political struggles of the working class, and an orderom' partics, including the so called "Union Labor Parties," have, after a brief existence, uniformly succumied to the influence of the

nent, and cress, Any alliance, direct or indirect, uses partles in dangerous to the politi-tegrity and the very science of the int larty and the Mociality increment, when the months of the party shall, under tremmstances, fuse, counting for con-tremmstances, fuse, counting for con-

of their own class talk on "Socialism, the flope of the World."

Edward P. Clarke writes: "Your 'Practical Word to Readers' was most helpful and interesting to me. In our campaign' in New London County. tonm, this summer, we worked the newspapers for all they were worth and were rarely disapointed. Full advance notices of our agitation meeting were printed without money and with out price, and whatever write-ups of addresses were furnished were invari-ably published." As a result of Com-rade Clarke's letter to the New London papers, protesting against the exclusion of Socialist books offered to the public library, a copy of Engels' "Socialism, L'toulan and Scientific," now appears In the list of additions to its shelves.

The article by William R. Fox.

"Man's Last Struggle with Man," published in The Worker of Aug. 23, has been printed in leastet form for propaganda use by several locals in different

use of the local capitalist papers to reply m critics of Socialism and to pre been able to get into the Elgin papers

E. B. Ford of Faribault, Minn., rpports that the District Judge and his Clerk of Court in that district, good old-party capitalist law-perverters, have announced through the local press their determination that no applicant for citizenship in Rice County who holds Socialist opinions will be granted naturalization papers. His Honor is likely to get into trouble if he tries this come. There are a lot of determined fighters among the Minnesota com-rades, and they will spare no efforts necessary to maintain such rights as the law allows.

State Secretary J. W. Martin of Colorado writes: "During September charters were issued to locals at Las Annias, Lemar, Holly, Amuty, and Granada. These are all in the Arkan sas valley, between Pueblo and the Kansas line, and are the result of the carnest work of Mrs. Ida Crouch Haz-ful to the child, as well as ineffectual earnest work of Mrs. Ida Crouch Haz-lett, one of our state organizers. An application for a charier is on file from Rocky Ford, in the same region, Charming Sweet of Local Denver has been nominated as Socialist candidate for the office of Justice of the Supreme been nominated as Socialist candidate for the office of Justice of the Supreme Court, and Forrest Woodside of El Paso County has been nominated as candidate for District Index of that indidate for District Judge of that

Harry M. McKee, who is now working as an organizer in Arisona under the direction of the National Committee, has been speaking and organizing in Southern California for the past three months, and during the first week of September formed five new locals

LABOR SECRETARIAT.

At the last monthly meeting of the Labor Secretariat of New York credentials were presented by the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union No. 127, for Chas. E. Glassman; by Painters' and Decorators' Union No. 490, for August Sessler; by Barbers' International Union No. 507, for Julius Scharze; by Carpen-ters' Union No. 375, for Chas. Muchlemann; by Carriage and Wagou Workers' Internat, 7 Union No. 26, for Frank Muchaech, All credentials were accepted and delegates sented. The report of counsel was at hand and was distributed among the dele-gates. The monthly report of the Assistant Secretary was accepted as read. The Secretary was instructed to advertise the delegate meetings in the trade-union calendar of The Worker and "Volkezeltung." It was decided that if a delegate is absent from two successive meetings, without sufficient excuse, his organization shall be noti-Peter Keneedy of Eigin, Ill., is one of the comrades who has for some time has been following the plan suggested the attention of the affiliated to draw the attention of the affiliated. tions to the hoveost against Friedman & Sons and the Royal Bread Co hind them, have found it necessary to throw the members of Bakers' Union reach thousands of people who do not of disrupting their organization, but yet know our party papers and do no far have not succeeded. The report of the Board of Directors was endursed as read. Carriage and Wagon Workers were instructed to appear with one of their members before the Board of Directors. All organizations are requested to ask for information regarding cases from our counsel, Hillquit & Hillquit, 320 Broadway Delegates C. Vollmer, August Seasier, and Jacob Kern were elected Auditing Committee. Through an error of the Secretary, a mistake was made in the last report, which read as follows: "All

> --- Education, as well as "play" and in reaching the end of instruction. The all relation to the social whole, is now

constitution fought for them for the

per capita tax of two cents per month

or 24 cents per year." This should read: "For the per capita tax of one-balf cent a week or 26 cents a year."

-Of the twenty-five men who have held the office of President of the United States, eighteen have been lawowners. It is about time that a work ingman was put in. Workingmen, get

No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 18, 1903.

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run, Agents are personally charged and held responsible for

unpaid subscriptions sont in by them. Only duly elected and approved agents asknowledged.

VOL. XIII.-NO. 29.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

IN NEW YORK

FRIDAY, OCT. 16.
Seventy-third street and First avenue, 20th A. D., Speakers: Frank and Mayes. Eightieth street and First avenue th A. D. Bpenkers: Cassidy and

Amety-second street and First ave

nuc. 30th A. D. Speakers: Lee and

A. D. Speakers: Rosen and Phillips. Thirty-ninth street and Eighth ave-nue, 13th A. D. Speakers: Paulitsch,

Grand and Division streets, 12th A. D. Speakers: Bernstein and Front. 125th street and Seventh avenue, 31st A. D. Speakers: Suckin and Lee. 146th street and Brook avenue, 34th Speakers: Mayes and Abra-

161st street and St. Ann's avenu E5th A. D. Speakers: Harris, Finger,

chenthal.
Thirtieth street and Eighth avenue

9th A. D. Speakers: . Kearns and

Tenth street and Becond avenu

14th A. D. Speakers: Phillips and Sixth street and Avenue C, 16th A.

D. Spenkers: Reich and Furman. Twenty-second street and Second 18th A. D. Speakers: Cas-

22d A. D. Speakers: Sackin and Sixty-fifth street and Third avenue. 24th A. D. Speakers: Harris and

Fiftleth street and Eighth avenue 15th A. D. Sponkers: Sackin and

Montgomery street and East Broad wny, 4th A. D. Speakers: Franz and

Williamsbridge, Speakers; Finger

Elghty-leghth street and Second ave Bue, 30th A. D. (Young People's Club), Speakers: Roewer and others. WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21.

neteenth street and Eighth ave-7th A. D. Speakers: Phillips

Third street and Second avenue 10th A. D. Speakers: Geiger and

THURSDAY, OCT. 22. Thirty-third street and Third avenue, 20th A. D. Speakers: Paulitsel

Twenty-second street and Seventh avenue, 25th A. D. Speakers: Mayes

Sixty-seventh street and Amaterdam avenue, 19th A. D. Speakers: Frans and Furnum FRIDAY, OCT. 23.

Seventy-second street and First avenue, 26th A. D. Speakers: Sackin

Onty-eighth street and First ave

Speakers; Paulitsch 106th street and Lexington avenue

82d A. D. Speakers: Mayes and Ro First street and Second avenue, 10th

SATURDAY, OCT. 24.

125th street and Seventh avenue lst A. D. Speakers: Lee and Franz 125th stret and Lexington avenue 84th A. D. Spenkers: Mayes and

Eighty-sixth street and Third avnue, 30th A. D. Speakers: Sackin and Reschential. Eighty-second street and First ave-

lumbus avenue, 5th floor. Lecture by I. Sackin on "Class Consciousness." TUESDAY, OCT. 20. 28th A. D. Speakers: Lemos Norfolk and Delancey streets, 10th A. D.

Brooklyn.

Scholes street and Manhattan av Trautman street and Hamburg ave

Stanbope street and Hamburg ave nue, 20th A. D. Speakers: Schaefe

1st A. D.

Speakers: Atkinson and Passage.
Delmonteo Place and Finshing acenue, 6th A. D. Speakers: Peiser and

Furman.
RATURDAY, OCT. 17. Fifty-third street and Third avenue, th A. D. Speakers: Passage and

Bath avenue and Bay Eighteenth

street. Lecture by Courtenay Lemon

WEDNESDAY, OCT, 21.

and Callyer street. Speakers: Fur

BATURDAY, OCT. 24.

Ratification meeting of the 15th A. b. at Mailer's Hall, Montrose avenue

and Humboldt street, ' Speakers: But

FRIDAY, OCT. 80. Mass meeting at the Brooklyn La

or Lyceum, arranged by the Young

People's Social Democratic Club of Brooklyn. Speakers; Schaefer and

FRIDAY, QCT. 30. ' Hettinger's Broadway Hall. Speak ers: Furman and others.

At the last meeting of the Executive Committee of Local New York, Com-rades Obrist, Solomon, and Malkiel were elected a committee to take

charge of all applications to furnish speakers for trade unions. All organi autions desiring Borinlist speakers to

address their meetings are requested to send in a notice, with time and place of meeting, to U. Solomon, Organizer,

inspection of the List of Directors of

New Bank Combine Shows New All

Great Capitalist Interests Are Linked

The consolidation of the Western

of Commerce which was formally ac

mplished last week, strikingly illus

trates the process of concentration of capitalist ownership and contraliza-

tion of control and the extent to which

\$12,500,000 respectively into one with

a capital of \$25,000,000, itself an example of the general tendency. Still

more striking is the evidence brought

ont by an examination of the list of officers and directors of the combine.

Among those fort-seven men we now

only mention the twenty-one follow

too well known to need dwelling on further than to say that he is a direc-tor of thirty-one other financial, manu-facturing, railway, and other corpora-

Charles Lanier, director of the Cot

ton Oil Trust, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and of thirteen

CONCENTRATION.

64 East Fourth street.

EVIDENCE OF

Together.

man and Spargo.

scher and Patthers.

Spurgo.

21st A. D. Speakers; Furman and Ratification meeting of the 18th and 14th A. D. at Eckford Hall, Eckford

15th A. D. Spenkern: Well and others Kulckerbocker avenue and Harman street, 20th A. D. Speakers: Schaefer and Heid.

Humboldt street and Nassau avenue, 13th A. D. Speakers: Hoewer and

3d A. D. Speakers: Passage and Luckenmeher. Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue,

Floyd street and Throop avenue, 6th A. D. Speakers: Schnefer and Peiser.

Court and Warren streets, 8th A. D. Spenkers: Atkinson and Fraser, TUESDAY, OCT. 20. Columbia street and Hamilton ave

nue, 3d A. D. Spenkers; Lackemacher and Streeter. Johnson and Washington streets. Speakers: Droste and Pelser.

19th A. D. Speakers; Lackemache and Passage Varet street and Graham avenue,

others. Jefferson and Knickerbocker avenues, 20th A. D. Speakers: Schaefer

Fluthush avenue and Navina street

THURSDAY, OCT. 22. rman street and Mahhattan ave-13th A. D. Speakers: Roewer Norm and Droste.

Floyd street and Lewis avenue, 6th

20th A. D. Speakers: Schaefer and Smith and Livingston streets, 1st A. D. Spenkers: Pansage and Streeter, FRIDAY, OCT. 23.

Bushwick avenue and Grand street, 15th A. D. Speakers: Mr. and Mrs. Atlantic avenue and Nevins street,

Speakers: Droste and Atkin SATURDAY, OCT. 24. Fourteenth avenue and Sixtleth street, 7th A. D. Speakers: Lacke-

macher and Passage.

Fifty-second street and Third avenue, 7th A. D. Speakers: Peiser and

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21. Main street and Flushing avenua. L. I. City. Speaker: Frank.

Alexander E. Orr, director of twen ty-one other business corporations;
John Claffin, director of twelve other SATURDAY, OCT. 17. impanies besides the great H. B. Canal and Bay streets, Stapleton. Speaker: Canady. SATURDAY, OCT. 24. Claffin Company; .
Augustus D. Juillard, director of

nineteen other corporations; Canal and Bay streets. Speakers Paulitsch and Furman. George G. Haven, director of twenty ther corporations; Richard A. McCardy, director of

twelve other corporations; William C. Whitney, a magnate of the New York Gas Combine, director of nine other corporations, and one of

he principal owners of the trolley sys-ens of New York City; Frederick P. Olcott, director of wenty-one other companies; Charles A. Peabody, director of thir-

Chauncey M. Depew, United States Senator from New York Central and director of that and sixty-six other

corporations; James B. Duke, the magnate of the 'obacco Trust; George J. Gould, too well known to need dwelling on further than to may

that he is a director of forty-one other erporations; Daniel (luggenheim, å principal magnate of the Smelting Trust;

Thomas H. Hubbard, director of James H. Hyde, director of twenty-

six other corporations, including the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific; Adrian Iselin, Jr., director of twenty other corporations; Brayton Ives, of the Northern Pa-cific and the Westinghouse Company and seven other corporations;

Otto H. Kahn, of the Southern Paific and several other companies; Levi P. Morton, of the Panama Canal Company and nine other cor

Walter G. Onkman, of August Bel mont's Rapid Transit Subway Com nany and of twenty-two other transtation, steel, coal mining, or finar

rial corporations;
Elihu Root, Secretary of War by vir tue of his power as a capitalist;
Jacob H. Schiff, director of eighteen
other companies, including the Western Union Telegraph, the Southern Pacific, the Union Pacific, the Baitimore

n Securities;
H. H. Vreeland, trolley magnate; ere W. Young, of the Soft Con Trust, the Bicycle Trust, the Subway Company, and a dozen other corpora tions; and

Thomas F. Ryan, a magnate of the New York Gas Combine, of the New York Trolley Combine, and of the To-leace Trust, and a director of eleven

names is enough to show that the time is ripe for the inauguration of the People's Trust, the Socialist Common mith, that effective competition is a ing of the past, that it is no longer question of protesting against the ag gressions of this or that corporation ince all the corporations are now nked so closely together, but of risco ste battle by the whole Working Class against the whole Capitalist Class and

on "What the Class Struggle Really Is," MASSACHUSETTS.

Capitalists . Campaigning Against Socialism.

to Defeat Carey-Capitalists Enlist the Services of the Casson-Gordon-Avery-Seldstein Crew in Attempt to

The oxisting political situation in Mussouliusetts is of great interest to Norialists. The increased vote policulant year has fully aroused the old party lenders, and while they are block focialist progress and to wan the workingmen, away from the new and growing force represented by the Socialist Party.

The Democratic State Committee in trying to regain the ground lost to the Socialists in several representative districts, "histoly the Fourth Pipmouth, which the late Frederick O. MacCariney represented so ably for four years. In the South Boston districts the Démotrats are especially; active in disseminating literature at-tempting to show that Socialists are against religion, the family and marringe. "South" Bostoff is made up al-most entirely of Irish Catholic workingmen, and the increased Socialist vote polled there last year was a shock to the Bemocratic politicians who have controlled the districts for years. In the Brighton district also a fight is being made to prevent Comrade W. J. Coyne from being effected, as he polici a remarkable vote there last year.

that tendency has aiready gone. Not only is this event, the union of two banks capitalized at \$10,000,000 and

Attempt to Defeat Garay.

But it is in the Fifth Haverbill District, represented for five years by James F. Carey, that the fiercest fight is going on. The Fifth District has long Déen known as the "Gibratiar de Socialisms". An Massachusetts, and while vigorous attempts have been made, each successive year to definit Carey, they have all failed. But the efforts put forward by the opposition in their intensity and bitterness

The , anti-Socialist campaign now tion next mouth has been gaining in force for the past year. A local fight between rival above workers' unions has been taken full advantage of by the capitalist politicians and their tools, and nothing has been left undone to embitter the workers on both skles against Carey and the Socialist

the principal articles being furnished support of Socialism as arguments to defend capitalism. In addition to this is the regular daily Republican paper, which has a monopoly in Haverhill, being the only one in the local field, and it fulfills its mission of distortion and misrepresentation to the utmost.

In order to round out the nondeist cause, Martha Moore Avery and trol of the Socialist Party in Masonchusetts, are announced as speakers against Carey in his district, and the tepublicans are preparing to give the reclaimed ones a cordial reception. As was to be expected, Avery and Gole-stein will speak on Socialism in its relation to the home, religion, and free love, subjects upon which, after moreral years' study and experience, they claim to be authorities, a proposition with which all those who know this nair will heartily agree. The latest ews from Haverhill is to the effect that another paper in about to be started by an organization of business n, with Gordon as editor.

time as possible to the local campaign. The comrades are better organized than for some time, and many of the old workers have fallen into line spain, aroused by the conflict. Of course, the anti-Socialists believe that by defeating Carry they will be giving Socialism in Massachusetts in th blow, which reveals their ignor

In the state at large, John C. Chase is again on the stump as candidate for Governor, and John W. Brown, Dan A. White, Carey, Dr. H. A. Gibbs, and others are speaking nightly throughout the state and addressing larger crowds than ever before.

It is confidently expected that not withstanding the united opposition of the state committees of the old parties and perhaps because of it, an increased vote, prebably reaching 60,000, will be polled for the state ticket.

It may be stated, that the Haverbill rades have issued the following

also be glad to receive aid in the shape MATCHETT of literature) "Comrades:-For five consecutive

years the Fifth Essex Representative District, consisting of Ward Five in the city of Haverhill, has advanced the cause of Socialism by sending Comrade James P. Carey to the Mass-achusetts Legislature. "The value of his work in that body

is so apparent to all that it needs nudditional comment or testimony. iditional comment or testimony.
"The Haverhill comrades are full

determined not to lose this district and must have money to conduct a campaign of sufficient magnitude to ensure success. Halls must be hired for large railles, large amounts of literature in different languages must be circulated, and numerous other legiti mate campaign expenses must be me "Our opponents seem to be massing every known means, fair and unfair, to overcome our stronghold "We realize the extent of the oppo

shion and the size of the campuign "We also realize the importance of the struggle in other districts, and at large, but if you contribute, it will be a mighty help, and in return the Ha-

verbill comrades will do all in their power to hold aloft the banner of "Socialism in Our Time." "All contributions will be acknowledged, and should be sent without de-iny to Philip Langway, Treasurer, No. 2 Gilman Place, Haverbill, Mass.

NOW A SHUT-DOWN.

After a Peroid of Killing Overwork, the Iron and Steel Workers Get a Compulsory Vacation for the Trust Magnat:s' Benefit.

McKEESPORT, Pn., Oct. 6 .-- At 4 o'clock to-day the last turn at the Demmier Tin Plate Works was made, and the mills have been closed for an indefinite period.

A few days ago all the mills, with the exception of Milis 9, 10, and 11, were closed without notice to the men, but it was expected that the other three mills would be kept running. To-day, however, the order came to shut them down also, and the men were notified not to report to-morrow.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 6.-At. a meeting held late to-day of the com-mittee appointed by the blast furnace operators of the Central West a week ago to consider the question of restricting the output of iron to the man ket requirements, it was decided to order a suspension of 25 per cent. of the capacity for the last quarter of the

year. The original proposition was to cut it down by 23-1-3 per cent. The Southern blast furnace opera-tors, with headquarters in Birmingham. Ale., with it capacity of over 1,300,000 tons, will co-operate with the Northern furnace operators to prevent an overproduction of Iron, and will suspend operations to about the same extent. There was represented at the last

meeting 80 per cent. of the furnace in-terests in the Pittsburg, Mahoning and Shenango Valleys, Cleveland, and Wheeling districts, and all will be bound by the agreement. HOMESTEAD, Pa., Oct. D .- Notice were posted in the 35 and 40-inch mil at the Homestend Steel Works this evening announcing a shut-down of both these mills for an indefinite period. This is the most important department of the Homestead Steel Works and employs more than two thousand men, all of whom are thrown

out of work. No notice had previously oen given of the contemplated move. The Bessemer steel department was ago and it is believed that several of the open-hearth furnaces will be

For the past two or three years the iron and steel workers have had to work at the highest possible speed and the longest endurable hours, in order enormous dividends and interest for the Steel Trust magnates. Now they have to take a forced vacation, with-out the full dinner-pail, because the owners of the mills and furnaces see po satisfactory profit in allowing them to work.

This attemption of overwork and workingmen have been voting for on the Republican and Democratic tickets all these years; but many of them after years of grumbling, are begin ning to think and see that when the workers own the means of produc-tion, as Socialists propose, overwork and involuntary idituess and undeserved poverty will all disappear to gether with the arrogant wealth and power of the parasites. The masters are giving us good object lessons in political economy.

YET ANOTHER UNION

PITTSHURG. Pa., Oct. 7.—Samuel Holmes, a contractor, to-day filed a bill in equity against the Journsymen Cutters'. Association, Pittsburg branch, to restrain it from interferin with his workmen. He also entere suit for \$10,000 damages against Fred arick Schanbhul and Lewis Ruoff, offi cials of the branch, for "interfering with his employees while at work. Th praliminary hearing will be on Oct. 14 Time the Pennsylvania workingment elected Socialist judges to quash these

-If you have a friend who believe in Socialism and votes the ticket bu coes not see why he should become a party member, get him to read "The Socialist Army." You can get the pamphlet from the Socialist Literature Company, 196 William street, New York. Price, 2 cents a copy, or 75

FOR JUDGE.

Accepts Nomination for Court of Appeals.

Old Party Judges Find No Difficulty in Twisting Laws and Constitution to Suit Capitalist Interests-Time We Elect a Workingman Judge to Reverse the Process.

To the State Committee of the Social Democratic Party of New York: Comrades:-The confidence repused

n me, as a fitting standard bearer of the Social Democratic Party, in the great State of New York in the political campaign now progressing, com nunds my heartfelt acknowledgments and forces me to express my high appreciation of the honor thus conferred I accept the nomination as a duty imposed, although equally as ready and proud to serve the party and the cause of the working class in the most ob-

enre manner. The office for which I was chosen to stand as candidate, that of Associate Judge of the Court of Appents, is of great importance. As a court of last resort, its decisions seal the fate of the cases brought before it. It is of importance to the great capitalist in-terests that a man should be placed on that beach who is favorable to them.

Under these circumstances, where a naterial interest is the governing impulse, it may easily be seen that the question of politics plays but a very inferior part. It must be evident when the time comes for making nomina tions whose interests will be success ful in naming the candidate for this particular office, and, in fact, for all other offices, for the material interest of the capitalist class always rules.
Questions involving the interests of
Capital on one side and Labor on the

other, when adjudicated by a judge thus nominated, will certainly be net-tled in favor of the class to which he owen his position. When cl an appeal to this court of last resort necessary on the part of the working

ciams as opposed to the interest of the capitalist class, these can be little doubt of the result. The case of the Prevailing Rate of Wages Law, which was passed after years of lobbying on the part of organzed labor, is the most notable instance at the present moment, among many others, of how readily and learnedly a decision may be rendered, declaring a law so important to the interest of the wage workers, and especially to organized labor, unconstitutional and

Tire opinion in this case was written one of the present incumbents, dge Denis O'Brien, a member of the Democratic party. Already having served one long term, he is now the candidate of both old parties for an other term of fourteen years.

After having thus rendered harmless to the capitalist class a measure intended to benefit Labor, Judge O'Brien experts to be, and probably will be, placed in office again by the votes of workingmen and union men, for there is no other choice open to cases who determine to vote a Demo-eratic or Republican ticket. Such ac-tion on the part of workingmen is manifestly stupid, and were it not for the fact that there is a second those who determine to vote a Der the fact that there is a rapidly increasing number of workingmen who, actuated by a class-conscious spirit, vote for workingmen candidates, standing upon a platform of far-reaching benefit to workingmen, the giant Labor, aithough encused in a white skin. would stand condemned and despined as the same servile, spiritless, coward-ly, supid brute that filled a black skin in the days gone by; aye, even worse, litical rights by means of which night have thrown the master of his

Perhans workingmen fear that a ompetent to fill the position of Judge of the Court of Appenia. Are we so overawed with the importance of these lackles of the capitalist system that we are afraid that we cannot decide as intelligently as those proud and self-hoportant bigwigs who find room to die upon most questions brought them or who may be governed iderations of money or prefer-or do we fear that when it comes to questions between working men and employers, that involve the man will not be able to decide without hesitation in favor of those to whom he is bound by every tie of committeest and of honor?

Constitutions in the hands of the egal representatives of the capitalist class are most elastic and accomm dating things. Remember the Dre-Scott decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, where labor in a black skin was defined as having n rights which a white man (that is, s white capitalist), was bound to respect—a decision which was reversed in the interest of Northern factor lords and the wage-sinve system, after the loss of hundreds of thousands of lives and millions of treasure, a treasare still being coined out of the swea

of labor.

The Interstate Commerce Law, framed for the purpose of restraining one set of capitalists from exploiting other capitalists, was twisted to serve as an engine of war against the striking werkingmen in the celebrated Pullman strike and in all the im-portant strikes that have occurred

show how elastic constitutions are in the hands of those who wish to twist them to serve their purposes. Workingmen, we have been justient and long-suffering observers of coulinity modes of framing, interprelling, and executing laws, and have so well learned our lesson that when workingmen shall have elected a majority o the Court of Appeals, we promise the supporters of the present regime that we will interpret laws and constitutions until not only political freedom but industrial freedom as well, shall be established, that wage slavery shall be unconstitutional, that individua control of the means of production

If elected to this office I will take higher civilization.

As your representative, as the representative of the working class, my decisions as between contending capitalists in most cases might as well be ters where the cause and well-being of

BOSSES FORM A POLITICAL LEAGUE.

ederation of Employers' Associations in Cincinnati Will Fight Any Public Officials that Recogn to Labor Move-

embers are determined to wipe out the discrimination on public work in Cincinnati the same as President Rooseveit has done in Washington." anid 16, 17, Dubrni, Commissioner of National Metal Trades Association. to-day in discussing the Cincinnati Employers' Association, formed yea-

teriay.
"There are about forty employers' associations in Cincinnati now, and the intention is to amalgamate these into one organization, which will use its influence against any city adminis tration which truckles to that class of the labor element which resorts to boy cutting and violence to gain its point When the Employers' Association is well organized, a Citizens'- Alliance will likely be formed as an auxiliary. All legitimate business and professional men not members of an organi-

zation which resorts to boycotting are eligible to membership. "All trades of the same class will be

"We expect to put boycotting com-pletely out of business, and see to it that public utilities are not tied up by strikes. No threat of freight handlers teamsters, or street railway employees will have much weight when the sili-ance is well organized. The men may

Dubrul received notice to-day that the National Association of Employer outlined at a conference at Indian apolis recently by a committee, of which he was a member will be formed at the Auditorium Annex, Chicago, Oct. 29. The Cincinnati Association will affiliate with the national organization. Both local and national organizations, Dubrul says, will be champions of the "open shop.

ENJOINS BOYCOTT.

Ohio Judge Grants Sweeping Order

HAMILTON, Ohlo, Oct. 13.-Judge Belden to-day granted one of the most sweeping injunctions ever issued by an Ohio court.

It was directed against the Hamilton Typographical Union, the Hamilton Co-operative Trades and Labor Council, and the Nonparell Printing Company, publishers of the county trade organs. The defendants are enjoined from continuing a boycott on the "Republican News" or firms which adver time in it, and ordered that interference of every sort with the company's business must stop.

The court said the Constitution gave any company the right to employ whomsoever it saw fit. The boycott was to force the plain.

ARBITRATION PLAYED DUT

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.-After efforts extending over six months, the Illinois State Board of Arbitration is about eady to give up its plan of "settling" the industrial war by arbitration

Lockouts and strikes have taken the place of arbitration, according to mem bers of the Board, and its offers to as sist in the adjustment of controversies hvae been refused in almost every "Under the pernicious influence of

the Employers' Association, employers have taken up the lockout and dis-

INTERURBAN

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Nine and a Half Millions

New York Trolley System on Inexhaustible Mine of Wealth for Whitney, Crimmins, Ryan, Elkins, et al.-Reduction of Hours, Raise of Wages, and Betterment of Service Would Follow Secialization.

The Interurban Street Rallway Comany, controlling and operating both the Metropolitan and the Third Avene system-that is, controlling every oot of surface line in Manhattan and the Bronz (except one unimportant horse-car line in the latter borough) and a considerable length of line in Westchester County-has given out a financial statement for the year ending June 30 last, somewhat fuller than such companies are in the habit of is-

when they appear in his daily paper. There is plenty of interest in this re-port, however, for the workingman than his full or empty dinner-pall, who can think of his interests as a member

ity of advancing them.
Of course we know that such reports are made up in accordance with the ceutiar ideas of the canitalist class and do not fully show the extent to which the workers who carry on the industry are exploited for the benefit of the stockholders and bondholders. But even so, the showing is strong enough to be worth considering.

The receints of the company from the operation of the lines during the year amounted to \$21,540,545.95; to this is to be added \$578.408.29 as "income from other sources"—rentais, advertising privileges, etc.—giving a total income of \$22,122,954.24.

Operation of the lines-including salaries and wages of all officers and employees, from president down to the poorest paid laborer, with materials, ruel, etc., as well as damages and logal expenses, insurance, and taxes-10,000,300,07.

Adding to this the \$1,900,195.29 spent on maintenance and betterment of plant, we find that the whole exme of operation, maintenance, and

etterment is \$12,500,585.30.

\$9,500,000 Braft. Deducting this from the income, we and a surplus for the year of \$9.553,-3d81.88, going into the pockets of stock-builders and bondbolders of the various ompanies and owners of rented proprties-OVER NINE AND A HALF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS GOING INTO THE POCKETS OF MEN WHO NEVER TURNED A HAND

In other words, out of every dollar paid in fares, a triffe over 48 cents goes to pay the expenses of running the system (including the exorbitant enlaries of sinecure officers and a thousand other items of disguised profit); some thing less than 9 cents goes to pay for keeping the system in repair and ex-tending it; and over 43 cents goes directly into the hands of the owners of the system, not for any service they, render, but because of the mere fact of their ownership, of their allowing an army of workingmen to do the

This means that when the workings ach of New York City put the Social Democratic Party in power and put into practice its demand of public ownrahip and control for public acryles more than aine and a baif million dol-lars that now goes to earlich social parasites can and will be applied every year to increasing the now low pay of the men who do the work, to reducing their hours of labor and so giving employement to man now begging for work, and to improving and extending the service in propor-

tion to the needs of the population One half of that sum that now goes to the capitalists yearly would provide for reducing the workday for all street-car workers to eight hours and adding 20 per cent, to their daily pay. How great the improvement of the service that could and would be made may be realised by considering that this would still leave more than treble the amount now applied under private ownership to maintenance and in provement of the system.

A vote under the Star or the Eagle is a vote to continue enriching Meanre Whitney, Crimmins, Ryan, Elkins, and their friends at the expense of tho prerwork and poverty of the trolley workers and the discomfort of the pas-sengers. A vote under the Arm and Torch is a vote for public ownership ander working-cissa administration, a vote for better service for the passen-gers and shorter hours and better pay for the workers.

"I received recently a compli-mentary copy of 'Labor Politics and Socialist Politics.' It is just the thing. Send me a hundred copies at once," so writes Comrade McKee, who is jecturing and organising in Arizona under the direction of the National Commit-tee. This pampilet gues well every-where. Published by the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York. Price, 8 cents a copy; in quantities of one hundred or

DON'T FORGET TO REGISTER.

85th A. D. Speakers: Phillips and

20th A. D. Speakers: Mr. and

112th street and Third avenue, 33d

Abrahams, and Finger.
Fourth street and Second avenue 6th A. D. Spenkers; Geiger and

SATI'RDAY, OCT. 17. In front of Hee & Company factory, Broome and Sheriff streets, at the nion hour. Speaker: Front.

Fourth street and Avenue A, 10th A. D. Speakers: Paulitsch and Rei-

Sixth street and Second avenue, 10th A. D. Speakers: Nicholson and Gold-

sidy and Rosen. Forty-first street and Third avenue

Abrahama.
Buffolk and Stanton streets.
TUESDAY, OCT. 20.
Thirty-sixth street and Eighth ave nue, 11th A. D. Speakers: Abrahams and Phillips.

Harris.
130th street and Eighth avenue, 23d
A. D. Speukers: Mayes and Furman.
Tenth street and White Plains read.

Hudson and Spring streets, 1st A Speakers: Mayes and Abrahams

100th street and Amsterdam avenue 21st A. D. Speakers: Roewer and

28th A. D. Speakers: Frans and Elighty-eighth street and Avenue A.

First avenue, 32d A. D. Friday, Oct. 80-14th A. D. (indoor Roewer and other Grand and Division streets, 12th A. D. Speakers: Bernstein, Nicholson,

nt and Washington avenues

FRIDAY, OCT. 16.

Atlantic avenue and Nevins street, Speakers: Matchett and ith and Dean streets, 1st A. D.

street, 7th A. D. Speakers: Lacke macher and Peiser. Pennsylvania and Atlantic avenues,

MONDAY, OCT. 19.

Streeter Court street and Hamilton areune

12th A. D. Speakers: Droste and

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21. Hamburg avenue and George street

and Proste.

Columbia and President streets, 3d A. D. Speakers: Pelser and Held. Starr street and Hamburg avenue

Lackennacher.

Smith and Jean streets, 1st A. D.

Italian Moetings. De Luca will address meet ings in the Italian language as follows: Thursday, Oct. 15—150th street and Friday, Oct. 16-Stone, and Pacific

venues 21st A. D. Brooklyn.

Saturday, Oct. 17-Thirteenth street and Fourteenth avenue and North Sec and street and Union avenue. Brooklyn. Monday, Oct. 19-Bayard and Mul-

berry street, 2d A. D.
Tuesday, Oct. 20-Villa avenue and
204th street, 35th A. D.
Wednesday, Oct. 21-112th street and First avenue, 32d A. D. Thursday, Oct 22-3d A. D. Friday, Oct. 23-Laborers' Protec Saturday, Oct. 24-Lorimer and

Whithers street, 13th A. D., Brooklyn.
Monday, Oct. 26—Jerome avenue and Maple street, Annexed District. 187th street, 35th A. D. Wednesday, Oct. 28-Brooklyn, place will be announced later. Thursday, Oct. 29-110th street and

eting), hall will be and Saturday, Oct. 31-Brooklyn, place

AND LECTURES. SATURDAY, OCT. 17.
Ratification meeting of the 14th A.
D. at Wyucker's Hall, 220 Avenue A. Speakers: Franz, Phillips, Linder, and

Colonial Hall, 101st street and Co

Ratification meeting of the West Side at American Theatre Hall, Forty-second street and Eighth avenue. Speakers: Herron and Spargo. THURSDAY, OCT. 22. Ratification meeting of the York-ville Agitation Committee at Old Homestead Garden, Third avenue, be-tween Ninetieth and Ninety-first street. Speakers: Lee, Lemon, Herron, and

Brooklyn. FRIDAY, OCT. 16.
Ratification meeting of the 16th, 17th, and 18th A. D. at New Brooklyn Turn Hall, 195 Sumpter street. Speakers: Furman, Spargo, and Hayes.
Tobac's Hall, Thatford and Pitkin avenues, lecture by Morris Hillquit, "Proper and Improper Definitions

American Star Hall, Pitkin street

and Christopher avenue, fist A. D. Speakers: Mr. and Mrs. Fraser.
SUNDAY, OCT. 18. Wurzier's Hall, \$15 Washington

outside those three co The mere recital of these familia

Stop the Growth of Socialism. soundly chaptising each other on the stump and in the press as of yore, yet they are co-operating in an effort to

In the Brockton district, Wallace C. Rausden is running for re-election, while there are good chances of electfrom Brockton and one in the Bridge water district, where theo. J. Alcost only missed election last year by less

this year are reported to be unequalled

In this the anti-Socialists have rereired the active assistance and sup-port of the National Economic Lengue and the Republican National Comm &tee, for it is in Haverhill that the "compaign of education" against Hocialism in Massachusetts has been inaugurated. A weekly paper devoted exclusively to fighting the Socialists. has been published for nearly a year, by F. G. R. Gordon, Herbert N. Casson and others. Gordon is now busy using the same figures he employed in

The Work of the Renegades.

Ill the meanwhile the Socialists are doing the best they can. The litera-ture is being distributed and meetings held nightly. Carey is giving as much time as possible to the local campaign.

SUED FOR DAMAGES

egal, and that ac resources of mother earth shall be fre-

> the position without fear and wah head proudly high above my associates on the bench, the representa-tives of a decadent social system, dy-ing of its own inherent weaknesses and evils, dying because its mission is fulfilled and because of the impossi-bility of its serving the purpose of a

governed by the toss up of a cent, for all the importance they are to the wage-working class. But for those matthe working class is concerned, I shall find warrant in the law and constitution for a decision favorable to the se of Labor.
Yours fraternally,
CHARLES H. MATCHETT.

CINCINNATI, Ohlo, Oct. 9 .- "The

grouped by themselves for home rule, but in case of trouble the whole association, which we expect will aggregate 5,000 members, will stand by the member who is made the victim of unjust and illegal discrimination.

strike if they please-that is their right -but they must not interfere with others who want to go to work."

Against Labor Unions.

shop" policy.

carded the arbitration," declared Luke Grant, Assistant Secretary of the State Board, in charge of its Chicago office. "'We'll starve them out' is the since, carrying it so far as to deny to workingmen the most manifest rights, tors and workers for peace we can't The actions of the courts constantly get in anywhere."

EXPLOITATION.

of Clear Profit.

ered dry reading and the workingman, knowing that he owns no stock or honds, is likely to think they have no interest for him and to skip them who can think of any larger subject of the working class and the possibil-

The Tailing Figures.

OVER IN THE WORK OF BUILDING AND OPERATING THE STREET-CAR SYSTEM.

What Social Democracy Will Do.

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dress all business communications, and money orders, clacks and drafts par-to The Worker Communications con control in worker Communications con-cept about the Communication con-of The Worker. Communications for the Volksacitum?" or the Mate Recretary of the S. D. P. should always be separately addressed.

Cooperative Publishing Asso. Milliam street, New York.

Entered as second-class matter at the few Tork, N. Y., Post Office on April 6.



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS ... CHARLES H. MATCHETT.

FOR MAYOR OF NEW YORK-DR. CHARLES L. FURMAN.

FOR COMPTROLLER-MORRIS BROWN, m of Cigar Makers' Union No. 144

FOR PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF ALDERHEN-PETER J. PLANAGAN, Member of Typographical Union No. 8.

In the sinte of New York, on account estata previous of the election laws.

Burnallet Party for Bortal Democratic the the security in New York, the the security in New York, the first is a small, ring ruled, morth against the which bifterly opposes, and curries on a nature or grade uniting and curries on a nature or grade units, which supports the trade of the current with the supports the trade of the current with the cur

The Socialist Party (the Social Democratic rive of New Yorks into possed through its count general election. He growing power indicated and its speedy victory for-aboves by these figures.



INFORMATION WANTED.

We would appeal to our comrades in Every part of the country to inform ne at once of the names and addresses of all Socialists who have been elected as the American Federation of Labor. with the paper of the bodies they represent

The "Reformers" in New York City follow the example of St. Paul-they are all things unto all men, that they may by all means get some votes. Mr Low and his colleagues are candidates of Mr. Platt's Republican party, which runs Mr. Murphy's Democracy a close second in the arts of levying politics tribute on office-weekers and lawbreaking capitalists. They are also the candidates of the Citizens' Union. their fixed principle not to accept any campaign contributions from candi. dates or from corporations. Whatever the status of political corruption that Mr. Low and his friends may receive from the support of the Easy Boss, though they be an scarlet, Mr. Cutting will wash them whiter than snow. The only doubt in, will they stay white after election?

A dispatch mays that President Bousevelt "is taking no little interest in the strike situation" at Origale Creek and that he took occusion the other day, in talking with a friend of his who is a friend of Governor Pen body too, to "adrise the Governor indirectly not to allow any further con-Sict between the civil and military confidently predicting uncomployment wrongs of their class, we may be were that Socialist discipline debuts party city and is investigating the matter.

nthorities." This is nice. This shows that Itnosevelt is by no means the tactions, tread-strong nort of man be has been pictured. He can make & stremuous noise on occasion, of course about "race suicide," for instance; but on occasion, too-ear on such an occasion as a Republican governor sending troops avowedly to "settle" s strike by defying the courts and civil officials and subjecting scores of workingmen to arbitrary arrest and brutal insult-on such an occasion, our picturosque President can "roar as gently as any sucking dove," as befits his position and the gratitude he owes to the Captains of Industry. We are so glad that he did not rush in rashly and violently to rebuke or even to restrain UNITIL HUNGER COMPELS CAPIthe Governor, as might have been TULATION." feared by those who know his impetuous temper and the deep love ha kept "taking no little interest in the situation," until the Governor had done | jects into submission-as terrible and his work and then "indirectly advised" him to be careful in the future.

Coming down to local affairs, it is reassuring to find the same gentle courtesy prevailing among the "Reformers" at our City Hall. The Water Department discovered that the Sugar Trust had been stealing water from the mains for the last six years, to the value, it was computed, of \$565,600. A rude, nucultured city official might have been tempted to get a warrant. send a squad of police to the office of the trust, and bring in the whole gang of thieves in the patrol wagon, just like so many common, hadly dressed inwhrenkers. Not so our polite "Re formers." They know the respect that be due the illustrious mane of Havemeyer and so they just wrote a nice little letter to the thieves, suggestion that they settle up the affair quietly. without hurting anybody's feelings. The "Reformers" deserve the highest credit for their good manners, and it is a shame that Mr. Havemeyer and his partners got so nasty about it. It is out enough to induce the gentlemen to give up the job of reforming the city and follow Mr. Coler back among the "bearst men of Wall Street."

"TOO MUCH DISCUSSION."

The New York "Evening Post," in its financial section of October 3. discused the question, "Can wages be reduced?" declaring it to be "a serious problem of the day." Business interests, it deciares, demand a scaling down of wages, and the question is how vigorous a resistance will the unreasonable workingmen make.

The "Post" quotes "an iron producer"-menning a capitalist who owns from works and makes a profit by allowing other people to produce fromas saying:

"There will, without doubt, be unher of people out of employment this winter.

"There will be no trouble in reduclag wages to a normal percentage of the cost of production IF IT IS DONE WITHOUT TOO MUCH DISCUS-SION. When circumstances favor the workingman he gets beyond control and cannot be reasoned with. On the other hand, when things begin to go

That a period of wage-reductions, of profits in an "era of prosperity" and in reducing the purchasing power of the people as compared with their pro-'hard times." Since, under capitalism,] the profit of the capitalist is the sole means of production keeps us always prices resulting from such a general in the vicious circle, this alternation of two phases: The "era of prosper ity," in which the working people get enough to cat but are terribly overworked and the capitalists get ener- tolists' terms, nource but not wiser mous profits, and the "period of depression;" in which the working peonle have more leisure than they want and go with sumpty stomachs, while lists' possession, in order to go to work numbers of small capitalists are for themselves. crushed down into the working class and their fortunes absorbed by their

This law of the empiralist system was investigated and explained by the But a man in his position has no busigrent Socialist economists, Marx and poss to talk at random on such themes. Engels, many years ago, and has been to distract the attention of the work amply variated by later experience. himpy of our critics and some of the way to victory by manting about "revisionists" in our own ranks, even, have of inte assailed it, holding that to prepase in his official capacity. the concentration and organization of industrial control in the trusts would cal action of the working class to make cashle the "captains of Andustry" to the mortiess the awaers of the mount establish a stable working system, free of pseduction they have extend an from these violent extremes. Another a decided trut. At-present, it is most instructive to see the "Bresing Past."

larger competitors.

and the general cutting down of they will not follow Mr. Kidd's pro But still more budructive are 4wo phrases in the from capitalist's re-marks, approvingly quoted by that their class interests, they will be too partian grounds. paper: "There will be no trouble in reducing wages, IF IT TE DONE

TROUBLE. The cold brutality of these words call to mind the recent saying of Mr. Eidlitz. President of the Building Trades Employers' Association of

New York, in regard to the lockout: "I see no solution for the problem Unemployment, hunger, eviction-in

the hands of our property lords these feels for the toilers, but that be are whips as terrible as the knowts with which Nicholas lashes his submore efficient. And they dread disrussion as much as does the Russian Autocrat. But, alas! not even Nicholas with all his Cossacks can keep his wictims from thinking and exchanging their thoughts; and Nicholas sadly realizes that, in the long run, thought and discussion are going to anatch the knout from his hand. And here it is the same. The workingmen can be 'managed without much trouble" if he is judiciously starved at times and can ino be prevented from thinking. But he cannot forever be prevented from thinking. There is going to be "too much discussion" and the hanger-whip is going to be wrested from the grasn of the Dollar Autocrats.

ANOTHER ECONOMIC CURIO.

Name of the "pure and simple" trade mion leaders would seem to be possemed of a manin for putting the labor novement in a ridiculous light. Thus Mr. Thomas I. Kidd, a Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, in commenting on the new capitalist ulan of lutimidating the labor move ment by damage suits against striking nions and their officers:

"Organized capital, through its antieventt and employers' associations, ust step its raid on the savings of the withdraw \$300,000,000 from the

The Executive Council of the Fedration would not dare to call upon its atiliated unions for a fund of one mililon dollars to fight this legal attack because they would know that not half the million would be forthcoming. Imagine, then, how much estimation would be paid-even supposing, which is not true, that the workingmen affilisted with the Federation have three undred millions in the savings banks -to a demand by that organization that they should simultaneously with draw their deposits, and forfelt the interest accrued upon them. Of course, the Executive Council will not be foolish-enough to make such a suggestion. But let us suppose not only that these organized workingmen have an aggregate of \$200,000,000 in the banks -let us suppose that they should simultaneously withdraw it and put it away in stockings and teapots. What against him be can be managed with-out much trouble." would be the result? Does anyone out much trouble." suppose the capitalists would hesitate to make reprisals? And they would lay-offs and shutdowns and lockouts. not have to violate any law to do so. is now approaching, there can be no The Steel Trust could shut down its reasonable doubt. Capitalist "pros- mills "for repairs" and throw two hunperity" in its very nature is transi- dred thousand men out of work. The tory; it destroys itself; the expansion | Hard and Soft Coal Trusts could shut of industry in the mad rush for big down their mines, "because of overproduction," and throw five hundred the rise of prices out of proportion to thousand men out of work. The mathe rise of wages by which such a chine shops, the textile mills, the glass period is always characterized result factories, the flour and lumber milis, and other works would perforce sus pend operations, for lack of fuel and ducing power, and so giutting the materials, and throw hundreds of thoumarket and bringing on the crash and sands more employees out of work. men affiliated with the Federation and incentive to production and, when they have aggregate savings of \$300,profits are cut off or reduced, the 000,000, which is an average of \$150 wheels of industry are stopped, regard- per man, how many weeks would less of the sufferings of the masses of clapse before that hundred and fifty the people, considered either as pro- dollars would have gone back into the ducers or as consumers, the system of | hands of the capitalists in payment for capitation or private awarrable of the food, fuel, and clothing at the higher

> And then, what? Then, either the two million men would go tuck to work for the capitalists—at the capimen, or they would have to make a audden revolution of force to wrest the means of production from the capital-

Of course, Mr. Kidd is only-talking We take him too seriously, in thus showing the inevitable consequences if his proposition could be followed out. ers from the one peaceful and cast schemes he would not dare seriously

Mr. Kidd opposes independent politioperate-the practical is penealtel seve year's experience will probably give us intion that Socialists urge. So long as the majority of the workingmen and most excitious and yet most optimistic too techniq in self-edianos to were their of all the glit-edged capitalist pepers. class into political power to right the

mual. When they are well-tespectingly wise to "cut off their none to spite their o In some aspects, the case put by our face," as Mr. Kkid would have them WITHOUT TOO MUCH DISCUS- do. They will use their political power SHON," and "when things begin to go to take the machine of industry into against the workingman, HE CAN their own hands and run it for their-BE MANAGED WITHOUT MUCH own benefit, instead of cutting a clog in its wheels to smash it and them-

We put Mr. Kidd in our moseum of rectionic curiosities, slong with Mr. Andrew Furuseth, who, two or three years ago, gravely threatened that, if the espitalists do not cease their tyranny, "the working people will undoubtedly cease to procreate."

ONLY THREE WEEKS LEFT.

Commiss of New York City, thereremain less than three weeks in which to lifing the principles of the Social the working-class voters. We have not an hour to waste.

The one thing more important than gurdless of partizan affiliation? anything else is to get our literature into the hands of our fellow workingtoon. Had weather may keep people give them something to read in the a position without being subjected to through papers will leasters our propa- can say is that the case is doubtful. gandists can reach any number of minds, if you will only see to the dis-

Half-a-dozen campaign leaflets are ready at party headquarters, in hundreds of thousands of copies. Not one should remain there when Election Imy comes.

brazenness of their insincerity have acceptance of the position would cause given un the best of opportunities. have put hundreds of thousands of people in the mood to consider out

See that the opportunity is not wasted. See that literature is put intothe bands of every voter in your distract by distribution at meetings, in the shops or, heat of all, from house to

It means hard work during these three weeks, but on November 4 we shall be glad we have done it.

Dr. John S. Pyle, a member of Local

Toledo, O., writes un ar follows: "I wish to subruit a question for d the Library Board of the city of Toledo. The law simed at securing the services of its citizens in e above-named public departments regardless of political views. To serve on the School Board, the name of the ospective member must be presented by petition to allow his mine to apr upon the School Board ticket fre ou party affiliation. No political rry can pame caudidates for the shool, the Toledo University, and the Library Boards. The law, however, named the acting Mayor us the person. to fift vacancies upon the Library and University Boards. The spirit of the requires him to appoint citizens that will secure the best possible management regardless of political affilia-Can the Socialist accept without being subjected to party disciplina? Of only affects Socialists living in To-

The question on which we are here tion, is, it must be admitted, a somewhat debatable one.

Human ingentilly has hever yet succertied in formulating inwa that would not require interpretation in special

It is a well established rule of So-

cialist discipline that party members must not accept political appointments at the hands of officials belonging to and elected by the capitalist parties. The purpose of this rule is evident. The old-party machines are always very willing to give valuable "niums" to agitators and popular leaders who ing that all men are more or less frail and fallible and that even honest men may often be unconsciously hribed and gagged by material interest and ing this fact, therefore declares that

But of course the question arises What is a political appointment? We all know that even the jobs of laborers on the streets are often considera by the old parties as part of the "spoils of other," to be their newarding adherests and -consolidating the saling party's power. Yet probably no on would argue that a Socialist who goes week for the city as a labour on the street cannot be expelled on a trailer. Arehibly so one would argue of Ou

there from holding positions as nessel tenders or college profes discontented enough and wiff-reliant Cinough we know that appointments is

> crrespondent seems still more dis tiuctly outside the rule. We believe though we are not positively informed that the positions to which he refer carry no salary or, at most, a merely nominal salary-that they are position whose incumbents do a good deal of real work and get no reward but honor and the consciousness of having done their duty. Are such positions to he considered as "pinms," as possible bribes, which a Socialist must not ac cept-must not accept even in good faith because of the doubt which his action throws upon the party's integrity in the public mind?

Especially, are we to take this strict view in a case where the spirit or th letter of the law governing appoint Disnocratic Party to the attention of ments plainly takes the office out of the category of "applie of office" and requires appointment for fitness, re-

To some it will no doubt seem plais that these cases ought to be treated as exceptions to the rule, that a party from our meetings; then we should member ought to be free to accept such rainy evenings. We may not have as consure or punishment by the party. many speakers as "we need, but To us it is not so clear. The most we "It is not enough that Cresar's wife

be pure; she must be above suspicion." If public feeling is such that a com rade's acceptance of a position of this sort would be construed by the workingmen to whom we appeal as the acceptabre of a favor from a capitally administration, thus reflecting discredit The old-party politicians by the or suspicion on the party, or if his suspicion or discussion among his comrades, then the harm which he certainly does in accepting the place far outweighs any possible good that he can do by the most conscientions fulfilment of its daties. True loyalty to the cause will not take account only of the letter of party law, will not look for exceptions to party haw, but will cheerfully comply with its spirit; and the spirit of this law is, that comrader should so conduct themselves in these uniters as to command the fullest confidence of other comrades and as to maintain the party's honor free from

Our answer, then, is this: If the party organization having jurisdiction in the matter-in this case the localeditorial opinion. Some years ago, be-fore the Socialist Party had come into objects, after fair discussion, to the existence, the Logislature of Ohio, at acceptance of even such an appoint-the request of the chiffins of Toledo, ment as this, it is certainly the duty passed a law, the spirit of which was o remove from party management the to decline it; and if he cafuses to obey of the comrade to whom it is offered on party innegatives to decime it; and it is the party's difty brain' Board of the city. the party's will, it is the party's difty The law is local and applies only to the ; to discipline him. The case is a de-Latable one; but it is the party, not the individual, that must act as judge and jury, interpreting the party law in the light of the facts. We will so farther: If the local objects to the acceptance of such an appointment, the state or the national organization has no right to uphald the individual against it; but though the local may permit the acceptance, if the state or the national organization finds it injurious to the cause, the higher organization has a right to intervene." "I'm double is not whether the acceptance of the appointment will serve the cause, but whether it will hurt the came; and wherever there is a question in doubt between halividual interest or opinion and party interest or opinion, or between the luterest or oninion of a smaller and a larger party unit, the beautit of the asked to give an opinion and which, in doubt should be given to the party as this exact form, has never, we believe, against the individual and to the been acted upon by the party organiza- larger party unit us against the teaser,

As to whether or not Local Tokylo englit to forbid the acceptance of the in the application of the rules of appointment in question, that is a Socialist discipline, as in the applica- question which the courades of that tion of all other rules, there is always city and of that state can decide better the question where to draw the line. than we, become they know the facts more intimately.

> Editor Flower of the "Arena" indulges, in a perfectly characteristic bit of misrepresentation when he says, in the current base:

"In Germany the Kaber, the heretilary aristocracy, the reactionary clericals, and the bourgeois class pervenu aristocracy have pooled is-sues against the extreme Liberals and Social Democrata."

Mr. Flower aught not to write about have been troubling their peace, know-! German politics if he is not well enough acquainted with the subject to know that the Liberals have joined heartly in the coalition against So cialism and that Engen Richter, the their power for good destroyed, once. leader of the so-called Radicala, is one they can be got to accept a favor from of the bitterest enemies of Socialism the enemy. Our party, also recognis- be the Reichstag. We suspect, however, that Mr. Flower does know and any member who accepts a political; that he has a purpose la what he appointment from a respitalist ad- objecthe purpose, namely, of conveyministration must be expelled and ing the false impression that the Soreputitated. It is a good and measure; cialists of Germany are different from those of the United States, that they compremise with the Liberals, as we in the United States refuse to compromise with Democrats or Populists or anyone else. In this puspone he is quite at one with the most reactionary of the capitalist press. ..

judgment on the affair at Barre. W. sensationally separted by the capitalist press, settl we can present the separt of Courade Ocips, who is now in that

KISHINEFF.

The Mazgarro Shown to dis inclind for the Purpose of Breaking the Savoittlenery Agitation of the Social Demograts. ~

Mr. J. B. Greenhut, a gentleman of arge commercial interests, who has recently returned from a trip abroad during which he visited Russia and especially the region about Odeses and Kishineff, has embodied the result of his observations in a report which he transmitted to Secretary of State Hay. The report is absolutely confirmatory of the details of the Kishinest atroclties as described in the newspapers at the time, and calls attentifact that the majority of the Kish Jews were Social Democrats, declar ing that the blow at the Jews was simed largely at the revolutionary movement, as was pointed out in The Worker and contended by all Socialists at the time. Mr. Greenbut says:

"I had the good fortune, during my travels to come in contact with many liussians, some of whom were eye witnesses of the late difficulties at Kishineff, and others who were fully conversant with the situation all over Russia, among these latter being Mr. Osiah Chayes, a noted banker of Odessa, who is also President of the Stock Exchange in that city, and bears the title of Commercienrath, and through whose bank most of the relief funds lately sent to Bussia were transmitted. Mr. Chayes has been in close touch with all the affairs pertaining to the Jews in Russis, and with Kishineff in particular, which place is only about three hours' distant from Odessa

"Another one of these men, Mr. Moses Kligman, I may mention as having specially impressed me. He is of the wholesale firm of Perimuter & ed me. He is Kligman of Kishineff. Mr. Kligman is Treasurer of the Relief Committee through which all the relief funds which were lately forwarded to Kishi ness were distributed. He, therefore, was in a position to give me a very graphic and accurate account of the two days of terror through which the Jewish residents of that fated city passed last April, of which be also was an eye-witness.

"There has been so much p given by the newspapers of the bur-rible details in connection with the murders, brutal treatment, ptllage. etc., which were perpetrated on that ension that I do not think it neceseary to recite anything about the atrucities at this time, except to say that the statements of Mr. Kligman and of other men from Kishineff fully confirmed the worst that has been previously reported on the subject, and it would indeed be a hardened indivithese varuest men, and not feel a fourh of sympathy for those noor, downtruiden Jews, who are compelled to eke out such a hopoless existence as theirs in Russia. • • •

"I also made diligent inquiry these people for the purpose of ascertaining the uniterior or basic ca which instigated the attacks on Jews of Kishineff. The concensus of their opinion was to the effect that the primary cause of the trouble was on ecount of the large percentage of f Jews in Kishineff who belonged to the illed Social Democratic Party. and they said that undoubtedly agents of the Russian Government be wed that they could give a crushing rible example of the Jews in Kishineff It seems that this 'Social Democratic Party' is organized for the purpose of bringing about a constitutional gur erument in Russis, and therefore is opposed by the present gov-I was told that a deputation of Jews had an audience some tim ago with the Minister of the Interior to protest against some of the string-ent regulations against the Jews. They were told by the Minister that the uld not expect better trentin from the government in view of many of them having affiliated with the 'Social Democratic Party,' shall when the Minister's attention was called to the fact that the Jews represented but a small percentage of that party the Minister coolly replied that the Christians were natives of Rus sia which gave them certain priviloges, while the Jews were stranger in Russia, and therefore possessed no such rights,

SOCIALIST REPRESENTATIVES

Although the Social Democratic

Purty holds 81 out of the 897 sents in the German Reichstag, the paritament of the empire, and would have thirty were even approximately equal normistion, it has nothing like such proportional strength in the Landings or Legislatures of the twenty-six states which the empire is composed This is due to the fact that, whereamanhood suffrage and direct election prevails in the general elections, all the states, with one or two union portant exceptions, have extremely nutiquated systems of election for their Landings, with property and other qualifications and, in some cases, a system of indirect election somewhat corresponding to that by which the President of the United States is chosen. Pressia and Baxony have, perhaps, the worst system of all. in Prussia the voters are divided into three classes according to wenith and each class chooses a third of the electors, so that in one district the vote of three millionaires in the first class

have the same weight as those of seventy well-to-do men of the second or 75,000 poor men in the third. In the Prussian and Saxon Landing other stree our representation de as fellows: Anbeit, 4 out of 30; Alence-Lorraine, 1 out of 58; Beden, 6 out of 38; Bevaris, 11 out of 184; Rysmen. 29 out of 159; Hamburg, 2 out of 160; House, 7 est of 50; Lippe-Detmold, 8 out of 21; Oldengung, 4 out of 40; Reuss termier line), 1 est of 12; Rauss tjunter line), 5 cet of 16; Saxo-Altenburg, 4 out of 80; Saxe-Celu Gotha, 19 wet of 80; Mano-Maining 7 out of 36; Seco-Weimer, 2 out of

DON'T FORGET TO REGISTER.

SOCIALISTS ON CAPITALIST PRESS.

Declaration of German Party Congress as to the Sort of Positions on Sour goois Papers Comrades May Legitimately Hold.

Poliowing is the text of the resolu on adopted by the national congress of the Social Democratic Party of Ger many at Dresden. It is a de prepared and submitted by the Execu tive and after extended debate was carried by a vote of 283 to 24, four delegates declining to vote.

Is it consistent with the inter ests of the party that party members hold positions as editors or writers on capitalist papers in which the Social Democratic Party is criticized in an odious and malicious manner? "Answer, No.
"2. May party members act as edi-

tors or writers on capitalist papers to which the above description does not apply?
"This question is to be answered in

the affirmative, provided that the party member in such position is not re-quired to write against the Social Democratic Party upr to accept attarks upon it.

"In the interest of the party as well as in the interest of the party members so employed, they should not accept con fidential positions, because sooner or later they would be brought into conflict with the party." The Bernstein-Vollmar "Revision

wing opposed the re

RUSSIAN JUSTICE.

Boverner Peabedy of Colorado Might Got Some Points from This Report of Trial of Socialists.

LONDON, Oct. 8.-The Russian corespondents of the "Times" describe a ourt martial which has just been held at Taganrog on twenty-three Social ists, including a youth of nincteen years old and two young women, who were accused of taking part in the strike riots at Rostoff last year. The trial was not held at Rostoff on account of the strong public sympathy for the accused. An attack on the authorities was feared even at Taganrog, and a strong force of Conneck **WILL песемалу.**

Labels with the name of each pris oner were placed along the dock in order that the witnesses might see whom to denounce. Four of the most important witnesses, detectives, did not appear. Their written statements. to an officer of gendarmeric, assuled in and were objected to by the defense as illegal, as they were not given before a magistrate, and especially as the detectives were absent by order and could not be crossexamined.

The Public Prosecutor admitted the illegality, but the evidence was read because of the written order of the Ministers of War, Justice, and the Interior

The witnesses present showed them asires untrustworthy. The Public Prosecutor urged that six of the pris-oners be condemned to death. Most of the prisoners were silent, but Anna Logatcheff made a long speech, dig-

nified and defiant. A prisoner named Vassil Tchenko scribed why he joined the Socialists. adding: "I read in a patriotic book that Russian workmen participated in the movement because they were under the influence of Jews, who re ceived English money to organize agi-tation and humiliate Russia. I am one tation and humiliate Russia. I am one of these workmen, and I can tell the court that the English subvention is a Among the Jews, as well as the Christians, are workingmen. They are our brothers. Those who exploit us. Low or Christian are our ensures him you, your Comuche, and your govern ment are our worst enemies.

Three of the prisoners were con-demned to death, the two girls were sent to Enstern Siberia for life, seven were sentenced to minor terms of two prisonment, and the rest were re eased.

The spectators in court greatly sym pathized with the prisoners, and ever the Cossacks seemed moved.

TSAR'S ARMY AFFECTED.

LONDON, Oct. 7.-The Paris corre pondent of the "Times" mys "La Petite République" publishes the text of two entfucti respectively to the officers and soldier of the Russian army in April and August. The first manifesto refera to shameless clique governing Rus sia and urges the officers not to lead their men into a fratricidal war with

The second manifesto dwells core cially on the bonds uniting the sol-diers with the peasants and working men, adding that many of the officers are perfectly conscious of the office part they are called upon to play, bu do not know whether the men sym nathine with them, "but, whatever the officer's views, it is not be who aims and fires, but you soldiers. Therefore it depends entirely upon you not to

"La Petite République," comment ing on these documents, secalls the rest stellar at Kieff, instead of giving the command to fire, called up men in a few eloquent words not shoot the strikers.--Times Special.

MOW THEY GET IT BACK.

The financial papers show that the advance in wages conceiled by a num her of the railroads during the last year have been more than offset by an increase in the freight rates and by an increase in the amount of freigh hauled per man employed the on-meaning an increase in the cost of fiv-ing, the other an increased intensity of labor for the railway workers. Th capitalists always know how to re-imburse flaemedyes after their much raunted fits of "generosity."

WRAT IT MERNS URBER CRPITALISM

Little Elmer-"Papa, what is ensen tive sullty?

Professor Broadheas—"The friendly of carning your level by the awent of other people's brown, my son."—Pack.

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR SOCIALISTS.

By W. E. Clark.

We have heard a great deal intely about electing a Bocinlist president in .08, or may be earlier, or a day or two later it is immaterial wistele liaving had some connection with the members of the party, through correspondence and also personal contact in attending conventions and so forth, it is my opinion that we have a Herrulean tunk before us in getting the sembers of our party ready, to manage their own affairs. By the very nature of our movement, every taember must know, not only the purpose of the party, but also how to accomplish but purpose.

Do the majority of the members of the Socialist Party know bow to co duct the campaign against the capital-If not, why not?

I am convinced that a unifority of do not act as though we thoroughly inderstood, to use the vernacular, what we are up against."

In a word, there has been a great leal of agitation and a limited amo deal of agitation and a limited amount of education. In the press and on the platform, we have largely confined ourselves to the very necessary work of what we term propugated. We have endeavored to convince reading and heavers that Socialism is the loope of the world that the contribution of the world, that the capitalist sys-tem must be sholished, and that we must vote the Socialist ticket.

So much is good, but it is not all. It is only the beginning, and the press and speakers have only broken ground for the foundation when they ston with that,

Such propaganda has resulted in rausing many people to become interested in Socialism. The work of helping them to understand he ing them to understand how we are to accomplish the sims and deciarations of the Socialist Party platform has ren to a great extent purposely avoided, and for two main reasons The work of agitation is easy, while that of education is hard; and we lave been afraid of discussi tactics on the be work of agitation.

As to the first reason, agitation is Almost anyone can open his month and talk, take up his pen and write. "Hot air" is a inexhaustible product. But the work of education s slow and difficult. The child begins to develop its Imags before it does its brains. The majority of Socialists have to travel over the same road Like the child that is being pricks n pin, as soon as the agitator, writer, or speaker, has aroused us to a knowlor speaker, has aroused us to a knowled of our condition and we begin to resi-ise that we are being robbed, we let forth a yell. Again, we act like the child in trying to acquaint every dise with our condition

Now this is a very necessary process, but it has to be outlived. The period of milk diet must not be prolonged into years. Above all thin the Socialist must learn to dress h self and know when to vote and how, without being told to do so by any other member of the party.

Capitalist politics thrive best under the direction of a strong personality, for the people have been trained so that almost anyone with a large vocabary can lead them around by the nost Not so with Socialist politics. We are not like sheep being led to alaughter. Every member of the party must know that he or she is the every other member, so far as party management is concerned. And in this very fact is found one of the most difficult problems the Socialist movement will have to solve, that of teaching every member the power and responsibility devolving upo seever becomes a member of the Socalist Party, and also how to accomplish

our jurpose as a party. A leader in the Socialist movement would be as dangerous to it as leaders have been to all inovenients. Even in capitalist political, parties, leaders work to their own ends and eventuall disrupt the organization they are leading. From the time the Jews were fuolish enough to let Moses lend ther out of the Nile country until now, that followed. If the Jews had told Moses to go to Chiman by blusself and had stayed in Egypt to right out their own battles, their history might have they looked to a leader worst of it; and so will it he with the locinist movement if the party mer berghin ever entrust to a lender work that oment to be done by the

For this very reason, the work of educating the party member in orga nimition, in the detail work of party nent, from the local to the national, from timt of acting on a local committee distributing literatur to watching every vote and act of the National Committeennu from his state-that work is a necessary car of the Socialist propagation. "Ru vigilance is the price of liberty." if every member of the Socialist Party form not study the work of party ma agement and demand an accounting from every officer of the party where he is a member, he will only help to pave the way for politicians to e working class.

party members thanselves,

and energy in telling how the people will live under Socialism, what we will do with the empitalist system, ste. O. the other hand we have, to a large extent, unglected the very necessari work of driffing ourselves in part man ignment. Every member of the party should be familiar with the duties of every official in the port and every officer should be require to make regular reports of work per formed by his office.

There are partiers that can be tearned in only one way-shy practical experimee, and by constant reheration by passe and speaker. Our party papers and speakers will have failed to teach Socialism until they cone's the embers of the party land to eager an

Cmaha, Neb., Oct. 7

stirred over corruption in the city and

county government. Every day fresh revelations have less forthcoming of the presence of grafters and boodlers

in the council, and reports of all sorts of masty deals over franchises, public contracts and other matters have been

increasing. As usual, the prosecuting

attorneys have been complicionally slow in their investigations and pros-cution of the criminals, and as a re-sult a public mass meeting in protect was held in one of the largest halls on Sept. 28. The meeting turned out even

warmer than the prematers expected for the Socialists turned ext in except

for the seement times wit in section for the property large numbers, and not only insisted upon being beard, but used the opportunity to roast many of those who were obledding themselves by attracting attention to the guilt of otherwise.

ers. The hall year packed and jama to the doors, and over a thomand peo-ple standing throughout the meeting. Among the speakers on the program was Winsteld it. daylord, State Organ-

dase for the Social Democratic Party. His speech is reported to have caused

ocal history and showed that the

insetting only marked "another of they high water levels of the fixed of cor-

ruption which has awest, compara-tively uninterropted, through the chan-nels of city and county governments for years." Virtor L. Berger also

ick Heath was selected to repre

placed the blame for the corrupt

of public morality and honesty

government out of the hands of the capitalist class and put it into the hands of the working class, in order

that the principles of Bolculism be ap-

ras over these resolutions. E. H. Rouney, Gaylord, and Frank J. Weber supported them amid great excitement, and when the minority report was put it was only defeated by a surprisingly

Socialists were organized to capture the meeting but Edith H. Thomas writes that "there was so presuranged

action on our part to expture the meeting. All that was done was not pre-concerted, and therefore shows the

strength of the Secial Democrats in Milwankee. It was a great triumph for us, although we includ a little of

the majority of the meeting, and

therefore it was a considerable sente to the old party politicism." This in-cident shows what may be expected

from the Milwaukee municipal elec-

Mass and Thore.

H. Gaylord Wilshire is preparing to fill engagements to: speak in the fol-lowing places: McMechen, W. Va.,

Det. 18: Cincinnati, O., Oct. 19 and 20;

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 21 and 23; Milwau-kee, Wis., Oct. 22; Toledo, O., Oct. 24;

('leveland, Oct. 25; Warren, O., Oct.

al Ruchester, N. Y., Oct. 27; Syructuse,

teo Forri, and are enthusiastic over.

the growth and promise of Socialism

NEW YORK CAMPAIGN FUND.

The Social Democratic Party carries

on a great commisse of education to

unite the working class at the polls.

voters, so we call upon you, our fellow

the campaign fund of the Social Demo-

Torch! Send all moneys to the Financial

Secretary of the Campaign Committee, C. A. Sprenger, 64 East Fourth airest, Berough of Manhattan. The following sums were received

2.30

1.25

C. L. Purman,

C. Wagner, List 2583

8. Berkowitz, List 684..... V. Durch, List 82k.....

M. V.

l'etch, List 560.....

J. (Husherg, List 3363...... A. A. Heller. M. Arou, List 1011.....

M. Aron. List 1011.
L. Mandelkern, List 2179.
11th A. D. ...
Geo, Brown, List 2351.
Soc. Liedertard
Fred Forstor, Bec'y Br. 70,
Kranken Kanso, List 3034.
E. Siff, acc't List 590.

Kranten Kasse, Br. 6...... Kinder Sterbe Kasse, Hr. 6., Arb. Minnerchor, List 3277.

Ditto, Lint 3031

Bro. of Puinters, Local 400. . . Bakens' Union No. 200. . . Typog. Union No. 7, List 3122

Ren Hanford ...

City, Oct. 30 and 31.

Alliany, Oct. 29; New York

was only detented by a surprisingly was only detented by a surprisingly

real battle of the meeting

10. H.

the Socialists, and he submitted a m

nority report ever which a sementional debate took place. Heath's resolutions.

When the committee of five.

m, as he dog up pust

PARTY NEWS.

The following contributions have seen received for the Special Organising Fund since last report: A Friend, Kentucky, 30 cents; 11th Ward Branch, Local Milwanisco, Wis., 35; California State Committee, \$130; Local Adams, Mass., \$2.45; Central Branch, Local Scattle, Wash., \$3; Looal Puinski City, Va., 60 cents; Local Chepenus, Wyo., 81; H. C. Parker, Pa., 81; Employes of Joseph, Mich., 21; W. M. Shaw, Mou-roc, In., purchaser, share of stock in C. H. Kerr Co-operative Publishing Co., donated by W. E. Wailing, \$10; Local Yelm., Wash, \$2; total, \$13.05 reviously reported, \$2,027.37; total to oon Oct. 10, \$2,049.42. The Louisiann state convention, held

in New Orleans on Sept. 18, to form a state organization, in accordance with was r success. P. Aloysius Molycosus of that city was elected State Secre-tary and the application for a state charter has been submitted to the Na tional Committee by the National Mee-

timest of Locals Ada, Tablequah, and Tules, has initiated a referendum of the locals in the Indian Territory upon the question of holding a convention to form a territorial organization.

Blivio Origo, of Springfield, Mass., has accepted the position of Italian Organizer for the Socialist Party, and tour will soon be arranged. Locals desiring Comrade Origo's services are requested to write direct to the National Secretary, McCagoe Building,

National Secretary has referred the following matters to the Quorum of the National Committee: Request for assistance from Massachusetts, citier in shape of finances or survices of John W. Brown for October; application from Martin V. Konda to be toured as Siavonic speaker; applica-tion from Dr. S. Knopfusgel to be national organizer or beturer; motion by Quorum Member Dobba, "That in the uture where organization work is socied the National Organization do It through its own organizers, appointed with the approval of the National Organization, provided that the rights of state committees are not infrinced upon;" recommendation by National Secretary that lecture tour be arranged for John W. Brown, of Connecticut. pencing in December or January and to extend westward from Nev

The National Secretary has received from Locals Sednita, Mo., and Louis ville, Ky., demands for a national ref erendum to smend Section I. Article 2, of the National Constitution, to admit of representation upon the Nabership in the various states. Local charters have been granted to

goe, I. T., and Barton, La. On account of the withdrawal of the two Catholic priests, Comrades Me-Grady and Hagerty, from the Socialture Bureau, under whose manage ment they spoke, to the National Or

Ben Hanford's Tour.

Ben Hanford's dates for the remain fler of October are now definitely ar-ranged, as follows: Missouri, Oct. 19, c: Oct. 20. Chillicothe: Oct. 21. Novinger; Oct. 22, Unionville, Iowa Oct. 24, Hiteman; Oct. 25, Keb and Ottomiwa: Oct. 26, Clinton; Oct. 27, Des Moines; Oct. 28, Marsimiltown; Oct. 31, Sloux City. Nov. 1 he will again in Plattismouth bu Nov. 2. Hanreports being made. As an house. One application for member-lowed Northrup of Rock, ship was received. time and space have prevented more writen: "The lecture of Compute Hantord was entirely suc-Comrade rianford is one of the most convincing speakers we have ever had here, and the audience well appreciated his arguments. The trades are much clated over the

page of the Chicago "Chronicle" for should be elected to have charge Oct. 7, containing a savage leader that matter, and Comrades Observation of the Chipage social actilements into centres of, Socialist teaching, a more savage one against the Chicago Federation of La-to keep control of the ratification ber, and a most savage one against iniism itself, on the occasion of the take charge of the Cooper Union meet-ter Olson Elliott cannot from Wash-ton, besides two paragraphs on the to consent to Brooklyn's claim as to Peter Obson Elliott canned from Washington, besides two paragraphs on the same lines. Ben suggests that when the capitalist papers devote so much space as this to it, we must be scaring their owners and backers pretty badly.

Cooper Union. It was also decided

The National Organizers.

Geo. E. Bigelow will go from Table-Quah, I. T., to Muldrow until Oct. 17, when he will take the following route through Arkansas, arranged by the State secretary: Oct. 18. Fort Smith; Oct. 19, Van Burgn: Oct. 20, Ozark, Oct. 21, Coallitti: Oct. 22, Russellyttle; Oct. 23. Morrilton; Oct. 24 and 25, Springfield; Oct. 26, Little Rock; Oct. Balk Knob; Oct. 28, Augusta; Oct. Wynne; Oct. 30 and 31, Nov. 1 and 2. Memphia, Tenn.; Nov. 3, Brinkley, : Nov. 4. Stuttgart; Nov. 5, Oli-Nov. 6, Pine Bluff; Nov. 7. Ber-Nov. 8, Hot Springs; Nov. 10 and 11. Huntington; Nov. 12. Burma; Nov. 23. Jenny Lind; Nov. 14. Bonanza; Nov. 15. Guyane. Bigelow will then Press the Indian Territory to Offin-

John W. Sounett is scheduled to begin work in South Dakota Oct. 14, starting at Hik Point and continuing as follows: Oct. 15 and 16, Vermillion; Oct. 17 and 18, Yankton; Oct. 19, Centerville; Oct. 20 and 21, Canistota; Oct. 22, Salsea; Oct. 23, Montree; Oct. 24, Newhope; Oct. 25, Baltic; Oct. 26, 27, 28, Sioux Fulls; Oct. 20, Dell Rapids; Oct. 30-and 81, Madison; Nov. 1 and 2, Oldham; Nov. 3 and 4, Brookings; Nov. 5, Watertown; Nov. 6 and 7, Clark; Nov. 8, 9, 10, Aberdeen; Nov. 11 and 12, Britton. He will then enter North Dakota. P. J. Hyland has been working in

Nobraska during the past week and will continue in that state until Oct. 10, beginning in Wyoming next day. Charles Towner, state organizer of Kentucky, has been appointed national organizer for West Virginia, Maryland and Virginia, instead of F. E. Scode who could not accept the position Towner is highly recommended by State Secretary Dial of Kentucky, and was released in order to work for the was released in order to work for the intional party: Towner is scheduled to fill the following dates in West Virginia: Oct. 12. Huntiagion; Oct. 13, Charleston; Oct. 14, Gatewood; Oct. 16 to 22, Whoeling district; Oct. 23, Fairmount; Oct. 24, Grafton. He will then work in Maryland until election, as follows: Oct. 25, Barton; Oct. 26, Lopovoning; Oct. 27, Midland; Oct. 28, Freetburg: Oct. 29, Sharpsburg: Oct. 20, Cumberland; Oct. 31, Nov. 1 and 2, Hagerstown and vicinity.

Hew York Sity.

The ratification meeting of the West Side Amendy Districts will be held at the American Theater Hall, Fortysecond street and Eligizh avenue, Tues day, Oct. 20. Comrades Furman, Her-

ron, and Sparge will speak.

The comrades on the West Slde should be up and doing. Only three weeks more remains of the campaign. few commutes to do the work. The ontire West Side should be covered with literature at least a week before election. Watchers will have to be ascured, for all indications noint to a large vote, and therefore it will be necessary to have every election dis-trict covered, for it not only assured that every vote will be counted but it hows strongth as well. Courades belomen, Durne, or Martin will be at Chric's Hall every evening between 7:80 and 8, o'clock to instruct thus

Aircruan Lee will be the lecturer at next Sunday evening's meeting of the Verein für Volksbildung in the Labor Lyceum, taking as his subject, "True and False Education." In addition to the lecture there will be a very good musical program. This meeting be largely under the management of the Down Town Young People's Club and the Yorkville and Brooklyn Young l'eople's Clubs have been invited to at

A lively campaign and a house-to house convers has been mangurated by the Van Nest concretes, and so far every family in lironxdale has been supplied with Bockelist literature in upper Van Nest Comrades Hoppe and Fuhst are busily engaged in enlightening the voters. The branch which is only over two mouths old, has no far distributed ten dollars' worth of pamphlets and leathers, and copies of "The Real Religion of To-day" are in great demand. Comrade l'ubst is the new delegate to the General Committee.

The 31st A. D., at its last meeting, appropriated \$5, in addition to \$3 pre-viously given, for the work of the Harlem Agitatios Committee, Richard Wiemeke was elected as organizer of the district and as a third delegate to the Agitation Committee. It was also decided to employ a comrade for a week or two preceding election Day to distribute literature from he

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of Local New York, Oct. 6, Comrada Reich requested assistance for the 10th A. D., in order to increase our vote there on account of the past history and present situation of the district, and, upon promise that the district would pay the amount district would pay the amount due from it to the local for stamps, purcess of the meeting."

Committee Instructed Campaign
Secretary Gerber to send the district
Writes that Hanford spoke to a large
crowd there on Oct. S. He says: "The
from the Machinisti Union asked for crowd there on Oct. 8. He says: "The courseless were delighted with his presentation of the subject. Such talks as his clear up the bless of our movement in the minds of the working sless."

Union also requested speakers. It was decided that the furnishing of speakers. It was decided that the furnishing of speakers. It was decided that the furnishing of speakers in the minds of the working sless."

Union also requested speakers. It was decided that the furnishing of speakers in the minds of the the translating of speakers. It was decided that the furnishing of speakers of the Campaign Committee and that a special comm mittee reported that Brooklyn wanted to keep control of the ratification meeting there and have Manhattan its own meetings, but to insist that to pay the salary of the campaign sec retary's assistant. Comrade Hoppe was seated as delegate from the An-nexed District. Bloominguale District donated \$25.

From now until election the 34th A. D, will meet every Friday evening at Jenssen's Hall, 146th street and Third avenue.

The Kings County Committee de-cided at its last meeting to adjourn the meeting of Oct. 11 to Oct. 18. Deiegates are accordingly reminded to be present at the Brooklyn Labor Ly-ceum on Sunday, Oct. 18, at 3 p. m.

The Board of Organisers of Local Kings County is called to meet at 122 Fort Green Place Thursday, Oct. 23, at S p. m., t conske arrangements for four big sgitation meetings is as many quarters of the city of Breoklyn, for the initian Territory to URIshoms.

Geo. H. Gosbel is in Northern Texas and will also fill distens at places in the Indian Territory.

M. W. Wilkins is meeting with continued success in Washington and will relusin there until Nov. 10.

Harry M. McKee is in Arisons.

making things have throughout the ton it sat by po

Comrades and compathions, and ordening all managers of aginti-cetings in Brooklyn, will take note that a complete supply of all cam-paign leaflets has been collected for Kings County at the Brooklyn Labor Lyresm, in charge of Chan Gocken-helmer, 167 Willoughly avexue. This institut must be distributed before Norember, and you alone can do it, con raths. Accordingly yes are trged to supply yourselves and take care that this literature is distributed before it these on strike or out of work, are begged to give some time to distribu-tion of tide literature.

If any demonstration of the outhus inem of the Social Democrats of New York was needed, it was given by the erowds of Cooper Union at the ratification meeting last Saturday, in spite of the steady and dismal rain that lasted through the day and evening. There was nothing chily about the crowd that heard and applauded the addresses of Chairman Hillquit and Comrades Matchett, Furman, Brown, and Sparco. A pleasing feature of the strange faces in the audience. Campaign literature for Manhattan

and Bronz can be had from Campaign Secretary Gerher or from Organiser Solomon. Payments should be made only to Committee Solomon, as, by the decisions of the Campaign Committee and Executive Committee, Local New York is entitled to the precede of the sale of literature to its sub-divisions.

The First Agitation District Committee will meet on Friday, Oct. 16, at the rooms of the Socialist Literary tociety, 232 E. Broadway, and all delegates are requested to be present at 8 p. m. slurpa

Courtenay Lemon will address an open meeting of Manhattan Lodge, 408, international Association of Ma-chinists, on "The Position and Pro-gram of the Social Democratic Party." In their hall, at 1501 Second avanue, on Monday evening, Oct. 10. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

The 6th and 19th A. D. is distributing 20,000 special leasiets addressed to the votors of the 10th by our condidate, Comrade Slobodin, and will hold home-to-house propaganda at ouce. The district will hold a lecture on the German Socialist Congress at Dresday

New England.

The election of Commade Patrick Malioney over Frank Foster, the "pure and simple" leader, as delegate of the Massachmetts Sinte Pederation to the American Federation of Labor convention, has made a great impresion in that state.

The Massachusetts Federation of Labor, at the state convention held at Worcester last week, adopted resolutions of regret at the death of our late comrade, Frederic O. MacCartney.

The young party lecal at Bellows Falls, Vt., is doing good work under considerable difficulties. One of the most active courades is John Lynch, a paper maker and presiding officer of the Central Labor Union. Comrade Lynch will be a delegate to the Beston convention. Another Vermont Socialist who will

cient workers in the State Federation John W. Arvidson of Rutined, Vt., the ploneer Socialist of that state and well known socretary of the local Cigarmakers' Union, has been elected to represent the Central Trades and Labor Council at the Boston conven-tion of the American Federation of Labor, getting a majority of twelve votes over a popular "pure and simpler," and that in the face of organ

ized opposition to Socialism.

The comrades of Kent, Portage County, have been organized into a local by Comrade Prevey of Akron. A local has been organized in Uhrichsville, Tuscarawas County, by Comrade O'Hure.
Fred Stuernagel, of Cincinnati, has

been elected to represent the Second Congressional District on the State Committee.

Arrangements are being made for winter circuits in Ohio on the same plan as the summer circuits, except that the speakers will work under a different financial plan and not con quite as close together.
Ali locals and branches in Ohio are

urged to immediately begin to organize the watchers of the vote on election night. It's one thing to vote and another to have the votes counted. Ashtabula has requested the ser-vices of Comrade Origo, the Italian organiser. - All other places in Ohio who can use his services are asked to

od with the State Secretary. elected to the State Quarum, to fill vacancy caused by the removal from . 6 p. m.:

The following sums were received. An agrarum program, including collected to the State Quarum, to fill for the week anding Tuesday, Oct. 13, lective ewacrahip of land, was adorated. the city of Frank Tryer.

E. I. Plummer, furmerly member of Local Bucyrus, has been expelled by

Howard H. Caldwell, Wm. Mattern, Rold. Baudlow, W. G. Critchlow, tlee, P. Maxwell, Chas. B. Martin, Max Hayes, F. R. Prevey, C. A. Bickett, Fred Stuernagel, Wm. R. Fox, and Chas. Betcher, have all been nominsted for member of the National Committee to represent Ohio for 1904. Up to date the following have declined: W. G. Critchlow, Chas. R. Martin and Wm Mattern

Howard H. Caldwell challenged Tom Johnson to a debate last week in Cincinnati, but Johnson was "too busy" to debate with Socialists. Jas. Bowlen, of Indianapolis, is one

of the October additions to the speakers' circuits. Issue Cowen is another, and will week from Oct. 19 until the election. Commade Cowen is the can-didata for Governor and he will be

didata for Governor and he will be given good meetings at all points.

The Canal Dover comrades are making great preparations, assisted by the New Philadelphia Local, for their meeting on cet. Ri, at which Comrade Mills will speak. This will be a holiday with all the workingmen around there and the miners will have a celebration. It is there and the miners will have a cele-bration. It is expected that this will be the largest meeting of the cam-

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

All Comrades and Organizations are hereby informed that an Industrial Labor Exposition and Food Show

For the benefit of the Labor Press, "THE WORKER" and the "HEW YORKER YOLKSZESTUBO," Is being arranged, and will take place Spril 23 to May 8, 1994, at the SRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Forty-third and Fortyfourth Streets, New York.

Organizations are requested to esselder arranging Festivals As-

THE BRITANGEMENTS COMMITTEE.

Progressive Ledge, I. A. of M., H. Klett, List 1102.... table: 1.00 Kranken Kasse, Br. 152, List 3U47 . 2042 19tto, List 3044 1.00 Ditto, List 305d.... List 97-R. Cantor, \$1: 8. Libin, 50c.; J. Andros, L. I. City, 25c.; Miss Kats, 25c...

LEAFLETS FOR NEW YORK.

The following campaign leaders are ready and may be had from the Organiser or Literature Agents of the various locals in New York City, at the prices specified: "Municipal Platform of the Social

where it belonged, upon the capitalist system, and declared that the corruption would continue so long as the present system was maintained. The capitalists and between men who were looked upon as the standard between of multic morality and honesty were Democratic Party," 75 cents, a thouthe very men who bought ap and cor-rupted the mon elected to public office. The only way to cure corrup-tion was to take the city and county

German lenflet, containing the municipal platform and a call to the German workingmen of New York to act as their brothers in Germany lave done, \$1.25 a thousand.

"Tuberculosis and Politics," showing the crits of the tenement houses and their cause and cure, 70 cents a thou-

"Murder for Profit," showing how the capitalists merities workingmen's fives for their own enrichment and how both old parties abet them in so 40ing, 60 cents a thousand.
"Vote for More Schools," expecting

the hypocrisy of the "Reformers" and the disregard of the children's interests by both old parties, 30 cents a A poster with the emblom and the names of the candidates is now ready and should be displayed everywhere.

Subdivisions should send in their erders at once, as delay in ordering may mean also delay in delivery. We should get lesslets into the hands of every voter in the city within the next three weeks.

SOCIALISM IN FINLAND.

The Finnish Workers' Party, as the Socialist Party of Piniand is calle held its convention on Aug. 17-20 Forms, a small industrial city. For branches sent delegates. The party has fifty-nine branches and about ten thousand members.

The government district secretary and several gendarmes and policement watched over the meeting.

The convention unanimously adopt-City, Oct. 30 and 31.

Franklin and Marion Wentworth
are new in their home at Winnatks.

III. While in itoms thay visited the
Italian Chamber of Deputies with Enparty of Finland, like the Socialist
parties in other countries, strives to lowing is a summary: The Socialist Party of Finland, like the Socialist liberate the whole people from the fet-ters of economic dependence and from and mental subjectly political Among the party's immediate de-mands are universal equal suffrage for all Finnish men and wemon, who have reached the age of twenty-one, in municipal and national elections; one house of parliament; complete liberty In needs your help in that work. Ah
the organized employers and landlords
and the great corporations will contribute to the campaign funds of both
old parties, for the purpose of corrupting and canfusing and dividing the of association, assemblage, speech, and the press; compulsory education and free instruction in all educational insti-

tutions. A municipal program, similar to that in other committee, was adopted.

A suffrage resolution was passed.

The party declares the struggle for auffrage begun and appeals to the workers and just persons of the higher the campaign fund of the social remote cratte. Party, that the light of knowledge and reason may be carried into every workshop and every tenement in every workshop and every tenement in

"The City for the Workers" is our The convention discussed the ques-Compirators. Up with the Arm and forty to fifty co-operative ation. There are from whose members are nearly all work-ers. A resolution was passed that as the workers support the co-operators, the co-operatives should also support the Labor Party.

The following demands were made 16.00 An effective law protecting women; 1.00 the election of women factory haspectors; eld-age government pensions go-ing into effect at the age of fifty-five; 1.25; prevention of unemployment by catab-liahing the eight-hour day and insurance against unemployment; a mini-mum limit of wages; state and namic-ipal public works for the unemployed; 25 ipst public works for the 2,00 agricultural colonies, etc.

The next convention will be held in Edward Walsons of Helsingfors and

2:00, J. K. Karl of Abo were elected dele gates to the International Socialist Bureau in Brussela. The party execu-tive committee consists of ulnetsea members, seven of whom live in Abo, the party headquarters. The presi dent of the party is T. Tainio; 8eth Heikkline is vice-president, and J. K. Kari is secretary and treasurer.—Berlin Yorwärte.

> INSPINING GAINS IN CONNECTICUT TOWN.

MISTIC, Conn.—The election increon Oct. 5 gives great satisfaction to the essembles of our young and grow-ing local. The shoction was for the township of Grotes, which includes the towns of Myszle, Nozak, and Gro-tes Bunk. This is the first time the 8.00 Sectilist Farty has had a thrist in the 8.30 Sectilist Farty has had a thrist in the 8.30 Sectilist Farty had but one vote in the 10.00 New man 28 in the whole of New Lon-20.50 den County. Our gain and the other

parties' loss can be seen from this Nov., 1902. Oct., 1966. or Gain 568 — 115 481 — 109 Total 1,230 1,126 - 194

Thirty-nine is the average vote for our candidates. Our candidate for Sc lectman, J. Henry Hill, received 48 votes and Mrs. Helen M. Phelps, for School Visites, get 42; the lowest vote for a Socialist candidate was 31; and there were 27 "straight" Socialist Party ballons cast.

Both "too old" parties complained of apathy among the voters, but we had to reason to find fault. The local Republican press had the nerve to claim a considerable Republican gain at the close of the election and, of course, ig-moved the Socialist vote; but the exact returns have now been published. Facis are stubborn things, and one meet not be a politician to understand what the facts are in this case.

Local Mystic has been meeting in the W. C. T. U. rooms all summer, but of late the W. C. T. U. popule have ba-cume class-conscious saying that they stand for the moneyed men and would little opposition has only sthred up the committee to greater activity. An entertainment will be held soon to celebrute the Socialist gains and rafe funds in preparation for the presiden tial campaign. The local has now forty-thrue members, all in good stand ing-some of them, sufertunately, not qualified to vote in the town. Ther m no apparent reason why Connect cut, the leading manufacturing state to the Fision with its passin and city easy of acress, should be bahfad to sister and neighbor state of Massachu setts in point of Socialist development provided the proper attention is paid to the work of organization.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HOMINATION For Assembly, 16th District, Borough of Brooklyn:

BERNARD J. RILEY.

DR. MATHILDA SINAL DENTIST, 146 E. Both St.,

OUR UNION LABEL TO BE RECOGNIZED ON

SHIRTS WAISTS COLLARS & CUFF LEARN TO ASK FOR IT. and also See that your Laundryman has it.

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Don't live in tenements and pay tribute to the landford, when you can have a nice suburban home of your own on payments similar to rent. I have fine one or two-family homes in Bronx or suburbs of Brooklyn. particulars address, WM. BUTSCHER, 300 Broadway, Room 1900.

A New Year's Greeting of The Worker, or the Song entitled "The Torch of Socialism," words and music by Peter E. Burrowes, will be sent to

GREETING OR MUSIC, WHICH?

Dr C. L. FURMAN, DEXTIST,

William st., New York.

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Competition or Monopoly. A four-page leadet, reprinted by re-

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But at headquarters, 175 Central ave des y Cl. y, S. d. UNTERNATIONAL PEWBLRY WORKERS'
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every-fit and 4th Thursday in 61-69 St.
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THE SCANDINAVIAN DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK meets first Studing of every month, 10:30 m. m., in Link's Hall, 233 E. 28th street, New York, AR Scandinavians are welcome, Agitation meetings every third Suminy, at T p. m. Secretary, G. Mjoholm, 521°E. Ninth street; New York.

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cities and havas where he branch cataon a new branch can be formed by 15 working-ince in good beath, and men adhering to the above principles are laying to do so Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 1-3 Third STARL, Financial Secretary, avenue, Room 2, New York City.

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REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals: DENIS O'BRIEN.

> For Mayor: SETH LOW

For Comptroller: PREDERICK W. HINRICHS.

For President of the Board of EDWARD J. McGUIRE.

The Republican party is the party now in power. It is the party of the Hannas, the Morgans, and the Vanderbilts, the party of the bankers, trust magnates, railroad kings, and other great capitalists. The party has algreat capitalists. The party has always been true to its record—that of loyal devotion to the interests of the situitst class and unvarying hostility Whenever and wherever a strike was to be suppressed. Republican executive officials whether in the presidential, gubernatorial or mayor-alty chair bave_always given prompt and generous assistance. Whenever a law was to be framed in favor of Capital and against the interests of Labor, Republican legislators have always acquitted themselves of their task with admirable skill, and when-ever a "labor law" has by accident or otherwise happened to pass in the legislature, the Republican judiclary has siways faithfully declared it un-constitutional. Where the party is strong in municipal politics, the city tion is in most cases a nest "respectable" and to swallow "Re-form." weak, it is ready to do anything to

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals: DENIS O'BRIEN.

> For Mayor: GEORGE B. McCLELLAN. For Comptroller: EDWARD M. GROUT.

For President of the Board of Aldermer CHARLES V. FORNES.

The Democratic party is the party of the middle class. In national politics it represents the interests of the smaller capitalists,' who are being crowded out from the industrial arena of our country by the overwhelmin power of concentrated capital. Hence its battle cry against the cruel trusts and monopolies, hence its radical phrases during the last two national campaigns, and hence its bitter antagonism to the party representing its more successful competitors-the Re-York the Democratic party is repre sented by Tammany Hall, an organiza tion which has acquired a world-wid notoriety for the corruptness of it methods and its defiant contempt for all civic and political decency. The head of its ticket is George B. McCleiian, well known as the son of his illutrious father, and as a defender of York, however, where the party is Tammany's missieeds and an obedient follower of the commands of The Boss; otherwise Se is but little

The war between the leading parties is only a war of capitalists between themselves, a war over their respective shares in the wealth produced by labor. In their treatment of labor all of these parties are in touch ing harmony and accord with each other. Federal troops were as promptly furnished to subdue the striking milroad workers of Chicago in 1904 by the Democratic President Cleveland, as they were furnished this year to shoot the striking Arisona miners into submission by the Republican President The state militia of Pennsylvania under Democratic command was as active in the defense of capital during the strike of the Homestead steel workers in 1963, as the New York militia under Republican command. during the recent trolley strikes in Albany and Glens Falis, and the Demo cratic police clubs were used against the Brooklyn trolley strikers under Devery as effectively as the Republican clubs were used on the Queens County railroad workers under Gen. Greene. The Democratic Judge Denis O'Brien voted for the deciaring of the eight-hour clause in the Labor Law unconstitutional together with his Republican associates on the Court of Ap peals bench, and that is probably one of the reasons why he is now a candidate for re-election on the tickets of both parties.

Both the Republican and the Democratic Party, in their platforms, support as natural and eternal and right the system of capitalism or private ownership by one class of the means of production created and operated by

Each of these parties pretends to stand for the interests of "all the people," regardless of class-for the interests of the landlord and also of the tenant, for the interest of the employer and also of the employee. Considering that the interests of the employers and landlords come in conflict with those of the employees and tenants every day in the year, it is plainly impossible for one party to represent both. Each of these parties, then, is asking for votes under false pretenses. They claim to represent both classes, in order that they may be put in power by the votes of the working class to serve the interests of the capitalist class. The Social Democratic Party makes no such pretense. It does not claim to stand for the interests of factory-owners or tenement-owners. It frankly stands against their inter ests and for the interests of the class that works in the factories and lives in the tenements, the class that employers and landlords exploit.

Both of these parties are officered and led by capitalists. Prominent Republican and Democratic politicians sit together on the board of directors of the Standard Oli Company, the Steel Trust, and all the other great corporations. In politics they naturally look out for their common interests as

Both of these parties are financed by the capitalists. The Wall Street houses, the great franchise companies, and the trusts supply the campaign funds of both and their successful candidates naturally serve the interests

of those whose money and influence have put them into power. The candidates and spokesmen of these parties do not dare to meet the presentatives of the Social Democratic Party in fair discussion of political questions as affecting the interests of Labor. Having no arguments to ad-Vance why workingmen should support them, they depend upon a campaign or fireworks and brass bands, beer and, boodle, instead of a campaign of

education and argument, such as the Social Democratic Party carries on. With few exceptions, the candidates of these two parties are capitalists landfords, merchants, bankers, or great stockholders. When occasionally they put a workingman on their tickets to fool the voters, they select a ngman with a capitalist mind" and nominate him, either in a district where he is sure of defeat or for an office where, if elected he can do nothing for the working class,

In municipal campaigns there is absolutely nothing to distinguish these parties one from the other, save their candidates and political t aims, objects, and political views are identical. In the City of New York these two parties and the Citizens' Reform Union are rather badly mixed up in their identity. True to its methods of political dishonesty, Tammany stole two of the principal "Reform" candidates from the "Reform" ticket. Thus the present "Reform" Comptroller and the "Reform" President of the Board of Aldermen grace the ticket of Tammany Hall, while the "Reform" ticket in practically devoid of "Reformers." For the voters of the old-party tickets, this state of political confusion is very embarrassing indeed, but workingmen have no occasion to worry over it. As far as workingmen are concerned, it is altogether indifferent which of these tickets will be Mayor Low and Colonel McClettan are men of the same type and represent the same interests in this campaign. Both are respectable medioc rities, men of wealth, indissolubly linked to the capitalist class by all social and political ties, with no understanding for the needs of labor and with no sympathies for its demands and struggles. Whichever of these candidates is elected, the workingmen of the City of New York will fare equally badly.



For Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals:

CHARLES H. MATCHETT. For Mayor:

CHARLES L. FURMAN. For Comptroller:

MORRIS BROWN. of Cigarmakers' Union No. 144.

For President of the Board of PETER J. FLANAGAN, of Typographical Union No. 6.

The Social Democratic Party is the Party of the United States, This party does not bunt for offices, not trade with its votes; it enters into no bargains with other political parties and does not change its issues from year to year. The Social Democratic I'arty stands for one fixed and great fusue all the time—the emancipation of labor from all forms of capitalist oppression. In local politics the party demands the municipalization of all public works, and adequate provisions for the sanitary housing, the health and comfort of the working class, as well as for the proper education of their children, and for all such other measures of relief for the workers as

lie within the powers of the city. In state politics in stands for such legislation as will ensure the increase of wages and the reduction of the safety of their life and limb in the factory, and the general elevating of their physical, mental and moral condition. In national polities the Social Democratic Party strives for the put lic ownership of all means of prodution, transportation and communication. Withal, the aim of the Social Democratic Party in all spheres of activity, Municipal, State and National is one-the abolition of that baneful system which makes the millions of tollers of this republic the slaves of a handful of capitalist exploiters, the system which has divided the popula tion of our country into two distinct classes-the class of the workers succambing"to poverty, ignorance and crime, and the class of the idlers living in luxury and permeated with cor-

The Social Democratic Party de mands that the industries of the na tion be freed from the yoke of the trust magnates and other useless parasites, and be placed in the hands of the actual workers, to the end tha all may work and that all may enjoy the full fruits of their labor.

The Social Democratic Party is the political party of the working class of this country. Its members, officers and cambidates are workingmen; its platform is based upon the demands of the working class, it has no interests other than those of the working class, it is an organization purely of and for working class. The party has been untry; at the last elections it cast 250,000 rotes. This vote your tote, workingmen, and it lies with you whether it shall count by instead of thousands after

If you desire the perpetuation of the sent capitalist misrule, vote for any other party, and it does not matter which, but if you are true to your-selves and to your own class, make your cross within the circle on the top of this column with a bold and firm hand-for the Social Democratic Party and for the emancipation of labor from the oppression of capital.

PROHIBITION TICKET. | GREATER NEW YORK

For Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals: WM. J. MANIERRE.

For Mayor: For Comptroller ... LEVI HOAG.

For President of the Board of WILLIAM DRAPER

The Prohibition party ascribes all social evils of the day to the use of intoxicating drinks, and believes that the enactment of a law prohibiting such drinks will be sufficient to cure hu-manity of all physical, moral, mental, and social illa. The Socialists agree with the Prohibitionists in the con-demnation of whiskey (especially if it is bad whifkey), but they point out the fact that drunkenness, like crime and ignorance, is but one of the results of our faulty social and industrial system. Put the dissolute and dissipating millionaires to honest work, and they will stop debanching themselves and their mistresses with champagne; provide the workingmen with clean, cheerful homes, and the means of in-tellectual culture, and they will stop drinking bad whiskey in filthy and maiodorous saloons. The only way to abolish drunkenness is to abolish the social nystem which breeds it, and the only way to abolish that system is by voting the ticket of the Social Demo-cratic Party, which stands for the overthrow of the iniquitous capitalist

SOCIALIST LABOR TICKET

For Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals: DANIEL DE LEON,

For Mayor: JAMES T. HUNTER.

For Comptroller: JOHN J. KINNEALLY.

For President of the Board of Aldermen: ELMER E. SNYDER.

The Socialist Labor party represent small faction within the movement in this country. A few years ago the greater part of the or-ganization united with all other true Socialist elements in the United States and formed, the Socialist Party, of which the Social Democratic Party of New York is an Integral part. The insignificant number of men who re-mained behind and continued the ex-istence of the Socialist Labor party are mostly narrow-minded fanatics are mostly narrow-inness tanates and fingapided sid insulatorneed workingmen. While the Socialist Party in the third column on this ballot) is growing rapidly and steadily, the Socialist Labor party is losing ground and disappropriate to one state for the and disappearing in one state after the other. Its vote has fallen below 50,000, while the vote of the Socialist Party has ffigreated to about 250,000. Its most active and earnest members are daily deserting the sinking craft and joining the Socialist Party. The complete disappearance of this party is but a question of a very short time. In this campaign the mission of the Socialist Labor party consists chiefly in the "fillimention" of the Social Democrats and of all organized labor, vote for this party means a vote for the continuance of the one disturbing element in the Normitst movement. All real friends of the movement should avoid this column and vote the ticket of the Social Democratic Party.

CITIZENS' UNION TICKET

SETH LOW

For Comptroller: FREDERICK W. HINRICHS. For President of the Board of EDWARD'J: McGUIRE.

This is a party of recent origin, and its activity is confined to local politics only. It is composed of "gentlemen niously, and own the filthiest tenement houses in the city of New York. They hate the coarse contact with labor. the working class. The party has been in existence a very few years, but it has already spread to all states and territories of the Union, and is rapidly becoming a political power in the country; at the last elections it cast. that bribes are given in envelopes. ten a letter of acceptance in which he sums up the principal achievements of his administration. The point on which his honor dwells with the greatest pride is that the New York police men have become more courteous in demeanor and politer in address. The average New York citizen is unable to perceive any outward signs of Sunday school manners in our-police, but the claim itself is characteristic of the ideals of reform of Mayor Low and the Municipal Reform Union.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET. The Greater New York Democracy

and the poor widows and orphans were safe. Moral: It does not pay good, hencet

PARTY DIRECTORY.

Following is a directory of the national and state that certifiers a symmetries of the Socialist Party (happy in New York as the Social Democratic Party) and of the loca expanianties in Urgent of the Social Democratic Party) and of the loca expanianties in Urgent of the Worker who is not already is member of the pury organization is urgent of the pury organization is urgent of the pury organization is urgently of the pury organization in the party of the pury of the pur

Alahman-V. X. Weisherst, 1916 S. Twen-ty-third street, Elrmingham.
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Arkansas-E. W. Ferrin, Little Back.
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enne, Tampa. Idaho-A. H. Siatery, Vernon. Illineis-Jas. S. Smith, 181 Washington

lineto-Jas. B. basses, vet, Chicago. ndiana-James Oneal, 422 Ohio street.

ovington.

Maine-Fred E. Irish, 14 Free street, Port.

ington Street, Boston.

Michigan—J. A. C. Menton, 1315 Saginaw
Birret, Filint.

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ubly Listrict branches meet as fol

Assembly instrict braceous meet as tor-ows:
1st, 3d, and 5th A. D.-Last Wednesday t 150 Spring street.

lef. M. and 5th A. D.—Last Wednesday at 156 Spring street.

2d and 5th A. D.—Second and fourth Thursdays at 250 Brooms street.

4th A. D.—Every Friday at N. Y. Literary School and Last Brooms and Fourth Stih and Last Brooms and Fourth Fridays at 64 East Fourth street.

7th. 9th, and 25th A. D.—Frist and third Fridays at Clark's Hall, N. W. corner of Zith street and Eighth avenue, second Sour.

1th A. D.—First and third Tuesdays at Meyer's Hall, 450 West Thirty-eighth street.

12th A. D.—Every Tuesday at 252 East Broadway.

Neyer's Hall, we're'r Toesday at 232 East Broadway.

12th A. D.—First and third Saturdays at 525 Weet Forty-second street.

13th A. D.—Second and fourth Thursdays at 12th East Techn street.

18th and 11th A. D.—Second and fourth Wednesdays at 415 West Fritteth street.

18th and 18th A. D.—First and third thursdays at 12th West Fritteth street.

18th and 20th A. D.—First and third Thursdays at 24th West Forty-second street.

19th A. D.—Second and fourth Wednesdays at 12th West Forty-second street.

19th A. D.—First and third Fridays at Colonial Hall, foliat street and Colonials Hall, foliat street and Marray Hill.

Tad A. D.—Every Friday at Murray Hill.
R. 1b. P. Ciub, 241 East Forty-second street,
23d A. D.—Second and fourth Fridays at
Reckmann's Hall, northeast corner Atal
street and Elighth avenue.
24th A. D.—Every Tweeday at Murray
Hills. D. Ciub, 241 East Forty-second
Hills. D. Ciub, 241 East Forty-second

street. D.—First and third Thursdays at 1612 Second arouse. 28th A. D. (Bobenian Br.)—First and third Thursdays at 1873 First

20th A. D.—First and third Thursdays at 142 Necond avenue.
28th A. D. (Bobemian Br.)—First and third Thursdays at 1278 First avenue.
28th A. D.—Recond and fourth Fridays at 1877 Arenue A.
30th A. D.—Recond and fourth Wednesdays at W. E. A. Clubbouse, 200 East Eighty-sixth street.
21st A. D.—Fecond and fourth Tuesdays 1570 Madison avenue, over Mandelkers a.
22d and 23d A. D.—Second and fourth Thursdays at Harlem Union Hall, 1997 Third arenue.
28th A. D.—Every Friday at 380 Willia avenue.
38th A. D.—Every Friday at 380 Willia

Seth A. D.—Every Friday at 380 Wills avenue.

Eith A. D., Br. 1 (German)—Every Friday at W. R. A. Clubboure. 3309 Third avenue.

33th A. D., Br. 2 (English)—Second and fourth Tauradays at 3300 Third avenue.

Br. 2 (English)—Second and fourth Fauradays at 3300 Third avenue.

Br. 300 Third avenue.

Either avenue, Williamsbridge.

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COCAL KINGS CCUNTY.

Organizer-warren aktimon, 122 Fort rece Place: Financial Secretary-C. W. hvanaugh, 1204 Fifty-inith street; Recording Secretary, Henry J. Henre, 1000 Myrtle reme: Treasurer, T. A. Hopkins, TIS Leagton arense. County Committee meets tabor Lyceum, 900 Willoughty avenue the second and fourth Sunday afternoons feach month.

Amembly District branches moet as fol-wa:

2d and 3d A. D.—Fourth Thursday at Furman's, 121 Schermerhorn street, A. D.—First and third Mondays at

Dr. Furman'a, 121 Rebermerhorn streef, Sth. A. D.—First and third Mondays' at Emirich's Hall, 5-7 Boycum street. Sth. A. D. Br. 1.—Every Thermody at Ex-ceistor Hall, 30 familer aroune The A. D., Br. 1.—Becomd and fourth Mon-days at John H. Wards, 1168 Forty-fifth

treets.

15th A. D., Br. 1-First and third Satur.

Storgreen avenue.

Zist A. D., Br. 1-At 675 Glenmore avenue.
Zist A. D., Br. 2-Fridays at Center Hall.

Stone avenue, junction of Belmont and Pit.

21st A. D., Br. 3-Record and fourtl Wednesdays at Wohlrab's Hall, Glenmor avenue and Ashford street.

LOCAL RICHMOND.

Meets on the first and third Saturday evenings of each month at the Stapheton La-bor Lycenm, Roff street.

THE PEOPLE'S DAY.

printy strevi.
A. D.—Second and fourth Mondays at Lyrcum, 269 Willoughby avenue.
A. D., Br. 1—First and third Thurs-t Koch's Hell, 257 Hamburg avenue.
A. D., Br. 2—Fourth Tuesday at 700

aschusetts-Dan A. White, 690 Wash

Jacobson, 1129 Twelfth street

Emmet V. Hoffman, Enterprise.

men to have a misun Whim.

is one of the reform parties in our city. The distinction between the Citisens' Union and this party is, that while the former consists of gentle-men-reformers, the Grenter New York Democracy consists of politician-reformers. Reformers of this type are politicians who have lost casts in their regular organisations and cannot get any office from them. These reformers are supremely indifferent to the object of their reform. They are ready to reform Tammany if they can get I place on the Republican ticket, they are ready to reform the Republican machine if they can secure a place on the Tammany ticket, and they stand ready to reform reform itself, if they can secure a pinm on an anti-reform ticket.

The party owes its origin to John C. Sheehan, who at one time substituted Bichard D. Croker in the councils of the Wigwam, when that gentleman was temporarily sojourning abroad. He took his temporary reign too seriously, and when the real boss returned, he made it so bot for Hon. John C. Sheehan, that nothing re-mained for the latter except to go into the reform business. Mr. Sheeban has since been joined by a number of gentlemen of similar political experience, who together compose Greater New York's Greatest Democracy. For the workingmen these reformers have no reforms to offer.

INDEPENDENT PEOPLE'S TICKET.

For Mayor: WILLIAM 8. DEVERY,

For President of the Board of

WILLIAM J. STEWART.

This is also a reform party. In fact it is the reform party, and its reform emanates from no less a personage than William S. Devery. William S. Devery, whose name was synonymous with organized graft while he was a member and later on the Chief of the New York police force, William 8. Devery of Lexow investigation fame, William S. Devery 'who sakl 'at the Pulice Chiefs' Convention in 1901: "Gentlemen, we are here to exchange riews on HOW TO SUPPRESS STRIKES, riots, and all disturbances. As for me, gentleman, I say, Act promptly. Go at it, Don't let 'em spread. Drop everything and attend to R"-William R. Devery who "went at It" as vigorously in clubbing the trol-ley workers of Brooklyn and other defenseless strikers, William, S. Devery, the incarnation of the Tammany re-gime, was himself refused a seat in the Tammany councils. If ever there was an occasion for a great reform movement, this certainly was the occa-sion. And Devery was not slow to inaugurate the movement. A party was speedily organized. Its name, is "In-dependent People's party," its emblem is "The Pump," its platform is "Free Lunch for All," its skilmate object and ideal is to force the recognition of Wil-liam 8. Devery by Tammany Hall. Is it not an object likely to fill the hearts of the tolling masses of this great metropolis with joy and enthusiasm. And yet it is just to the working class Devery is chiefly addressing his apmals, and he has actually succeeded in common himself with the most im-pure elements in the labor movement. In this campaign Deveryism stands for all that is corrupt and degenerate not only in political life, but also in the labor movement.

VOTE FOR YOURSELVES.

Vote against Lockouts under the Arm and Torch.

Vote to sustain Labor Laws by de-feating Denis O'Brien.

Vote against the use of Police to Break Strikes and for the only party that pledges itself to use the public powers to help the workers win their demands — the Social Democratic

a cross in the Social Democratic coldays at John W. Bouter's, 202 Fifty-second street.
Tith A. D., Br. 2.—Second and fourth Fridays at John W. Bouter's, 202 Fifty-second street.
Pih A. D.,—Recond and fourth Thursdays at 128 h. D.,—First and third Fridays at Concernin Hall, 205 Prospect avenue.
13th and 14th A. D.,—First and third Baturdays at Eckford Hall, Eckford and Calver atreets.

Vote for Schools for All the Children under the Arm and Torch. Vote against the Tenement Landlords and for the party of the Tene-ment Dwellers, the Social Democratic

Party. Vote against Millionaire Low, the candidate of Gas Magnate Cutting vote against Contractor Crimmins

man, McClellan: vote for Furman Brown, and Flanagan, workingmen' candidates.

Vote for the party which depends solely upon the working class for

financial support and appeals solely to the working class for votes and whose candidates can therefore be depended upon to be true to the interests of the

working class.

Vote for the party that demands for the Working Class the RIGHT TO WORK and to get THE FULL VALUE OF ITS PRODUCT.

By Holson J. West.

The day of kings is doomed and gone, . Hevealed as heartless, brutal power; Its "right divine" has lost its place, The world-clock strikes the People's

Henceforth no man nor class shall Our lives by patterns of their choice The "written law" shall only be The record of the People's voice.

No more we'll listen for the word By some commanding leader given We'll welcome every earnest though Where truth is held and error driven

VOTERS OF NEW YORK, REGISTER AND ENROLL

You cannot vote unless you register. In order to particlpate in the Social Democratic primaries next year, you should also Enroll under the Arm and Torch when you register. Only two days remain-Friday and Saturday, Oct. 16 and 17.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

(Nets.—In New York and Wisconsin this party is efficially recognized under the same of Social Democratic Party. The party emission in New York is the Arm and Torch.)

The Socialist Party of America is national

The Socialist Party of America is sational convention assembled, reafferms its adherence to the principles of laternations of the received of the party of the content of the content of the party of the content of the content of the production, is evened by the capitalists and bot by the workers dependent upon the content of the product and the product and the product and minery of the working class, and it divides acciety into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle new between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the content of the provenment, the press, the paiplit, and the schools, and charles of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservices and virtual slarery.

The occomic interests of the capitalist class domains the undirectual of the capitalist class and a fact of intellectual, physical and social intellectual, physical and social interection of working class are receivable account of the capitalist and working class are receivable accounted and capitalist and variety of the capitalist cape and capitalist and variety of the capitalist cape and capitalist and party of the capitalist cape and capitalist and party of the capitalist cape Montans-P. J. Councy, moon 2, Owery Block, Butte.
Nebraska-I. E. Ree, 510 N. Sixteenth street, Omaha, Acting Sec'r.
street, Omaha, Acting Sec'r.
son street, Dorrer.
New Yorkery-H. R. Keards, 486 Devon street, Arlington.
New York-Henry L. Riobodin, 64 East Fourth street, New York City.
North Dakota-A. Rassett, Fargo.
Ohio-W. G. Critchlow, 36 Praden Bubbl-lag. Daylon.

Oglo-W. G. Strong, and J. S. Strong, and J. S. Strong, and J. Stro initiats may extend their commercial domainen abroad and enhance their supremary at But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual condicts, are nike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wanting both the properties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of prederides, are all the political representatives of the capitalist class. The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political parity, distinct from and opposed to all parities formed by the proportied classes. Valla.
Texas - E. B. Latham, 702 California Printer Describer Pret Galesville.

Ttab-E. N. Lund, Lehl.

Vermont-John Anderson, Barre,

Washington-E. E. Martin, Seattle,

Wisconsin-Mins E. H. Thomas, 614 State

reet, Milwaskee. street, Milwankee,
Acting Organiser-E. Solomon, Labor Lyrein, et Fast Font Lommittee meets every
City Revening at the W. E. A. Clubsource, 208 East Eighty-sixth street.
General Committee meets on routh Satirday evening of each month at the W. E.
4. Clubhouse.

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

While we declare that the derelopment of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manuer of the transition to Expiralism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the protestriat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active effects of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this ead-

attainment of this ead.

As such secans we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public willities, as well as of all instances of the province of the complete of the owners of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the communers.

3. The progressive and diminishing the rates to the communers of ways in order the progressive and of the hours of these and the increase of wayse in coder in the product of labor.

3. Retail or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this perpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to working class.

4. The insurers that of a green of multi-

be seministered under the central of the working class, and it is not a system of public distances, public credit to be used for that purpose the full product of their hards be seen to be full product of their hards to be public credit of their hards to be seen to

E. Equal ciri seemen and referendum, propertional representation and the right of recall of representative by their constituents, in the cerebrane of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Communications.

SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONISM. The following resolution was adopted, along with the foregoing pintform, by the National Couvention at Indianapolia, July, 1991:

Notional Convention at Indianapolis, July, 1801.

The trade-union movement and independent political action are the chief emanchait enhancement of the control of the contr

BELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS.

RELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS.

The National Committee of the Socialist Party in annual sension assembled, hereby reaffirms the attitude of the party loward the trade-union movement as appressed in the resolution on the subject adopted by the ladianpolis convention of 1901.

We consider the trade-union movement and the Socialist movement as inseparable parts of the general labor movement, produced by the same economic forces and tending lowards the same goal, and we doesn it the duty of each of the two movement to extend its hearity co-operation and support to the other in its special sphere of activity.

But we are also mindful of the fact that

monits to chee the rise its poperal sphere appears to the ether in its special sphere allow we are also mindful of the fact that each of the two movements has its own special mission to perform in the struggle for the cassacipation of labor, that it devolves upon the trade unions to conduct the economic struggles of the working class, that it devolves on the Socialiat party to night the position is but the socialist party to might the position. Suttless of the working class, and that the interests of in since the economic trade of the movements to manage the state of the second that it is not considered to the second to the socialist party will cantinue to give its aid and assistance to the economic struggles of organized labor regardless of the affinition of the trade unions engaged in the struggle, and trives within the trade-union movement. The party will also constitute the struggles of the party will also constitute the struggles and trives within the trade-union sourcement. The party will also constitute the struggles and the struggle

ANTI-PUSION RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas The history of the labor movement of the world has conclusively demonstrated that a Socialist Parry in the only political organisation shie to adequately and consistently confinct the political struggies of the working class, and "Whereas, All "radical and reform" parties, facinding the so-called "Union Labor Parties," have, after a brief existence, uniformly succumbed to the influence of the old political parties, and have preven the articular to the ultimate end of the labor movements.

THE BUILDING TRADES CONFLICT.

By One of the Victims.

Building Trades Employers' Association of New York City.

We have seen New York City this spring and summer in the complete control of our bosses, the capitalists. They have demoralized business and caused a stagnation of industry unparalleled in this community: In the et the working class have always been accused of being the cause of paralyzing industry, but here is a case n evidence which shows who it is that enuses such disastrous conditions.

The employers in the building trades have bouded together and drawn up what they choose to term a plan of arbitration which, they claim, is for the purpose of settling the differences between Capital and Labor and abollabing atrikes.

Charles L. Eidlitz, a large contractor and president of the Employers' Association, claims that they have gone to great trouble to have this arbitration plan drawn up for the men to sign, so that the workingman's interest may be improved and, being a "Friend of La- to the welfare of the public. Houses, bor," he hopes they will sign it so that ther will not be influenced or sold out by their walking delegates. It is for bor. You who live in palaces and this that the bosses have gone to such luxury know not how to build. You great expense and financial loss-all have probably never solled your hands for the benefit of the toilers. And to prove their sincerity they have offered tron or paint. But you certainly know this arbitration plan to the working- how to destroy, for you are even now men with this statement: IF YOU Do NOT SIGN IT WILLINGLY, WE and the welfare of our wealth-creators. WILL STARVE YOU INTO SIGN. ING IT, and they have backed up their position by locking out the building take possession of that which it has trades unions and preventing men created and no more allow a robber from exercising the rights supposed to be guaranteed them by the Constitution of the United States, refusing

"I see no solution for the problem until hunger compels capitulation."—
Charles L. Eidlitz, President of the Now, Mr. Eidlitz for the become Now, Mr. Eidlitz (or the bosses

whom you represent), do you think that force is arbitration? Do you imagine that workingmen will consider you as their friend when you tell them that you will starve them into acting according to your dictates? Do you think for one moment that we he lieve you our friends when you cause our wives and helpless children to suffer? There may be some belated fools

among the workers, but Diogenes would have to seek far and wide among the ranks of our employers were he seeking for honest or wise men.

I warn you in good time: Take care lest the sword you use be two-edged. The tollers outnumber you hundreds to one. Men who were thoughtless you have taught to think. Take care lest your proud but aiready tottering throne crumble into decay before the increasing intelligence of the working Distance.

You and your lik are not necessary mansions, factories, and markets are not the product of Capital, but of Lawith the touch of brick or mortar or destroying the happiness of our houses They will retaliate, and then beware, for Labor will rive in its might and class to suck the very life-blood from

GEORGE FINGER

-The duty of the Socialist is to | hundred copies for 75 cents

The Economic Foundations of make Eocialists of other people. One of the beat ways to do that is to distribute party papers. Try an occability that will repay careful study. If can be had from the Socialist Ligrature company, 181 William street, New York, for \$1.25

The Socialists of Norway in the 66 per cent, in Christiania, the Conservatives have gained 10 per cent. and the Liberals have fost 37 per cent In many rural districts the Socialists have gained 100 per cent, or over. Troussoe district, in the far north, where most of the people are fisher-men, has elected three Socialists to able to raise freight tariffs much, have the Storthing. The three cities Trom-soc, Rodoc, and Narvik, on Aug. 31, elected Comrade J. Berge with thirty-five votes; he is the first Socialist ever elected to the parliament of Norway. The former Deputy, Rector Horst, Radical-Liberal, received twenty-sevo Itadical-Liberal, received twenty-neven votes. In Norway the Deputies are

elected indirectly by electors, which

explains the small number of votes

VICTORIES IN NORWAY. | some time he was teacher and cate- pany's income, per freight-train mile | Buckels, and Herschel, Trustees; Only the selfish public was enjoying chist in a Norwegian Catholic church. | have been increased from \$3.38 in | Weyer, Sergeant-at-Arms. Comrades | ifself, as it always does when it is

INTERSIFICATION OF LABOR Some of the annual railway reports tion, the method by which the companies, in spite of having been forced to advance money wages somewhat and even where they have not been

yet been able to get largely increased "net earnings" or profits out of their The whole story is told in one phrase-intensification of Labor. The men have to work harder, either to work longer, hours or to work the

been increased from \$3.38 in to \$3.64 in 1902, and to \$3.80 in 1908. The explanation is that in 1901 the average freight-train load was 381 tons, in 1902 it was raised to 418 tons and in 1903 to 447 tons. Other roads

show similar figures. CEATHER WORKERS DRESHIEF.

The bag, pocketbook and leather tovelty workers of Hudson County, N. J., have organized. The officers of N. J., have organized. The officers of this young organization are nearly all active supporters of the Socialist Party and they promise to do some good work among the seventy-five members who joined the organization at its first meeting, held at the permanent bead-quarters of the tinion, F. Hahnel's Last Coffess stress and Marcock are phrase men have to work baruer, men have to work baruer, more longer hours or to work the same number of hours under a greater tension and under more dangerous conditions, in order to hold their jobs.

The report of the Great Northern must be report of the Great Northern must be report of the Great Northern must be under the charged must be offered are: Comrade Hermann, Chairman; H. Hartwig.

Weyer, Sergeaut at Arma. Comrades Leary, Wilhausen, and Linke were in-structed to draft by laws for the union, which in future will meet on the first and third Mondays of each month.

THE TWO JOHNS.

Naturally, just as soon as the Slandered Oil Company and the Coni Trust had succeeded in establishing an abso-inte monopoly of their respective products, people knew there was going to

ucts, people anew there was going to be trouble. And for a short time there was trouble for the two-monopolies. The people's trouble came later. As had been expected, competition between oil and coal began to rage forcely. You could buy-coal for a song, while the Standered Company was alrest system over the cil. Hard was almost giving away its oil. Han Contrade Berge is editor of the Journal Premover? (Forward) published by the Socialist Club in Narvik. He is a Catholic and has studied thoology in France and in his own country. For

Unity the seliah public was enjoying fiself, as it always does when it is made the beneficiary of a quarrel between good, pure-minded men. But what is the happiness of the public when compared to the pittable angulah of plous billionaires?

Taings were beginning to look very black, when suddenly two imposing figures loomed large against the lurid background. They were none other than John D. and John P.

shares? For their sake, and theirs only, it behoves us to put an end to this unholy conflict." And forthwith

Things were beginning to look very

"What," said they, "will become of the widows and orphans who own the vast majority of the Coal and Oil

this unholy conflict." And forthwith a treaty of peace was signed smid the hystorical applause of Wall Street, not to mention the widows and orphana. The price of Coal immediately jumped to one cent per pound, while Oil was considered cheep at 10 cents a gill.

The public, supremely selfish as usual, cursed, groaned and shivered, but it vain. The sublime philauthropy of the Two Johns once more triumphed.

Agents sending in subscriptions without romittance must state distinctly how long they are to run, Agents are personally charged and held responsible for

unnald subscriptions sent in by them. Only duly elected and approved agents asknowledged.

VOL. XIII.-NO. 30.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 25, 1903.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

THE BLACKLIST.

How It Is Worked in the State of Montana.

Miners Saing 'Discharged for Their Political Opinions-Mon Are Kept in Slavery By the Blue Ticket, the Pedigree Gard, and the Company

The Butte "Reveille" gives a striking sketch of the methods of corpora-tion tyranoy in the great amelter city of Montana. Anneonda has a Socialist Mayor and the County Assessor herein ment of the smelter is a Socialist offi cial. There is a struggle between the two great rival copper companies for political control of the state and of both of them against the rising Socialist movement, which they are trying of active Socialists;

"' 'doing to leave town, Jack?"
"I got the "lilue ticket" this morng, was the answer. "You know what

This conversation, audible to the little crowd which had gathered at an outgoing train at the Anaconda depot to-day, was the means of divulging to

"The very latest in Standard Oll infamy is the 'blue ticket,' Preliminary the opening of the Washoe works ere, the Standard Oil blacklist, so well known in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, has made its appearance in Anacouda. The 'blue ticket' is what the men call it, and if you find your name on a blue ticket you might as well go home, begin to pack up your belongings and get ready to walk out of town, if you haven's, the money to ride. The introduction of the 'blue ticket' discloses a condition that has never been equalled in the trust-cursed existence of the city. It proves that the infamous 'blue ticket' is but the leginning of another era of tyranny which will incense the independent citizens of the state.

"To describe the 'blue ticket' it is necessary to go back a few months, Soon after the Amalgamated Copper Company, sprang into existence, one of the most conviuring proofs that it was an offshoot of the Signilard Oil Company was the introduction of the 'pedigree slip' and the 'brass tag' in Anaconda works.

Most of the readers of the 'Reveille' are familiar with the 'pedigree ellp' and the 'brass tag.' The former is a form which must be filled out by every applicant for work. In it he most state his age, his nationality, his birthplace, and, in short, supply the on-pany with a complete and satisblographical sketch. 'brase tag' was but a part of the new system of keeping track of the emplayees. It is the same plan which the Standard Oil Company has worked successfully for years in its refineries in the East. If the applicant for work passed the rigid examinations and his credentials satisfied the agents of the company, he was given a brass tag with a number on it. When he went on shift he passed this tag through the little window at the timekeeper's and got a red card, on which was registered with an automatic machine the time of his arrivat. This, now, became his authority to go to work. It served at once as a check, a means of identification and a co yenience for keeping the time of the employee. At the conclusion of the stiff be passed in the red card which was again stamped by the automatic timepiece, and received the brass check in return, which he presented in turn at the beginning of the next shift. Recently many of the men on returning from work found when they passed in their red tickets at the timekeeper's office that they were not given t blue ficket was displayed where the check was usually hung.

"In many instances the men thus summarily discharged were recognized as thoroughly competent and re-liable at their work, and the only cause of their dismissal could be found in the fact that they refused to follow the dictates of the bosses in poli-tics and vote the ticket the Amalga-mated had decided to support,

"It was some time before the men knew the extent of the company's new method of blacklisting. First, several of them tried for work in the other departments of the Amaigamated Company's works in Anacouds. They found that the 'blue ticket' stood against them at the foundry, at the brickyards and on the B., A. & P. rail-

"Then they left town and found that the 'big ticket' had killed their chances of employment in the Amaigamated works in every part of the

"Many of them inquired concerning the chances of getting work in the Amaigamated mines in Butto, when

these latter reopen. They found that they could not get work in any of the company's mines, in the Colorado smelter or in the Butte and Boston sugiter. The unenviable notoriety of the blue ticket had pre-

The man with the bine card is marked by the company.
"He can't get work in the smelters

at Great Palis He can't get work in the coal mines

"He can't get work in the lumber mill at Hamilto

"He can't get work at the coal mines er coking plant at Storrs.

who have come back to Anaconda to gather their belongings and move out with their families it has been learned that after making the circle of the entire state, in no place where the Amalgamated Company controls is it possible to obtain work with the stigms of the 'blue ticket' attached to "It is difficult to imagine the feelings that this new tyranny of the com-

pany has engendered in the minds of the men. A few simple comparisons made among themselves show that there exists at present in this city of Anaconda as complete a system of espionage as prevails around the per-son of the Tear of Bussia, and that any kind of a public declaration of political independence will win for the thoughtless person the dreaded 'blue

identifying the men, and from the few

"It is remembered by many that they were led into apparently innocent conversation concerning politics; the question was asked if they approved of the course of the County Assessor, who has raised the assessment of the ameiter several million dollars, or if they agreed with the sentiment which compelled the company to do some-thing toward abating the smoke nuisance in the valley. Too late; many of the 'biue ticket' men discovered that they should have been more reticent and recognized in the apparently funccent inquirer one of the company's 'spotters.'

"There is no longer the slightest doubt in the minds of the people of Announda that the works were closed down to weed out all who are politically opposed to the Amaignment Company or who have opinious of their own which they voice on Election Day. Whatever doubt previously existed has been dissipated since the inauguration of the 'blue ticket.'

"In effectual co-operation with the 'blue tleket' in the company store. No man marked with a ticket of agure lure can get a pair of shoestrings at the company store without the money. It is not generally known outside of Anaconda that the company store toethods are just as pernicious as ever. Men still are required to go to the store to get their pay checks, and the amount of their indebtedness to the store is deducted from the check be

"The independent merchants have made several ineffectual attempts to compete with the 'store,' and for a time it seemed as if the men were go ing to have an opportunity to trade where they desired, but the shut-down, the 'blue ticket' and the return to okitime coercion on the part of the com pany have intimidated the employees

"The Copper City Commercial Company-the euphonious name of the company store-employs one man solely to-spend his time at the works and watch the men. He goes to the time-keeper's office and finds out the exact amount to the credit of every man Employed on the hill. If the books showed that you had \$15 coming to you at the Washoe works you may rest assured that you can get \$45 worth of

goods at the Copper City.
"It has been learned that the blue ticket' like the 'brass check' and the pedigree card,' is a Pennsylvania importation, and that for some years the Standard Oil Company had employed this method of blacklisting men whom

they could not manage politically.

"Assessor Levengood is still standing the fire of the Amaignmated newspapers, which have taken a keen dis like to this officer for his fearless studi on county valuation. Mayor Frinke was elected by the votes of the people of Ansconda, yet the company is throwing every stumbling-block in his way and trying to hamper him, as it

"Judge Smith of Lewis and Clarke County, before whom the municipal election contest was tried, decided that the Mayor was duly elected and duly qualified. Still the Amalgamated newspapers are keeping up the fight and are, in every concelvable manner, trying to tie up the new administra-tion-much of their work being done under the guise of legitimate interest.

"These are the methods by which the Amaiganated Company is trying to reform Anacouda and by tyranny and injustice win fights that they cannot win by fair means. But the workingmen do not take kindly to this 'blue ticket' plan, and while it may have the effect of making men more reticent and cautious in expressing their opinions politically, it will defeat its own end on Election Day."

TROUBLE IN PORTO RICO.

Military despotism is again coming to the front in Porto Rico. A few days ago two Socialists were con-demned to imprisonment for "insultdemned to impressiment for manting the flag," because of speeches in which they showed the iniquities that had been committed in the service of capitalism under that flag in the United States and in Puerto Blea. A higher native court, however, set them

Now comes the news that on the return of Governor Hunt to the island, his first act was to attend a banquet given him by a gang of railway capi-talists and his next was to cause the arrest of forty Socialists for holding public meetings in the interest of the working class against these capitalists and to have several of them condemned to prison for six months

Governor Hunt and his franchise-grabbing friends are sowing the wind, and if they reap the whiriwind, they will have their own stupid arrogance

"He can't get work in the coal mines at Gebo.

"In logging camps and coal camps, in mines and smelters, the bine ticket has done its deadly work.

"The pedigree card has sided in Truth.

"The pedigree card has sided in Truth.

UNEMPLOYED ON WINTER'S VERGE.

Railroads Laying-off Thousands of Workingmen.

As "Prespecity" Declines, Prefits Must Be Kept Up by Gutting of Payrolla -Army of the Unemployed Will Help Employers Later to Reduce Wages of Those Still at Work.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 17.-Following on the heels of the cut in the force of workmen at the shops of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway all over the country, come the announcement to-day that begin ning Monday there will be a reduction in the working hours of a day from ten to nine hours in all the locomotive and repair shops of the Lake Shore

Company.

This means a reduction in wages no only in the big shops in Collinwood but in Chicago, Pittsburg, and other-large cities entered by that line. The Lake Eric and Western, a branch of the Lake Shore, is included in the

order.
The announcement has caused much consternation among the hundreds of workmen in and around Cleveland. The officials of the road say that the

equipment has been so greatly im-proved that a smaller amount of labor is required to do the same amount of work, hence the reduction in hours and

The same amount of work will be done. The floome of the road will not be diminished. The payroli will be re-duced. The proprietors' profits will consequently be increased.

Under Socialism-the people who Jo work being also the provements that made possible a reduction of hours would be hailed as a blessing, because it would mean more lelsure without reduction of pay to the workers. Capitalism turns every such potential blessing into a curse for the

ALBANY, Oct. 10 .- Three hundred men in the West Albany shops of the New York Central and Hudson River Italiroad were laid off at noon to-day. This is in accordance with an order affecting the entire Vanderbilt system between New York and Chicago, and means in effect the laying off of 15 per cent. of the abop force all along the Vanderblit lines.

Now those three hundred men will have to hunt for jobs, competing with others still at work or already out, and so hastening the reduction of wages, A large army of unemployed is what the capitalists like to see.

According to the New York "Times"

of Oct. 13. "extensive reductions are being made daily in the track and shop forces of the New York Central, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern. the Lake Eric and Western, West Shore, and other affiliated Vanderbilt roads, and in fact a similar cutting down of expenses is being put effect on the principal railroads of the country, including the Southern Pacitic. Third Vice-President W. C. Brown of the New York Central admitted that large reductions were be ing made on his road, and that a fur cutting down was contemplated, and also that the reduction was due partly to an anticipated decrease ess on account of the present in-

dustrial situation. which Chauncey A. Depew, Senator from the New York Central, braya so much, is getting played out. Unless the workingmen of the country quickly use their political power to take into their own hands the control of the industries their labor supports, we have good reason to expect soon to see again such a period of misery as we passed through ten years ago-only worse. perhaps, considering that industry is now more highly developed and there is a much larger proportion of very poorly paid laborers and factory opera tives who can have no savings to fall

According to present plans, save the "Times," the track forces of the New York Central system "will be reduced 50 per cent. Nearly 1,500 men, or about 15 per cent, of the number of men employed in the shops and round houses, and with wages aggregating more than \$2,500 a day, eventually will be let go. They will be chefly ollers, wipers, and roundhouse laborers. Other railroads, realizing similar hundred aggregation are made to be supported to the state of the control of the state of the sta business prospects, are making sim lar retrenchments. The Pennsylvanis Railroad has been dropping men grad unily for some time. A reduction of at least 1,200 men, & to said, will be made on the Western lines of the Southern Pacific. On the Atchiso. Road the development work has prac-tically been brought to a stop, as the officials believe that the same work can be done more cheaply in the fu fure, and their present earnings will be increased accordingly. To be prepared for any unfavorable change in financial conditions, railroad directors al over the country are going over actailment of expenses."

AS TO CONFIDENTION.

When you hear anyone raise the cr. of "confiscation" against Socialism ask him what he thinks of the Ship building Trust. Ask him if the cap cating from each other, lawfully or by

ATTEMPTS AT SUPPRESSION.

Capitalist Authorities Twist the Lau in Effort to Keep Socialists from Spreading the Light.

The fear with which the capitalisi class that stands behind and directs the Republican and Democratic public officers regard the growing Socialist movement is shown by these attempts

The Socialists at Telluride, Colo. have been having trouble with the local authorities for during to hold street meetings. One of the Socialists arrested was A. H. Floaten, recently elected Kational Committeeman of the Socialist Party for Colorado. Com rade Floaten defended his own case from 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. before a jury, picked by a prejudiced sheriff. The jury stayed out all night and disagreed, 3 to 3. The Socialists polled 20 per cent. of the vote in the city election last spring and more than that in the county election last fail. The triak have been great propaganda meetings There was scarcely standing room is the court house. Comrade Floaten em phasized the point that he was arrest explained the philosophy and program of the Socialist Party so the jury might judge if a man should be ar-rested because he adhered to those principals. The judge called him down twice for leaving the subject. At the second trial the jury acquitted Floater second trial the jury acquitted Floaten and the other cases were dismissed, except that of J. C. Barnes, which was postponed until December. The ex-pense to the city was about \$1,200.

when Floaten was acquitted John W. Brown, of Connecticut, was arreated and fixed \$10 for addressing a street meeting in North Adams. Mass. The charge was "obstructing the thoroughfure." Brown appealed and the case will come before the So-John W. Brown, of Connecticut, was and the case will come before perior Court in January. Th The affair caused a neusation, and the daily papers in Western Massachusetts, where Brown is well known, are vigorously discussing the case.

The local comrades held, a celebration

B. F. Adams of Washington, D. C. pent six days in the workhouse for sticking up Socialist signs, which, by the way, have attracted widespread newspaper comment. Adams had a license, but the judge ignored it, and got very angry when Adams showed his authority for sticking signs and said be would continue it. The prosecuting attorney said the fine in such cases was \$500, Adams said they might as well make it, \$3,000, as he didn't have

At Texarkana, Ark., the mayor tried to prevent National Organizer Goebel holding a meeting, but finally had to adult his right to do so. The police, however, prevented him from selling subscription cards to Socialist papers at the meeting.

Rev. Granville Lowther was arrested on Oct. 9-1 at Great Bend, Kansas for making a Socialist speech on the street. The marshal came along and ordered him to go to the park to speak. He told the marshal he would do so, and explained to the audience that the street belonged to them and that the marshal was their servant, but that, notwithstanding the fact he had a right to speak on the street if be did not obstruct the sidewalk, he would comply with the request of the authorities. He then announced that he would speak at the court bonne that night and requested the crowd to come and bear him. He ceased speaking, but, as he turned to walk away, the officer arrested him. He was then taken to the police court and fined. The city attorney prosecuted the case and Comrade Lowther pleaded in his own defense. That he would be fined was a foregone conclusion. He refused, however, to pay his fine, and was therefore sent to jail, but the comrades regarding the matter, since the fine was paid, cannot be said at present. Wichita the case will be considered by the local comrades, and if any redre is possible the matter will be pushed

The police will not permit Socialist street meetings in Plainfield or Summit, N. J., and the last named place has been selected by our comrades as

MACHINISTS THREATENED.

It is reported that the National Metal Trades Association has started a movement to reduce the wages of stachinists all over the country 10 per cest. If this reduction is accomplished it will affect the wages of 100,000 mm chinists, union and non-pulse, as the Association includes the projectors of shops new employing fully that number of men. Wage agreements with many of the local unions expire Jan. 1, 1904, and preparations are being made by the manufacturers to insist upon a refraction when the negotiations for new agreements begin.

He best thing the machinists can do to forestall and prevent such an alon to forestat and prevent such an ab-tack is to vote the Secialist ticket on Nov. S. A general doubling or trabling of the Socialist vets all over the coun-try this fall, following the big gain last year, would show the employers that the workingmen are learning to frust and rely more thermelyes and that the workingmen are learning to frust and rely upon themselver and are in no mood to submit to further

TEDDY'S HINT IS FOLLOWED.

Bladery Bosses Using Capitalist Forces Concen-Open-Shop Decision Against Unions.

ular tasued by Sational Publishing Company in Philadelphia to Employers After Strike-They "Pity" the Strikors and Keep Thom But, Quete Rossevelt to Sugar and Sive Thom Low Pag.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 18-The National Publishing Company of this city, in whose bindery there has recently been an unsuccessful strike and which is employing a large num-ber of binders at less than the union scale, is taking prompt advantage of President Roosevelt's "open shop" de cition. The company is sending type written circulars to its employees, one of which, dated Oct. 7, is as follows: PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT DE-

CLARES THE GOVERNMENT BINDERY AN 'OPEN SHOP.'

"He says non-union men shall have the same rights as union workmen Men cannot be forced to join the Book binders' Union and the government cannot separate citizens into classes and any that only those who belong to the union shall be employed.

"President Roosevelt is a man of great ability and a man of great cour ington dare not order a strike in the Government Bindery, and the only thing labor leaders can do is permit union and non-union men to work

there together.

The leaders were very foolish to demand that President Roosevelt abould discharge Assistant Foreman Miller simply because he was not a member of the union. They now see that they made a great mistake.

government can run an 'oper slup' in Washington then 'open shops can be run in all other cities. If the inbor lenders allow union men to work with non-union men in a book bindery in one city then they must allow the to work together in all cities. "Sepator Stewart of Nevada cor

gratulated President Roosevekt on his action in the case of Miller in the government bindery, and praised him for resisting the unjust demands of labor "Senator Stewart said: The Consti

tution guarantees life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to all the people of our country. How can there be liberty if a man cannot obtain work when he applies for it without the endormment of some union which may have expelled him from membership because of the personal animosity of a clique of men against him?"

This will show how near the Ameri-Council is to the fact when it tells us, in the circular editorially con npon in The Worker of Oct. 11, that the President's decision has nothing to do with the question of open versus union shops outside of government employment and tries to convey the impression that Roosevelt is a friend

of the workingmen. This company—which, by the way, describes itself on its letter-heads as a "Manufacturer of Bibles" and is, of course, composed of very pious and philanthropic gentlemen—is sending out other circulars in which the officers of labor unions are described as unrank and file to go on strike in order that they may get high salaries. Just dreds of members to strike or bow it is tlat these officers expect to get higher entaries when the members are on strike than when they are at work and paying dues, is not explained. But the pious and philanthropic bosses expect the poor dupes who have taken strikem' places at reduced wages to believe

a letter written by a striker-not giv ing his name, of course—to the effect that he finds he has been deceived by the wicked labor leaders and wants his job back. The bosses shed croco-die tears over the strikers' sufferings die tears over the strikers' sufferings and close the circular with these

"P. B.-We pity the strikers who were misled and deceived by the offi-clais of the Bookhinders' Union. We now have all the work-people we want in our bindery and empot take on any more image."

How sweet a thing is pityl How now sweet a thing is pityle-flow actinging to an empty stemach! Ah, let us be deeply grateful to these bosses who pity us, and vote for floosevelt's party as they wish.

SOFT COAL TRUST GROWS.

Another step in the growth of the Soft Coal Trust: The Pittsburg Coal galesia Coal and Coke Company, which in the previously added the Alabama properties of the Corona Coal and Coho Company to its Pennsylvania and Ohio Company to its Pennsylvania bought out the Seloca Coal Company of Alabama.

If you wish to avoid a fight and have a big builty against you, the best way is to show him from the start that yan are not afraid. Plead with him of try to harmonise differences, and he will redouble his aggressions; dry will redouble his aggressions; dry mand it is his turn to plead. And the capitalist class is the most there out to be the previous of the capitalist class is the most there out in judge who will sustain labor ough builty the world has ever seen. Workingmen of New York.

THE FIGHT IN HAVERHILL.

trated There.

A Big "Barrei" to Back Republican Matienal Committee's Ukase that Socialism Must Be Checked in Carey's Nems-Grooked Methods and Oveer Personages in Anti-Socialist Campaign. HAVERHILL, Mass., Oct. 18.-Per

haps the hardest political fight that Haverhill has ever seen is now on. As was announced some months ago, the Republican National Committee has sent out the word that Socialism MUST be crushed here in its historic stronghold. Organized capitalists of the nation are giving their support to the reactionary attempt. No mo being spared and no methods are too mean for the capitalist managers to resort to in their frantic effort to stem the tide.

The splendid record made in the Massachusetts Legislature by James F. Carey, Socialist Representative from a Haverhill district, the inspiration which his conduct and that of his colleagues has given to the movement all over the country, and especially the tremendous increase of the Socialist rote throughout Massachusetts in the state, city, and town elections of the last year have brought the owners of the nation to the resolution that, at whatever cost of money or of manlood Carey must be defeated this year. They imagine that if they can muster a plurality against Carry and can boast that Haverhill has repudiated Socialism, they will have dealt the whole movement a mortal blow.

Quiet Blacklisting of Votors.

As one means to this end, the employers have been systematically weeding-out the known Socialists from the shows here. Of course, no one has been discharged for being a Socialist. When a boss wants to get rid of a man, he can always find a good exuse. So, on one pretext or another, large number of the active Socialists have been discharged or "laid off" and never taken back and have been forced o go elsewhere to seek a chance to work and live. Scattered over the state or over the country, they are all good missionaries of Socialism, but the Socialist Party in this locality is deprived of their votes. The question is however, since the use of this dastard ly method is protty generally known, will it not be found that it has made Socialists of enough of the formerly indifferent ones to more than make up the loss? We shall see on Nov. 3,

The Rule-or-Rule Renogades.

In addition to this and to the use of money and influence in many open or underhand ways, the capitalist managers have taken into their employ and he renegades from the Socialist ranks they can lay their hands on—the people who, when in the party, were de-termined to rule or rula, who found the party capable of ruling itself and who have been driven outside the lines to carry on their spitcful work of de-

scorned," we are told. Mrs. Avery, who, during the last four years of her membership in the Socialist Party, stood on every possible side in every trouble that she and other rule-or-ruin characters like her succeeded in stirring up, and who, with her Man Priday, David Goldstein, was finally sus-pended when she had quite worn out the patience of the comrades, is ventthe trade, of intengent narmony of the working class against the capital-ists who always profit by such dising all her long stored-up fury in fran-tic slauders against Socialism and all the Socialists who would not bow to

F. G. R. Gordon, whose reputation as a trouble-maker is too well known to need repeating, has been supplied with money—by his well beloved "great middle class," no doubt—to establish a campaign paper called "The Million"—It should have been chris-tened "The Millionaire"—for the sole purpose of printing such attacks on the Socialist Party as the common decency of the existing newspapers would not allow them to publi

Herbert N. Casson is on deck, too. as a contributor to this organ. He cer-tainly displays marvellous industry and ingenuity in digging up ancient secords and picking out here a sen-tence and there a paragraph from 80cialist books and newspapers and piecing them together, without regard to their context or the time and econ-sion of their publication, and thus producing a curious farrage which clusively proves"—to those who wish to be so persuaded—that Socialism is dead and yet that it is an increasing danger to national prosperity, that the Socialist Party is all split up and paralyzed by internal quarrels and vet that it constitutes a powerful con-spiracy, bound by unquestioning allo-giance to despotic leaders and from cound secret rules, against everything that is good and true-and so on, ad

Festering Dissension in Uniona.

In addition to all this, the capitalia gents, "friends" of organized labor as hey claim to be, are and for a long ime past have been doing everything in their power to foster dissension in the trade unions—especially of the boot and shoe working industry, as this is a shoe town—for the purpose of using the animosities thus aroused against Carry and the party he represents But there are many bost and shoe workers—men of the rank and file both

"GRAFT vs. THE SAME THING."

Eugene V. Debs Says that Is the Issue between the Old Parties -Rising Tide of Socialism All Over the Land to Sweep Away Corrupt Canitalism.

political situation on the eve of the labor leaders of New York will doubtvarious state and local elections that are to be held this month and next, we are struck with the mixed condition of things that prevails almost everywhere, and the curious alignments that are being made in the field of capitalist politics for the approaching

raid upon the spells of office.
Even the remnants of the Popullat party that were supposed to be dead seem to have been only in a state of suspended animation and have come back to life again and are now applying liniment to the stiff joints and will soon be ready to limp back into the ring again and offer their "reform" nostrum for the salvation of the

In Colorado, Texas, and some other held and resolutions adopted that cound like a voice from the catacombs. What Populism really needs is an un-dertaker with a long spade and an airtight, concrete coffin that stays buried. The sorry spectacle the Populists will present this year and the still sorrier figure they will carve will perhaps convince them that they are dead and

ought not to be walking about in their grave clothes. In Ohio the situation is extremely attractive, equal to a hippodrome and as full of incident as a circus with a menageric attached. The other day Mark Hanns, next to the greatest la-bor leader in America, and candidate bor leader in America, and candidate an element that in bound to gravitate for re-election to the United States toward the Societat Party and take its Senate, lost his temper, probably from sheer envy, in discussing Tom Johnon, and declared the rich single-taxer "the Anarchist leader of the Socialists who were responsible for the assassi-nation of President McKinley." This paragraph is a gem of the first water. It is also a true index of capitalist politics-rank idiocy with froth upon

his grave that he might expose his death would as a plea for votes to

secure an office for himself. While Hanna and Johnson and their allies are hammering each other around in the ring in their great oneact farce entitled "Stand Pat va Mu-nicipal Reform," the Socialist Party of the Buckeye State, led by that honest and feariess working-class advecate. Issue Cowen, their candidate for Governor, are waging a vigorous and effective campaign throughout the state and my advices lead me to be-fleve that the results will be of the most gratifying character to them-

seives and the party at large.

The curious turn things have taken in New York City politics and the complications resulting therefrom combinto make that fight so unique as to attract the attention of the whole country. Of course there is a monum e involved and the working class especially are vitally interested as to whether they shall be robbed under "McCleilan's PARTISAN administra-tion or fleeced under Low's BUSI-NESS administration,"

Great issue this is that appeals to the patriotic sons of Americal More succinctly stated it is "Graft vs. The

the trouble comes from and who re nize that the Socialists in the trac

have been and are the consistent ad-

vocates of "peace with honor" within

braggadocio. We await the result on Election Day with deep interest, of

course, but without alarm. If we are

feated with honor; it will not be the

first time in history that a great cause

destined to ultimate victory, has suf-fered temporary or local defeats; and

we shall know, as others have done,

how to turn that defeat into victory.

admitted on all sides to be the greatest triumph we have ever achieved, for never were the forces of capitalism so

powerfully concentrated against us.

Socialism in Haverhill is very much

alive and doing well, thank you, and

our enemies will be forced to admit it

FUNDS FOR HAVERHULE

To meet the extraordinary campaign

a campaign fund as possible should be raised to provide speakers and litera-

ture to counteract the misrepresents

tions of the capitalist agents. Reader

of The Worker are invited to contrib-ute. Ko matter how small the amount

you can afford to give, send it in THIS

WEEK. Send all contributions for the Haverbill Campaign Fund to The Worker, 184 William street, New York. Money will be forwarded to Haverbill at once and acknowledgment made in

The receipt of a semple copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

this paper.

w being waged against Socialism in Haverhill, it is desirable that as large

defeated this year, we shall

the trade, of intelligent harmony of

In taking a general survey of the | Same Thing." The pure and simple less find this a campaign rich with picking for the faithful who know when and where to keep out of poli-

> Let the Tammany Tiger and the Low Gastrutis have it out. In either case the worst will win. The only difference is the armor-plate hypocrisy of the Low odorices mackine.

> The reform (!) administration of Low speaks for itself-it requires special commendation-it is LOW enough.

> If we have got to have one or the other, give us that without the "re-form." We have tried all the capitalmore so when they have a moral spasm and hoist the banner of "reform." Then clap your hand on your pocketbook, if the "reformers" haven't siready got it; and make for the tall

> The old parties take turn about "reforming" each other. The "reform" party is usually the one that has been turned out and wants to get back to the public cribs and troughs again.

The hubbub over the spoils in New York will doubtless absorb most of the interest lying around loose, and the din and roar may for the moment drown the class of the class struggle. but it is only for the passing hour. These entanglements and collisions in the old parties will increase and from each of them there will be jarred ! place in the Hevolutionary Army of International Socialism.

The post-office scandals, the shameless plunder and spollation of the In-dians by the Dawes Commission and other government agents paid and sworn to protect them against other thieves, and countless other cases of crime and corruption in the high offices its craven lips.

There is no hyena that would be guilty of tearing his dead friend from roborate the Socialist charge as to the essential rottenness of capitalist po

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is the prolific source of political corruption. Workingmen do not debauch the politics of the nation. They have no in-centive for so doing. With the capi-talists it is otherwise. They have to buttrees their private economic interests, in conflict with the collective interests of the community, with moral mire and political putridity, and to talk of "reforming" this sort of thing, a in Low, is like apraying a compool

with cau d'cologne. In ail this the Socialist sees the working out of the social and eco nomic forces and his serenity is undis turbed while his faith is increased and his determination intensified. The fall elections in the several states, will register the rising tide of Socialism ind supply a new basis for comparison and calculation in determining the

progress of the movement.

The Socialist Party is overywhere alert, active, and energetic and the vote this fall will doubtless indicate a

long stride toward the goal. Galveston, Tex.

GAIN IN MASHVILLE

Socialist Party Shows Increase of Mearly 800 Per Cent in Three Years.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 15.—In the municipal election held on Oct. 8, the Socialist Party polled 400 votes in every ward. The vote in 1900 was 61, The Haverhill comrades are making a straight and clean fight, as vigorous total vote cast. Becretary Stockell as it can be made with the limited writes: "We are well means at our disposal—a campaign of ducation and argument, heased on the statement of facts, the discussion of principles, and the splendid records of the men whom the party has thus far means at our disposal-a campaign of the result under all the circumstances. elected. We are not depending on congressional, and all at the party ma-braggadocio. We await the result on chinery was set in motion during the last two weeks of the campaign, an unprecedented thing for fifteer after a primary election, as the Demo-crats always count on a sure thing. The party lash was applied in every The party lam was applied in every way; clerks were kept in the stores, workmen in the shops, everything done to prevent workingmen from vol-ing. We had a well disciplined organization. The polls were watched close-ly, and while we lost a good many-votes by not having enough men towatch their workers at the polls, we succeeded in getting our vote counted. We go on with our meetings every Saturday night, on the square, just though the cumpaign was still on. In this fight we have tested the mettle of the club and have found a lot of fine material. We will work from now on more systematically than ever before."
The Nashtille comrades are to be congratulated upon the splendid showing made under exceptionally bad con

> —"I never heard such a noise as Horace Traubel made in the last num-ber of The Worker (Oct. 11). It was something awful. He woke me up. And our friend D. M. Parry of the National Manufacturers' Association, and his associates, will certainly not put me to sleep again. Now that I am awake I can see that there are a great many more saleep," writes D. J. vas Emmorick, "and I therefore en-close fifty cents towards the establishment of the Daily Globe, to make all

The Worker. M ORBAN OF THE SUDIALIST PARTY on in New York State as the States

PUBLISHED WHERLY ME' 188: WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK By the Socialistic Co-operative-Publimbing Association. P. O. BOX 1512.

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THE PARTY'S EMBREM.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUCGE OF THE COURT OF APFEALS-CHARLES H. MATCHETT,

FOR MAYOR OF NEW YORK-DR. CHARLES L, FURMAN.

MORRIS BROWN,

FOR PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF ALDERMEN-PETER J. PLANAGAN. Member of Typographical Union No. 8.

Certain provisions of the election tawn, the Smeinlist Party is elicinily recognized under the many of reacht Democratic Party, and its emblem is the Arm and Torch, as shown above.
The Socialist Porty for Social Democrat
Party in New York) should not be confine
with the sociated Labor Part
The latter is a small, ring called, morthory
regonization which littlerly opposes if
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THE SOURALIST YOTE.

ocidist thiry (the Secial Democratic of New York) him pencel through its general destion. Its growing power rated and its speedly victory for-ed by the great because of its vote in in these ligarca.



INFORMATION WANTED.

We again assess to our comrades in every part of the country to inform us at once of the names and addresses of all Socialists who have been elected at delegates to the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor, represent. The election of a number of such delegates has been reported in The Worker, last week and this, but we wish to make our list as full as

Further: we would now will to the attention of our readers that each of them will wish to read in our issue immediately following election as full a report as possible of the vote cost at over the country and that each of them can help in enabling us to present such a report by writing or tele graphing us the news for his city of county as soon as it is known.

HELP FOR HAVERHILL.

The Socialists of Haverbill are now facing the most formidable combine tion, of corruption, siander, intrigue and all the foul forces at the command of capitalism that has ever been con centrated at one point against the So ciaffat movement in America.

The word has gone out from the Be publican hendquarters at Washington that Carey must be defeated, and the organized capitalists of the land and supplying the campaign fund to carry out that decree

Our commutes of Haverbill her right in saying: "We are not alested. If

win." If Carey does not go to the no willing book there reinforced nest your, or be will go to Washington intrail. Shehilam is not going to be cincled by any local defeat that an suployers' blacklist and a political campaign of misrepresentation may

But for all that, we all want to see Carey go back this year and to see tha-Hocialist Party make a clean sweep in Haverhill: To do that, the Haverhill comrades need money to print literature, to hire halls, and to pay speakers expenses. They are poor nen. Shoe workers have but little cialists all over the land, should come to their aid without delay,

Hend your contribution at once, be street, New York City, indicating that it is for the Haverhill Campaign Pund, in The Worker and the "Volkszeltung."

THE CANAL QUESTION.

We are asked by several readers to the state of New York should vote for or against the proposed expenditure of \$101,000,000 in enlarging the Brie Canal. The party as such has made no decision on this question, but we have little hesitation in advising that our readers votesfor the measure, since it is submitted to them.

We only understand that the enincomment of the canal, even though it | dren of those they have pauperixed? is a public property, is not a great issue for the working class. We quite understand that, so long as the goverument of the state is left in the hands of the enuitalist class through its Republican and Democratic agents, the working class is not going to be freed from wage-sinvery nor its condition materially improved by the cxtension of the public functions.

But we are calling on the working men to use their votes to take the controi of the state out of the bands of the capitalists by voting for a Social Democratic legislature and judges and tocal others on November 3. Consistently with that advice, we advise that they vote to enlarge the canal, to improve by so much the industrial plant of the state and nation and capeinily that part of it which already belongs to the state that we call upon the working class to capture. The fact that Senator Depew of the New York Central is opposed to the proposition is, by itself, a good reason for works ingmen to vote for it.

In some quarters the objections are raised that, in the present state of affairs, the voting of such an approprintion will give unlimited "graft" to enpitalists and politicians, and that the voric will be done by badly paid and overworked laborers and mechanics, to the great profit of the contractors. Certainly it will, if the workingmen, voting for the canal, vote also for one or the other of the two parties; that upport capitalism, with all its randaentions of "graft," large and small. But that is not a reason for voting against public improvements. It is a reason for voting to put the public powers into the hands of the one party of the working class-the Social Demacratic Party, which pledges itself against profits for contractors, against profits for any non-producers, and for the reduction of working hours in upproprian to the increased productive power of labor, for the right and duty of every man to work, and for the payment to the workers of the full

value their labor creates. The way to prevent "graft" and vote against the canal, but to vote for the Arm-and Torch.

----PROPITABLE "CHARITY."

Soperintendent Jenkins of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children made his report to the Board of Directors the other day for the months of May, June, July, August, and September. Here is one item from the balance-sheet he preimpled:

Children relieved and seat to

Is not that a fearful grough indictment of our capitalist system, that is one city during five mouths—and those the ensiest of the year, the ones is which the lot of the poor is most enducable-nositive destitution, and that over three thousand eight has dred children should be handed over through one society alone to the cold micery; should reach such proportions hands of charity?

And if you would know what becomes of the little victims, read this New York "Times" dispatch, which appeared without comment the same

"DIPORTING BOYS FROM NEW

YORK.

**CLEVELAND, Oblo; Oct. 100—Foryears the ghas factories of Postorialare had trouble getting enough bors
to work for them. Becauty the propresents thed the experiment of insto work for them. Hecentry the progarking that the Social Democratic
that decree,
Dur contrades of Haverbell new right
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win, we win; and if we lose we

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to work for them. Hecentry the progarking that the Social Democratic
contrades of the Social Democratic nake.

hotel, and the lads will be there in proximity to the works.

Therperesty of Ohlo workings seemer does not furnish smough heigless orphans to supply the demand of Ohio espitalists for cheap labor to grind out profits for them and histy keep wages down and intensify povorty, so the charitable societies of New York are engaging in a veritable slave-trade for their benefit.

What work in the glass factories means, as those factories are run todays even for men-the long hours, the "rushing," the intense heat and then the going out, drenched with sweet into the cooler air, the alternating of spare cash; the bosses see to that. So-iday and night shifts with its consequences of broken rest and lowered vitality-all this is well enough known. Consumption, bronchitis, asthma, rheu-It ten cents or ten dollars that you can matism, and chronic insomnia are stern, in The Worker, 184 William hmong the penalties that the glass workers pay for the prosperity of the glass capitalists. And for the sending and it will be forwarded to Haverhill of the most unfortunate children of immediately and receipt acknowledged our class from the hell of the city streets into this yet worse hell of the glass factories, we are expected to be grateful to our business-like phlianthropists.

Is it not high time that the working class ceased howing, down to these men that trade in our flesh and blood under the clonk of charity, that we hurled them from their high places and used our own power and our own intelligence for our own salvation? Or are we to so on forever, permitting them to make paupers of those who create their fortunes and then thank ing them for making slaves of the chil-

A number of New York preacher held a conference the other night and decided to elect another committee to arbitrate inhor disputes. Rev. David James Burrell was present and gave the peacemakers a disconcertingly, candid outnion. He said:

"No governmental or ecclesiastical court is likely to expedite the solution of this problem. It will only be settled permanently by both parties coming to closer quarters, according to Queens berry rules."

Good for Rev. Burrell, say we. honor the man in his position who has the courage to speak the plain truth. to rebuke the pretense that irreconcil shie interests can be burmonized. We know he is against us, but we respechim as an honest opponent, anyhow.

SOCIALISM IN BELGIUM.

The coming session of the Reigian Pmliament promises to be a stormy one. The Socialists, who hold nearly a third of the seats in the lower house will again take up the fight against the abuses in the Congo State in Contral Africa, of which Kiugai.copold, a member and agent of an intermations gang of financiers, is the head. There is a scheme on fost to transform the Congo State formally into a Beigian crown colony for the purpose of strengthening the hold of its expeliters. The Socialist deputies will fight this, as they fight the whole colonial sysrible oppression to the univer of the field invaded and because it means demornization at home and increased power for the most corrupt elements

in the home; government.
In this the Socialist deputies will probably have the support of some others, but they do not intend to stop there. It is expected that they will make a strong attack on the institu tion of royalty. A great popular propagenda on these lines is already ing carried on.

The Brussels correspondent of the New York "Times"—in spite of the de-airs of the whole capitalist press in this country to sarend the idea that Huroman Socialism is merely a moder credit the "extreme" Socialists of the United States—is compelled to admit; in his letter published last Sunday; that the Belgian Socialists are in a thoroughly revolutionary frame of

The dissolution of the Social-Na-tional party in Germany, which was decided upon by a congress held at Gottingen on Aug. 20, marks one more step. in the clearing of the field for the final conflict between the capitalist system and the rising forces of Social-ism. The National Social party was formed some years ago, under the lead erable of some probably well-meaning but unpractical clergymen and theo rists, its avowed object being to coin bine something, of the purpose and spirit of the Social Democratic Party with the bourgeois idea of mitional patriotium: As was predicted by the Social Democrats, it never showed much vitality, because of its lack of commistency and thoroughness of pur-pose. It inclined too much toward the Socialists to please the propertied classes; its surrow patriotism was ditusteful to the wrokingmen who, as they learned to recognise their class interests; learned to regard the work respect of independent thinkers. In the Reichstag election last June it period but 27,334 votes. The leaders poster but 27,000 votes. The reverse recognised that something was wrong with their beautiful attems for recon-ciling-antagenistic social tendencies and the rank and the showed a grow rich the rank have the shower a grow-ing divergence—these who; thought more of the lings side of the party's pality inclining toward one or another of the frankly capitalist parties, and these who had joined it on account of lits promise of sid-to-the workers rec-ognising that the Séchi Democratic Party is really didnot the work this

IS SOCIALISM ON THE WANE?

A Reply to Herbert M. Casson by William Mailly, National Socmetary of the Socialist Party.

Diates are a wrangling, dishonest, Blates are a wrangling, dishonest, bankrupt gang of trouble makers,"
-eary Heebert N. Cassen in an article, antitled "focisition Is on: the Wans," which has found wide circulation in both the capitalist and labor grass of the country. Mr. Cassen is one of bankrupt gang of trouble makers,". the country. Mr. Cassen is one of those telerant, gentle-souled, sweet-valced gentlemen, who scern to abuse anyone who disagrees with them. And, above all, they are truthful, if

nothing else, is Which is why Mr. Casson uses the in stated after what claims to be an aualysis of the annual report of the former National Secretary of the Se-cialist Party, Leon Greenbaum, who was consistent enough to leave the purity shortly after he lost the posi-Mr. Casson's "analysis" was first

after Greenbaum's report was issued, and Casson says the report "was not supposed to be seen by anyone outside of the party." Smart fellow, Mr. Casson! The report was printed and sent out by Mr. Greenbaum blusself and was published in at least one Socialist Party paper-The Worker. There was no secrecy about it. Greenbaum and his colleagues looked after that. But Casson's startling discovery displays that same infantile and unive ignor-nuce which has distinguished him throughout his wobbly career.

There are twenty polats submitted by Casson as justification of his in-dictment of Socialists for incompetence to govern their own affairs. It is useanswer to Casson's belated siander will be a statement of facts covering the real condition of the national Socinilat Party to-day.

1. There are thirty-five states or-ganized and affiliated with the na-tional organization of the Socialist

Party. Eighty-seven local organizations have been chartered by the national headquarters since January last. These are either paying dues direct or through their state organizations.

3. Every state organization save one (f'inh) is paying dues regularly to the national headquarters.

4. Official reports of all business and financial frameactions of the na-tional and state organizations are is-

sned weekly, and mouthly and published in the purly press.

now nine national organizers in the field, receiving each a regular salary of \$3 per day and expenses, hesides having lecturers and others constantly

organising purposes since January.

11. A total of nearly \$1,000 has been spent for organizing purposes di-rect by the national headquarters since last January.

nated nearly \$500 to various states for

12. The Socialist Party does not inlanguage above quoted. He has arrived at the startling conclusion therein stated after what obtains to be an
viduals, exercise the same right to talk politics and advecate Socialism in the enions as do the Democratic and Recapitalist politicians and advocate

capitalism and their own slavery.

Now all these facts can be easily verified. The Socialists have nothing to hide. If Mr. Casson had wanted to tell the truth about the Socialist Party months old as an argument against it. He would have made inquiry and would have been honest even with himself. But Mr. Casson has been traveling backwards for several years

now, and he gets fartheg and farther from the truth as he travels, until he has now lost sight of it altogether.
Certainly, the Socialists have differences among themselves. Their party would not be too large to hold Casson between the first would not be too large to hold Casson because the first would not be too large to hold Casson because he will not be too large to hold casson because he will not be too large to hold casson because he will not be too large to hold casson because he will not be too large to hold casson because he will not be too large to hold casson because he will not be too large to hold casson because he will not be too large to hold casson because he will not be too large to hold to he will not be too large to hold to he will not be too large to hold to he will not be too large to he will not be too large to he will not be too large to he will not be too lar to they did not: So long as men and women choose to govern themselves, to conduct their own affairs, to exercise democracy, there are bound to be differences of opinion and antagon-isms. Differences could be easily cliniless to caumerate them, and unnecessisms, Differences could be easily clini-sary to refute them in detail. The best rated were everybody to accept one man-t'awon for instance-as flux authority upon all questions. But the Socialists say that no one man is big chough or omninotent enough to lay own laws or to speak as authority for them.

Mr. Casson has said he believes the trade unious are the only hope for the working people, but he cannot show a live trade union, in this country in which there are not differences and strife of some sort. And as for dishouesty, how many Socialists have been found among the walking delegates and business agents of the trade unions who have been convicted of corruption and general dishonesty these books, these speeches you always throughout the country during the past hear of Marx, Lassaile, Liebknecht, or

survived the shock of seeing the So-5. The dues-paying membership has clallet movement get along without increased from 10,000 last January him. If the Socialist Party had wilted twhen Greenbaum's report was pul-lished) to nearly 18,000 in September. d. The national headquarters has continue to grow in spite of him and the others who have betrayed and atselfish purposes, is unpardonable. That employed.

7. The dibt of national hendquarters has been reduced from \$1.835.02
In January to \$507.18 on October 1.

LET NOT THE JEWS BE BACKWARD.

(Translated from an Editorial by Atraham Cahan in the Jewish Daily "Forward.")

There is much talk now in the great | now to talk of the Jews as the main of the Socialist vote. In one paper,

"The Socialist vote is not to be slighted. It was trememious inst year, and may be greater still this year. What is most momentous is that the tically responded to all

Ten years ago if non-flocialists thes siomily spoke of the movement, it was to remark that it was wholly in the hands of foreigners; here in New York the main force of the Sechlar Party. inta, what then? Suppose we are all witir you, what good will it do, so long on the mative-American meets at Socialism? Can the Jews of the shows unnided, merced in-re-establishing the golden age on earth?" In these days ed as if the Jewish immigrants were at the head of the entire move-ment, as if they led the way for the therefore, unreasonable to expect that the native American, who prites him-self is his shrewthess and looks down upon Europeans with disdain, should the mative American, was printer himself in his shrewtheas and looks down upon Europeans with disdain, about follow a handful of "greenform" and consent to be instructed by them as the shorth rullifest country. consent to be instructed by them as as the right-political course for him to

garane.

But things move rapidly here; intelinctual no, well as majorial progress advances with the speed of steam and electricity. In the tag-years that have passed, Socialist ideas have se agreed among the native Americans that it present tone Socialist weekly is read by scattered over the country that they can headly be numbered, and the growth of the Socialet vote has been so great as to compel the capitalist

mercus, are now a mere haudful is comparison with the American Social-ists, just as the whole of the Jewish population is in proportion to the Americana, It is quite unreasonable

apitalist papers of New York and force of the Socialist movement. The elsewhere conferring the importance present version of the question is not whether the Americans will follow the will follow the hundreds of thousands The Lews have always sympathe-tically responded to all that is good.

Social Democratic Party is gaining The movement which is now spread-throughout the land."

The other papers write in the same the best and noblest humanity has spirit: Lately the great victory of the over known. It alms at the gradicatherman receiving created a str: the leading periodicals have been printing articles on Bebel as the leader of the want on the one hand and to robbery ngest party in Germany and on and wrongful gain on the other. It James or the most conspicuous figure atrives to make everyone do sense use-in the French Chamber. And now as ful-work and to open for each and all the full elections draw near, the press is reminded that the Socialists of this country are wide awake as well. The and peaceful life. You way reat as-sured that the wealth which Labor movement is pressing forward with creates, even with the means of pro-gignatic strides. Comparing the move-ment of to-day with that of, say, ten years ago; one is amased by its rapid strated by statistics. If now you o the saluda of the army of lillers in the land and all those whose powers are now wasted in creating things which are valueless to ranks of meful labor, how coay were for some time, was centered in the Jewish quarter. It was then that the question was frequently put: "Granting that all the Jewis become Social-ing the first state of the Jewish social-ing that the Jewish social-ing the people are in constant fear of went and they saatch the bread from each other's mouths, crings and abme themselves, or clamber, over and trample upon one another—and all for a fuero interable living. And yet humanty is so powerful; the curtis is crossed and recrossed by railrends and by ships, men converse with each other few American Socialists there were, across the oceans; nothing is so diffi-and marching ofwards called others to rally around their flag: It seemed, only shortcoming in business capability is that it bear not as yet brought man to itre streamly life.

Shull we, Jews, dieline to yield:time

Let-us-join thum! Biection Dex is Lot-un-joint then? Bisettes Day, is denoting near. This land-is stired with campaign-speeches. This Borist-ists of America-the Social Democratic Party—are until every measured of their time in explaining to the people what Sociation stands for: Joinvines, ye Jown join them! List the Gaspai of Sociation List entil street corner, continued for the corner of the street corner, each tenement house ring, with its each prosened notes ring week, it diskes words see those of the stoli-tion of powerty, and sheek, robbery and wealth gained through other men's test. Let these weeks peal through-out the land, so that all hearty be-moved and all-blood bold with a name of the burils wrough of this week.

TO THE ONE WHO DOESN'T COUNT.

Mr F. Stampfer.

publishing here an article which con-cerns only one, the individual who doosn't count. Although he is an old. acquaintance of mine, I do not at this ent know his exact address. I only know that while I am writing this he is semowhere at home or in the selocu, where he meets all your carnest appeals to take-more interest in public life with the philosophical remark that he is only one, and that he

doesn't gount.

1 am not certain to which election district he belongs at present, but I venture to think that it is either a good district or a bad.one. If it is a good district, my friend cheerfully declares that where so many enthusiastic comrades are at work carrying on a splendid Socialist campaign, he would be quite superfluous; and if the district happens to be a bad one, his equanimity is even less disturbed, for be alone, says he, could not get the pudding done, anyhow. I call him my friend, for he possesses in a large measure one of the most beautiful human virtues-modesty. It is evident that every great politi-

cal movement is made up of "indivi-duala." At the last German election three million one bundred and nine thousand men voted for Seclat-iam. All these were individuals but they differ from my worthy friend in this respect, that they "count," and be doesn't! The three million one hundred and nine thousand individuols have filled the ruling classes and his ministers have made speeches the entire globe. The wise and the learned men of the state have written books about them which, if brought the tide of the later reaction, for you together and piled up in one mass, would rival the pyramids of Cheops.

Those who have searched for the So important are these individuals. and so unimportant feels my poor friend who doesn't count.

list, save he in these newspapers.

Simpleton! If it wasn't for the upon this world as you have, oneses, the Smiths, the Meyers, the I do not tell you all this because? Joneses, the Smiths, the Meyers, the I do not tell you all this because I Lehmans, and the Krauses, the ruling hope to arouse you from your apathy, Liebknecht, they are the "individuals who don't count"—as long as they remain individuals! It is not they that count but just you.

No matter how small you wish to appear, or liow hard you may try to hide beneath your machine or behind your card-table—you cannot escape the statistician. You try to minimize

people-the political indifference of those who do not vote at all; or you will, at the last moment, before you know it, fall into the hands of some know it, fall into the hands of some demagogue, and help to swell the vote of a party with which you have noth-ing in common. But all the same they will beast and brag about you, the in-dividual who doesn't count. Thursands, tens of the usands, work, militate sampling for the party. Of all

agitate, sacrifice for the party. Of all those you are the lowllest, the most uscless, the most unit, the poorest, for

YOU don't count.
Of all the blunders, all the errors, of all forms of political superstition there is none so had, abominable and dangerous as the self-negation of the one who "doesn't count." calls you a citizen; you debuse yourself to the level of a slave. It gives you the right to fight for your conviction; but you say, "Thanks, I better be quiet." Your commutes, those of your class, call upon you to step in and close up the line of battle; but you respond, "Of what good can I be to you, I am so unimpertant.".

Thus you are the real curse and the true source of misery for mankind. to-day or yesterday, you are immortal -men had to suffer oppression through thousands of years. For your sake mil-lions go hungry. On the rack of your thick-beadedness the best, the wisest. the noblest of men have been simt-

When the Nagarene was nailed to ngoinst them. It has been tried to the cross you were sitting in your cosy connteract their inducate by special corner and declaring: "I am only one, legislation, or to gain their good who doesn't count." When the Duke graces by measures favorable to the of Alva was filling the Netherlands working class. You cause pick up a with blood and nurder and the spirit newspaper or a periodical in the land of the holy inquisition, you stood that does not force those three million one hundred and nine thousand individuals upon your attention. The paper that has been consumed to write 'stormed, you-were not there. During about them would more than cover the memorable March days you were the chilre gloke. The wise and the beneaving your unimportance, and you were utterly powerless to stem

truth and failed, those who strove to do right and did wrong, who fought with dull weapons, and trod on false routs are, compared to you, heroes goals, saviors of mankind. For the corruption and general disnonesty throughout the country during the past throughout the country during the past them of Mars. Lassaile, Liebknecht, or have searched, striven, rought, and pushed onward. But you neither authors, never of the Joneses, the search nor strive, nor fight; you similed forever still. No tyrant, no exploiter, no murderer has brought as much evil have searched striven, fought, and

powers would little fear either the you have been spoken to with angels dead or the living sightators of Socialism. The thing is just the other way, tongues, but your sole argument has fam. Criently Mars, Lassalle, remained invincible and irrefutable. With the same cadence you have calm ly repeated it through all the storms Not that I cared to convert you, but just to tell you once more truth-right lu your face, the truth. And you languidly throw down this

sheet, stretch, and yawn, and say to your wife: "I am only one, I don't

volt that foreshadowed it in way, and the development of the revolutionary Socialist movement on the political field to its present stage, as well as the present state of the Socialist forces, both in respect of strength and of quality, all receive ample attention. Adequate notice is necessarily post poned for a time. For the present we can only urge that every comrade read the book for himself as soon as he possibly can. "The History of Socialism in the United States? Is a book of 371 pages, well printed and well bound, and pro-

duced in the present work (Chapter XI, The Generic of the United States Starf Corporation; Chapter XVII, The Capitalization of the Trusts—The

The financing of a modern business

is the all important part of caultalist

this sepert of trust measurement, Mr. Meade brings out what is absolutely indispensable to arriving at a correct

What he does for the treats, other

writers contributing to the Business Series are doing for the comprehension of the capitalist system as a whole,

giving us, what we may call the physi-ology and mintomy of modern society. The more important of these we kept to review for the moders of The Worker in a subsequent basis.

We are heartly glad to announce the appearance of Morris Hiliquit's "History of Socialism in the United Sinten," published by the Funk &

Wagnalla Company. It is a work that

has long been crying for some man

patient enough and of sound judgment

enough to do it. It is now well done. Comrade Hillquit has brought to the

task just that combination of eathu

siasm and of cool discrimination, of industry and of sense of proportion

and of faculty of clear expression

that enables him, in the midst of the fight and as a sharer in the fight, yet

to tell the story of the light, so far im

it has gone, not as he would like it to

imagine it to have been, but as it

The Utopian and other community

povements that, in one of its aspects,

foreshadowed the coming of modern

Aparchist, Single Tax, Nationalist, and

other movements of reform or of re-

nctually has been.

try: By

of the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York, at \$1,50 copies to one address a discount of 15 per cent, is allowed; on orders of five more copies, 20 per cent.

"Carnegie's 'Reverence' and Mine." by John Spargo, is a little out of the line of "Comrade" matter, but to our mind it is the feature of the October lasue of that magazine. It is a So-cialist's earnest comment on the mil-lionaire's remark that steel has a soul, that be can never pass a har of steel without being reverent, "because in that there are all the mysteries of human life." Another feature is W. Harrison Riley's reminiscences of Karl Mark, interesting alike on account of the subject and of the author. Caroline Pemberton begins in this issue a story of proletarian life, "The Kiduappera," to be concluded in the November number. Among other contributions we note Leonard D. Abbott's "How I Became a Socialist" (with an excellent portrait), Ernest Croshy's "Tolstop, Norelist and Itadical," Peter Burrowes' "The Agitaton", John A. "To the American Working Morris'. men Workshor in Germany," I ment Untermannia "Angrehisms and Sic ism," and the editor's always inter-

TWO SOCIALISTS ELECTED?

The election of two Socialists to the ovincial parliament of British Co lumbia is reported—J. Havehorn-thwaite of Namimo, by a vote of 483 to 325 for the Conservative and 254 for the Progressive, sod- P. Williams of Newcastle, by a vote of 357 to 202 for the Liberti a and 217 for the Conservativé. The Socialist candidate in Van couver petied 950 votes; in Victoria 600, in Kanie 161, in Greenwood 330, and in Grand Forta 88.

. It must be confound that some doubt is thrown upon the quality of the Secialism of these rep by a reading of the paper, Rossiand "Evening Worth," from which we draw our information and which speaks approximaty of them. The word "Socialist" is getting popular newschays and is likely to be used by propie who have but a vague idea of what it means. The "Evening World," newadays and is likely to be for instance, incidentally remarks that "the interests of Labor and Capital are not opposed but they can be made to be opposed! and that "the 'World' has ever upheld the interests of this city"—of Capital and Labor is "harmany," it would seem. If this is the beami of "Socialism" the two elected stand for, we shall not bount

SOUTHING DISCONTENTED LAWOR: Prof. John Quiney Adams, of the

plethres, objects of art and music in the factories as a means of soothing discontented labor. Gosd idea, Here's another: Use upprovious and make 'em believe they are capitalists, and that the frequence are golf tallists, and that the feetpeles are golf-links. In case of grept exhaustion or physical breakdown a little race hor e-dope would make 'en page't their con-dition. Any of these means of "sastis-ing discontented albor" will be found, changer than removing the cause of the discontent-capitallist expisitation. And spigething must be know. - Saginaw Expensest. dan , 101

-- Socialists of New York ther. a county bushum ris anno in-G. A. Suren zer, Labor, Lyceum, 64 Bust Femre

"The Arm and Birch in the en-ilem of Solistian on the official build in Now York

Current # # Literature

All books and manufalets mentioned ta this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Com many, 184 William street, New York.

THUST FINANCE. A Sandy of the By Buward Sherwood Meade, Ph. D. D. Appleton & Co.

1993: 387 pages. Price, \$1.25 net. The publishing firm of D. Aunleten & Co. have been issuing lately a series, of works called Appleton's Business Series which deserve the carnest at-tention of all those who take a deep interest in current economic questions. The books; though not written by So-cialists, offer probably a richer store of interest in current economic questions. The besing though not written by Socialists, offer probably a richer store of valuable—information than anything the best few beautiful presented in the same artificial in the Standard Oil institution in the Standard Oil attice. Wirile we all-recognize the su preme imperance of the crossell forces in the shaping of humanity's destiny, we have failed for many excelient reasons to add much of a ner mauent value to the information o in the masterpieces of Although Marx's "Ca Marx. deals with the fundamental forces por erning modern capitalist society, heritage he him left to un, valuabl it is, gets to be less and less adequate to throw a full light on the intricate workings of capitalism: New ments, new forces are coming play every day, and were Mark ally to-day he would no doubt want to write a new work based on the capi talism of America to-day, just as his "Canital" was based on the capitalian of England of half a century a Besides, the theories of Mark have gained currency among. So cialists deal principally with produc-tion in the strict sense of the word and the division of the product between capital and labor. The workings of the capitalist system as a whole, the subtle forces that keep together the different parts of the social mechanism and direct the distribution of the constantly accumulating surplus energy in different channels of trade and in dustry, are but partly treated by Mars

in the second and third volumes of his "Capitat" which was left unfinished though his unlimity death and still remain, innocessible to English speaks Yettifile exectly those asset to of our

Amnartie balfduurser-need backs of the Business Series that have no fur-appeared. Mr. Mende's bath on: "France" is one of the most jumparant.

een complements by its absence until now. We have had becke galore on the trust question-good, bad, and in-different, but most of them dealt with the policy of the trusts with reference to prices, individual competitors, their relation to labor, etc. But until now we have not had a competent work dealing exhaustively with the most in portant aspect of the trust problem, via., the inner mechanism of the trust and the part played by the different institutions and "captains" of capital issue in its formation, organization, and

шпижешець While it is true that at the bottom of the trust movement lies the evolu-tionary process of the competitive sys-tem tending toward collectivism, the trust is more than a mere outgrowth of a competitive plant. The plant that grows by direct expansion through the extermination of rival plants by ef-Company, which stands she in that respect. As a role, however, the trast is a combination of several formerly competitive concerns, and is out by bringing them all together in a co-operative enterprises. The birth of this child of evolution is helped! on very materially by a special midwife, called "promoter" in Walt Street pur laure. Unfortunately, as a good many people have found out to their sorrow. these self-appointed midwives have in ton many cases in the last few years acted also stillegitimate fathers of the new giant-infants. Were it not for the promoters! innatiable lust of many of the "trusts" would not have come to see the light of day,
And those who wish to get a clear

idea of the ways and menus of Wall Street promotion will de well to read carefully the fourth, lifth, and sixth chapters of Mr. Meade's book; Some may ask: Why should Secial-

ists who look at the trusts from the scientific evolutionary point of view want to waste their time on the study of the wily ways of the Wall street manipulator? The reason is very simple: Unless we know the real is side workings of capitalism we will fail to perceive it in its true bearings and a good many things may seem to us formidable that are in reality sidentic soul pulities quoted to col-Tim is especially true of many of the so-called trusts; and Socialled gen-erally have not been believe those who attached as example and importance to the trust more ment; weing the wealth where there was often but a the instar lim been the "plant of them all," the United States Ruch Corporation. To Mr. Messle is due the credit of invite forcent the present tre of the fines. Trust in articles or soon after as organization and

University of Pennsylvania, who is lecturing at the University of Chicago.

riolian - past- in- thre- bando of the Curmiga Committee NOW will do mare to help in the enuminish than two thil-lars a month from now. Newly muc

HALL MEETINGS

AND LEGTURES. FRIDAY, OCT. 23. West Side Socialist Club, Clark's Hall, northwest corner Twenty-fifth etreet and Highth avenue. Speaker:

STEEDAY OCT 26. lat, 8d and 5th A. D., at 50 Mortos street, 8 p. m. Lecture by Morris Hill-quit: "Socialism: A Theory, a Move-

ment, and an Ideal."
Colonial Hall, 101st street, mar Coinmbus avenue, 8 p. m. Lecture by Conrienny Lemon: "What the Class Struggle Really In." TUESDAY, OCT. 27.

Ratification meeting of the 10th A. D., at Progress Hall, 28-30 Avenue A. Speakers: Hayes, Spargo, Jonas, Feb-genbaum and others. SATURDAY, OCT. 31.

Ratification meeting of the Bronx, at Protection Hall, 630 Courtiand avanue. Speakers: Hayes and Jonas.

Meeting will be held by the 28th A. D. in Faulinber's Hall, 1551 Second avenue, at which the Republican and Democratic candidates are challenged to debute with Courtenay Lemon.

1st, 3d and 5th A. D., at 59 Morton street. Lecture by Courtemy Lemon: "What the Class Struggle Really In."

Brooklyn.

FRIDAY, OCT. 23. Rureka Lodge, International Association of Machinista, 101 Grand street. Bpeaker: Spargo.
William Morris Educational Society.

Tobac's Hall, corner Thatford and Pic kin avennes, 8330 p. m. Lecture by Dr. G. Fish Clark: Fallacies in the Present Social Structure." SATURDAY, OCT. 24.

Sanger Hall, Watkins and Pitkin streets, Brownsvills, 21 A. D., at 3 p. m. Speakers: Spargo and others. Montroso avenue, at S p. m. Speakers:

Muchinists' mass meeting at the La-bor Lyceum, 040 Willoughby avenue, at 2 p. m. Spankers: Hayes, Spargo, and Vahitsich. Wurzier's Hall, 315 Washington

street, 1st and 2d A. D., at 8 p. m. Lecture by George D; Herron: "The Mind of Capitalism." Brooklyn Philosophical Association,

Island Business College, S. I' street, between Bedford and Driggs avenues, at 3 p. m. Lecture by Dr. C. L. Furman: "Can Class Interests Be Ellminated from Municipal Politics?"

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28 Waccely Hall, Waverly and Myrtle tvenues. Speakers: Horron and

Mass meeting at the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, under the aus-pices of the Young People's Social Democratic Club. Speakers: Furman,

FRUAY, OCT. 30. Mass meeting of the 15th A. D., Capitol Hall, Varet street and Man-batten avenue, Speakerst' Hayes and

SATURDAY, OCT. 31. Mass meeting of 21st A. D., American Star Hull, Christopher and Pitkin streets, at 3 p. m. Speakers: Hayes

South Brooklyn Turn Hall, Sixteeuth etteet, near Fifth avente, 8 p. m. Speakers: Herron and Matchett. Howman's Hall, 30 Sminer avenue.

Speakers: Furman, Spacgo, and Schae

Mass meeting at Hettinger's Broad-way Hall, 452 Broadway; Astoria, L. L. Speakers: Furmau and Phillips.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN NEW YORK

Open-air agitation meetings will be held in Greater New York under the numbers of the Social Democratic or auxiliary organizations as All meetings will-begin as 8 p. m. Speakers and platform committees should be on time and not make each ing should report at that one of their meetings which appears first on this tees are reminded not to forget to

bring boursers and losters nue, 28th A. D. Speakers: Abrahams

Eighty-eighth street and Avenue A. Dith A. D. Speakers: Paulitsch and C. A. Sp lith street and Lexington-svenue, Stid A. D. Singhtors: Marin and for the week ending Tuesday, Oct. 20:

First street and Becond avenue Speakers: Itoewer and itelehenthal.

Thirty-lifth street and Righth ave-SATURDAY, OCT. 24

81*t A. D. Speakers: Lee and Franz. 125th street and Lexington avenue,

Tremont and Washington avonues, 85th A. D. Speakers: Phillips and

nd street and Pirst ave-

Fifth street and Second avenue, 6th

A. D. Speakers: Cassidy and Gold Wm. Halpern, List 220.....

Ninth street and Avenue C, 14th A. b. Speakers: Phillips and Abrahams, Fifth street and Avenue E, 18th A.

Speakers: Nicholson and Frans. Twenty-sixth street and Third ave-ic. Speakers: Mayes and Rosen. Forty-sixth street and Pirst avenue, 22d A. D. Speakers: Seckle and Doc-

Norfolk and Honston streets, 10th At R. Blecker.

TURSDAY, OCT. 27.

Str. L. D. Speakers: Frans and Phil-Br. College Point, S. D. F. ... Touth street and White Pictor Si

Streng-coverily spect and Third avenue, 20th A. Dr. Speakers: Roover

Difficulty of the state of the American Avenue Sponteret Sackin and Broome and Essex streets, 10th & D. WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28.

Thirty-ninth street and Righth aveand Harris. *

Fiftioth street and Bighth avenue 15th A. D. Speakerst Franz and Dos Suffolk and Stanton streets, 10th

THURSDAY, OCT. 29. Sixty-nest street and Amsterdam avenue, 19th A. D. Spenkers: Mayes and Abrahams.

185th street and Willia avenue, 34th A. D. Speakers: Fram and Rosen: Ludlow and Houston streets, 10th

and Kelly.
FRIDAY, OCT. 30:

Seventy-third street and First avenue. Speakers: Mayes and Franz. Nineteenth street and Third avenue. 18th A. D. Speakers: Paulituch and

Ninety-sixth street and Second avepue, Ski A. D. Speakers; Rosen and SATURDAY, OCT. 31.

127th street and Seventh avenue Sist R. D. Speakers: Mayes and 100th street and Columbus avenue,

Mat A. D. Speakers: Sackin and Dor-14hl street and Willis avenue, 34th A. D: Speakers: Frans and Reichen-

165th street and Third avenue, 35th Spenkers: 'Finger, Abrahams, Houston and Essex streets, 10th

The 28th A. D. and the 30th A. D. will each have a wagon for the week before election and hold a number of meetings each night.

Brooklyn.

SATURDAY, OCT. 24. Socialist Club House, Italph street and Futton avenue. Speakers: Peiser, McCormick, and Win. Feigenbaum. Broadway and Jefferson avent neakers: Mouris, Dawron and Dreste. WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28.

Buffalo and Fulton streets. Speak-ers: Pelser, Wm. Pelgenhaum and Heiford avenue and Halsey street. Speakers: Sachtleben, McCormick and

SATURDAY, OCT. 31. Broadway and Jefferson avenue Speakers: Holmes, Morris and Daw

Sociatist Club House, Fulton street and Raiph avenue. Speakers: McCor mick, Wm. Feigenbaum, and Streeter

Obgent, WHIDNESDAY, OCT. 28:

Putton and Main streets, Long Ibland City. Roewer and Cassidy. SATURDAY, OCT. 24.

Canal and Bay streets. Speakers SATURDAY, OCT. 3L. Canal and Bay streets. Speaker.

The Social Democratic Party carries on a great campaign of education to on a great campagn of cuantum units the working class at the polls. It needs your help in that work. As the organized employers and inadiords and the great corporations will con-tribute to the campaign funds of both old parties, for the purpose of corrupt ing and confusing and dividing the voters, so we call upon you, our fellow workingmen of every trade, to contribute to the extent of your ability to the campaign fund of the Social Demo cratte Party, that the light of knowledge and reason may be carried lute every workshop and every tenement in

the city.
"The City for the Workers" is our the City for the Workers is our the Lockott Seventy-second street and First avenue, 28th A. D. Speaker; Phillips.
Seventy-eighth street and First-avenue, 28th A. D. Speaker; Conspirators Up with the Arm and Turch! Send all moneys to the Financial

Secretary of the Gampaign Committee, C. A. Sprenger, 64 Mast Fourth street, Borough of Manhattan. The following sams were received

(l. Blessing, List 3878..... F. Rabatwick, List 1009..... Win. Hergman, List 088. Rr. 155 A. K. and St. K. Grand and Division streets, 12th A. Hakers' Union, No. 186, Lists Speakers: Bernstein, Nicholson,

Collection, Brooklyn Labor Ly-Bakers' Union, No. 25, Lists-

Collection, New Irring Hall.

A. R. Schmidt, List 2503...

V. Funinger, List 365.

Hy. Rieth, List 435.

N. L. Henristone, List 1012...

'e 'e o, List 448... 1.00

J. F. Charle, List 101:

Wini Hallpern, List 230.

S. Elgae, List 144.

Wan. Wipmaning, List 1488.

Cooper Union Collections.

Paul Planchel, Lister-2004-1002Br. 168, A. E. and St. E., Lister340-2341

L. Konecky, on account, Her.

M. Hrigel, List 2224.

Le Rabinowitz, List 434.

C. Wiener.

R. Blaccher.

Wood Carvers' Union, Lister Pifty-stath street and Third'avesne, M. M. Bartholomeur, on nect.
J. P. Hofsted, Lint 1859.

Thirtieth street and Eighth avenue,
M. Steinbuck, List 1865.

Julius Mueller ... Glan Schafer, List 488. G. Hoffman, List 201. E. H. H. (Mainhait Lier Mich.

C. Schneider, dbuntion. B. Holln, List 1848. A. Ludwig, List 220.

Do., List 3175, Do., List 3176... H. Lindner, List 2 Wm. Tettelbach, List 821. ... L. G. M. N.

Marock Korditzehke Union Port road and Morris Park
avenue, Van Nest. Speakers: Binger
B. M. Asch, List (588...... P. F. Wanninger, List 1528.

Br. 153, A. K. and S. K., List 1962 196, Lint 3053.......... Br. 1, A, K and S, K. . Brickiapers' Union, No. 11.... R. Siff, account, List 2703.... Schaer, Brooklyn.....

Pichelier, List 1784.... Chast Sweimon, List 514

F. A. Kittner, List 1030.

N. A. Karstensen, List 505. . . .

Gus. Dressler, List 116..... Total for week...... \$590.01 Previously acknowledged... 1.143.94

Deduct for errors..... Note.-In last week's arknowledge ment there is an error in the total of 40 conts; Bakers' Union No. 284 should have been eredited with \$5, not \$10; Ren Hanford should have been died with \$2, not \$8. The \$40 cree to C. L. Furman last week should have been credited to J. A. Behringer.

DEMOCRATIC SCHEME FAILED.

lewrade McKeowen of Watertown Give: Old-Party Politicians a Lesson in Socialist Methods. WATERTOWN, N. Y .- The Demo

cratic politicians here have tried to play a characteristic trick upon us, but the tables have been turned upon them. Joseph McKeowen, the candidate of stan from the Sixth Ward, was for meely a Democrat; and when he saw the light of Socialism and severed his old political additations the Democratic machine felt that they had lost a valuable man. This fail, after the Secial Democratic Party had nominated him for the office named, the Democrati Acculive committee to fill varancies without committing McKeowen, pur his name ou-the Democratic ticket for

the same office, hoping by this means to use his deserved personal popularity to strengthen their ticket. They reckoned without fheir bost. As soon as Comrade McKeowen heard of their action he filed a statement de ciling the Democratic nomination, and sent to the "Times" the following statement; which was published:

"To the 'Times." "To correct an impression that is being circulated in the city that I am the regular nominee of the Democratic party in the Sixth Ward, will you kindly allow space in your columns to place my position plainly before the voters:

"When affiliating with the Social Democratic Party I severed my connection with all other existing politica portion and air mx name has been Democratic ticket, a nomination-which I have this date declined in a manner prescribed by law, and having no de-sire to decrive any one as to mr pelitical views or aspirations, I may state Party, a political party to which I ow allegiance; por do I desire the vote of any one who cannot conscientiously sastain the principles of Secialism as advocated by the Social Democratic 22.70 Party and embodied in its platform.

"JOSEPH McKEOWN." Now the people of Watsetown under stand that Socialists have no desire to get into office by the side door, that the Social Democratic Party wants vote for Socialism, not for men, and that are busy "explaining."

ROCHESTER CAMPAIGN.

Social Democrats Have tire-Enemy "O the Shaw and Are-Steedily Shining

MOCHIBETER, N. Y. Oot. 18 -Th Lakor Lycoum moving yesterday was a lively and interesting one. Gity Comptroller Johnston. "Gitlema!" Compared Sension, "Unions." Candidate for Mayor, read, a, paper on, "Ifael Oity Government." The Seal - "Chronicle- and Domecant" trilly says he was listened to with trity mays were inserted to with respectful attentions by the eroset that filled the built to the decen, but that when in the following discussion Commisse. Lispelt, Elichelt, Jerkoor, Sieverman, McNamara, and others todal Demogration tero his seriety henton-likes "Menis" in testurar, "Desir, "Chest."

speeches were received with surprising

The Social Democratic Party is stendily grining favor among the workingmen here, for the simple reason that it makes no attempt to com promise or evade, but meets every one need have any doubt where Buch or Sieverman on any other Social Democratic candidate stands, and the people are coming to realize what this

On Monday; Oct. 28, a great mass meeting will be held in Fitzhugh Hall the largest hall in the city, with Charles R. Bach, our candidate for Mayor, Frank A. Sieverman, camilidate for Alderman in the Seventcenti Oleveland, delegate of the Interna Minai Typographical Union to the American Federation of Labor and of the Federation to the British Trucks Cingress. Several other big inectings will be held, addressed by Max Hayes, Lorenzo D. Mayes of New York, and H. Gaylord Wlishire, with local speak-

Seventeenth Ward, the initial member slip intench being larger than in the one club of 1901. This augurs well for the election of Sieverman and the whole ward ticket, and the Eighth also

On Sunday evening a rousing good Jesus Froeman speaking in Jewish and meeting in the Nineteenth Ward, held at Boley's Hall, addressed by Sleverman, Bach, Charles Ufert, and H. D. Henderson, our candidate for Alderman, was also most successful. Hen derson is a well known union printer and is making a good fight in his

We have the enemy on the run and are going to keep on accelerating their speed as time passess. G. W. M.

WE WIT NAME IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Burtasive Bight to Use Word "Social ist" on Shilat as Provided by Law, Is Sustained in Court.

PHILADRIPHIA Oct 19.-The Dauphin City Court, the court having missistion for the state in such cases, decided on Oct. 14 that the nomination papers of the Socialist Labor Party were defective, and issued an order allowing them until Monday, Oct. 19, to amend them, provided they do not use the appellation "Socialist." The papers were objected to on the ground that the "Socialist Labor Party" has no right to use the name "Socialist" in conjunction with "Labor," as the law surn: "No words shall be used in any omiuntion papers to describe or desig-ate the party or policy or political appeliation represented by the candidate amed in such nomination papers as aid, identical with the of neminations made by a convention of delegates of a political party." The ient party in the meaning of the law.

The attories for the & L. P. argued that the Socialist Party was only a small group of citizens who had coulusted by netition and had accidentally The Socialist Labor Party, he said, was a bona fide organization. which had for several consecutive elec-tions used that title. Secretary Eberle of the S. L. P. was on the stand to prove it was a bona fide party. Luther L. Kauffman, the attorney for the So cialist Party, cross-examined Eberle, and asked him if his S. L. P. was not mitted that it had neveded. He said, in answer to Comrade Kauffman's question as to how many sections there were of the S. L. P., that it has Eherle also testified that the 8. L. P. is a national party. Comrade Kauffman then forced him to admit that if the party he represented is a Socialist Labor Party, then there are and in Pennsylvania, and that his 8.

I. P. is not entitled to use exclusively as its appellation the words "Socialist Labor Party." The attorneys for the Socialist Party, Comrade Kauffman of Socialist Party, Comrade Kauffman of at him were yelling like fiends. Philadelphia and Attorney Bergner of Harrisburg, contended that as the So-cialist Party had cast two per cent. of cialist Party had cast two per cent. of the vote at the last state election, its title to the words, "Socialist Party," and its right to keep any other party "They are killing me?" By this time the last state election, its right to keep any other party."

They are killing me?" By this time half. and its right to keep any other party from using the word "Socialist," in title was absolute. The court accented

THE TRAGEDY AT BARRE

ent of the Fauts in Regard to the Fatal' Result of the Anershist Attock Upon Italian Socialists.

trageds which occurred at Barre, Vt., in a clash between the Anarchists and Socialists on the evening of Oct. 4.

Q: M. Serrati, editor of "Il Prote-tario" of New York; har been invited

to speak at a Speinist meeting in Barre on the evening of Oct. & The lecture was to take place in the Social-ist Hall, which is part of a block own-othy the Parlian Manather. or than, which is part of a book own-othy the Italian Scriather. The sub-ject of his lecture was "The Socialist Methods of Propagandic" and it was to be a socialistic of the violent methto be a saffation of the violent methods of the American of the violent methods of the American of the violent methods of the American of the violent methods of the time in Convende Garrento's house. In the particular that the lecture should not these place, were making the violent of the place, were making the violent of the particular "Farth shall not speak the forth that "The violent of the particular "This will not speak this needing"; "This will her is inside the saffation. The saffation of the main that the saffation of the main that the saffation of the

Mass Meeting

Social Democratic Party.

BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM, 919-955 WILEOURBY AVENUE.

On Thursday Evening, Oct. 29, 1903

DR. CHARLES L. FURMAN, Candidate for Mayor, and other press it speakers will address the meeting.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

All Comradus and Organizations are hereby informed that an

Industrial Labor Exposition and Food Show For the benefit of the Labor Press, "THE WORKER" and the "HEW YORKER YOLKSZEITUNG," is being arranged, and will take place April 23: to May 8, 1984, at the GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Forty-third and Forty-

Organizations are requested to consider arranging Fastivals Ac-THE APPRINGEMENTS SUMMITTEE.

put Serrati out of the way.' At about six o'clock Serrati left the Socialist co-operative store and went with Comrades Ruzzai and Coscioni for supper. They liad only gone a little way when they were met by an Anar-chist, Crollo, who asked our editor if he was Serrati. On receiving an aftir mative reply, he started to throw the vitest insults at lim, calling him "coward; spy, takir," and saying. Sples ought to be put to death!

apped his face. tion of more Anarchists who live nearby, and many of them were coming out to reinforce the first one. By the intervention of the other comrades, howeven Serrati got away from them and went to Comrade Brune's bouse for supper.

On coming out, and as they were going toward the hall, they noticed two-Amerilists following them. When they reached River street a group of Aparchists walked up to them and started again to abuse our comrades most shamefully. Comrade Serrati tried to calm them and invited them to reason. To this they answered with threats and blows, and some of them pulled out their weapons. At this functure and while our three comrades were being circled round by this gang of blood-thirsty fauntics, a team of the co-operative store was coming up from behind, and the driver cried to Berrati: "Itun away! They are coming up from behind, all armed, to kill you!" The three then succeeded in getting away from their assailants and ran to the Socialist Block. When they got there the tragedy was over; the hall was deserted save for Com-

This is what had taken place: The meeting was called for 7 p. m. At that time Commde Bruss, a boy of about eighteen, was the only one in the hall, and was patting the chairs in order, when he noticed a number of Anarchists come in, who all took front seats: At too minutes past seven there were about thirty. Anarchists in the half to six or seven Socialists. Some of the latter were late and some had been deterred by the threats of the Anarchists. Then the trouble be-gun. Some Anarchist began to inquire into the cause of the delay, abusing the Socialists. Some were usking "Where is your priest?" (referring to Serrati). Some were calling for the sexton to toll the bell, calling the Socialist Block a church, and going on in this manner. Comrade Berns-sconi asked them to be patient, and rive; but they only increased their sar nem and humiliating epithets against the speaker and the Socialists. Comrade Bernasconi then told them that if they had come to make trouble they might go out. This was as though the command for an attack had been given. First one, then two, then

Young Brusa then started to the there was a pandemonium in the hall. Every Socialist had to struggle with three or four of the Anarchist Sends, while Alexander Garretto had Ella Corti his brother, and two more pounding on his head. Right at this moment two-shots were heard; Elia Corti fell down; all the Anarchists ran away, while one of the two who re insined to assist the wounded man cried-out: "It was Garretto who shot

BARRE, Vt., Oct. 17.—Some of the convergers have been publishing all serts of wild and take news about the convergers to the police station to set for protection. Garretto, his head all cut and bleedtion. The officers then went to the Socialist Block and arrested G. M. Serrati, whom the Anarchists tried to and some of these capitalisi-owned shoets have taken advantage of this deplorable event to maliciously sinder both Socialism and Socialism and the two Anarchists were released to the facts as I have learned them from all sources during may two weeks sun. all sources during my two weeks stay
at this place:

(3: M. Serratt, editor of "Il Prote
seription has been started by the fulissue comrades to defray the expenses of Comrade Garretto's defence, and not one of the Socialists present be-

Heven that he had of used any weapon: rades were the victims of American violence and famulteism, and two Names made desclate. Next week I will deal with the local situation which

SOME LESSONS FOR STEEL WORKERS

Trust Keeps Up Its Profits, in Spite of Siminishing Business, by Compelling Three Men to Do the Work of Four.

The New York "Commercial," in at Article published a few weeks are which correctly forceast the cut in the Steel Trust common dividend, said several interesting things about the methods by which that corporation has managed to keep up its "earnings" that is, its profits for non-workers on of the product of workers—in spite of the reduction of its business. We quote brieffy:

"The continuous process system will be in operation in most of the mills of the United States Steel Corporation within the next two years. The plairon is practically handled by mann of hydraulic machinery from the tim it leaves the furnaces to the time it is converted into fluished steel shapes. In one of the milis where the newes methods are being introduced a repre sentative of the New York Commi cial' was informed that, to produce the same amount of material under old methods, it would require 3,000 men. Under the new system the number of employees has been reduced fully 25 There you have the whole thing in

a nutshell," Scientists and inventi devise new methods by which three men can do the work formerly done by four. These methods are put into us But are the workers benefited? As their bours of labor reduced by one fourth? Under Socialism it would be so. Under capitalism, No. The mills are owned by men who do not work, who do not have to work, inst because they own the things that other me must have access to in order to work and live. The new methods are put into use; every fourth man is turned out to hunt a new job, to bid against the three lucky ones remaining; th as before, perhaps harder, and creat as large a product as the four by old methods; and the men who own the mills and do not work in them save the wages of the fourth man, increase their profits by so much, and have that fourth man, standing idle and hungry, to take the piace of one of the three if they venture to ask for a share in the benefits of scientific and technical

DITTING. Another passage deserves to b Trust is quoted as saying:

"There is no question that the Steel Corporation will bened" to the extent of \$12,000,000 a year through an expenditure of \$35,000,000. So many : and economical features are being in troduced that fewer and fewer mes are required in the rolling mill

ing on a union basis, the Steel Co poration would find it difficult. to operate under the new machinery that is being introduced. Comparatively four of the mills of the cor able to do as they please.

"In order to escape dictation from organised labor many of the men who were making unreasonably high wages have been made forem/a of the milh that have introduced this wonderful labor-mying machinery: In other words; they me miaried men. scale of any other union organization This has belowd to materially cut down cost of operations. The allotments for improvements were well distributed; and are not exorbitant by any means: tion will rent great behents as a

bandholders, many of whom do not se much as know what a steel mill looks like, spend thirty-five millione created by the labor of steel workers and are to-reap a reward of twelve millions a year for it. Fewer and fewer men are to be given the chance to carn a livin profits. Those who at turned off-who cares what becomes of thum? And by judiciously distrib-uting as few foremanables, turning "sugges" into "salaries" of equal-If the ison and steel worders are no

tion then they occupy to-day, if they see ust to bere a beavy reduction pay added to the extreme over-your made the insecurity of employment the now suffer, it is high time for them treeognize that the day for pure an staple unionize and "fighting capital," is past and that the out limit in restrict matching and the capital. house is in united political action of the whole working class for the co-lective ownership of the steel milistrati "all other means of productions, helf as meros of exploitation by capitalist class.

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LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

LABOR SECRETARIAT .- Office, 320 Broadway, Room 701; office hours on week days, from 9 s. m. to 6 p. m. Delegates' meeting every last Saturday of the month at Gr E. Fourth street, at 8 p. m. Board of Directors' meeting every second Monday of the month; as 320 Broadway, Room 701. Address all correspon-dence to the Labor Borretariat, 320 Broadways.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT. UNION No. 90—Office and Employment Bureau, 64 E. 4th St. The following Districts meet every Sat-urday: Dist. I (Bohemian)—331 H. 71st St., S p. m.; Dist. II (German) -50 E. 1st St., 8 p. m.; Dist. III-Clubhouse, 206 E. 89th St., 7.30 p.m.; Dist. IV-342 W. 42d St., 8 p. m.; Dist. V-3800 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VI-1997 Third Avc., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—1432 Second dive. 8 p. m. The Board of Supervision meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

LOCAL 678, MACHINS WODD WORKERS AND TURNERS. Unived Brothechood of Carpenters and Johnson of America, Meets every Tuestay at Robersian Hab, 223 ft. 75d street, New York, Financial Secre-tary, J. T. Kells, 2 Marshal street, Metro-politan, I. L. Roberding Recretary, Jos. Nociter, 774 E. 158th street.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' I'NION). Meets first and third Too-day of the month, 10 a. m., st Clubbouse, 200 East Soth Street. Secretary, 2L Fry, 171 East S7th Sureet. MUSICIANE CO-OPERATIVE UNION, Local 273, A. L. U., of Hudson and Berger Counties. Mests again tribe at 11 Countles. Meets every friday, at 11 m. m., at headquarters, 55 Central avenue, Jointy Ciry, N. J.

INTERNATIONAL JEWFLET WORKERS'
HNION OF AMERICA, Local No. L. Meets
every 2d and 4th Thursday in 67-09 St.
Marks Place. Executive meeting every
let as d 3rd Thursd y. Udioo 110 Research of THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIAL

DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY OF NEW

YORK meets first Sunday of every month, 10:30 a. m., in Link's Hall 233 E. 39th street, New York. All Scandinavians are welcome. Agi-tation meetings every third Sunday, at 7 p. m. Secretary, G. Sjoheim, 221 E. Ninth street, New York.

Arbeiter - Kranken - und Sterbe - Kesse

fuer die Vor. Staaten von Amerika.

WORKMEN'S Stok and Doubt Sensit Fund of the United States of Assertice. The above sectory was femoded in the grant 1886 by workingmen imbured with the spirit of solidarity and Socialise thought. Its masserical strength int present composed of 184 local branches with 23,700 male and 4,800 female monthers in apility in creating applies of the medicar with 23,700 male and 4,800 female motives in a spirity in the creating applies of the medicar taker movement. Workingment between 18 and 48 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the benuthes upon purposed of 35,00 for the second-class. Members beinging in the first rises are shown in the first rises are should be accorded to the second-class. Members belonging to the first rises are should be accorded to see the second classes. Members belonging to the second-class. Members belonging to the second-class for time 85,00 and \$3,00 for the second-class. Members belonging to the second-classes under the same classes of weeks; whether continuous of with interruption. Members belonging to the second-classes for time 85,00 and \$3,00 for the second-classes and the without the second classes and the within the second classes and the second classes and the within the second classes and the second classes are the second properties. ddates have to join existing branches. In critics and towns where no immode exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workings men in good health, and uses andhering to the above pribetiples are invited to do as. Address all cummunications to HENGE STASIL Fluengial Secretary, 1-3 Third avelum, 186m 2 New York City.

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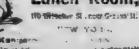
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Where to Lunch and Dine

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ABEOTTBROS. Lunch Room,



Mational

The increasing business of the na-tional office has compelled the addition of another room to the headquarters be address of which is now 302-303 04 McCague Building, Omaha, Neb. There are undoubtedly many Social

lats living in places where there are enl organizations who would like bo local organizations who was to have a speaker visit their localities but are mable to assume the financial responsibility attached to the underresponsibility attached to the under-taking. If every such Socialist read-ing these lines will send his name and address to 'the National Secretary, Socialist 'Party,' Omaha, Neb., and State what he of she can do in the way of entertainment, arranging and ad-vertising a meeting, guarantee toward the expenses of speaker, how long notice of speakers coming would be needed, etc., the names will be filed and attention given to the application soon as possible. Of course, it is does not guarantee a speaker Jimmedi-ntely for every locality, but the best efforts will be made to satisfy the de We went to see every milliant

Socialist a member of the party. When John W. Brown of Con cut gets through working in the Mass-achusetts state and municipal cam-paigns he will begin a tour under the direction of the National Lecture Buwhich will take him westward ably begin in December. Comrade Brown is said to be one of the most capable of the agitators that have made the Socialist morement a power in New Empirical within recent years. He has done most effective work it setts during the last two vices as a Socialist speaker became s great that he was compelled to give his whole time to the wors. Brown Union for many years. For informs ms, dates, etc., ad tion regarding terms, dates, etc., ad dress the National Secretary, Omaha

Organizer, Blivio Origo, have alread; renched national bendquarters, and k through the country can facilitate the management of a tour by making application for dates to the Nationa retury or the respective state secre the larger centres of population first sumifier cities and towns. Origo is not only a very good Italian speaker and capable organizer, with many years of experience to his credit, but he also speaks English fluently, and can be used for addressing English-speaking people if pecessary.

The lifth annual conference of the Rocial Democratic Women's Society of America was held in Long Island City, Oct. 11. All of the twenty-four branches, with a total membership o 500, were represented. The reports from all the branches showed considerable work accomplished for the 8 cial Democratic Party. Each branci held meetings for the advancement of woman's suffrage, also lectures and na. Schools were established New York City, Brookign, Paterson swark, and Union Hill to instruc girls and women in the principles o Socialism. Mrs. Dr. Anna Ingermana delegate to the Interna tional Socialist Congress to be held Austerdam in 1904, Mrs. Greie-Cramer will start on an agitation tour Oct. 21, making addresses in Syracuse, Roches-ter, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, St. ouis, and other places in the West and Mrs. J. Murdoch Englisa Secre tare....All curremnuies addressed to Mrs. J. Murdoch, East Ninth street, New York City.

Special Organizing Fund.

The following contributions have been made to the Special Organizing Fund since last report: Local San Diego, Cul., \$3.50; Local Rock Island 10. \$1; Local Worcester, Mass., \$7.25; Otto Kneumerer, St. Louis, Mo., 50 \$1; Tom Kinzie, Poplar Bluff, Mo., 25 cents; S. F. C., Manchester, N. H., 10 cents; Wm. Hummel, New Ulm, Minn., \$4; Louis Arnstein, Pover, N. H., 50 cents; M. Harrison, Dover, N. H., 25 çents: A. E. C. Duffie, Dover, N. H., ville, Vt., \$1; German Branch, Local Battimore, Md., \$7; Branch I. Local Cleveland, O., \$5; H. H., Senttle, Wash., 20 cents; Arthuf "Litten, Res-cue, Cal., \$1; total to moon Oct. 17. \$33,40; previously reported, \$2,000.42

Ben Hanford's Tour. Ben Hanford's Jecture dates up to Nov. 10 are as follows: .lowa: 24. Hiteman; Oct. 25, Keb; Oct. 26, Clinton; Oct. 27, Des Moines; Oct. 28, Murshalltown; Oct. 31, Sloux City, Nebraska: Nov. 1, Omaha; Nov. 2, Plattsmouth; Nov. 4, Kearney; Nov. 5, North Platte; Nov. 6, Gering; Nov. 2, Cheyenne, Wyoming. After about ter days, in Colorado he will stop over at Alluquerque, New Mexico, before entering Arizona, after which the Call formin tour will begin. In the latte state the following places are already assured: Oakland, San Francisco, Se bastapol, Souisbyville (4 dates), Via cila, Watsonville, Chico (2 dates), Sa Jose, Los Angeles (2 dates), Riverside Porterville, Des Palos, San Diego, Tu fare County (5 dates), Buena Park Covina, Alameda, Colton, Smith River escent City, Newberg, Earl, Selma, sleato, Knowles, State Secretary ifenetein, who has Hanford's California-arrangements in charge, says
"This is the biggest route yet. There
will be a warm time in the bear state."

The National Organizers.

Since Sept. 23, George E. Bigelow reports having addressed meetings in Kansas, at Cherokee, Girard, Pittu-burg (2), Weir City, Scammon, Colum-bus, Owego (2), Galuna (3). He was at Neosho, Mo., Oct. 5 and 6, addresswe meetings. He then went on to qualt. I. T., where he stayed until Oct. 13, holding seven meetings in that locality. He went to Muidrow. His Arkansas dates are as follows: Arkansas dates are as follows: Smith, Oct. 17 and 16; Van Bu-

ren, Oct. 19; Ozark, Oct. 20; Coalbill, Oct. 21; Russellville, Oct. 22; Morrilton, Oct. 23; Springfield, Oct. 24 and 25; Little Bock, Oct. 26; Bald Knob, Oct. 27; Augusta, Oct. 28; Wynne, Oct. He will stay in Memphis from Oct. 30 to Nov. 2, and return across
Arkaness in time to enter in the Indian Territory. During September
Bigelew addressed 32 meetings. It will
be seen that he is working hard. The
reports received at the National Headquarters from various locals are es thusiastic in praise of his work. Bige low's financial report from Aug. 17 to Sept. 30 shows: Receipts, \$113.83; ex-penses, salary, \$135; hotel, \$10; railroad fare, \$25.45; miscellancous, \$4.20; total, \$183.75; cost to National Office, \$70.42; meetings held, 48. George H. Goebel visited the follow-

ing places in Arkaness on his way to Texas: Wynne, held good meeting first in place, and a local of 14 me bers has since been organized. Bad weather at Forest City and no meet-ing. At Brinkley did not find people expected, but held fair meeting. At Hazen an afternoon meeting of far-mers was well attended, and at night held good meeting on street, good meetings at Little Rock folk At Henton arrangements had not been made for meeting, but at Arkadelphia successful one was beld. The mayor of Texarkana attempted to buildoze Goebel from addressing a street meeting, but had to give way. Had a fine crowd for about an hour, but couple of drunken men interrupted, probably put up to it by others, and meeting was closed. Goebel was prevented from selling subscription cards to pa pers by police officers, but many in the crowd took addresses of papers and said they would subscribe direct. Gos-bel then went on to Dallas, where he worked for ten days. Geebel will probably stay in Texas until Nov. 18, and, then spend about twenty days in La lainna. His financial report for Au gust and September shows: Receipts, \$112.50; expenses; rainry, \$177; hote \$57.86; raffroad fare, \$71.50; miscellar ons, \$29.03; total, \$328.58; cost to Na tional Office, \$216.06; meetings; 55% to cals organized, 6. Regarding his financial report, Goebel says: "The big difference between my receipts and ex-penses makes me feel anything but good. I know it is necessary for some one to go over this new ground, and do not mind the risk taken or the ex-

I have done my best and cannot ore than that." M W Wiking makes extended reports of his work in Washington. Sept. 14 to Oct. 4 he addressed meetgs at Index, Everett (2), Marysville Fairhaven (3), Whatcom, Hiaine, Lyn den (2), Licking, Cliffer, Sedro Wool ley, Lyman, Cokedale. Meetings good and organized locals at Index. What com and Sedro Woolley. Con Herman of Lyman writes that kins' visit strengthened the local, and Comrade Gili of Blain says Wilkins "woke up a good many people and raused six new members to sign applications that night, and we've be taking them in ever since. Wilkins financial report for September shows Receipts, \$120.41; expenses, salary, \$112.00; hotel, \$8.25; railroad fare, \$18.50; missellaneous, \$4.05; total, \$143.40; deficit, \$22.90. Meetings held, 20; locals beganized, 6. Wilkins be

treme exertion required; but I do mi

this deficit, because I feel few of th

mendes who read the reports will

derstand that this territory is at-

most completely unorganized, or, where it is, so poor that little or noth-

ing can be expected from it at present.

gins work in Montana, at Kalispell, Nov. 11. State Secretary Cooncy has arranged dates until Dec. 5. Harry M. McKee has addressed meetings in Arizona from Sept. 20 to Oct. 0, as follows: McCabe (8), Walker (2), Poland, Groom Creek, Prescott (3), Congress, Phoenix (3), Mest and Tempt. Locals were organized at Walker, Prescott and Mesa. At Prescott quite a sensution seems to have been caused by McKee's visit. The local paper gave a three column report of one of the meetings. The local contained 50 charter mem. McKee mays "this given Yavapa County six locals, and they will cer tainly cut a figure in the campaign next year." At Mesa the band was out and the opera house was crowded. McKee will be in Arisona until Nov. 7. and will then probably return to Cali

fornin to act as Northern Organizer,
John W. Bennett's dates in South Dakota are: Oct. 25. Baltic: Oct. 26. 27 and 28, Bloux Falls; Oct. 20, Dell Rapids; Oct. 30 and 31, Madison; Nov. ings: Nov. 5. Watertown: Nov. 6 and 7. Clink; Nov. 8, 9 and 10. Aberdeen;
.ov. 11 and 12, Britton.
P. J. Hyland is scheduled to begin

work in Wyoming on Oct. 20, at Cher cane, where further arrangements for the Wyoming trip will be made

Charles Towner has been at work in West Virginia since Oct. 12, and will continue there until Oct. 25, when he will begin in Maryland at Barton, af terwards filling the following dates until election: Oct. 2d, Lonaconing; Oct. 27, Midland; Oct. 28, Frostburg; Oct. 29, Sharpsburg; Oct. 30, Cumber-land; Oct. 31, Nov. 1 and 2, Hagers town and vicinity.

During William A. Toole's two weeks' trip through Maryland for the National Committee he addressed meetings at Williamsport, Smithsburg, Boonshoro, Sharpsburg, Hagerstown, Hancock, Cumberland (2), Frostburg. Midland, Lonaconing and Barton, Lo Midland, Lonaconing and Barron. Lo-cale were organized at Frostburg and Barron. Financial report shows: Re-ceipts, \$2; expenses, miary, \$10; hotel, \$10.55; raitroad fare, \$14; miscellan-cous, \$3.75; total, \$38.30. Coat to na-tional office, \$30.30. Comrades at Ha-gerstown, Sharpaburg and Cumberland report forceshly supplications. report favorably upon Toole's work.

How York City.

The second lecture of the series ing held by the 1st, 3d, and 5th A. D. will be given Sunday evening. Oct. 25, at 8 p. m., at 59 Morton street. Morris Hillquit will speak on "Socialism—a Theory, a Movement, and an Ideal." Admission is free and all are invited.

The 14th A.D. will hold an entertain-mont and dance for the benefit of the district campaign fund on Saturday evening. Oct. 24, at Wiyneker's Hall. 220 Avenue A. Admission will be ten Avenue A. Admission will be ten carnestly requested to at-cents. During the just week of the campaign a wagon with transparencies will cover the district and inectings will be held in suveral different places during the same evening. Italian branches in the 8th and the 8th Ac-

neetings will also be held in the disner and Kolen each donated \$1 to the district fund. The next meeting of the district will be held on Thursday, Oct. 22, at 238 East Tenta street, and as this is the last meeting before the entertain ent, every member should be

Algernon Lee was the speaker last Sunday evening for the Versin für Volkshildung in the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. There was a large attendance, especially of the members of the three Young People's Social Democratic Clube-Down Town, Yorkville, and Brooklyn, Comrades Morgenstern Schubert, and Stirnweiss provided the musical program. Next Sunday even ing, Oct. 25, William Bierbrauer will ecture on Herwegh, the German nos of revolution, and the Socialist Lieder tafel will assist in a body. The season's work of the Versin für Volks bildung has begun with every pron of increasing success and it seems de stined to be of great service to the ovement in an educational way. Max Hayes, editor of the "Cleveland

Citizen," Who has returned from Enrope, where he attended the English Trade Union Congress as the fraternal delegate of the American Federation of Labor, will stay in New York until election and speak for the party while

John Spargo will speak at the meeting of Eureka Lodge, International Association of Machinists, at 101 Grand street, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 22. Comrades Cassidy and De Luca will speak at the meeting of the Laborers' Protective Association, at Harlem Union Hall, Third avenue, between 100th and 110th streets, on Friday, Oct.

nrades Hayes, Jonas and Valteich will speak at a mass meeting of the machinists on Sunday, Oct. 25, at 2 p. m., at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Comrade Jones is also invited to ad dress the Progressive Lodge, L. A. M. on Monday, Oct. 10, at their meeting room, 85 E. Fourth street. Regular meeting of the Kings County

mittee will-be beld Sunday, Oct 25, 3 p. m., at the Brooklyn Labor Ly-

Comrade Sackin's lecture at Coloniai Hall last Sunday was followed by an interesting discussion, and after the meeting there were four new applications for membership. The 21st is active and growing. This Sunday evening, Oct. 25, Courtenay Lemon will lecture on "What the Class Struggi. Really Is." The hall in which the fec-tures are held is on the fifth floor: take elevator at the entrance on 101st street, near Columbus avenue.

George D. Herron will speak on Sun-day evening, Oct. 25.' at Wurzler's Hall, 315 Washington street, Brooklyn, on "The Mind of Capitalism." A hall listened very attentively to Court enay Lemon last Sunday. The meetings held in this hall are very successful and the lectures are regularly reported in the Brooklyn "Standard

At the meeting of the Campaign and Executive Committee of Greater New York, Oct. 14, matters embodied in in tions to its delegates by Local York were laid over for consider-New York were laid over for consideration at a future time. It was decided to order 150,000 copies of the hallot leaftet written by Comrade Hillquit and 50,000 posters bearing party emblem and control and contr blem and names of candidates. campaign secretary was instructed to have printed and mail to all party members in Greater New York a letter urging them to aid in the work of the

Members of the 34th and 35th A. D. are requested to meet every evening at the club house, 3300 Third avenue, to

The 12th A. D. has arranged a concert and package party for Friday evening, Oct. 23: to take place in New Irving Hall, Broome street. Good tal-ent has been procured for the occasion. and it is honed that courages and sympathizers will make the affair's suc-cess, as the proceeds will be used in carrying on the campaign.

The General Committee of Local New York will meet Saturday, Oct. 24, 8 p. m., in the W. E. A. club bonne, 200 E. Eighty-sixth street, and as this will be the last meeting of the General Committee before election, delegates should not fail to attend.

A second edition of the leafet, "Why Workingmen Should Be Social Demo-erats," in the Italian language, is now ready, and can be had from Organizer

At the last meeting of the Young People's Social Democratic Club of Brooklyn six new applicants for membership were proposed. It was decided to attend the ball of the Brooklyn Fed-eration of Labor in a body. All the roung men of the club are to meet at Koch's Hail on Sunday morning, 8.30 sharp, to start on a house-to-house propaganda canvass. The cinb is ming the mass meeting to be held in the large hall of the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum on Oct. 20, at which Charles L. Furman, Fred Schaefer, Max Hayes and Car. Pattberg will speak, and has ordered 1,000 copies of The Worker for distribution on that occasion.

Courtenay Lemon will speak on Secialism and the issues of the campaign at the meeting of Piano and Organ Workers' Union, Local 15, which has a membership of 800, on Thursday evening. Oct. 22. in Faulhaber's Hali, 1551 Second avenue.

10th A. D. the district campaign com-mittee reported that two successful meetings are being held every night. Many copies of The Worker and Volkszeitung" are being sold. At one meeting the committee sold all its supply of The Worker, 100 copies, and 32 copies of the "Volkazeitung." A ratification meeting will be held in Progress Hall, 30 Avenue A, on Tuesday, Oct. 27, with English, German and Jewish speakers. A committee was elected to speakers. A committee was elected to take charge of the house-to-house distake charge of the bouse-to-house dis-erbution of literature. Comrades who are willing to aid in the work of fold-ing leaflets and addressing envelopes, are requested to come every night to the Labor Lyceum, top floor, where a committee will be present. Comrade Slobodin will speek at the meeting to be held next Friday, Oct. 25, Comrades are carnestly requested to at-

embly Districts was reported. Six new members were admitted. Va-rious districts reported arrangement of meetings amounced elsewhere. It was decided that the board of organizors take charge of hall meetings and make arrangements in conjunction with dis-tricts, the board of organizers to procure necessary advertising matter. It was decided to notify the Campaign Committee that literature now ordered must be delivered by Oct. 25, or it will not be paid for. The Navy Yard, An-sonia Clock Co., and Eric Basin were recommended as good places for noon-

The Van Nest comrades are still or dering more leasiets from the printer. They have gotten out a leastet containing the appeal to the workers to elect Chas. H. Matchett for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals as published in The Worker. They have also ordered leaffets on local questions. Their first open air meeting was a success, the people paying close attention to the speakers, George Finger and John Kelly, whose remarks met with ap-plause. Copies of The Worker and many leafing were distributed at the meeting. Another meeting will be held at Morris Park avenue and Unionport at Morris Park avenue and Unionportroad on Thursday, Oct. 22, with the same "ipeakers. The local branch of the Workingmen's Bick and Death Benefit Fund has contributed \$3 to the campaign fund of the branch an pickged its support. Meetings will be held every Sunday until election.

George D. Herron will speak at th Manhattan Liberal Club, 220 E. Fifteenth street, Friday evening, Oct. 30, on "The Economic Release of Genius." on "The Economic Release of Genius. Comrade Herron speaks instead of Wm. Thurston Brown, as originally an

At the Brooklyn Philosophical Ass ciation, Long Island Business College, S. Eighth street, between Bedford and Driggs avenues, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 25, 3 p. m., Dr. C. L. Furman will discuss the questio "Can, Class Interests Re Eliminated

New York State. Comrade Roewer spoke in Youker on Saturday, Oct. 17, and Comrade

Cassidy will speak on Oct. 24. Nic Geiger will speak in Yonkers on Oct. 23; New Bochelle, Oct. 24; Mount Vernon, Oct. 26; Peekskill, Oct. 27 Highland Palls, Oct. 20: Newburgh Oct. 30; Port Jervis, Oct. 31; Stapleion

Chas. H. Matchett, Social Demo cratic candidate for Associate Judge of the Court of Appenia, will speak at the following places and dates; 22 and 23. Watertown; Oct. 24, Syracuse; Oct. 25, Rochester. The com-rades should make the occasion a special Socialist raily.

Thanks to the indefatigable efforts of A. L. Purdy, a local has been or ganized in Wellsville, Allegany Coun ty. The comrades held an assembly district primary and nominated Martin Moogan as candidate for the Ass bly.

Comrade Arland of Corning write that the comrades of Steuben County are out in the field with a full ticket. They are greatly handicapped for lack of speakers, but will do their best to of speakers, but will do their best to make it up by distribution of litera-ture.

Chus. H. Vall has made application

as a member at large in this state. The State Secretary is making efforts to get some dates for speeches from

George D. Herron regrets that he is prevented by circumstances beyond his control from making a tour through New York. He will, however, be able to help the New York-comrades before

the election is over. Bloomingburgh, Sag Harbor, Spring Valley, and Wellsville. There is a growing and glowing activity throughout the state. The State Committee has advantaged. Locals have lately been organized in out the state. The State Committee locals. The method catalis a great deal of labor for the State Secretary, but involves the least outlay of money Names and addresses of unorganize Socialists or sympathizers are secured and the following set of Socialist publientions is mailed to each: 1. N. Y. ktate pamphlet No. 2, containing the national platform, state constitution, how to organize, and various informa-tion about the Secialist movement of the world, nation and state. 2. "Why Socialists Pay 17ues." 3. National constitution. 4. "Socialist Politics and Labor Politics." and "The Socialist. Army," by Algernou Lee. 5. Applica-tion blank. This set is a good primary course in Socialist politics. Nothing can give a novice a more correct idea of the movement than a perusal of these small publications. The State Committee recommends that each local should furnish every new member with this primary set. It is likely to make him more interested in the move-ment and more active. Local New York was the first to adopt this method. We should be giad to see other locals do likewise.

The State Committee has 8,000 posters, 14 by 18, bearing the name of the party, its state condidate, and a 9inch emblem. Price 40 per 100.

A propaganda convention of middle state counties was held in Albany and a propagands committee, with Con-

rade Donnis as chairmen and Comrade Agiand ref Albany as secretary, was

A new local has been organized in Lindenhurst.

New Jersey,

At the last meeting of the State Committee of New Jersey communications were received from the secretar of Essex County, giving official notice of the election of RR. McCance as cusnty secretary and J. W. James as member of State Organization Commi tee; from secretary of Hudson County questioning the regularity of State Sec retary's call for an election of his suc ressor: from Chas, Ufert, declining fice of secretary; letter from J. Leeds, asking for lists of names designated towns of Burlington County, and nominating blat, as, with a view to filing-ticket; from F. Ufert, substance of letter being embodied in delegates' report; from State Voting Macchine Ogunamission, asking for facetimite pd., our party embies and address of billelat-authorised to receive printed imitjer; and from others. The ballot for State Secretary resulted in 85 for Chast Ufert; 31 for M. M. Goebel; 10 for E. C. Wind; and, 6-for Courade Killenbock; but the legue of Jesilots and substantial. designated towns of Burlington Cou

sequent voting thereon was unconsti-tutional, and thus the situation is un-changed. State Secretary Kearns, whose resignation the comrades wer loath to accept, offered to continue in office until an election was held, and his resignation was accepted with that condition. The constitution was de clared adopted by a referendum of 12 clared adopted by a referendum of 12) to 8. It was decided to appropriate \$15 per month for services of State Secre-tary. Treasure's report abowed: Bal-ance, last report, \$48.56; receipts, \$101.08; expenditures, \$94.95; balance, on hand, \$68.50. Organization Com-mittee. mittee: Balance, last report, \$19.00; receipts, \$17.10; expenditures, \$7.5 balance, \$20.26. Deputy Organiz es. \$7.52: balance, \$29.26. Deputy Organizer Strobell reported that he was sure of a ticket being put up in Bussex County, and almost as sure in Morris County; that he had deputed J. B. Leeds to see that ticket is filed in Burlington County, and is confident he will success few meetings beld, but large quantif of literature placed in trustworf hands for distribution in Dover, Bock-away, Morristown and Hanover, in Morris County, and Burlington, in Bur-lington County. Beports of delegates were as follows: Essex County: Held one county and six public meetings; received from a German society received from a German same a donation of \$50, and same ety contributed \$10 to the Fife and Drum Corps; have nominated a full city ticket and ward ticket in the 13th Ward, Mercer County: Fifty members in good standing; have no a full county and city ticket and in 7 out of the 14 wards; distributed 5,000 pieces of literature, and negotiating with H. W. Smith for a week's service' as speaker, beginning Oct. 19. Un nty: Arrangements perfected for

twenty street meetings and one ratifi-cation meeting in hall; police will not permit street meetings in Plainfield or Summit; last named place has been selected as one in which to test the ordinance; speakers' club organized. Camden County: Forty-two members in good standing; have a list of 2,000 trade unionists to whom will be distributed systematically several book-lets and leasets; street meetings well attended; fair sale of literature; Branch No. 1 revived with ten members. Hudson County: Asked for issuance of nominating blanks for State Secretary; active campaign all over county; West Hudson to be aided in its efforts to secure its right to hold street meetings; \$10 donated to young Italian who shielded speaker from as-sault. Bergen County: Organization

in good condition.

Later advices would appear to make certain the filing of Socialist ticket in Morris and Sussex counties. Comrad-Strobell is doing all he can to bring this desirable event about. Comrade Leeds sends in a list of 23 names, with application for charter, for a local for Burlington County, and adds, in effect, that their strennous efforts to get a enatorial ticket filed has doubtles been defeated by the new primary

Comrade Billings has returned from his trip to the southern part of the state, and brings an encouraging report of his work and the hearty co operation of the comrades. The result of his visit will be a Socialist ticket in Atlantic, Gloucester and Cumberland counties, and possibly Salem County

Local Camden has a full city and county ticket in the field and is anticipating an increase in the vote this fall Socialist hendquarters and reading room have been established and the nembership is stendily increasing. During November Camden will have ectures by George D. Herron, Leonard D. Abbott, Courtenay Lemon and John pargo. Frank Van Fossen, a memelected delegate to the Boston Convention of the American Federation of Labor from the Brotherhood of Operative Potters.

The new branch started in the south its first propaganda meeting on Friday evening, Oct. 23, at the residence of Comrade Strobell. The party membership generally are invited to bring with them some acquaintance who may be impressed and converted to Socialism. These meetings will be held twice a month at the same place.

How England.

The mass meeting held last week in iston to ratify the Socialist state ticket was a great success, Fancuit Hall being packed to the doors with an enthusiastic crowd. George W. Gelenthusiastic crowd. George W. Gai-vin, our candidate for Mayor of Boston acted as chairman, and the meeting was addressed by John C. Chase, caudidate for Governor; Representative James F. Carey, H. Gaylord Wilthire of New York, and others

The Socialist Women's Club of Boaton will give an entertainment and dance Tuesday evening, Nov. 8, in Berkeley Hall, 4 Berkeley street. The proceeds will be devoted to party work. Tickets cost 25 cents each. Election return will be announced.

The next meeting of the Socialis Women's Club of Boston will be held at the honie of Dr. Konikow, 330 Shawmut avenue, Friday, Oct. 30, 8 Jacob Pox of New York will lecture

n "Brook Farm," Sunday, Oct. 28, 8 p. m., at the Boston Socialist Head-quarters, 690 Washington street

The Boston Socialist Educational Association will hold a fair the coming spring, to swell the fund for establishing a Socialist weekly paper in Boston ing a Socialist weekly paper in Boston Each Bocinitst club is requested to ap point a Fair Committee to co-operate with the association and to invite the support of as many comrades as goo sible, especially the women.

The Socialists of Ward 21, Roxburg.

The Socialists of Ward 21, Boxbury, Mana, will bold a grand raily in the Opera House, corner Dudley and Washington streets, with Representative James F. Carey of Havephill as the principal speaker. Other speakers will be Dr. George W. Galvin, Sociation and Company of Boxton. ist candidate for for Mayor of Boston, and Mrs. Merrifield. Joseph Ballam. Socialist candidate for Representa-

tive, will preside.

Courtenay Lemon will speak in Providence, R. I., on Friday evening, Oct.

23. A state ticket of the Socialist Party has now been filed in Rhode Is-land. Dr. H. A. Gibbs will address & ratification meeting in Liberty Hall, 37 Market Squara. Providence, Sunday, Oct. 25, at 7 p. m. Successful cam-taign meetings have already been held in Providence and Pawticket, with

Dr. Gibbs and Olaf Bokelund, both of

Vorcester, as speakers. Secretary Arastein of New Hamp shire reports the reorganization of the local at Exeter on a solid basis.—Dr. Gibb's meetings at Berlin and Ports mouth on Oct. 5 and 6 were quite suc cessful and resulted in increased men bership.—The Franklin local has Dr. Gibbs for Oct. 15 and while there be is to speak in Tilton, four miles east where the field is promising.—Local Manchester held a meeting Oct. 10 with good attendance and voted to have Chuse during his New Hampshir circuit for one speech.—Comrade Arn-stein will visit Rollinsford on an or ganizing trip before long.—A local with thirteen members has been organ-ized at Littleton by George C. Shasey of Bernick, Me.

F. Berry has been elected State Sec retary-Treasurer of the Socialist Party in Maine, in place of Comrade Irish who moved to Massachusetts. State headquarters will be transferred from Portland to Skowhegan.

State Secretary White of Connecti-cut acknowledges receipts for the State Organizer Fund up to Oct. 19 as follows: J. J. Gore, Danbury, \$1.10; F. Verrar, Danbury, 45 cents; Louis Manas, New Haven, List 192, \$1.80; Branch 21, Naugatuck, \$6; A. Lamot New Haven, List 97, \$3.10; Nationa Committee, \$20; Waterbury meeting, collection, \$3; L. Mansa, New Haven, List 194, \$1; J. J. Goro, Danbury, 75 cents; J. McLevy, List 90, Bridgeport, \$1.00; List 142, Bridgeport, \$6.90; List 140, Bridgeport, \$3; H. Ross, New Haven, List 116, \$1; Joseph Kligerman, New Haven, List 110, \$5.05; previously acknowledged, \$180.45; total, \$2354.0 The regular monthly discussion meeting held by Local New Haven at

Aurora Hall, Oct. 14, was a great success. The topic was, "Public Ownership of Gas Works," and the argument for the middle class reform movement in New Haven was made by Alexande Irvine, a clergyman who has been iden-tified with various reform movements for several years. Mr. Irvine made a vigorous address, claiming that he sought the same end as the Socialist, only by a "step at a time." He deplored the lack of "public spirit" in New Haven, because scarcely a dozen tee hearings of the Board of Aldermen where he and others have been lobby Ing for purchase of the gas works. Comrades Toomey and Grube replied ably, presenting the Socialist view amicipal ownership, and showing so inclusively the futility of the lobby ing policy that one of the reformer present, realizing the absurdity of their tactics, arose and quoted ou antional platform. He read that potion which pledges our "assistance to all struggles of organized labor to bet ter its condition," claimed that he and his friends were workingmen, and that therefore the Socialist Party was bound to assist them in their efforts to

bring about municipal ownership.
The Connecticut State Committee prepared to furnish Comrade Fox's leaflet, "Man's Last Stroggle With

Man," for afteen cents per hundred.

The Bridgeport comrades have at-The Bridgeport contract tracted considerable attention by presenting a petition for free text book in the public schools, which has been in the public schools, which he printed in all the local papers.

Pennsylvania.

Valentin Rukoscy, of Philadelphia who speaks Polish, Slavish, Hungarian and German, will address Socialist mass meetings in Luxerne County on mass meetings in Luxerne County on the following dates and places: Oct. 2°, Duryea; October 24, Exeter; Oct. 20, West Wyoming; Oct. 27, Mnit-by; Oct. 28, Luzerne; Oct. 29, Edwards-ville; Oct. 30, Pdymouth; Oct. 31, Breslau. By the above list you can readily see on what day the speaker wil see on what day the speaker will reach your town, and the matter of arranging, advertising, and conducting the meeting will be left in the hands of yourself and the other comrades in your vicinity. The comrades aboutd get together and do everything in their rer to make these n

Regular meetings of Local Luxers County are held in Central Labor Union Hall, 16 S. Main street, Wilkes barre, every Sunday evening. Bosiness meeting opens at 7 o'clock sharp; educational meeting at 8 o'clock, A different speaker and an interesting program is provided for each meeting.

Local charters have been granted by the State Committee in the last two weeks to Allentown, Lehigh County; Mill Hall, Clinton County, and Harris burg, Dauphin County.

Local Reading held a large and on thusiastic meeting, Oct. 12, and de cided to send five of their local spenkers into Schurlkill County for Satu day, Oct. 30.

H. B. Barron of Lansford, Chairman of the Carbon County Committee has challenged the County Chairman of the Democratic County Committee to debate the merits of their respective parties.

A meeting of the Schuylkill County Committee was field on Oct. 25 and the comrades are enthusiastic over the prospect of an increased vote. J. Mah-lon Barnes will speak in Mahonoy City on Oct. 28 and Shenandoah on Oct. 29. There will also be five speakers from Reading in various parts of the county on Saturday, Oct. 31.

Ravenus, county seat of Portage County, Ohio, has been organized by Geo. I'rrem, of Barberton.
Niles, Trumbull County, Ohio, has been organized by Frank P. O'Hare.

Geo. E. Emmons will be the apeaker on the "Coming Nation" Van No. 2

a meeting recently held by Comrad Kirkpatrick in Wauseon, O., but no serious damage was done except to stop the propaganda meeting. The fully laid plan, and the evidence at hand indicts a Republican lawyer in the affair.

the affair.

From a propaganda standpoint the van method of reaching the people with the message of Socialism is an excellent one. The experience of the van now at work > Ohio proves

The Mayor of Cincinnati has sout forth the aunouncement that he will no longer enforce the "street speaking permit" decision of his. The comrades do not know what to make of this sud den change, but they are taking advantage of it nevertheless. Previously they were obliged to secure permits and could only hold meetings in the places designated by the city officials. Now they are able to secure audiences of thousands every day at the central part of the city. Comrade Caldwell, with his large voice, can be plainly heard by the people congregated, above all the tumuit of the city.

oute as arranged owing to illness, and Comrade Caldwell was substituted instead and will fill the entire at Bucyrus, which was missed. The Toledo Bocinlists, who have

been conducting a series of city cir-cuit street meetings during the summer, have made all preparations to continue the same with the aid of halls. The halls have been secured and the work goes merrily on.

Efforts were made to secure the serrices of Chas. R. Martin, John Siav. the campaign as speakers throughout the state, but by resson of poor health or previous engagements, it was imthree comrades.

H. Gaylor Wilshire will fill five dates in Ohio during the closing days of the campaign.

Local Columbus has made arrange-

ments to engage a speaker for a series of meetings in the last days of the capipaign and to issue a challenge to Tom Johnson to debate. Local Columous will agree to pay reut of the Audi-Kirkpatrick will probably be the Socialist speaker. Walter Thomas Mills has started on

his tour of the state. He has a continuous line of dates from Oct. 15 to Nov. 7, inclusive, and in many places

will speak at two meetings in one day Howard H. Caldwell, Geo, R. Kirkpatrick, M. J. Hynes, Isaac Cowen, A. M. Stirton, F. P. O'Hare, C. C. Moss, Carl Classen, Geo. E. Emmons, and Walter Thomas Mills are already at work, speaking once or twice daily, and Wilshire will be added to the list mert week. It is also probable that one or two more comrades will be pressed into service the last few days of the campaign. These speakers do not include the speakers who have been employed by the locals in many

" The South,

Word H. Mills of Dallas, Tex., who was candidate of the S. L. P. for Lieutenant-Governor of the state and poli-ed the full strength of that party's vote, has resigned from its ranks and become a member of the Socialist Party. In his letter of resignation he states that he finds that the Socialist Party now stands for the very principles of uncompromising class clousness that originally attracted him to the S. L. P., and that in its ranks he can do better work for those principles than in affiliations with the naller body. He will find plenty of work to do in the big state of Texas and a warm welcome, we hope, from the comrades there.

Here and There.

Local Fargo, N. D., adopts resolutions calling upon all party editors, writers, and speakers to be careful in their comments upon the Militia Law, to make it clear that, while we mu-sparingly condemn such legislation, the Socialist Party bolds all attempts to remove capitalism by force as un-wise and ineffective, that we are unalterably opposed to war, and that it is upon political means that we rely to put an end to the capitalist system which breeds foreign wars and civil conflicts alike.

Fred Mcintosh, who has formerly been active in the Socialist movement in Newark, N. J., but has been on the road for some time, has now been given the management of the Boston ranch of the Sterling-Wallace luk Company, and will be glad to have New York or New Jersey comrades who visit Boston call on him at 102 High street. He writes: "The move-ment, here does the heart of a Socialist good. You may depend upon it that the Massachusetts Socialists will 'deliver the goods' in the coming state campaign and set the pace for the na-

Heports come that Comrade Deba has been speaking to large and deeply interested audiences in Galveston and other Texas cities. The tone of the newspaper accounts of his meetings show an unwilling recognition of the effectiveness of his exposition of 86cinilat Ideas. .

Finil Moherer of San Francisco President of Bakers' Union No. 24, will represent the Bakers' International Union to the Federation convention at Boston. He is a good Socialist and an equally good union man.

Philadelphia will send two Socialists. J. Mahlon Barnes of the Cigar Makern' International Union and Ernest Kreft of the International Typographical Union, representing th Central Labor Union of that city The Central Labor Union of Port

Jervis, N. Y., sends H. Huise and thi Lawrence, Mass., central body will l sented by Robert S. Maloney. The C. In U. of Portsmouth, N. H.

will be represented at Boston by Socialist, in the person of Francis II

State Secretary P. J. Cooney Montaua, reports; "Since Aug 15 the following new locals have been organised in Montana: Jardine, Red Lodge Bridger, Forsythe, Basin, East Hele Bridger, Forsythe, Basin, East Helein, Marywille, Band Coulee, Neibart and Monarch. In Hed Lodge the Inde-pendent Labor Party has dissolved and all its former workers are now enthus-natically working for the success of the Socialist movement. The 'Judith Basis News' of Lewiston, Fergus Country is now an autopopurouslant W. County, is now as uncompromising ? cialist paper. Corporation influen and money is being used to dist tegrate the A. L. U. At the last mee ing of the Montana State Federation of Labor the president and a majority of the Executive Board elected were Socialists. We hope to carry Silver Bow and Deer Lodge Counties, and Pergus."

Max ft. Hayes wift speak in Haver

hill Mann, on Oct. 28.

WITH CLEAN HANDS

By Horaco Traubel.

I have looked about looking for frenders long enough. Now I look offenders long emough. Now I look within. Within I find the arch of-

I have thought I could wash my hands with charity. Or with kindness. Or with polite words. But I can only wash my hands with justice. Justice slone will wash clean that which is solled. Can you wash your hands with a Sunday school? Or a library? Or a college? Washed that way you are washed dirty instead of clean. I see you everywhere streamously trying by artifice to escape the services justice. You try to explain justice away. Perhaps to frighten it away. Perhaps to persuade it away. You try, to deceive the puzzled world. To out wit yourself. To postpone judgment. But all this time the messenger waits. He refuses to be rejected. swer belongs to him. He will not go

until be gets it.

I see the messenger wherever I go. Everywhere. He stands about offer-ing you justice. He is at the door of every office and factory. He drives out to your farms. He-descends into your mines. 'He says: Here is a sponge, some coap, and a towel: and here, too, is water. But you say: I do not see your sponge, nor your soap, nor your towel: nor de I see your wa-

ter. And then the messenger explainst I bring you justice. For the mes-senger knows that no other cleanliness. will make you clean if you refuse yourself this bath of justice. There is od on your hands. Macbeth has murdered sleep. You are in the broad daylight and your palms are solled. You walk in your sleep. But the damped snot will not out. weep. But weeping will not clean your hands. Nothing will clean your hands' but cleanliness. Justice is cleanliness

You swindle the men. Poor men. And the women. Poorer women. And the children. Poorest of all, the children. And then you go to the priest to confess. To the editor. To the statesmen. You confess through some law. Through some creed. some custom. It will not do. The men, the women, the children, still slave. How can you show you are sorry for slavery except by freeing the slave? Are you afraid to wash? Do you prefer to remain dirty? think you will feel content to go on day after day, year after year, with unwashed hands, imagining that some miracle will do for you that which you refuse to do for yourself? Justice will challenge the dirt on your hands.

You think that things may go on forever as they are. But that is a mistake. Our civilization is big. But It is none too big to break. things than it have broken. Bigger tion has two hands that are very dirty. What is civilization doing to get its palms clean? You can get alo out the church. Without the state. But you cannot get along without clean hands. Your washed hands will put roses back on the cheeks of chil dren. They will give fathers and mothers a chance to live. Parents apologize for bringing children into the world. That is because your hands are dirty. Wash your hands. Coll-dren will be welcomed. Children will welcome life.

No one can wash for you. Yo i must wash for yourself. Ten thousand others may clean their hands. But that would not clean your hands. You have got to go through the process yourself. A five per cent. civilization is corrupt. That sort of civilization is the dirty hand. Only a hundred per cent, civilization will do. That sort of civilizati of civilization is to the men who create a hundred per cent. That is justice. Wash your hands. The world is free. What a miracle! You clean your hands. An imprisoned world goes free. The fails disgorge. Everywhere the people-push out into the open air. All are free. It takes so little to do this. Just the washing of hands. After trying to-fool yourself so long and failing try now to be bonest with yourself and ther you will not succeed. You try by all sorts of hard ways to evade justice. Try in the one easy way to conform to justice. Civilization can come but by the one road. Civilization is only cleanliness. It is the clean hand. It is the fearless hand held esly up under the scruttny full day.

ARE YOU YOU?

Are you a trailer, or are you a trolley?-Are you tagged to a leader through. wisdom and folly?

Are you Somebody Else, or You? Do you vote by the symbol and swallow it straight? Do you pray by the book, do you pay-by the rate?

Do you tie your cravat by the calcudar's date? Do you follow a cue?

Are you a writer, or 'that 'which is worded?
Are you a shepherd, or one of theherded? Which are you-a What or a Who?

sounds well to call yourself "one of "the flock," But a sheep is a sheep after all. At the black You're nothing but mutton, or possibly stock. Would you flavor a stew?

Are you a being and boss of your soul. Or are you a mummy to carry a sero Are you Somebody Else, or You? When you finally pass to the heavenly

wicket, Where Peter the Scrutinous stands at

Are you going to give him a blank for a ticket?

Do you think it will do? - Saturday Evening Post

The Arm and Torch is the emthem of portalism on the official be in New York.

-If each reader of The Worker in New York City will see to it that every family in his house gets a copy of the paper and some Bocislist leaflets or pamphlets within the next month many new Social Democratic votes wil

Agests sending in subscriptions without remitte

must giate distinctly how long they are to run, Agosts are personally charged and held responsible unneld subscriptions sent in by them.

Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XIII.-NO. 81.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 1, 1903.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

FOR SOCIALISM IN HUDSON COUNTY.

The Only Party that Eoldly and Consistently Opposses Child Labor and Supports the Schools.

Socialist Party Nas Full List of Legislative, Sounty, and Sity Gandidates, Chose by Class-Conscious Workingmon from Their Own Ranks to Represent Their Class Interests Against the Twin Parties of Capitalism.

County, N. J., has filed the following on certificates with the Coun-

For Assembly-William H. Morton James M. Relily, Carl A. Pankopf, Charles Ufert, George H. Headley, William Kamps, Edwin Dickson, John Richard Blechschmidt, Ste phen H. Hussey, Ernest Fischer, Rob ert T. Paine. For Coroners-Louis Beitman, Emil Stei

Jersey City-For Mayor, Henry Kulm; for President of Board of Aldermen, Henry Meyer; for Street and Water Commissioners, Frederick Nie-behr and Nicholas Petersen.

somey City Ward Nominations - Sec ond Ward Alderman, James A. Clerken: Third Ward Alderman, Wm Hourigan; Seventh Ward Alderman, ory Peln; Constable, Herman be: Justice of the Peace, Egbert Pitcher; Ninth Ward Alderman, Prederick Olldar: Comtable, Richard Mauwel; Justice of the Peace, George Leary; Eleventh Ward Alderman, Wagenlehner; Constable, Gus Poppe; Justice of the Peace, J. Frits. Haudte; Twelfth Ward Alderman, Henry Hartman; Constable, John We-Justice of the Peace, Henry

The foregoing ticket, composed of craftsmen in varied trades and occupations, represents the class-conscious element of the working people of Hudson County.

is true, Mayor Fagan, who is secking re-election as the Republican catallitate, poses as a workingman, formerly earning \$15 a week as an undertaker's assistant. But Mr. Fagan, though of the working class, in not for it. Two instances will clinch this statement. Credit is claimed for Fa-gan's administration in adding \$2,500, too to the assessments of tax-dodging corporations, while the tax-rate for individual property owners was reduced. A Socialist administration would utilize this wealth gathered from the cor parations for the welfare of the labor ing class that originally created it. Not so Mr. Fagan. He promised the firemen on two occasions that they would get the raise in wages assured them by the Legislature. But the fire-lighters will have to wait until the Republican organization back of Mayor Fagun gets ready to patronize "that large class"—to quote from a Republican campaign document—"of our citizens who are not directly taxpayers." The second instance in which Mr. Fagan shows his want of sym-pathy for his class concerns the trolley workers. Though pursuing the street car trust, which may will be called the "Disregard of Public Service Cor-poration," with suits in the endeavor to wring from it \$100,000 a year in taxes, Mr. Fagan makes no plea for the overworked and underpaid trolley men, who were on the verge of strik-

Working people need bathing facilitley, and lots of them. If "cleanliness be next to goddiness" it is suggested that a public bathhouse, be erected next to every church. Or, better still, interest of the fifty per cent of the population living in tenements in Jersey City, pass a law compelling locallords to instal sanitary bathing equipment in all tenements. Mayor Fagan's solitary bathbouse will be wholly inadequate and, worse still, may be a fruitful source for the tereading of foul skin diseases and

The Republican leaders charge, and he doubt with truth, that the Trolley

The Soc Trust, Standard Oil and other interents have contributed to the Demo-eratic campaign fund and are interested in the election of Judge James J. Murphy to the mayoralty. Railroad-wrecker Gould, at the time when he was especially interested in Eric Railrond stock, being asked what party be eratic state, I'm a Democrat; and I'm for Eric all the time." President Havemeyer of the Sugar Trust testified before an investigating committee that his corporation regularly made large and equal contributions to the campaign funds of both old parties. In the light of this testimony is it neked where is the big fund coming from for the tons of expensive book and poster printing, besides litho graphs, buttons, fans, and candy for the ladies, hire of halls, music, fire-works, etc.? As it is charged that the party is helping Jersey City out, how uneasy Mark must feel being assisted with the funds furnished by the trusts

to the Republican party! with its campaign funds?" is a que tion heard from time to time, a ques-tion we are ever ready to answer. Upon the reply to that query hangs a which reveals the enthusias; and fidelity to a cause which the So ciulists of Hudson County displayed in raising the present campaign fund. A monster outdoor festival was arranged meure the fund and a large miber of tickets were sold in ad-nee. But the day of the event was marred by an increment downpour of rain. Though the ordinary pleasure-scoking individual would laugh at the idea of venturing outdoors in such

The Socialist Party of Hudson the big pavilion in Schuetzen Park and turned seeming defeat into success, with a good sum realized, after paying expenses, toward the campaign fund of the Socialist Party. Of such staunch stuff are the men who head the Socialist Party ticket in Hudson True to their principles, they will be faithful to their class. E. D.

JERSEY CITY SCHOOLS.

Why Republican and Domocratic Politicians Have Asted Together in Hegiecting Public Education Jersey City, Just as in New York.

Both in Jersey City and in New

York the Republicans and Democrati make one another responsible for the inadequate school accommodations and both are right. Both of these parties have neglected this vital organ of our civic life, from which springs so much good or ill for the future generation. Were the numerous parochial and private schools to close their doors the condition would become appalling in its magnitude. Neither Fagan nor Murphy cares a rap about the public school, as both gentlemen are mem-bers of the Catholic church which has demued the public school for its ecular character, and which is ing every effort to secure public funds for its parochial schools. Only this month the Democratic members of the Legislature in special session forced an amendment to a bill which read that every child shall attend the pub-lic schools, to read, "attend any school." So the local press informs us, and daily discussions in the New York "Sun" confirm this statement.

Mayor Pagan was elected on a Re-ublican ticket in one of the strongest Democratic cities in the country, we are told, by the aki of the Catholic vote. Here in Jersey City the hypo-critical love of both parties for the public action is exposed. Wooden sheds, labeled achools, were constructed by a Republican Mayor with the aid of a Democratic administra-

We admire the aggressiveness of the Catholic church. At a recent convention of German Catholics held in this state a delegate proposed that men be sent into the legislature who will appropriate a portion of the public treas ury for parochial schools. Here is a shoral which should appeal to avery workingman. The Catholic church does not appeal to the Protestants to them in their fight for these. Not in the least. If Catholics want a thing they demand it, they struggle for it, they vote for it.

In the past the wage and salary workers have never demanded anyothers to get it for them. Thus it hap peus that their chikiren are either overcrowded in the schools, or given only half-day sessions, or at times totally excluded.

.The Socialist Party is the only inter national organization equal to the Catholic church in discipline and ag-gressiveness, The Socialist Party alone will provide proper school ac commodations for the people, because it is the only party which upbolds the Constitution of the United States to keep church and state separate. We charge that the Protestant churches are responsible for the introduction of religion in the public schools and we "pluk eye," if the evidence of some grant that under such conditions all other religious have the same right, because voters of all religious tribute to the maintenar ce of the pub-

The Socialist Party therefore insists that the public school shall be strictly a neducational institution and that the church is the proper place for religion. In France wherever the Socialists con-trol the municipalities the children are not only furnished with free edu are not only furnished with free edu-cation, but are provided with meals and often with clothing, in order that they may be in physical condition to take advantage of school opportuni-ties. In parts of Germany the chil-dren even receive free dental treatment, on the principle that it is in the which capitalism sacrifices to its own profits. This is proof positive that the Socialist Party is the foremost cham-pion of the public school and every other public service for the public we

If you want such and more publi improvements, vote the Socialist Party ticket. Beware of a false organization styling itself the "Socialist Labor Party." It is made up of men attacking the Socialist Party and the trad-unions. Do not divide your politica forces, workingmen, and thus play into the hands of the capitalist class. Vote for your class interests and those of your children. Vote as you strike against capitalism, by costing a straight ballot for the Socialist Party.

RESPONSIBILITY

Your Again for the Parties that Drive Your Children into the Factories?— You Are Responsible for What Your

From the lighest executive and ju-

guilt upon his brow unless he has raised his voice against and has used his best influence toward the abolt-tion of the hideous crimes perpetrated upon the children and youth of the working class to-day. Voters, menif you dare accept such appoliation without shame—hide your faces after election day if you cast your vote for any one save those who are pledged by their honor to abolish the cruel outrage of child labor and enforced igsorance, upheid by all who owe their nomination to the Rapublican and Democratic parties of the capitalist class. Do not seek to shirk your responsi-

bility by saying that such vampires of fathers as permit or require their children to work in the factory under the age prescribed by law are wholly responsible for this crime and its con-tinuation. No! a thousand times po! It is you who know that this crime is perpetrated, who know that such degraded parents exist, who know that their children need your protec-tion more than do your own—you are responsible if you allow the infamy to

nake the laws of this nation by sending men to office, really believe that your moral responsibility is ended with your thoughtless casting of a rote for someone deeply interested in his own personal election? Does it not occur to you that the very seeking of an office, as both Republicans and Democrats are seeking, as individuals,

Democrats are seeking, as individuals, the offices for which they are nominated, is demoralizing and destructive to the common welfare?

It is for this reason that we call upon you to vote for a principle, to vote the Socialist Party ticket, because it is the only party that has full and absolute control over its indiand absolute control over its indi-vidual nominees, and therefore with pride and confidence can assert that whatever appears in its platform and declaration of principles must and will be carried out to the letter, notwithstanding the possibility that a rogue or two may occasionally seek and even obtain admission into the

party The old parties exist for the benefit of the individuals who lead or control them. The Socialist Party exists for the benefit of the working class, and

Our nominees are each and every one pledged to the Socialist principle and are held by their party respons-the for their deeds.

To sholish the crime of child slav-

ery in this and other states, there is nothing else for you to do than to admit that the Republicans and Democrats have had sufficient opportunities to abolish it and have failed or refused to do so, and that you are there-fore morally compelled to shake them of and vote for the one party which solemnly pledges itself to sweep away this and kindred industrial crimes, and has given you every possible reason to believe in its sincerity.

Assert yourselves as men and down

CARL PANKOPF. DUT OF WORK.

All nature is sick from the heels to her hair, She is all out of kelter and out of repair, When a feller is out of a job.

Hain't no juice in the earth, or no salt in the sen; Hain't no ginger in life in this land of the free,

And the universe ain't what it's cracked up to be
When a feller is out of a job.

What's the good of blue skies and of blossomin' trees When your boy has large patches on

ooth of his kno Them patches, I say, look so big to

your eye
That they shut out the landscape and
cover the sky, That the sun can't shine through them the best it can try, When a feller is out of a job.

When a man has no part in the work of the earth He feels the whole blunderin' mistake of his birth,

When a felier is out of a job. He feels he's no share in the whole

own han' That he's a rejected and left-over man. When a feller is out of a job.

For you've lost your hold with the resi And you feel like a dead man without any shroud,
When a feller is out of a job.

You are crawlin' around, but you're ou of the game; Yes dead with no tombatone to puff

up your name, You may hustle about, but you're dead just the same, When a felier is out of a job.

Every man that's a man wants to help

push the world,
But he's left out behind, on the shelf
he is curied, When a felier is out of a job.

Hain't no tuice in the earth, and no salt in the sen; Hain't no ginger in life in the land of

the free,
An' the universe ain't what it's
cracked up to be,
When a feller is out of a job.

PIANU WHREEK TAKE HUTTER The piano workers are on strike against the Pease Company, Forty-third street, between Eighth and Ninth avenue, New York City. The company's advertisements for helpers should be disregarded by all working. weather, the undaunted Socialists diciary down to the meanest office-with their wives and chikiren crowded guiley in New Jersey and other states breaking

DO NOT THROW YOUR VOTES AWAY.

the United States, on Tuesday next you will be called upon to vote for local and state officers'and legislators and judges to make and apply and administer the laws by which you are to be governed. For the last time before Election Day we call upon you NOT TO THROW YOUR VOTES AWAY.

All the year through you are gaged in conflicts with the capitalist class. You do not own the home where you live; every month, every day, .. you feel the conflict between your interests and the interests of the landlords who levy tribute upon yet for permission to live upon the fabe of the earth. You do not own the means of production with which you work. You are dependent upon other men for permission to use your strength and skill in useful labor. Every day you feel the conflict be tween your interest and the interest of the employers who levy a daily tribute upon you, who allow you to work and live only when they can make a profit upon your labor. You are forced to strike and boycott. They meet you with the lockout and the blacklist. All the year through you are either in open war with your em ployers or standing in arms, ready to fight against their aggressions.

Since on every other day in the year, the interests of the working class and those of the capitalist class are opposed, is it not evidently IM-POSSIBLE that any one party should represent BOTH classes on Election Day?

It is impossible. Each party, each candidate, each public officer, must either stand for the capitalists against the workers or else for the workers against the capitalists.

discovering which party stands for your class, then you will have throws your vote away.

In all your conflicts, have you for the Republican administrations of city, state, and nation on your side or on the side of your masters? AL-WAYS on the masters' side. Always ready, with court decisions, with injunctions, with policemen's clubs and soldiers' bayonets to support Profit against Human Life.

And the Democratic administra tions? JUST THE SAME. You couldn't tell one from the other without the party label.

And the "Reformers," the "Citisens" Unions," the "Non-Partizan" parties the-self-styled respectable "Good Government" people, the "Business Asministrations," and all that lik? Always the same. Always putting BUSINESS INTERESTS ABOVE THE WORKERS WELFARE.

Look back over the past year, the past two years, the past decade, and see if this is not so.

If you vote for a Reform Mayor and that mayor sends police to break strikers' heads-as Mayor Low, among others, has done-was it not YOUR ballot that gave force to the club?

If you vote for a Democratic tudge and that judge declares labor laws unconstitutional-as Judge Denly O'Brien, among others, has done-was it not YOUR hallot that author

If you vote for Republican and Democratic legislators and aldermen and they unite in giving franchises of enormous value to capitalists and refusing even the slightest protection to workingmen-as every old-party legislature and city council in the land has done-wis it not YOUR ballot that enriched your masters and LEFT XOUR OWN OLARS HELPLESS

the infamous decision?

Your builot. Mr. Mechanic or Mr. Common faborer, is equal to the vote of your landlord or of your employed or of any franchise lord or Wall Street if you want to make yourselves felt; magnate or trust king-IF YOU USE; if you do not want your children to

If you vote the Republican ticket

time, though I know it is right. Why, then, should I vote for a party that I then, should I vote for a party that I pistol, and will say, 'I am to be true feel sure is not going to win? Will not that be throwing my vote away?" am a dead duck.' ".

Workingmen of New York and of f truth he saw. If all the men of the past had been afraid of being in the minority, we should still be living in cimeval savagery.

MAKE PROGRESS.

Vote for what is right. A hundred cowards are waiting for you. YOU vote right THIS YEAR and they will vote right pext year.

Suppose you don't elect any Social ists to office. Do you think your Socialist votes are thrown away?

Then every time the Republican win, all Democrata and all the res have wasted their votes, and every time the Democrats win the Repub licans have thrown their votes away If that is the right principle, if every vote for a party that does not win is vote thrown away, IF THE OBJECT OF YOTING IS TO BE ON THE WINNING SIDE, then it is ridiculous to have parties or to have election and vote at all.

But that is not the object of voting. No vote that is cast intelligently is ever thrown away.

Suppose it is sure that the enemy will win. Suppose it is sure that we are to have either Republican capitalist agents or Democratic capitalisi agents or "Reform" agents of capitalism in public office in city and state. Is that a reason why YOU, who do NOT want any sort of capitalistic agents in office, should fail to vote AGAINST them?

THE VOTES THAT THE POLI-TICIAN FEARS AND RESPECTS ARE THE VOTES THAT ARE CAST AGAINST HIM.

So long as he is sure of your vote, the politician in office doesn't care a rap for you. Wherever either the Republican or the Democratic party thinks it has what is commonly called a "cinch," it rules with absolute disregard of the interests of the mass of the voters, with regard only to the interests of its capital backers and its party beelers.

The Socialist vets-in New York i is called Social Democratic-is THE ONLY CHECK UPON THE USE OF THE POLITICAL POWER FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF THE CAPI-TALIST CLASS.

The old-party politicians and the capitalists who supply their campaign funds and their boodle know that the Socialist Party-the Social Democratic Party of New York-stands for the working class against capitalism and all that is connected with it.

Let the Socialist vote be small, the old-party politicians in office will us their power unrestrainedly for the capitalists and against the workers. LET THE VOTE FOR SOCIAL

ISM BE LARGE, let it be largely increased over that of last year, these politicians will fear the further increase of that Socialist vote and will RESPECT THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING CLASS that it

He who fights for his rights only when he feels sure of winning, who lets his enemy trample on his rights at will if he thinks his enemy is stronger than, he, is despised as a coward. His enemy despises him and

treats him accordingly. Workingmen, do not play the part of cowards at the ballot box. IF YOU DO. YOU WILL PAY THE PENALTY THE COWARD AL-WAYS PAYS

WENDELL PHILLIPS' ADVICE TO LABOR.

This is the advice that Wendell Thillips, after he had fought the good fight for the abolition of chattel slavery and taken up- the battle against wage slavery, gave to the workingmen of Massachusetts and of "If you want power in this country

IT INTELLIGENTLY AND BOLD. wait long years before they have the bread on the table they ought to have, the leisure in their lives they ought to If you vote the Republican ticket along with the Vanderbilts, or if you vote the Democratic ticket along with to have, the opportunities in life they ought to have; if you do not want to wait yourselves—write on your banner so that every politician, no matter how short-sighted he may be, can read all their class are going to profit by your vote and YOU WILL HAVE THROWN YOUR VOTE AWAY. "But," you will say, "we working in the wrong scale, we never forge men, in general, are so stupid, so anotheric, so timid, that most of us are sure to vote an old-party ticket. These is no chance for Socialism to win this grave, never. So that a man, in

Suppose every man who ever and the truth had reasoned like that fappose every man who had a new iden had waited for everybody else to get that same iden before he dared to another that same iden before he dared to another that sample copies of the paper may be sent to them.

WORKINGMEN OF NEW YORK, **VOTE THIS TICKET STRAIGHT!**

INTELLIGENT MINORITIES It Is Not for Men that We Ask Your Suffrages, but for Principles Founded in Working-Class Interest.

Workingmen of New York, if you wish to put the government of the city and state again into the hands of bankers and landlords and corporation lawyers and trolley magnates—do not vote the Social Democratic ticket.

If you want another lockout and wish the city government again to give its support to the Employers' Asseciation—vote against the Social Democratic Party.

If you wish to have the police used to break strikes, as Van Wyck's man, Devery, used them against the Brooklyn trolley workers and the New York cigar makers and as Low's man, Greene, used them against the tunnel laborers-vote for one of the old par-

declared unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals—vote for either of the old parties, for they have both renominated Denis O'Brien on such a record If you like to see thousands of working-class children excluded from school for the benefit of the big taxdodgers and forced into the factory by the poverty of their parents—vote un-der any old embiem except the Arm and Torch.

If you are satisfied to be poor while idlers grow rich upon your and the labor of your wives and children-wote against Socialism.

If you like the sort of prosperity you have had under Democratic and Re publican rule throw dice to decide which old-party ticket you will vote It will save you the trouble of think ing and the result will be the same. But if you do this, don't grumble when you get the clubs, bayoneta, and injunctions you voted for.



Associate Judge of the Court of

CHARLES H. MATCHETT. For Moyor:

CHARLES L. FURMAN. For Comptroller: MORRIS BROWN.

of Cigarmakers' Union No. 144. For President of the Board of PETER J. FLANAGAN,

Workingmen of New York, each of you has the same power at the polls as J. P. Morgan. The only way to throw a vote away is to use it wrong.

The Social Democratic Party does not use the common caut of telling you to "turn the rescale out" and put "good men" in. The candidates of the old parties ought to be voted down, not on the ground that they are all rascals, but on the ground that the principles and policies of both their parties are in the interest of the ex-ploiting class. The Social Democratic candidates ought to get your votes, not merely because they are good men, but because they stand squarely for the workers' interests. We do not ask for

personal voice. We want votes for Socialism, not for men. If you wish the legislative, judicial, and executive powers of city, state, and nation used to help you in your struggle for better conditions; if you wish to put an end to the poverty of the workers and the power of the idlers; if you wish your children to have a better life than you have had; if you would secure to the workers the whole value of their product—put a cross under the Arm and Torch in the THIRD COLUMN.

Different sections of the capitalist class may have good reasons to vets for this or for that old-party ticket. The capitalist class as a whole has good reason for maintaining two o good reason for maintaining two old parties, that it may keep you divided on false issues—divided and weak. Their "issues" do not concern your in-terests. There is only one from terests. There is only one issue for you-Labor against Capital. The So-cial Democratic Party makes no pretense to "represent all classes," but stands for Labor against Capital, first, last, and all the time.

WILL THEY DARE DEBATE?

Lee and Lemon Challenge Their Opponents.

ecialist Candidates for Assembly In the 20th and 28th, New York, Ask Democrats and Republicans to Defend their Parties Before the Working Glass - Active Gampaign is

The Social Democratic Party is car rying on a very active campaig the Twenty-eighth and Thirtieth sembly Districts of New York City, the two strongest districts in that sec-tion of the city known as Xorkville, where Socialism is gaining every year. Thousands of leasiets have been put in the working class homes of these districts by a thorough house-te-house canvass, and given to the people com-ing down the stairs from the elevated stations on their way home from work. During the closing week of the cam-paign Aigernon Lee and Courtenay Lemon, our candidates for Assembly are traveling over their respective dis-tricts in two vans and holding a number of meetings every evening. Social Democratic vote in the Thirtieth rose from 518 in 1900 to 939 in 1902, and in the Twenty-eighth from 438 in 1900 to 628 in 1902, and another

great increase is expected this year.
The Republican and Democratic candidates in both districts have been challenged to debate. So far no reply has been received to the challenge is-sued by Comrade Lee to his opponents in the Thirtieth. Comrade Lemon's challenge in the Twenty-eighth sets the date of a meeting at which the Democratic and Republican candi-dates are invited to appear, as fol-

Invited to Appear at Lemon's Meeting.

"To Messrs, E. S. Cahn, John T. Me-Call, Chas, Glogger and John Beller, Candidates of the Democratic and Republican Parties for the Assembly and the Board of Aldermen:
"Sirs:—The Twenty-eighth Assembly

District organisation of the Social Democratic Farty believes that the voters of the district are entitled to know what the different parties stand will follow if elected.
."In order that this may be ex-

plained, a mass meeting of the citizens of the district has been called for SATURDAY EVENING, OCTO-BER 31, to be held in FAULHA-BER'S HALL, No. 1551 Second ave-nue, at which COURTENAY LEMON, our candidate for Assembly, will undertake to prove the following propositions, upon which you are challenged to take issue.

publican parties are alike the political representatives of the capitalist class; their candidates are capitalists or pro-fessional politicians; their campaign funds are supplied by the great cor are drawn in the interest of the capitalist class, and when in control of the powers of government both have shown themselves the political servants of Capital and the essenties of Labor by seglecting or refusing to pass laws for the protection and henced of the working class, by declaring at Belmont's turns, Just as Chef this paper is an invitation to subscribe. are drawn in the interest of the capi-

e-called labor laws unconstitutional, by issuing injunctions against strik-ers and calling out the police to club them and the militia to shoot them, and by siways protecting and advanc-ing in all possible ways the interests of the expitalist class as opposed to the interests of the working class; and, therefore, that a workingman who votes for the Republican or Democratic party not only throws his vote away but uses it to put the public powers into the hands of his enemies. "2. That the Social Democratic

Party, which is composed of actual workingmen, and financed and con-trolled by its working class membership, is the only political representative of the working class; that only by uniting in this political party of its own class for the purpose of capturing the powers of government can Labor offer effective resistance to the op-pression of Capital; that only Socialism can emancipate the working class from their present condition of dependence, want, and wage-slavery that only Socialist Assemblymen and Aldermen can advance the interests of the working class; and, therefore, that every workingman should vote the

ticket of the Social Democratic Party. "You are hereby challenged to debate these propositions with our can-didate at the meeting mentioned above. Should you appear, the utmost courtesy will be shown you and any fair conditions agreed to. Should you trict will have to believe that you concede the truth of our position and our statements in regard to the party

"SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY, by capitalists; capitalists furn "28 Assembly District and 80th Alder manic District."

"1497 Avenue A." This challenge has been delivered by registered letter to each of the old-party politicians to whom it is addressed and distributed throughout the district, and the meeting will posi-tively be held as aunounced above. In case all of the candidates of the old parties fail to appear. Lemon will address the meeting on the position and program of the S. D. P.

Lee's Challenge.

To Mesars. G. A. Littauer and Joseph Lash, Democratic and Republican Candidates for Assembly from the

Thirtieth District. Gentlemen:-With the approval of the district organization of the Social Democratic Party, of which I have the honor to be a candidate. I hereby challenge you to appear with me in joint debate before the voters to dis-cuss the issues of the campaign.

"I charge that the parties which you represent stand for the interests of the capitalist class, the class that owns the land, mines, railways, factories, and tenements and exploits the people who do the useful work, "In support of this charge, I cite

these facts: Both your parties have united in re-nominating for the Court of Appeals Judge Benis O'Brien, who declared the Prevailing Rate of Wages Law and the Eight Hour Law uncon-attutional. Comptroller Grout and President Fornes, elected two years ago as Republican-Reformers and now re-nominated as. Democrats, heiped Mayor Low and a combination of Republican and Democratic Aldermen in granting the Pennsylvania Company Tunnel Franchise WITHOUT ANY CLAUSE FOR THE PROTECTION

Devery, under Democratic Mayor Van Wyek, USED THE POLICE to break the Brooklyn trolley strike and the New York cigarmakers' strike, 60 Commissioner Greene, under Reform Mayer Low, used the police to break the subway laborers' strike and to intimidate the Queens County Railroad workers. Comptroller Grout, now a Democrat, and District Attorney Jerome, still a Fusionist, had power, when the Building Trades Employers' Association locked out the workingmen, the one to make the contractors pay penalties for failure to finish the ALLOWED THE LOCKOUT BOSS-ES TO HAVE THEIR OWN WAY. In 1991, after four years of Tammany rule, 5,000 children were excluded from school and 58,000 put in part-time classes, for lack of schoolhouses; to-day, after two years of Reform, \$7,000 are in part-time classes. Neither of your parties when in power has TRIED to enforce the Ten Hour Law for the protection of street and ele-vated railway employees—Democratic Capitalists Belmont and Whitney and Crimmins and Republican Capitalists

Platt and Depew and Beform Capitalist Cutting know why. "Both your parties endorse the economic system whereby one class owns the means of production and, without doing useful work, draws profits from the labor of the other operates them and PRODUCES ALL WEALTH-the system which gives luxury and power to the drones and dooms the producers to poverty and subjection; your parties are officered campaign funds; naturally. the officials elected by your parties to

legislative, executive, or judicial office.

local, state, or national, must serve capitalist interests. "The Social Democratic Party is opposed to this whole capitalist system. It demands the collective ownership of the means of production which the working class collectively creates and operates-for everyone the right and duty to work, and TO THE WORK-ERS THE WHOLE VALUE OF THEIR PRODUCT. On every politi-cal question, the Social Democratic Party stands for the interests of the working class AGAINST the capital-ist class and against BOTH your parties. It depends on the working class for financial support and appeals solely to the working class for support at the polls.

"Our campaign is one of education and organization, not a campaign of brass bands and fireworks, beer and Loodle. DARE YOU MEET US ON THIS BASIS, to advance arguments, if you have any, why the workingmen straight ticket of the Social Demo-

cratic Party?
"I would remind you that last year you, ignored a similar challenge and that the Social Democratic Party in-creased its vote in this district by ERGHTY-PIVE PER CENT. Should you again fail to meet the test, I can assure you that a greatly increased number of voters will rightly infer that you have no arguments to offer to thinking workingmen and will ac-cordingly vote under the Arm and

"Awaiting your reply, I am, gentle-

"W, B. A. Clubhouse, 206 E. 86th

The Worker. AM ORGAN OF THE SUCIALIST PARTY

(Knows in New York State at the Social Democratic Party-) PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub

P. O. BOX 1812. Telephone Call: 302 John-

> TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. invariably in Advance.

per week, one year, per week, one year, per week, one year,

Address all business communications, and make mency orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker. Communications concerning the editorial department of the pages should be addressed to the Editor of The Worker. Communications for the Volkneitung or the State Secretary of the E-D. P. should siways be esparately addressed.

the Bell. P. should stways be separately at the Bell. P. should stways be separately at the section. Acknowledgement is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the week following receiped of smoothy.

All communications should be written and the paper; with ink and on one believated, written and the paper; with ink and on one believated, rewry letter and the section of the paper; with ink side of the writing a same and address, and matter should be put in an few words an possible, consistently with classion. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely so be diary arrived. Bejected instituted before the complete of the paper should neal their communications is time to reach this office by Monday, whenever possible. Complaints whent the treatment of the paper should be addressed in the Board of Directors. See falls: William street, New York.

Entered as second-class matter at the

In the sinte of New York, on account of criain provisions of the election have, the cochilet Tarty is officially recognized under se mame of North Democratic Party, and a sublem is the Arm and Torch, as shown above.

The Socialist Party for Social Democratic Party in New Yorks should not be confused with the as-catled Socialist Labor Party. The latter is a small, ring ruled, moribund organization which bitterly opposes the trade unlord and carries on an abusive campaign of size, a special party of the confused with the confused confused to the confused confused to the confused confused to the confused confused

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party (the Social Democrati Party of New York) has peased through it second general election. Its growing powe is indicated and its speedy victory for shadowed by the great increase of its vot-as abown in those Egurce:



THE REPUBLING OF THE PROPER

The conditions under which the working people of New York City live is vividly illustrated by Tanoment House Commissioner De Forest's stat ment that to-day, after two years of "Reform," there are still no less than \$50,000 "dark rooms"-that is, rooms without windows opening to an alt shaft or court or even to other recent so opening-and over 2,500 cellar living rooms, rented in violation of law, besides several thousand tunemen bakeries and several thousand ter ment houses without fire cocapes.

No rich man would keep his dog in one of those dark rooms or cellars. But the capitalists who control both the old parties and the hybrid "lite form" coalition have not the slightes scruple about drawing their incomes from the rental from such dens and from the profits of the factories and where they pay such lov waren that a large part of the working class have no choice but to live in these disease-breading fire-trap houses.

workshops and the tenements and the manufons do not care a man for the law, so long as they are not punished ingmen keep on voting capitalist politicians into office, they will take precious good care that Commissioner De Forest is not given the runus binds enforce the law and that their time "non-partizan" judges spend their time busing injuhetions against strikers, not sentencing law-breaking landlords.

And at the best, what does "ter ment-house reform" on the capitalistphilanthropist plan amount to? What does it accomplish? Suppose Mr. De Forest- and be it understood, we do not question Mr. De Forest's sincerity or good will, but only the wisdom of the plan be follows-suppose he succeeds in preventing the erection of any more tenements of the worst type and even in causing the destruction of some of the worst of the old ones, tenements it may be said-reversing the Kentuckian's dictum about whisky -that there are no good tenements. but some are worse than others. Well the landlords have tenements not quite so had built in the places of the old ones: these cost more: erro, sava the capitalist owner, they are worth more, and he charges a higher reptal for th same amount of space; and the growth of the nonnistion, with the necessity for the mass of the workers to be pear their places of employment, compels them to pay what the owner asks This is what we have seen happening before our eyes during the last two years. While taxes on real estate hav been reduced by our "business aduninistration," rents have gone steadily up. How do the tenants manage to bay more rent? It's a hard question to answer; but people manage many things when they have to. They eat

power, clothing and perhaps take

fewer outings at the beack in summer and perhaps pawn some of the little household belongings and can never redeem them; or they take in a lodger or two and so the more evercrowd the overcrowded rooms and the poor nother neglects her children works her fingers to the bone to keep things going; or the old man works a little harder, puts in a little more overtime and nears his grave so much the faster, and the boys and girls are sent to work on the street or in the store or office or shop.

And the inndiord who owns a 'good" tenement looks over his rentgood landlord, seeing I get even bigger returns on my money than bad ones do!" .And the workingman pays with his sweat, the workingwoman pays tenements give their childhood to pay. A Socialist logislature and city sci-

knot. Recognizing that it is not "had" landlords who are at fault, but land- to keep the workers in bondage. lordism itself-nay, capitalism itself, of which laudlordism is but a part-it. the people's housing, can be solved. Undoubtedly, capitalism cannot be overthrown and Socialism established condemn, and would let these dwellings to workingmen at a rate covering the cost of maintenance—a rate, to put t conservatively, less than half that charged by private owners for equal space and the worst of accommodations. And each of these houses would not only be a benefit to the number of workingmen's families who inhabited it, but it would, while capitalism continues, through the working of competition, he a force tending to compel private landlords to provide better houses and to be content with lower

This is the only way in which the problem of the housing of the people can be approached with any hope of reacht to the workers. The "Heformers" will not do it, any more than the frank pid-party politicians. Only a party of Socialist workingmen dare attempt it.

THE BANKERS ALARS.

The sensation of the annual meeting of the American Bankers' Association at San Francisco last week was when Willis S. Paine, President of the Consolidated National Bank of New York, said:

"I repeat that SOCIALISM IS A COMING DANGER. I predict it will be THE ISM' OF THE FUTURE. IT the prediction is well founded the present ism' smong those who listen of my words should be parriotism-not the patriotism that contexts itself with the explosion of fireworks on independence Day, but the surriotism that may induce the members of the body I am new addressing to stand in line to register and again to stand in line and vote and to induce others pledge themselves to adopt remedia legislation."

The "remedial legislation" that Ranker Paine neged his fellow bankers to support consisted in the relieving of saving banks from taxation and certain changes in the law in regard at is not given the funds to enable to responsibility of savings banks di-Banker Paine expects to check the growth of Socialism, destined otherwho to be THIS "sun" of the future."

> The bankers' ideas of "remedia legislation" do not call for comment The important thing is the recognition by the hankers, the money lords of the country, the masters of finance. that the Socialist tide is rising steadily and swiftly all over the land-nay, all over the world-and that they, the bankers, are against it.

> The bunkers have realised what Mark Hauna realised two years ago, when he declared that the struggle of the immediate future is not between Republicanism and Democracy, but between Republicanism and Socialism. Kaiser Wilhelm has long known that Socialism is the "coming danger" to him and his fellow parasites of every sort. Tsar Nicholas has trembled before it for years and tried to

now by ruthless cruelty as futile.

Our American Kaisers of Finance and

Industrial Tears are learning the lea-

Socialism is coming. It is the great overshadowing danger to the master class, the world over. And just as it fills the masters with apprehension, so It is the great and growing hope of the warkers, of the subject, of the oppressed and the exploited of every land, inspiring them with patien and with courage to think and act for the emancipation of their class from poverty and of humanity from the corand denoralising role of

wealth. We shall know next week just how

great a forward step this grand movement has made in this country that we call ours in the past year. That next Tuesday's returns will justify our slaims and increase the heakers' alarms, we need not for a moment doubt. Whether the advance be ten per cent, or fifty or a hundred, does not so much matter. The thing for us to bear in mind is this, that, whether we will or no, the final struggle between the profit ideal and the taken out of school a little earlier and human ideal, between the interests represented by the bankers and the interests felt by the toilers, is close at hand. It will not be a mild one. It will be a conflict to task all our enerrolls and save "How nice it is to be a gies, all our talents, all our courage and manhood, all our intelligence,

The aristocracy of wealth that speaks through Mark Hanna and through the Bankers' Association will with her tears, the children of the not lightly give up its supremacy. It will resort to every method, lawful or unlawful, moral or immoral, to ministration would cut the Gordian cajolery, to sophistry, to corruption, to frand, and even to force if it dare.

The very excesses to which the capi talist class will be driven in its at would strike at the root. Undoubtedly, tempt to stem the tide of progress will while capitalism lasts, mone of these react against it, will stimulate thought subsidiary problems, such as that of among the workers and especially will infiame them with indignation.

On us who are already Socialists, or us who siresdy see the general lines, in a single city or even a single state. Int least, of the way we have to travel, But a Socialist city administration on us rests the responsibility, not with a Socialist state legislature to alone by Socialist agitation to hasten back it could and would make a good | the coming of the final test, but above beginning, and save thousands of pro- all, by strengthening our organization ctarian lives thereby every year. It in numbers and in thoughtful and would not reduce taxes, but rather democratic discipline to guard against raise" them to the full limit. And it all dangers of division in the workers' would make the landlords' taxes pay ranks, all danger from ambuscades for the erection of pleasant and whole- into which the cipitalists would lure come dwellings of the best modern them and finnk movements by which type, in place of the rockeries it would they would seek to dislodge and destroy us.

The bankers see the full gravity of the situation. It is well that we also should see it and guide ourselves accordingly.

WATCH THE COUNT AND RE-PORT THE VOICE.

Two things we would impress upor our readers.

First, it is necessary, not only to vote for Socialism and get others to do so, but to see that our votes are counted.

Last year it is certain that in this city of New York we lost hundreds of votes and in the state several thousaud, through not having watchers a every polling place to see that our votes were recorded. No doubt it is the same all over the country. Where we did have watchess, they checked many attempts to count and report Socialist votes as "scattering" or to divide them up among the old parties If we have no one to watch the count, the Republican and Democratic election officers can very easily decide among themselves what to do with our votes.

Second, we want the vote repurse promptly. Every reader of The Worker wishes to get in the testes of November 8 and 15 as full and as definite news of the Socialist vote as possible. Every reader of The Worker can help in eatlefying this desire for all the others. See to ft that in each town or city there is someone whose duty it will be, just as soon as trustworthy returns are at hand, to report them, together with a statement of the votes for the same office to the same territory at the last election, to this

The Worker will go to press ner week as usual on Wednesday. Reports should reach this office by Wedneeday neen or as much earlier as possible, by mail or by telegraph.

BIT OF SENTIMENT THAT MAS A PRACTICAL VALUE.

The action of the Board of Direct es of the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum ciation, last week, in caucelling a contract unadvisedly made to let the ball for a Democratic mass meeting and establishing a rule that the build ing shall not be used for political meetings of any but the Social Democratic Party, seems to us to merit the highest commendation.

To some it may seem a sentimental iden that this building, dedicated as a "Temple of Labor," would be profaned by being let for hire to the uses of the capitalist politicians. Maybe it is sentimental. Maybe it is not business-like. But we are of the opinion that the Socialist movement and the labor organizations will be the better and stronger for this sort of sentimes talism, that there are many things which are not business-like which are yet of very practical value to the cause of the workers.

It is always a question of where to draw the line, of course. Every ques tion of right or wrong, perhaps, me be a question of just where to draw the line. But in a movement like ours, its money, whose struggle is in the helding of the highest ideals along with the clearest views of cold and hard facts, whose one great asset is its unimpeachable good faith, its ab solute devotion to principle—in such s sesent it is always better to tak the chance of crying on the side of too great strictness than to ren the risk of aflowing our principles an

ideals gradually to be relaxed and do

ounsels of practicability. Our friends of the Labor Lyceus teneciation have adhered to the ideal which is the racy reason for their or gamination's existence, and have ad-hered to it at considerable cost. The omrades should see that they are upheld and that all is done to help them in making their justitution a etocess upon these high lines.

Pressure of campaign matter compels us to postpone for a week the presentation of some further correspondence in regard to the question raised by Dr. Pyle of Toledo in our issue of two weeks ago, with comment thereon. ' For the present, we need only say that we think our expressions at that time erred rather on the side of "broadness" than on that of too strict adherence to discipline.

"Dixie" is a monthly published in Atlanta, Ga., "devoted to the manufacturing interests of the South." The editor, Mr. T. H. Martin, apenking for the factory owners of the South, declares that "the negro is a blessing to the South" and that "there is no spirit of autagonism between our people and the negro." This is interesting, coming from such a liquite;"but still more interesting is the reason with which it is supported. The reason is simple: The presence of the sugroes in large numbers in the South and the projudies existing between the white workers and the black workers there coustitutes what Mr. Martin considers an insuperable obstacle to aggressive labor organization. Occasionally, he says, an agitator "finds his way across the line. But the problem of organization, of the nort he desires, is a staggering proposition. If he organises the whites, the perro standa ready to turn the wheels of industry, not so well as the white man would do it, but well enough to keen the ball rolling. If the ngero be organized-but the thought of such a thing is ridienious. The negro is not serious enough for that." Comment is unnecessary. The argument, coming from the source it does is comforting to the capitalists, Northern and Southern by testdence, who exploit the laborers of North and South. It should be suggestive to all workers, of whatever race, who find themselves cherishing any remains of race prejudice.

The New York "Evening Post" ner hope the strongest supporter of the "Reform" ticket, es is natural in a paper partly owned by Mr. Seth Low, has been forced to alimit that there are fifteen or twenty thousand more children in part-time sessions for lack of school room now than there were a as many a year ago en there were when the "Reformers" came into nower. And then the "Post" has the nerve to inform us (Saturday, Oct. 10) that this is a good thing for the children, that they learn more in a bulfday than in a full day. It is a pity the "Post" would not be comistent. declare that the children would learn still better if they did not so to school at all; and tifvocate the discharge of the teachers and the turning of schoolbouses into factories. . It would cave a great deal in taxes to the class that the "Post" and its friends on the Low ticket represent.

"Hero" Pumton says the United States government must rules the soldiers in the regular army. Quite right Meanwhile the Manufacturers' A ciation and the National Metal Tra Association will reduce the wag pol-nicchanics and inborers doing pusitutive work, thus making things even. Then prosperity will again be assured.

IN SCHMARK AND RUNWAY.

The Danish Socialists' successes municipal elections extend over twenty-four of the forty-towns where tax commissionelected a few weeks ago. In all, 15,000 Socialist votes were cast. The Socialists allied themselves with the Radicals in only ave towns. The Left won in only one city. Kolding, and then only with the belp of the Conservatives. The rupture between the So

According to latest reports from Norway, where our party has won its first successes in the national elec-tions, five Socialists have been elected to Parliament. The first report said that three had been elected.

THE PARTY IN STALT.

According to the last party bulletin, the Socialist Party of Italy now has 1.126 branches and 39,192 dues paying members. Of the sixty-nine Italine provinces, Coerum is the only one which has no Socialist organization. Beggio Emilia, the province of the "Apostle of Socialism," Camillo Pram-polini, takes the lead, with one hun-dred branches and 3,948 members. The province of Rome has nineteen branches and 838 members. Many So-cialists are not enrolled in the party. In the last, partiamentary elections, held in 1960, the party received 215, il votes. There are new thirty-one ocialists in the Parliament of Italy.

LEGITIMATE BUSINESS.

In modern speculation
Your language you must choose
It's an investment if you win,
But gambling if you lose.
—Washington Star.

SAM PARKS AND ANYBODY ELSE.

By Horses Traubel.

You are full of regret. Or you are full of bravade. You are a proprietor You own something. Or think you do. You look at Parks with the master's aye. What do you think of Parks? Is Parks a scamp or a martyr? Has he imitated the tactics of the mester and sold out? Has he played with two fires? What shall we think of Parks? Parks. Parks. The air is full of Parks. Until you adjust overything in favor of justice. Even you will find it hard if Sam is a scamp I have nothing to breathe. Indeed, no man may hireathe until Parks has been as naything against Sam. I only have plained

I do not see why I should explain Parks. The sun does not rise and set in Farks. Parks is not justice. Nor the absence of justice. Suppose Philir is a rescal. Is he the only rascal? Is Suppose Parks is guitty. Is my faith-iligrefore guilty? It would be hard on faith to have it tied to any ladivican still have a faith with l'orks in death. The poorest idea is better than littler way the world has got to shoulder Parks. Parks is no accident. big thing. But that big thing is not life is law, I do not say Parks is what is weighed in the groundupois of any man, thick or thin, saint or sinner.

the mistakes of the workingman. And I know he under his mistakes. Why should proprietors demand that the workingman should make no mis-takes? I do not see how the case of the capitalist is belied by such a concession. Parks may be one of the workingman's mistakes. I do not say workingman's mistakes. I do not say or you. Or me. Do you suppose I he is. But grant that he is. But how am so sure of myself that I do not added Parks at his worst make Rocko- mit that with the heat a little more

eny to-you in the morning: The sun fight live is social evolution. You villains. But villainy, it is well say: Here is Parks. Well, suppose adapted to perpetuate the race of Packs is here. Evolution is here, two. And Parks is a piece of evolution bluiself. He is honest? Then you have nothing to say. He is dishenset? Then we may say that he is a result adjurate a race of aspurchassible free-of the very conditions against which the new consciousness protests. You that is free? My civilization will do Then we may say that he is a result throw Parks at evolution. Evolution ffrows Parks back at you. But for the thing you call sacred Parks could bot exist.

I my my prayers. You ask: What Is the use of prayers if Parks is not honest? I paint a picture. You ask: What is the use of painting pictures if Parks is on the bum? I help somebody in distress. Tou ask: Why should you help anybody as long as Parks exists? I suppose I should not go to work in the morning. Parks exists. Or go home at angle. Parks You might suspect that all business

then are honest and that all business is founded on juilifie. If business men and husiness were not housed how could business men and business kick about Parks? I do not know much about the Parks affair. I do not think it worth my time. I have better mes for every hour I live. If larks is insecent—well, then he is innocent. That is enough for Parks. If he is guilty—well, then he is stilly. That is enough for elvillation. Do you suppose I would be serry for Parks? I would be sorry for civilhea-Parks has not got to explain

do right. Justice is will justice. We the Socialists had nevertheless ma do wrong. Instice is etili ... justice. Parks appears. Parks does not appear. Either way justice is justice Are we to be scared from our worship by any fear of any worshiper?...What is worship worth if it reduces its faith every time a sinner appears and adds to its faith every time a saint ap-Justice has no business with Purks. Nor has Parks business with justice. chilists and the Left has not harmed democracy, as many Feired, but has weakened the Conservatives, while writin instead Justice is not thermon-Bockellan has allyanced. etrical. It is not up and down with heat and cold. It is not harometrical. It is not slow of fast, sure or doubtful, by virtue of any shift in the weather. Let Parks be as virtuous as Parks may be. Justice is not more Justice. Or as vicious as his enemies declare him. Justice is not less justice.

' I say to you: I have an idea. You teply: All right, we will try Sam Parks to see whether your idea is true. touain? Or murder your taining the independence of the Swiss Republic against the surrounding monarchies and the lessons to be drawn from the South African war, as well as the importance of providence of the Swiss Republic against the surrounding monarchies and the lessons to be drawn from the South African war, as well as the importance of providing that the families of the surrounding that the families of the surrounding monarchies and the surrounding monarch be waste. "See," fou repast, "did I not tell you your idea was a fallacy?" You did. But until you made see responsible for Parks I thought you were wrong. I acknowledge that if you make me responsible for Parks my ides must be a fallacy. Why am I responsible for may not responsible for me? Am I to go to bed at night wondering whether

Ton are having a deuce of a time. So adequate that the worst sinner getting yourself adjusted to Sam l'arks. Is he guilty or innocent? Is he prostituted or persecuted? You zere a prostituted or persecuted? You zere full of regret. Or you are full of bravade. You are a proprietor You was something. Or think you do. You look as Parks with the master's ware knew Anarchism would come to ways knew Anarchism would come to this," says one man. God help one man. He seems to know none too much. He knows Parks. He does not know justice. Did one man ever justice while he was looking at Se I have nothing against Sam. I have time to have everything for justice.

I do not know Parks. I do not know you.

I know justice. I have two eyes. They are both for justice.
And a slight vocabulary. But every
word is for justice. Why should I be

mg faith to be disproved by the ras-called upon to hunt up pedigrees and called upon to hunt up pedigrees and exceeds? Must justice put up bonds for Sam Parks? Is justice to be re-proved to the colluteral of Sam Parks? So that if Parks comes short in m turity justice must deliver up its ing faith to have it tied to any andretdual. It would be herd on that individual to be tied to any faith. De
yes suppose I me out under the stars
at might and say to them: "Pell me,
is Sam Parks an adulterer?" Do you
suppose I am worrying much over
sam Parks? I am too been with my
faith. With myself. T had a faith
before Sam Parks was heard of. And fore Sam Parks was heard of. And that you are not more than a man. You charge Parks guilty to us. We jail or oblivion. And this faith, which charge like to you. The big world of antedated my birth, will survive my all has made Parks for good or bad.

all contained in us. No great principle | you say he is. But I do say that the social system you land is every day making men such as you say Parks is. I hear the much that is and about | Parks is not the child of justice. He is the hallowed or unhallowed product of a leg-pulling civilization. way and you may make a Christ, But pull another way and you may make the Parks you hate. One was way and you may make Parks a thicf. teller at his best any better?

I say: Here is justice. You retert:

You are a scoundrel. Suppose 1 am leg? Why should I push out my chest secondicel? Does that buri instince?
ony to-you in the morning: The aun
up. You retort: You are a thief, se I am a thief? The sun is up, produces a harvest of villainy. Not : Here is notial evolution. You villains. But villainy. It is well grafters and slaves. I know that the civilization whose spirit commands my respect would make villally impos-sible. It will be well adapted to inwhat yours will not do. It will allow men to be men. You believe in a so-cial order in which the briber is in-eritable. Then you get mad when Parks appears. Who called Parks? You. If you do not want Parks stop calling him. I have not called him. Who called Parks? Nor would I call. I have no room or use for him in my civilization. I have room for Parks the man. Any other ert of Parks would find himself out of place in our commonwealth. You have called the Parks you think Parks is. If Parks is not the Parks you say it is not because you have not done your best to make him that. I did no call him. You called him. I have no account to seitle with him. You have a big account to settle with him. I am sorry for you.

SWISS PARTY CONGRESS. On Sunday, Oct. 4, there took place

at Otten the second congress of harks. recently reorganized and malgarated silly. Swiss Social Democratic Party. The report of the Socialist delegation in the Federal Parliament was given by Comrade Grenich who defended th policy purrood by himself and his collengues, notably their vote on the question of the rearming of the Swiss of news we are a lot of vilhina.
Of pienty among us are editains. We do not posit the fruth of our ideal upon our inability to do wrong. We their vote in favor of the proj conditional on the question being sub mitted to a popular vote. In the de bate which followed fault was found to the military department, the Social let members had not made their oppears? What has justice to do with ment and corruption sharply enough saints or sinners? Justice has busi-less with justice. With justice alone, force there could be any question of granting fresh supplies the rooting out of corruption should have been put it the foreground. The relation of the cial-political group was raised, but the Congress left the delegation a free hand. The main debate was on the question of the military, and a resoluon was accepted which while making it clear that we are not opponents of a rational system of national defence on a democratic hasis, condemned the tendencies now so clearly evident to alter the busis of the Swiss militia in the direction of increasing militarism The principal paper on this question was read by Comrade Miller who pointed out the importance of maintaining the independence of the Swiss consequence of the enforced absence of the bread winner. He also strongly criticised the proposed law limiting the right of criticism in military matpr that if for Parka Why am by is any—manded tife fixing of a specific limit I responsible for anyone? Why is anyone responsible for may have the unitary expresses should not be at night wondering whether military expresses should not be allowed to go without a reference or for unjustice in the moraing? Justice is so adequate that the best safat could add nothing to its stature.

I responsible for anyone? Why is anyone in the moraing washed to use allowed to go without a reference in the moraing? I have a received anyone in the second of the military purpose in times of peace order shall come out of chaos,

men to receive the same rations, abortion of military courts of justice in time of peace, democratization of the entire system, arranging, however, for the appointment of a permanent staff to command the army and to organize defense. In other words, the resolu-tion wants to retain what is good in to the independence of the land against attack from abroad so far as that can be done by a staff of men who give their whole time to the consalderation of the question, while at the same time guarding against the abuse of the system for capitalistic perposes. The question of the participation of Socialists in bourgeois governments was discussed, and it was remarked that experience showed that this was rather a source of resolvent. this was rather a source of weakness than the reverse, as not only is the opposition of our party to the government in which such a minister sits paralyzed without his being able to do proportionately more, but also we lose the services of our best agitators, who are put in positions where they are overwhelmed with routine work. Especially in Switzerland, this policy is regularly followed by the bourgools parties. Nevertheless, it was impossible to form a general resolution to furfill the accenting or it with a min of the contraction of the parties. faction a general resolution to furbid the acceptance of all such offices, but the party was directed to conentrate their energies rather on winfling great influence on the legislative and municipal bodies, and not with out pressing necessity to sacrifice nuything to obtain a sest on the execu-

to twenty millions france; officers and

LOCAL AND LANDTAG

ELECTIONS IN GERMANY. Another Socialist mayor has been elected in Germany in the person of

Ulrich Schmidt at Bietigheim. At the second ballots for district councilmen in Alance, a Socialist editor, Comrade Peirotes, was elected, receiving 1,751 votes in So. Strusburg: his opponent, supported by an alliance of the Center and other parties, had 1.116 votes. In North Muelhausen, Mayor Gegauff, owing to an alliquee of the reactionary parties, was elected with 2,665 votes; a Socialist editor, Comrade Martin, had 2,186 votes.

Incomplete reports of the recent election of members to the Landing of Sachse-Meinlugen show that seven Social Democrata, two National Liberala. one Badical, two Agrarians, and three independents were successful. In the outgoing legislature, also, we had

seven members.

The elections for the Landtag or legislature of the Kingdom of Saxony maintain the record made there in the Reichstag election of last June, when of the twenty-three representatives elected from Saxony to the parliament of the Empire, twenty-two were Social Democrats. Whereas direct election and equal manhood suffrage prevalls in the choice of Reichstag members, the members of the Saxon Landing are chosen by electors who, in turn, are elected under a property qualification—the voters being divided into three classes according to wealth and each class choosing the same number of electors. Under such circumstances, it was with no hope of scating any of its candidates in the Landtog, but solely in order to make an emphatic protest against the electoral system and to demonstrate that the Saxon Landing does not represent the Saxon people, that; the Social Democratic Party entered the contest. The results are highly satisfactory. This year's election covered only one-third of the districts, the Landtag being renewed by thirds, as is our federal Senate. In every one of these districts in which there is a large industrial population our party won the whole or nearly the whole of the electorshins for the third or poorest class; in the .wo urban and three-rural districts of Dresden, the third-class electors chosen are, without exception, Social Democrats, as also in the first district of Leinzig, the first of Chemnits, and others. The great majority of the electers of the first and second classes, tions" (page 25). It would be easy to representing the yery wealthy and the 'upper-middle" classes respectively, are, of course, reactionaries. Yet it is reported that in one district the Social Democratic Party got a majority also in the second class, thus assuring the election of one Social Democrat to the Landing, unless, as is said to be likely.

pie's mind the opposition of class intorests and thus preparing them for revolutionary action—both of which results are highly gratifying to the Socialists and equally disquisting to the government and those who control it.

had the two results of eliminating the

compromising and intermediate pur-ties and drawing the lines sharply be-

tween Socialists and ultra-reaction-aries and of emphasizing in the peo-

FIRST VICTORY IN SERVIA. For the first time, a Socialist has been elected to the Servian Parlia-ment. In nine other districts the Socialist candidate ranks first or second. without having an absolute majority, and therefore goes to second election. scopomic and its political development to have a very powerful or clear Socialist party, but the movement is growing, both in numerical strength and in quality.

FROM SLABAMA COAL WINES. "Enclosed find fourteen yearly sub-scriptions for The Worker. This propaganda has been carried on in the coal mines. We have been reduced five cents on the ton of coal and are getting less work—hence capitalism is defeating itself. We are legiming to understand that the more test we get the more Socialisms we understand. It is wonderful how men's minds can be made to wheel about. I am one of the column presentation of phrases or entences under such titles as sale-times who highly arrangeles to fent. is wonderful how men's minds can be made to wheel about. I am one of those who highly appreciate the fruit-ful efforts of The Worker." So writes Courade Lennon of Belle Sumter, Ala. Just the same story as in the mining cumps and steel towns of Pennsylvania, the textile-suil towns of New England, and, in fact, all over the country. The capitalists are doing their part to destroy capitalism, what is needed is more active comrades to spread the light of Socialism; so that un; so that

Current # Literature

ANOTHER VIEW OF INDUSTRIAL 18M. By William Mitchell Bo-wack. New York. E. P. Dutton & Oo. 1966. Price, \$2 net

If Mr. Bownek had "boiled down his book from four hundred pages to one hundred before sending it to press, it would have been more readable and yet might have retained all that it has of value and, accordingly, it would have served its purpose much better.

Its purpose, as nearly as we can divine it, is to break away from the old methods of treating political economy-to which the author studies the adjectives "unreal" and "doctrinaire" on top of the familiar "lifeless" and "soulless"-and to substitute for the analysis of principles a descriptive synthesis of concrete facts. In this he is not alone. Since the logical development by Karl Mary of the systematic exposition of economic principles built up by Smith, Ricardo, and their followers has turned economic science into a powerful weapon against the class interests in whose service it first arose-or, rather, since this work of Mark and his collaborators has becurious tendency, especially among those very capitalist apologists (par-ticularly in England), who used to deffy "the eternal laws of trade," now to declare that those laws have no ex-istence, that there is and can be no such thing as a science of economics, to substitute a vague, time-serving selectic empiricism for the rigid and soulless" logic that they once held so dear. That the descriptive synthesis is useful we are eager to admit; but that it can be a substitute for, that it can be more than an illustrative supplement to, the analysis of princip we emphatically deny. And we find Mr. Bowack's work by no means among the best even in this over

rated new school.

A real living picture of "industrial sm," of the capitalist system as it is of the forces at work, the materials upon which and conditions under which they work, and the results they bring forth, is much to be desired. This is what Mr. Howack has essayed But we do not find his fiving picture sufficiently lively or graphic to hold the attention.

Moreover, Mr. Bowack is as thor-

oughly bourgeois in his concrete way as the old economists were in their ab-stract way—and as far from the realities of life. To them, the production of values was what the catechian calls "the chief end of man"; to him it is the production of steel rails and ingote, bales of cotton, barrels of flour or sugar or off, or "goods" of some other sort. He seems to view industry as the sim of life, not as the menus to living. He regards the better feed-ing and housing of the poor as a very important matter—but why? Because they can work harder and manufac-ture more things if they are better housed and fed. He even waxes poetle over the "immense increase in the eco-nomic resources of the country" which brould ensue "if by more healtny and intelligent uphringing and efficient education and technical instruction you can anticipate the period of omic efficiency by two years" and make the boys into full-fledged workingmen at sixteen instead of eighteen? Child labor is for him an evil only because persons who work too hard in their childhood will not be able to

Despite his aversion to "doctrinaire methods, our author now and then induiges in sweeping generalizations from the field of biology, as when to support a proposition for colonising savage countries with transported con-victs and imported coolles, he says: "We know that Nature abbors a gan in her synthesis. She hates patch work. A ruined or impaired economic unit has to be rebuilt from the founds refute the generalization and the in-ference by citations from the evolutionists, showing how in nature, the very qualities which render a true "unfit" in one stage often become those that fit it for survival in an other. But Mr. Bownek's opposition done of our electors are unserted on technical grounds. The three-class taw, adopted as a bulwark against the "microbic grubs" and "insect grubs" solving him from any suspicion of knowing biology.

> hardly worth while to dwell at length on the shortcomings of the book. We to a quarter the size: for the author has hit on some good observations-as of business relations through the use of the post, the telegraph, and the telephone (page 19); his bold, if too swe fluence of clericalism (page 316); his frank repudiation of the common cant every laborer has a chance to become a "captain of industry" (page Si); or his recognition that all labor in, at least to some extent, "skilled" and "intellectual" (page 259). But these are not enough to redeem the rest.

"Homething too much of this." It is

"Homophonic Conversations," C. B. and C. V. Waite (Chicago, C. V. Waite & Co.) is a new handbook intended as "a natural aid to the memory" for anyone knowing either kins lish, German, French, or Italian in learning any other of those languages. The method is based on the similarity tation, the time of day and the weather, asking or telling the ordering meals, changing money, buying clothes, and other incidents of every-day life or of travel—the most obvious use of the book being as an aid to sojourners in a strange fellow. Cloth, 137 pages. Price, \$1.

-The Arm and Torch is the emblem of Socialism on the official ballo in New York.

PARTY NEWS.

Special Organizing Fund.

The following contfibutions have en made to the Special Organizing Fund tince last report: Local Fallowen, Wash., \$1; Harry Guble, Ph delphit; Pa., \$1; I. Isadore Bernstein, New York City, 25 cents; Joe A. Thomas, Medford, Oregon, 25 cents; L. Maier, Oxnard, Cal., \$1; From Wistin, per E. H. Thomas, State Secre : Heanch 2, Konosin, \$2; Branch 10, Milwaukee, \$5; Branch 4, Milwau kea, \$1; Chas, Pasar, Sheboygan, Wis. \$2.50; R. K. Swope, Santa Clam, Cal., \$5; A. L., New York, 25 cents; total to noon, Oct. 24, 1903, \$10.25; previously reported, \$2.003.82; total, \$2,113.07. Coin cards for contribution to the fund are being sent out from national hendquarters to every local secretary in the United States, and it is hoped that all of these cards will return to the national office with from 25 cents to \$1 enclosed. The close of the cam paign in several states should enable the comrades to strengthen the sa-tional fund so that the great work of preparation for the campaign of next Year can continue.

Ben Hanford Compelled to Close Tour.

Ben Hanford will clone his Western Hen linitory will close his visited four after filling the cagagements made in Nebraska for Nov. 1, and 2. Comrade Hanford is compelled to take this step solely as account of his physical condition. For some time he has struggled along, keeping engagement made for him under great personal difficulties, and his decision to no longer continue the tour was arrived at only after it become apparent that uld not keep on without running himself, besides making it probable that engagements definitely arranged could not be filled without a serious loss to the locals interested. This sudden change of plans is to be the more regretted since Courade Hanford's tour has been very successful. Out of over sixty meetings held only four were pourly attended, and the reports reaching the national office have been most creditable to Comrade Hanford. utiook was that the tour west of successful still. Dates aggregating nearly two hundred were practically assured in Colorado, Arizona, Califor-nia, Oregon, Washington, Montana, and Idaho. In addition, applications for return dates in Ohio, Illinois, In-diana, and Missouri were already on file. Arrangements are now being made which John W. Brown of Connectiwill take up the work where Hanford leaves off and complete the Western tour. Full particulars will be given later. Comrade Hanford will return

The Stational Organizors,

John W. Hennett of lows is meet ing with success in South Dakots. He began work at Elk Point on Oct. 14 with a good street meeting and sold erature. Next dar he mounted a soap box in the staid old university town of Vermillion and had an audience of one hundred for an hour and dromed an audience of farmers at Spirit Mount and organized a local of fourteen members, and Comrade Illason writes "and started a lot of dor mant gray matter to work," The Ver-million "Plain Talk" gave Beanett a good notice. He stayed three days at Yankton and prepared the way for n local. At Canistota on Oct. 21 he had a large audience in Masonic Hall and

P. J. Hyland of Nebruska began

Nebraska City on Oct. 4 and Held a good street meeting at Bestrice land did not get to Fairbury as scheduled until too fate to hold meeting. At the control whereas are the control are trolly cars. I argo and attentive audience but could Two new members. rot succeed in organizing. Hyland had the same experience getting to Aima as Fairbury, there being but one train a day each way, and county ceatering a day each way, and county ceatering to the county ceatering was well attended. It was decided to have a wagon with signs displaying the party button for the vention was held at Aina without bim. A full ticket was placed in the Brid. The Ainn comrades then drove Hyland eighteen miles to Regan. Where he held a large street necting and formed a station for the state speakers, with prospects of organizing soor. At Hastings another large street meeting was held but Hyland was where he seemed a station for the state speakers, with prospects of organizing soon. At Hastings another large street meeting was held but Hyland was stopped by the police. A lecture station of the light and a stabilished, however, and a stabilished, however, and a stabilished between the lected. It was reported that meetings the lected. tion was established, however, and a local should soon materialise. Held two large street meetings at Grand Island on Oct. 18 and got four new members. County convention was agreement and full ticket placed in pected. neid next day and full texes punces in the field. Two meetings were held at Litchileid on Oct. 14, one open-air in the afternoon and another integers at night. Good meeting at Broken Blow and two at Alliance, afternoon and night, the latter being also stopped by police, but afterwards local with six members was formed. After a street meeting at Gering, Hyland went to Cheyenne, where he stayed a couple of days and fixed up a route for Wyo-Bawlins, Ruck Springs, Green, River

Election handou

Geo. H. Goshel's dates in Toxos so Geo. H. Geanet's Gates in 102ms so far arranged as an follows: Nov. 2. Kaufman: Nov. 2. Elmo. Nov. 4. Grand Saline; Nov. 5. Mincola; Nov. 6. Alba: Nov. 7. Essary; Nov. 8. Grossiville; Nov. 10. Trlar; Nov. 11. Chand-ville; Nov. 10. Trlar; Nov. 11. Chand-

Geo. E. Pigelow is in Arkanses until Nov. 16; M. W. Wilkins in Washing-ton until Nov. 10; Parry M. McKee in Maryland until No

at Tulialoma, Teno., Nov. 2, gaing For fifteen there to Manchester, Nov. 3 and way.

4; Chattanonga, Nov. 5, 6, 7, and 2. After a couple of flays longer in Tensuce he will begin his Georgia tout

New York Otty.

At the meeting of the Executive ommittee of Loral New York, Oct. 20, ten applications for membership were received. II, C. Burgwald sent his resignation from the Campa'ga Committee for lack of time to attend meetings and U. Solomon was elected to fill the vacancy. A committee appeared from the 6th and 18th A. D. and requested that a special number of ten thousand copies of the "Volksscitung," for campsign purposes, be issued Oct. 31. The cost of these ten thousand copies will be about \$100, of which the "Volksseltung" is willing to give about \$50 if the local will pay the same amount. The proposition was referred to the Campaign Committee. The reports of the delegates from the various agitation districts showed that the comrades all over the city are carrying on a vigorous and systematic campaign. Complaints were made that literature cannot be obtained in time. Through this delay some of the districts will not be able to use as many leaflets as they should. Yorkville delegates stated that if they do not receive all their literatuse by Oct. 25 they will refuse to accept it as they will not be able to distribute 2 in time. The financial secretaries of the assembly and agitation districts are again reminded that payments for campaign literature received from the Campaign Secretary should be made to U. Solomon, Organizer of Local New York, as money paid for literature to Courade J. Gerber goes to the Cam-paign Committee instead of Local New

York at it should go.

At the meeting of the Campaign
Committee of Greater New York on Oct. 21 it was decided to accept the proposition of the "Volkstaitung" to publish a special campaign edition on Saturday, Oct. 21, ten thousand copies of which will be given to the party every copy is placed in the hands of a German workingman, as the lague will contain a number of special articles bearing directly on the campaign in Greater New York. These papers should all be given out on the date of insue. One good way to distribute them is to ask your newsdealer to give one to each of his customers who buys some other German paper. The sum of \$50 was appropriated to help defray the expense of this special edition. For the last week of the campaign the committee has arranged a number of indoor meetings at which Comrades Herron, Hayes, Spargo, and Furman will be the principal speakers. Thballot leaflet by Comrade Hillquit is now ready and the cumrades are urged to distribute the 100,000 copies as they will surely show many thinking worktour. Full particulars will be given hater. Commade Hanford will return direct from Nebrasha to New York and take a rest before resuming his activity for the party. tary in return for which the campaign secretary was to attend to the duties of organizer for Local New York. Re-garding the expense of the Opoper Union meeting, which Local New York desired the Campaign Committee to shoulder, it was decided to let the matter rest until after the campaign is over and all accounts straightened

> The following course of lectures wil be given in Colonial Hall, 101st street, near Columbus avenue, during Novem-ber: Nov. 8, George C. Streeter, "The G. Fish Clark, "An Essay on Bocialism;" Nov. 22, Margaret Haile, "The Earth for the Human Bace?" Noy. 20

H. Gaylord Wilshire, "The Trusta."

The accord facture of the series at 50 Morton street, under the auspices of the 1st, 3d and 5th A. D., S. D. P. was down for another meeting the next night, and the comrades said it success. Over twenty-five strangers next night, and the comrades said it looked as though the ball wouldn't be were present to listen to Comrade Hill-Bennett will remain in South Dakota until Nov. 12, closing at Britton before beginning in North Dakota day evening, Nov. 1, when Court-ensy Lemon, associate cilitor of The Worker, is scheduled to speak on "What the Class Struggle Really Is." For the benefit of those not well versed in the geography of Greenwich Village, it may be explained that Morton street is three blocks south of Christopher, and No. 59 is near Hud-son street, whereon run the Eighth

name and emblem to go through the

in co-speciation with the West Side Agitation Committee. An increased vote at the election is confidently ex-

Nov. 1, at 3 p. m. sharp, to receive in circutions regarding the watching at the polis and to get their watchers' certificates. All union men having in-terest in the party, as well as mem-bors of the Young People's Social Democratic Club, are urged to take

Election headquarters for the West Granger, Evanston, Diamondville and Kemerer, Wheatland, Douglas, Casper, Sile districts, where comrades and sympathiners are expected to report to act as watchers and performed by needed service for the parts, will be

New York State.

Locals, comrades, and sympathines throughout the state are requested to forward the day after election to Henry L. Blobodin, State Secretary of the S. D. P., 64 East Fourth street, New York, the following information: Number of votes cast for the Social Democratic Party in —, County of —; Number of votes cast for the Beckellet Labor Party in —— County of ----

New England.

The headquarters of the Socialist Party of Maine have been removed to Skowhegan and the new State Secretary is . F. Berry, Box 60, at that

Health of the Nation" on Sunday, Nov. 1, 8 p. m., at the Boston Socialist Party Headquarters, 699 Washington street. At the same place Mr. Kellogg Duland will give as illustrated lecture m "The Life of the Miners" on Bun-

ay, Nov. 8, 8 p. m. The Socialist Women's Club of Bos ton will give an entertainment and dance on Tuesday evening, Nov. 8, in Berkeley Hall, 4 Berkeley street. The proceeds will be devoted to party work. Tickets cost 25 cents. Election

Organizer Solomon of Local New York has sent to the Haverhill Socialsts \$30 appropriated by the local; \$5.78 collection in the General Committee; and 25 cents contributed by S. Ehnig; \$16.28 in all.

New Jersey.

The Easex County Campaign Committee acknowledges the receipt of \$10 from Essex Lodge 571 of the Interna-tional Association of Machinists, \$5 from Branch 124 of the Kranken Kasse, and \$1.25 from others. The next meeting of the committee will be held at headquarters on Monday.

Pannayiyania.

We are now nearing the close of the campaign and the comrades should see that every Socialist and sympathiser goes to the polls on Tuesday, Nov. 3, and votes a straight Socialist ticket by marking a cross in the square opposite the name "Socialist" in the first column. Every comrade who can serve as a watcher should go into the polling place when the polls close and show his certificate to the judge of election, and resmin there until the count is concluded and the ballot-bax sected. At each polling place there are four shoots in posses sion of the election officers, known as return sheets. Her that each of these is made out in ink and signed by the election officers, and that a statement abowing the votes is posted on the door of the election house. Then mail a postal, with the Socialist vote stated thereon, to the State Handquarters,

1305 Arch street, Philadelphia.
Comrade Clark will close the campaign at Puttstown on Saturday, Oct.

John W. Slayton will wind up the campaign in Pittsburg on Oct. 20 and 31.

Guy Willams was arrested in Greensburg on Oct. 13 for speaking on the street and kept in jall for an bour and a half. The night being cold and the crowd gone home, the "goardiams of public order" knew he could not get another audience that aight, so H. L. von Duffe, List 120. released him.

Local Philadelphia will hold a monster mass meeting in Odd Fellows Temple, Broad and Cherry streets Monday, Siev. S. The meeting will be John W. Siarton, Socialist Select Councilman of New Castle, J. Mahlon Barnes, the Rational Committeening from Pennsylvania, will act as chair

Contributions to the State Committee since last report are as follows Brownwille, \$1; Spring Forge, \$3 Royersford, \$2.50: Pottstown, \$4; Charlerol, \$5; Nineteenth Ward Branch, Philadelphia, \$1; Local Philndelphia, August assessment, \$9.93; Guy Williams, 50 cents; John Zook. Littz, \$1; J. Margolin, Philadelphia, \$1; Henry Oyen, Philadelphia, \$1; Millvale, \$1; Williamsport, \$4.25; Taylor, \$1; Sellersville, \$2.50; Sumney-town, \$1; Beading, \$10; Thirty-third Ward Branch, Philadelphia, \$4; First Ward Branch, Philadelphia, \$4; First and Twenty-sixth Ward Branch, Phil Nineteenth Ward Branch, Phindelphin, \$1; J. W. Miller, Harrisburg. \$2

Here and There.,

Every Socialist should wear a party button for the purpose of keeping the word Socialism before the people. The national office supplies a beautiful design of the party emblem at one cent each or \$3.25 for 500, or \$0 for 1,000. These buttons are distributed at cost Alb. Hochne, List 2500..... so as to enable local organizations to provide each member with one, as a H. Pfelfer, List 1272...... Br. 87. Krankon Kasse, List Order from your secretary or direct to the National Secretary, McCagoe Building, Omaha, Neb.
Comrade Lewis of Covington, Ky.
has written another excellent propagate leafer under the title Windt

The International Jeweiry Workers' Tulon will be represented in the Boston convention of the American Federation of Labor by a Socialist, in the person of H. J. Vollmer of New York.

The United Cloth Hat and Cup Makers have instructed their delegate, Maurice Mikol of New York, to support Socialist resolutions in the Federation of Labor Markets and Markets Maurice Mikol of New York, to support Socialist resolutions in the Federation of Labor Markets Maurice Mikol of New York, to support Socialist resolutions in the Federation of Labor Markets Ma

Slayton of New Castle, Pa., and Fred Wheeler of San Francisco, in the delegation sent by the Brotherhood of

NEW YORK GAMPAIGN FUND.

The Social Democratic Party carries on a great campaign of education to unite the working class at the polls. It needs your help in that work. As the organized employers and landlords the organised employers and landlords and the great corporations will con-tribute to the campaign funds of both old parties, for the purpose of corrupt-ing and confusing and dividing the votors, so we call upon you, our fellow workingmen of every trade, to con tribute to the extent of your ability to the campaign fund of the Social Demo-cratic Party, that the light of knowl-edge and reason may be carried intoevery workshop and every ten the city.

"The City for the Workers" is an watchword. Down with the Lockout Conspirators! Up with the Arm and Torch!

Send all moneys to the Financial Secretary of the Campaign Committee, C. A. Sprenger, 64 East Fourth street, Borough of Manhattan.

The following sums were received for the week ending Tuesday, Oct. 27 R. Gress Lillepthal 10.00 Greenwald H. Vogel J. Gryen
P. Mowley
M. Riproff J. J. Mint. A. M. Kupina, List 1962. E. P. Clurke, List 102..... W. R. List 440....

L. Hummel, List 972......
J. F. Hannemann, List 2215..
W. Adler, List 642..... C. Turner, List 2004..... G. Herrmann
E. Walst, List 1540.
H. Hinx, List 1854. S. Solomon, List 493..... A. Zetwack, List 631.....

Typographia No. 7-"Morgen Journal" Chapel, E. KolinA. Toepelt, List 2552.J. Hemmje, acc't List 2 C. M. I. U. No. 50, List 3171...

J. Samonon, List lost M. Brown, List 600 W. Lenhoff, List 342..... F. Hussia, coll. at Bechter's Brewery, List 1615, M. C. Brunnert, List 2187. . Carpenters' Union No. 300.

List 235 N. Nickelaberg, List 1224.... E. Ertelt, List 130 J. Dickert, List 114. Arbeiter - Minnerchor, List

8.30

50.00

2249 ... A. C. Turitz, List 558. E. Stmon, List 1402..... Workman's Educational Association, 206 E. Noth St. Brewery Workers' Union No. 69-Excelsior brew'ry, List 2631 Montank, List 2684.....

Frank's. List 2013...... Mumch's, List 2634..... Cons. Park, List 2003..... Congress, List 2010..... Burge's, List 2000...... Grauer's, List 2018...... Cons. Star. List 3356..... Eastern, List 2008..... Weldenmann's, List 2026, ... Scharmann's, List 2027.... L. Engig's, List 2021. North American, List 2614. Huber's, List 2030..... Ulmer's, List 33:0...... Priogenes, List 2016...... Sitz' Sons', List 2011..... Schmidt, List 2632.

Wets-Zerweck's, List 2015. Libman's Sons', List 2020. Failert's, List 2023. Fnilert's, List 2828..... Obstmeyer-Liebman's, 2019 Süsameler, List 534.....

Carl Gerner, List 183.....

arranged as as follows: Nov. 2, as follows: Nov. 2, as follows: Nov. 2, as follows: Nov. 3, Mincola; Nov. 6, as Nov. 7, Essay: Nov. 10, Tolar; Nov. 10, Tolar; Nov. 11, Chander, Nov. 10, Tolar; Nov. 10, Tola

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

All Comrades and Organizations are hereby informed that at

Industrial Labor Exposition and Food Show For the banefit of the Labor Press, "THE WORKER" and the "NEW YORKER TOLKSZEITURO," is being arranged, and will take place April 23 to May 8, 1994, at the GRAND CEMTRAL PALACE, Forty-third and Fortyfourth Streets, New York.

Organizations are requested to consider arranging Festivals Re-******************************

THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE

out of you and your discomfort. The more times you ride and stand up, the

bigger the profits for our "eminent gentlemen." Therefore no long as you

let THEM operate the roads, it will be their business to make YOU stand up.

Mind you, the Social Democratic Party

does not propose that the governmen shall own the street railways and lease

them to private corporations to be

used by the latter to exploit the people, as the Rapid Transit tunnel will be.

We propose government ownership

We Social Democrata tell you people

who squabble and fight with each

other for seats or standing room, and

growl and spari at corporations to DO

No doubt you feel sometimes that

you would like to pull a rope attached to the neck of a street railway director —any director would do. I don't just

know whether that would be wicked

or not; but it would be unlawful, an

besides it would do no good. And it

would land you in jail; that's when

the other fellow ought to be. The fellow known as an "eminent gentle

man," who lives off the working girl.

and other working people.

The old parties promise you munici-

that to you if the franchises are to be

farmed out to private individuals for

fifty-year terms for them to make

money out of? Old-party politicians will promise anything and do nothing

for you workingmen-save give you the worst of it. They'll do in the

promise you heaven before election

They have ballots. All the power of the street railways to exploit and

abuse the people of New York comes

out of the ballet box. If you like

as you have been doing, for Repub

licans and Democrats. If you own street railway stocks or bonds, vote

But if you own no rallway bonds or

stocks; if you want the railways run for the benefit of ALL the people, and

not to make profits for a FEW of the

people, vote the ticket of the Sprint Democratic Party.

When that party gets power it will

take the railways from private owner-ship and management, and put them

under public ownership and manage

blic ownership of street raffways

would mean good wages and short

hours for raffway employees and re-duced fares for passengers: If you do not want these things, vote for the

Republicans or Democrats. If you do

want those things, vote the ticket of the Social Democratic Party straight

our street railways.

for Republicans and Democrats.

and give you bell after election. The people of this country have a their command a magic means to se

cure comfortable transportation.

AND OPERATION-the working be

ple (the only useful people) to be

RAILROAD MONOPOLY AND YOU.

By Benjamin Hanford.

Do you ride on street cars? If you live and work in Greater New York, you do.

You have to. You cannot help it. You cannot get to your work in the morning, nor to your home at night, nor go to a church or a theater, nor to a park on Sunday, without riding on a street car.

How are you treated after you have boarded a car and paid your fare? No need to tell. You are treated like cattle, or worse than cattle. You are jammed five or six in a seat-if you have a seat. More likely you stand up -often you do not have standing room, only crowding room.

There may be some reason for being crowded in the "rush hours." But you are crowded just the same at all bours —midnight, afternoon or noouday work days, Sundays and holidays.

You grow about this condition of affairs, of course. What good has it ever done? Things have grown constantly worse, not better. Nor will they be better when the new bridges and tunnels are completed. They will be operated to "make money," Just as the present roads are. The more people crowded into a car the more rofits-more cars would mean more conductors and motormen, and to pay more men would decrease profits.

There's a working girl; she gets \$3 a weak, and pays a railway 00 cents week to ride to and from her worl each day-and STANDS UP. One-fift! of her income goes for car fare. If she rides on some lines, half of the 60 couls tone-tenth of her whole wages goes to the "eminent gentlemen" who These "ominent gentlemen" do nothing loward running the road—the digger and tracklayers, and carbuilders, as conductors, and motormen can the road. All that the "eminent gentlemen" de is to keep down the wages of

the men who do run the road, and buy and steal franchises, and make every one that rides pay profits to them. Fine gentlemen, those, who stand in the highway and make the working girl give them one-tenth of her income. The workingman is in the same hoat. The workingman is in the same boat loo. He also must pay 60 cents a weel to the railway company. Nearly all the working people of New York must par their 00 cents a week to our "emi nent gentlemen," from one afth to two-afths of it profits, to be distributed among them in the form of divi-dends on stocks, rentals, and interest on bonds. And the people who pay it

STAND UP. O, yes. You growl about it. Did you ever DO anything about it? Probably not. You don't know what to do This little leastet is to tall you.

In this little leaflet is to tall you.

If you want to do something effective about it, you will work for government ownership AND OPERATION of the street relimps by voting the thickers of the source. the ticket of the Social Democratic Party. Then the railways would be gers, instead of as at present to "make money." And the money is "made

......We are glad to send sample

copies of The Worker gratis to all who request them. If you know some persons who ought to be acquainted with

Mr. Retirontar i

Rave You Seen

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THE RAILWAY

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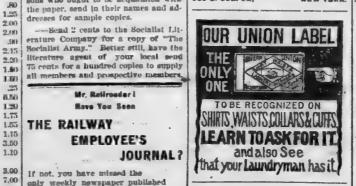
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Dr C. L. FURMAN. DENTIST. 121 Squermerhorn street, ilmakis

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CIGARMAKERS PROGRESSIVE INT. UNION No. 90-Office and Employment Bureau, 64 K. 4th St. The following Districts most every Saturdny: Dist. I (Bohenian)—381 E. 71st St., S p. m.; Dist. II (German) —50 E. 1st St., S p. m.; Dist. III— Clubbonse, 200 E. 86th St., 7:30 p.m.; Dist. IV-342 W. 42d St., 8 p. m.; Dist. V-3300 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VI-1997 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII-1432 Second Ave., 8 p. m. The Board of Supervision meets every Tuesday at Paulinber's Hail, 1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

OCAL 476, MACHINE WODD WORKERS AND TURNEHR, Entred Brotherhood of furpositer and Joistern of America, Monta every Tuenday at Hohemian Hall, 325 E. 75d aftert, New York, Thannaid Sect-tory, J. T. Keity, J. Marshal etrost, McFro-politan, L. L. Recording Secretary, Jan. Nuclee, 776 E. 155d aftert.

CARL RATH CLUB (MURICIANS' UNION). Meets dint and Illird Teedlay of the month, 10 a, ab., at Cirkhinuse, 20 East 80th street. Herretary, 21. Fray, 31. Fast 50th street.

MINICIANS CO-OPERATIVE UNION, Local 273, A. E. L., of Bioless and Berger Countles. Meets every Friday, at B ut. H., at headquarters, 272 Contral avenue, Jose y Ol y, st. J. INTERNATIONAL JEWELRY WORKERS'
UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. 1. Meeta
every 2d and 4th Thursday in 57-60 St.
Marks Pison. Executive meeting every
int a d Sed Thursd y. Collecting research
hours 20.

THE SCANDINAVIAN . SOCIAL YORK meets tirst Sunday of every month, 10:30 a. m., in Link's Hall, 233 E. 38th street, New York. All Scandinavians are welcome. Agi-tation meetings every third Sunday. at 7 p. m., Secretary, G. Sjoholm, 321 E. Ninth atreet, New York,

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HEW YORK. W Kangaroos are welcome

S. D. P. TICKET IN NEW YORK.



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

We give below a full flat of the candates of the Morfal Democratic Party to voted for in Greater New York. The water to vote a structure that the court of the theorem of the Court of the State.

Pur Associate Judge of the Court of Apenia-Charles H. Mutchett.

of Mayor-Charles L. Furman, r Comptroller. Morris Brown, President of the Board of Alder v. J. Flanagan.

New York County.

Sheriff-Edward F. Cassidy, Justice of the Supreme Court-Bein ever President of the Borough of Manhat-libert Buck. dient of the Borough of the tay Bressler.
OR ASSEMBLYMEN:

FOR ASSEMBLYMEN

- William C. Jordan

- John Nagen adden

- John State and John

- Frederick Uhl

- Jacob Panken

- Joseph Punh

- Maxim Romm

- Joseph Punh

- Maxim Romm

- Joseph Junh

- Maxim Romm

- Joseph Junh

- Maxim Romm

- Joseph Junh

- Joseph Junh

- Joseph Hill

- George Tauffer

- Herthold Korn

- Herery Haupt

- Owen Medraritand

- Owen Medraritand

- Krederick Panilliach

- Albert Abrahame, Jr.

Carl Clansen

- Carles A Bareaca

h.-Frank K. Deiner,
J.-Chiniare Hauer,
D.-Charles Firnkas,
D.-Churlen J.-Emon,
D.-William Meler,
D.-Wrederick Thomas,
—Christopher Dittman,
Jacob Mith,
D.-Benso Koerner,
J.-Rruset Sprauger,
FOH ALDERMEN;
1964.—Hay Bude. Sith A. D.—Reness Sprauger.

Sith A. D.—Reness Sprauger.

Int Ald. Dist.—Bary Bade.
2d Ald. Dist.—Bayld Michelowsky.
3d Aid. Dist.—George Klinger.
3d Aid. Dist.—Statis And Loovy.
3d Aid. Dist.—Statis And Loovy.
3d Aid. Dist.—Statis Work.
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3d Aid. Dist.—George Klinger.
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12th Pistrict-James F. Hell. 13th Pistrict-Louis B. Boudin. Westehester County.

(Annexed Bistricts.) For Senator, 22d Sen. Dist.—George Lan For Assemblyman, 2st A. D.-Godfrey Lebuer. ur Assemblyman, 2d A. D .- Joseph Haas Kings County.

Kheriff-Prederick L. Lackenmacher, County Clerk-Joseph A. Weil. Registrar-Thomas A. Hopkins. District Attorney-Warren Attinson Presiding of the Borough of Broof Cartanagh. First ANSIMBLYMEN:

-- Henry Seiden.
-- Charles Williams.
-- Hurghard Weppler.
-- William C. Hagel.
-- William Rachin. FOR ALDERMEN

Zink A. B., -William Kornig.

FOR ALDERMEN:

Coth Aid. Dist. - Harold Alwood.

oth Aid. Dist. - Louis Williams.

47th Aid. Dist. - Louis Pilliams.

67th Aid. Dist. - Louis Pilliams.

Eist Aid. Dist. - John Hebusteritsch.

Eist Aid. Dist. - John Henry Ward.

Eist Aid. Dist. - John Henry Ward.

Eist Aid. Dist. - Louis Hortsend.

60th Aid. Dist. - William W. Panongs.

Eysh Aid. Dist. - William W. Panongs.

Eysh Aid. Dist. - William W. Panongs.

Eysh Aid. Dist. - Henry Wels.

Gat Aid. Dist. - Henry Wels.

Gat Aid. Dist. - Alfred J. Holmes.

Extl. Aid. Litt. - August Proces.

Gath Aid. Litt. - August Proces.

Queons County.

Queons County.

Queens County. r County Judge - Adolph Hoppe, r Kheriff - Ernest Koeppiens, or County Clerk- Gustav Richter, r President of the Borough of Qu

FOR ASSEMBLYMEN: 1st A. Il - August Thomsen, 2d A. Il, - Christopher Bub. FOR ALDERMEN:
67th 4id Dist.—James A. Smith,
68th Aid Dist.—Jumes A. Smith,
68th Aid Dist.—Otto Wegener.
68th Aid Dist. August Waiter,
70th Aid. Dist.—William Goeller, Jr.

Richmond County.

er Cherist Christian Le Grand,
or President of the Borough of Ried-Christopher Ward.

FOR ASSUMBLYMAN:
Gustave Thelmer.
FOR ALDERMEN.
et Md. Diar - Jacob Ream.

Tist Ald, Dist. - Jacob Braun.
Ted Ald, Dist. - Charles Sailg.
Ted Ald, Dist. - Sulm Munecke.
FOR HESTICE OF THE SUPREMI
COURT. SECOND JUDICIAL
DISTRICT: prising the counties of the Richmond, Westchester, and Potnam, and Dutchess, of Potnam, and Dutchess, Arthur F. Simmonds.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

IN NEW YORK Open-air agitation meetings will be held in Greater New York under the auspices of the Social Democratic Party or auxiliary organizations as below. All meetings will begin as 8 p. m. Speakers and platform committees should be on time and not make each other wait. Speakers having more other wait. Speakers having more than one engagement in the same even-ing should report at that one of their meetings which appears first on this list and follow their meetings up in the order given here. Platform commit-tees are reminded not to forget to bring banners and leaflets.

FRIDAY, OCT. 30. Seventy-third street and First ave-nue, 26th A. D. Speakers: Frans and

Nineteenth street and Second ave nue, 18th A. D. Speakers: Paulitsch and Abraham.

Ninety-sixth street and Second are ue, 32d A. D. Speakers; Reichenthal and Finger.

Twenty-fifth street and Eighth ave-

Caroldy. Fourth street and Second avenue

in the 30th A. D., Lee and Sackin will speak at various places from a truck. Comrades willing to help at hese meetings should meet at the W E. A. clubbodse, 206 East Eighty-sixth

street, promptly at 8 p. m. In the 28th A. D., Lemon and Dormann will speak at various places from a truck. Comrades willing to help at these meetings should meet at

1497 Avenue A promptly at 8 p. m. SATURDAY, OCT. 31. 125th street and Seventh avenue, 31st A. D. Spenkers: Abrahams and

106th street and Columbus avenue 21st A. D. Speakers: Rosen and

Finger.
Fortieth street and Eighth avenue 13th A. D. Speakers: Franz and Reichenthal.

Second street and Avenue A, 10th A. D. Speakers; Paulitsch and ofbers. In the 30th A. D., Lee and Sackin will speak at various places from a truck. Comrades willing to help at these meetings should meet at the W. E. A. clubbouse, 206 East Eighty-sixth street, promptly at 8 p. m. In the 28th A. D., Lemon and Dor-

mann will speak at various places from a truck. Comrades willing to help at these meetings should meet at 1497 Avenue A promptly at 8 p. m. MONDAY, NOV. 2. Fifth street and Avenue C. 16th A.

D. Speakers: Nicholson and Franz, 134th street and Alexander avenue, 34th A. D. Speakers: Cassidy and Fiftieth street and First avenue.

Thirtieth street and Eighth avenue, 11th A. D. Spenkers: Roower and Reichenthal. Norfolk and Broome streets, Lud-

low and Broome streets, Norfolk and Houston streets, 10th A. D. Speakers; D. Weltemann, Abe Adler, Lindenbaum and Josephson.

Breekiya.

FRIDAY, OCT. 30. Rodney and Grand streets, 15th A. Beakers: Droste and Well, Sumner avenue and Floyd street, 6th A. D. Spenkers: Schaefer and

Speakers: Mr. and Mrs. Fraser.

Smith and Dean streets. Speakers: Lackenmacher and Held. SATURDAY, OCT. 81. Stone avenue and Pitkins street, 21st A. D. Speakers: Lindenbaum

Pennaylvania and Atlantic avenues, 21st A. D. Speakers: Streeter and

Fifty-third street and Third avenue 7th A. D. Speakers: Passage and

Fort Hamilton avenue and Fortieth treet, 7th A. D. Speakers: Lacke-macher, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser.

Manhattan avenue and Broadway. 15th A. D. Speakers: Well and Droste. Itulian meeting, Jacksonia Hall, 10

Jackson street, Greenpoint. MONDAY, NOV. 2. Fourieenth street and Fifth avenue, 12th A. D. Speakers: Lacksmacher

Manhattan and Mescrole avenues, 13th A. D. Speakers: Streeter and

Flatbush avenue and Nevins street. Spenkers: Passage and Well.
Smith and Livingston strespenkers: Heid and Mrs. Fraser.

Richmond. SATURDAY, OCT. 31. Bay and Canal streets. Speaker

Cassidy. MONDAY, NOV. 2. Canal and Bay strects.

HALL MEETINGS AND LECTURES.

FRIDAY, OCT. 30. Mass meeting of 12th Assembly District, at d2 Pitt street. Charles Matchett, Henry Cohn and other prominent speakers. West Bide Socialist Club, Clark's

Hall, northwest corner of Twenty-afth street and Eighth avenue. Lec-ture by Leonard D. Abbott. SATURDAY, OCT. BL. Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second avenue, 28th A. D. Mass meeting at which Republican and Democratic

candidates for Assembly are chal-lenged to debate with Courtenay Lemon. Bronx Borough ratification meeting, at Protection Hall, 639 Courtland ave-nue, Bronx. Speakers: John Spargo, H. Gaylord Wilshire, and Julius

Vahlteich. SUNDAY, NOV. 1. Mass meeting at Colonial Hall, 101st street and Columbus avenue, which candidates and prominent speakers will address.

Varet street and Manhattan avenue. wakers: Max Hayes and B. Fels

Mass meeting at Starking e Hall Bushwick avenue and Grand street. Speakers: Butscher and Streeter. William Morris Educational Society of Brownsville, Tobac's Hail, That-ford and Pitkin avenues. Lecture at 8.80 p. m. by Wm. Editn: "Darwin

SATURDAY, OCT. 81. Mass meeting of the 21st Assembly District, at 3 p. m., Starr Hall, Christopher avenue and Pitkin street, Brownsville. Speakers: Max Hayes and B. Feigenbaum.

Ninth Assembly District mass meeting, at Erie Hall, 282 Van Brunt street, S. n. m. Speakers. Marchett Matchett.

street, 8 p. m. Speakers; Matchett and Hayes.
Sixth Assembly District mass meeting, at Hoffman's Hall, 30 Summer

Speakers: Furman and SUNDAY, NOV. 1. Wurzier's Hail, 315 Washington

wurters Hsii, 315 Washington street. Speaker: Charles L. Furman. MONDAY, NOV. 2. Mass meeting of 20th Assembly Dis-trict, Koch's Hsii, 257 Hamburg ave-nue and Harman street. Speakers: Chas. H. Matchett, Chas. L. Furman and Frad Schaefer.

Queens.

and Fred Schnefer.

FRIDAY, OCT., 30. Long Island City. Mass meeting at Hettinger's Broadway Hall, 482 Broadway. Speakers, Chas. L. Fur man and H. R. Kearns.

Jamaica.—Meyer's Congress Hall, I'wombly Place, Speakers; H. Gay-MONDAY, NOV. 2

College Point. — Muchlenbrinck's Turn Hall, Sixteenth street and Second avenue. Speakers: Max Hayes and others.

Greator New York.

TUESDAY, NOV. 3. General meeting of all Socialists at the ballot box and at the respective headquarters of the district organiz of watching and work. At 8 p. m. meeting of all Socialists at the va-rious headquarters to report and to receive reports and to measure how much Socialism has grown in the act year. Every Socialist and every sym-pathizer is requested to attend all the above meetings on this the last day.

TO RECEIVE THE **ELECTION RETURNS.**

The Socialists of New York City will receive the election returns of the evening of Tuesday, Nov. 2, in the half on the first floor of the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. Enough chairs for all visitors will be arould d and there will be music and addresses by prominent speakers. Returns from Mdsachusetts will also be received.

In Brooklyn returns will be received at Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, No. 948 Willoughby avenue.

SHEATER REW YORK CAMPAIGN HOTICES.

Secretaries are requested to send to the Campaign Secretary at once the addresses of their headquarters ou Election Day. Also give number of telephone nearest to headquarters.

Comrades and friends are requeste to serve as watchers on Election I'ay Captains of assembly districts must see to it not only to have watchers when the votes are counted, but also have one or more men in the street near each polling place the whole day

The Campaign Secretary will be in the office, at the New York Labor Ly-ceum, the whole day Nov. 3, and can be reached by telephone if necessary.

Watchers should not only wait for the straight vote for the bend of our ticket, but should remain in the poliing place until every vote is countrd. Assembly districts should have a few messengers who will go around to all polling places, get the vote for the head of the ticket and report to their hendquarters, whence it should be reported as soon as complete to headquarters, either by telephone or by messengers. Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond comrades will report to 64 E. Fourth street, Tel. 1114 Orchard, ftrooklyn, and Queens to Renoklyn Labor Lycum, Lel. 12 Rushyrick.

Secretaries of assembly districts who have not yet got their watchers' certificates will call at the Campaigne

NAVERHILL CAMPAIGN FUND.

Up to Monday evening, Oct. 26, the following sums were received at the office of The Worker and "Volkazel tung" for the Haverhill campaign fund: Employees of The Worker and "Volkszeltung," collection, \$0.10; L. Behringer, Brooklyn, \$1; Ohrist. Mayer, Brooklyn, 25 cents; Paul Jos enh. Brooklyn, 25 cents: W. P., Brook lyn. 25 cents: from several pipe makors, collected by Wennel, \$1.72; Gerner and Fricke, 50 cents; Koelin_\$1; Wm. Bergman, \$1; L. Elias, 25 cents; W. M., 25 cents; Geo. Brown, 25 cents; Wilpert Lussi, Newark, N. J., 25 cents; D. Stone, City, \$1; 20th A. D., Br., S. D. P., Brooklyn, \$5; H. Miner, City, \$1; Local Passale Co., N. J., So-cialist Party, \$10; L. Blankenfeld, 50 cents; Dr. Ingerman, \$1; collected by Aibert Halpern, Brooklyn—A. Hal-pern, \$1.25; £. Bernhard, 50 cents; Mrs. Horwitz, 50 cents; Swinton, 50 cents; Ginsberg. 50 cents; B. Wolff, 50 cents; M. Karpe, 50 cents; N. Rash-kin, 50 cents; Tope, 15 cents; Epeector, \$1; Arbeiter-Ring, Br. 11, \$2.90; Social Democratic Propaganda Society, \$5; Borsuk. 25 cents; Engel, 50 cents; Aronchic, 25 cents; total, \$49.87. This money has been forwarded to Haver-bill. The fund is still open to those who wish to help the Haverhill comrades in their fight.

Mass meeting at Colonial Hall, lollst street and Columbus avenue, which candidates and prominent speakers will address.

50 Morton street (two blocks south of Christopher, and near Hadsan street), 1st, 3d and 5th & D. Lecture by Courtenay Lesson: "What the Class Struggle Really Is."

Brooklys. - FRIDAY, OCT. 30.

Mass meeting of 15th Assembly District, Kings County, at Capital Hall, Comrade Cushman of Asburn, Ma.

NEW READERS.

The party which The Worker sup-ports is known in the nation as the Socialist Party. In New York, on account of certain provisions of the election laws, it is obliged to call itself the Bocisi Democratic Party; its emblem in New York is the Arm and Torch.

The Socialist Labor Party is an en-tirely separate and hostile organisa-tion, led and controlled by Daulel De Leon. . It is important that the distinct tion be made clear, as a study of the election returns shows that the S. L. P. gets many votes not intended for it, on account of the similarity of names. The present Socialist Party was formed three years ago by the union of the old Social Democratic Party, organized in 1897, with the majority faction of the old Socialist Labor Party, which had split in the summer of 1800.

This Socialist Party or Social Demo-This Socialist Party or Social Demo-cratic Party polled about 97.000 votes in 1909, with Eugene V. Debs and Job Harriman as its national candidates; in 1902 it increased its vote to about 230,000. The Socialist Labor Party polled less than 35,909 in 1900 and about 50,409 in 1902. The leading question of party policy

at issue in the split of 1800 was that of the attitude of the party toward the frade unions. The opponents of De Leonism held that the party, as the political organization of the working class, and the unloss, as its economic organization, should work fraternally, though independently, in their sepa-rate fields. The De Leonites main-

rate words. The De leconies main-tained that it was necessary to "smash" all existing unious, Since the split, while the Socialist Party or Social Democratic Party has vigorously attacked capitalism and taught Socialist principles, the Social-lat Labor Party, despecing its once-hoporable name, has devoted its efhonorable name, has devoted its efforts almost exclusively to two obforts almost exclusively to two objects: First, to hamper the growth of the Secialist Party; second, to attack, undermine, or disrupt the trade unions. The difference between our party and the Socialist Labor Party may be summed up under four-heads:

1. We fight against capitalism all the time giving to the steel constraint to

time, giving to the rival organization only so much attention as is necessary to prevent misunderstanding, confu-

Socialists: the S. L. P. fights us and treats the projaganda of Socialism as a secondary matter.

2. We support the trade unions. illhout seeking to interfere in their special work or allowing them to dic-tate to us in ours; the S. L. P. seeks and works for the destruction of the

trade unions with a vigor second only to that with which it attacks us; not content with denunciation, it has even gone into the economic field to form rival unions and scab upon the existby democratic methods, believing that only so can the organization be kept

only so can the organization be kept pure and the members trained for their growing responsibility as Socialists; the S. L. P. is ruled by its leader and dissent from his visws is punished by suspension or expulsion.

4. In advocating the cause of Socialism we seek to convince men by argument and appeals to their intelligent interest as wage-workers and to their feelings of honor or humanity; the S. L. P. depends upon abusive epithots, lies, and "bindf."

This article is intended as a warning

This article is intended as a warning to those who are new to the movement and who naturally suppose from its name that the Socialist Labor Party is a bona fide Socialist organization, or who do not even observe the dis-tinction between it and the Socialist Party. If any of our readers doubt the fairness of our statements we suggest that they investigate for themselves-attend the meetings and read the pa-pers and pamphlets of both parties and thoughtfully, compare them. If any-one candidly prefers the methods of the R. Y. P. he does not belong with us and we do not want him. All we us and we do not want him. All we desire is that the distinction between the parties should be recognised as it actually exists, and that men who approve of the methods of the Socialist Party—as represented, for instance, in The Worker—should not unwittingly cast their votes or their influence on the other-side.

The international arbitration group in the French Parliament, consisting of 240 deputies and senators of various parties, chiefly of the Left (Socialists add Radiesia), has sent circulars to the general councils of the departments urging discussion of the arbitration-question. Of the eighty-seven department councils, sixty passed a resolution in favor of international arhitration; only eighteen general coan cils voted against it or refused or neglected to discuss the question; nin

lished their vote. In this connection it is interes to note in the last issue of "Justice," the organ of the Social Democratic Federation of Great Britain, the report of A. S. Headingley and J. F. Green, who were the delegates of the S. D. F. in the International Peace Congress field at Rouen and Havre. Commide Headingley notes that the discussion apart from the utterances of avowed Socialists, showed the increasing in-fluence of Socialist ideas and growing recognition of the fact, long urged by Bocialists, that class rule and conflict of class interests, growing out of private ownership of the means of pr duction, is the root of militarism and that was as commonly defined in but a corollary of the continuous and far more devastating economic going on under the forms of peace.

In "Austria" the Bocialist protest against militarism has taken a differ-ent form, our delegation in the Beichs-rath having 'issued an address to the soldiers condemning the arbitrary ac-tion of the government in longthening the term of required military service. the term of required military service. In the eyes of capitalists, this protest is almost treason, but the Socialists remember that the soldiers are men, that mest of them are of the exploited class, and that the capitalist government which trains them as soldiers may be only presenting. may be only preparing a means to its

—The Arm and Torch is the em-dem of Socialism on the official ballot

MUNICIPAL PLATFORM



NEW YORK CITY TICKET: For Mayor-GHARLES L. FORMAN. For Prosident of the Sound For Comptroller-MORRIS BROWN. men-PETER J. FLANAGAN.

ence to the principles of the worldwide Socialist inovement as expressed in the national platform of the Socialist Party of the United States, the Social Democratic Party enters upon the municipal campaign of 1908, as it has entered upon all its previous cam palums and as Social Democrats every where enter upon electoral campaigns, with a call to the workers, the a call to the workers, the a call-producers, to unite politically in their Gwn well-defined and supremely im-

portant class interests.

We call upon our fellow workingmen of this great city of New York to face squarely and without flinching the one vitally important, fast, which all the that the interests of our class, as the producers of all wealth, are irreconclimbly opposed to the interests of the propertied class which dominates these old parties. Whether labelled Republican, Democratic, or Reform, each of these parties is financed, and therefore contribed and officered, by that class which lives by the exploitation of La-bor. The serving of their own sordid ends, the maintainance of their power to despoil the workers, is the sole ob jective point of their effort to secure political power, as it is the objective of the debauchery of our civic life which attends their rule.

As Social Democrats' we procisim that it is the duty of the workers to use all their political powers for the overthrow of the infamous system of class oppression under which city and nation grouns to-day—a system which gives luxury and once to the idlers and places them in a position of mastery over the wealth-producers; which condemns the vast majority of the workers to live in squalid, disease-breeding tenements that are unfit for human habitation, while giving to the drones of society, palatial man-sions and shameful luxury. Never in the world's history bave these infquitous conditions been more giaringly namifest than in this City of New York at the present time; and a sys-tem which produces and depends upon such conditions stands condemned by such conditions stands condemsed by all sound principles of statemnaship, civic economy, and morals. To end such conditions and to establish in their stead conditions of economic justice and political integrity is the mission to which the Social Demo-

mission to which the Social Demo-cratic Party calls every workingman.

Alone of political parties the Social Democratic Party upholds the true functions of political government and proclaims that its end should be noth-ing less than the establishment of a same and just economic system in which every resource of the common Jife shall be free from private owner-ship and control and in which every ship and control and in which every child born into the world shall have equal opportunities with every other child. In short, we declare that our sim is the establishment of an Industrial Democracy, the Co-operative Commonwealth; and while realising that this can be accomplished only through the political triumph of the workers in state and nation, we desire to bring about a working-class ad-ministration of the city, not alone to avail ourselves of its power to relieve, so far an possible, the hardships of our class under existing economic condi-tions, but also, and primarily, to take all possible steps toward the realiza-

tion of our final goal.

In the past we have had administrations of the city's affairs by Republicans and Dymocrats and by fusions of the malcontents of both parties in the interests of mo-called "Reform." The admitted corruption and incompetence of each of the party administrations has made possible the success of such coalitions, and inci-dentally, shown the essential identity of interests which exists between the of interests when exists netwent ar-old parties. Were their differences vital and fundamental such coalitions would be impossible. And just as their interests are identical, so have been their performances. "An artike have voted to members of the bessessing class, to which they theuselves belong, valuable public franchises which have added to the powers of monopoly and privilege over the citi-zenry, enabling them to extort many millions each year in profit, while callously indifferent to public needs. The wholesale corruption of our city government is directly traceable to this taproot of private exploitation of public needs. And, as might be ex-pected, as the Social Democratic Party has continually pointed out, in every case of conflict between the common citizens and the privileged class, at in every struggle between the wage-workers and the masters of their bread, all the forces of the city have been used to defeat the common citimens and the wage-workers, and to For two years past the City of New York has been governed by a "Re-form" administration. Never in the history of the city has any administra tion entered upon its duties with greater opportunities and never was there a more dreary record of failure and incompetence. The one achievement of which they boast is the reduction of taxes upon real estate, something worse than worthless to the working class, whose reats have not-been lawered thereby, but, on the contrary. ing class, whose reats have not been iswered thereby, but, on the contrary, have largely increased. One titions have not been changed for the better in any important department of the city government nor has there been so much as an attempt made to better the conditions of life in the city. The transportation service is even more outrageously ineffectent than before and the workers engaged therein are subject to worse conditions of labor than even before. In the crowded and the workers engaged therein are subject to worse conditions of labor than ever before. In the crowded tenements the almost exclusively pro-letarian disease, tuberculosts, is ramp-ant, on account of the unsanitary conditions prevailing there which the people themselves cannot overcome. Eclence points set the remedy with unerring finger, but the "Reform" ad-

Reaffirming its unswerving adher- | ministration dare not move in that direction because Vested Interests cry No: In the face of the most appailing evils the "Reform" government has re-mained silent and inactive.

When they have moved it has bee when they have moved it has been to crush with relentless brutality every attempt of the workers to protest against tyranny. When the exactions of the Beef Trust forced hunger-maddened women and children to revolt they were clubbed into submission by the police and artition tunnel labor. the police, and striking tunnel labor ers were met with the same shameful brutality. Workingmen of New York, let it not be forgotten that while under Tammafy, with Devery at the head of the Police Department, the police force was used to break the strike of the Brooklyn trolley workers, under the "Reform" government, with General Greene at the head of the Police Department, police were sent in large numbers to intimidate the workers on the New York and Queens County Railroad who were merely preparing to strike and could not be accused of any disturbance of the public peace. When, owing to the culpable negli-

road Company, several citizens were killed in its antiquated and dangerous tunnel, it was not the guilty directors but a defenseless and suffering engineer who was presecuted by the District Attorney, whose spectacular campaign consisted so largely of an attack upon great corporations and loudy professed sympathy for Labor. In the building trades lockout, notwithstand-ing the fact that for tens of thousands of children there was no school accom-modation and that the locked-out work-ers had voluntarily offered to continue working on the old terms upon all school buildings pending a settlement of the lockout, work was stopped and thousands of children's education in-terfered with. But no effort was made to enforce the penalties for delayed work provided for in the contractd. These things, and the granting of

sence of the New York Central Rull-

the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise without the inclusion of the labor clauses, prove the hostility of the present administration to all the interests of the workers. Therefore we call upon our fellow workers, regardless of all distinctions of race or creed, to unite with us and rally to the support of the Social Democratic Party, theonly party of Labor, which will if elected to power administer the affairs of the city with proper regard to the comfort and well-being of the working class. It will use all its powers to improve the sanitary conditions of the city and to provide decent and ade-quate homes for the people. A party of the working class, with no other interests to serve, it will support only such legislation and adopt such meas-ures as will benefit the working class, and will ophose whatever may be pro posed contrary to their interests Especially to our fellow workers in

the trade unions would we appeal in this campaign. While recognizing its limitations, the Social Democratic Party has always supported the trade-union movement in all its struggles be-cause it fully recognizes the essential justice of Labor's struggle on the eco-nomic field. We point out to all the organized workers of New York the utter futility of expecting any support from capitalist parties of any stripe Experience with Republicans, Democrats, and "Reformers" has shown that there is no political alchemy which can change industrial enemies into political friends. Therefore we call upon them to be loyal politically to their own economic principles and in-terests by supporting the Social Democratic Party which will, when en trusted with the administration of the city, use all the public powers for the protection and benefit of the workers in their conflicts with the capitalists.

Immediate Demands.

In addition to the measures indicated above, as proposals siming at the present relief of the workers and directed toward our final goal, we urge the adoption of the following imme diate measures, to which we pledge every one of our candidates and for which we seek the support of all who desire real freedom and economi /justice: PUBLIC FRANCHISES.

The city to acquire and operate all street railways, ferries, gas and electric lighting and heating plants, telephones, etc. The income from such industries to be applied to the improvement of the condition of the man of the employees by the reduction of working hours, the increase of wages, and the protection of life and health, and to the improvement and extension of the now inadequate public services any surplus remaining after these ands have been provided for, to be applied to the reduction of charges.

LABOR REGULATIONS.

All public work to be done without the intervention of contractors or middlemen. Eight bours to constitute a maximum day's work for city en ployees in all departments and the wages for such work to be equal at least to those received by organized labor in the respective trades. EDUCATION.

The city to provide adequately for he education of all the children of the people, by the provision of ample school room with an adequate force of school room with an acceptate power of teachers to keep pace with the growth of the population, and by the provision of meals, and, when accessary, of ciothing, to school children—not as a measure of charity, but of justice and public necessity, in order that the school system shall be really accessible

THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

The city government to undertake the solution of the tenement problem by the erection of modern dwellings with ample provision for light, air, and privacy, to be let at cost.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

of Social Democratic Party. The party emblem in New York is the Arm and Torch.]

The Socialist Party of America is antianal convention amembled, realism its adherence to the principles of international Socialism, and declares its aim to be the expension of the working class and those is sympathy with it, into a political party.

The Socialism and declares its aim to be the expension of the working class and those is sympathy with it, into a political party.

Description of the working class and those is sympathy with it, into a political party.

Does of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into callective ownership by the entity people.

To sympathy the tasks of production were included to the production and distribution into callective ownership by the work by the individual worker.

To-day the ward by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers. This ownership of the means to product the workers of increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the percept may be a produced and the percept may be a produced and the percept in the capitalist class and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The same powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The most produced in the produced and the percept is the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are reckievely acrificed for profit, wars are fomented between the control of the working class and minery of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are reckievely acrificed for profit, wars are fomented between the control of the ordinal classification and entired camber commercial damnion for our of the working class are reckievely acrificed for profit, wars are fomented between the control of the ordinal classification and entired camber commercial damnion for our other suppression. It i

ion articles and enhance their supremary at home.

Into the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to floctalism, which will abotish both the capitalist relaws and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other rissues, despite their apparent or artimal conflicts, are atike interested in the upshodding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth product the production of the complete ownership of the instruments of wealth product by the production of the conflict of the complete ownership of the instruments of wealth production of the capitalist system of the capitalist class. The workers can suce effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

white we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the lime and manner of the transition tends of the properties of the system of the capitalist system, we recognize that the lime and manner of the transition to the system of the system of the properties of the manner of the transition to the system of the capitalist and the system of the system of the system of the system of the properties of the working class to better its condition and to elect finefalling to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this cand.

As such means we adverted to all means of attainment of this cand.

As such means we adversible of all means of attainment of the consistence and and other public attitle communication and an other public attitle communication and and control of the system of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of tares so property of the repitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of inter of the employers, to the Improventies to the communication.

The progression reduction of the hours of interest to the communication of the worker in the product of labor.

E. Blate or basiconal insurance of wages in order to decrease the share of the worker in the product of labor.

E. Blate or basiconal insurance of wages in order to decrease the share of the worker in the product of labor.

E. Blate or basiconal insurance of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The lunguration of a system of that

working class.

4. The hunguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers are cured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.

8. Equal civil and publical rights for meen and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall that in adverting these measures as aceps that in adverting these measures as aceps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Common.

THE PHYSICIANS' RESPONSIBILITY.

Should Look for the Social Causes of Sisease and Thus Learn to Strike at

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 21.-The Massachusetts State Board of Insanity has lately sent out to all the physicians in the state a circular letter, saking in eight questions for information con-cerning present methods of caring for the insane, etc. To the last question, "What further suggestions would you make?" our comrade, Dr. M. J. Koulkow of this city, gave the following

to the causes than to the symptoms of insanity. Our aim is not so much to treat insanity, as to prevent it. And when we come to this point, we will find that at the bottom of all the known causes of insauity, the principal one is the present industrial system. has don private ownership of ferme markets of the body in a health-ful manner. Even then, the gymnasium soon becomes a "bore," and the daily "exercise" a "task." So, various games are invented, and the more completely these can be isolated. the means of production and distribu-tion. The medical profession ought to tion. The medical profession ought to be brave enough to point out to society that, so long as the present capitellatic avstem exists, insanity will stendily be on the increase, in spite of our patchwork, in the form of better our patchwork, in the form of better methods of treatment. It is the pro-vince of the State Board of Insanity vince of the State Board of Insanity particularly, to look deeper into the causes of insanity and make such sugrestions to our legislative bodies as evil. Such a Board would do its full duty and would deserve the gratitude of the Commonwealth."

A comrade from 'way out in Wash-

SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONISM The following resolution was adopted, along with the foregoing platform, by the National Convention at Indianapolia, July, 1001:

The two following resolutions were unauf-monsity adopted by the National Committee at its annual meeting at St. Louis, January,

RELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS. The National Committee of the Socialist Party is annual session assembled, hereby realtime the attitude of the party toward the tradecusion movement as expressed in the resolution on the schiect adupted by the indianapoits convention of 1901.

the Rost.

cal profession turn their energies more to the causes than to the symptoms of insanity. Our aim is not so much to only do not find any enjoyment in their "work," but are despised by those who claim to be aiming at the very goal

THE WORKINGMAN'S "HAPPY HOME

ington sends us a clipping from a local paper, giving a long story, telegraphed from New York, under the headline, "Organized Labor Buins a Happy Home." The story is of a coal team-star who was required by his union to pay four dollars for certain union purstar who was required by his union to pay four dollars for certain union pur-poses and who was thereby reduced to such utter destitution that he had to turn to theft in order to save his family from starvation. What "happy family from starvation. What mappy homes the workers are allowed to enjoy under capitalism—homes whose whose very existence, extra expense of four dollars brings rain'in its train! This particular story is probably a fairy tale, fixed up by the press agents of the employers' as-sociations, for the purpose of casting odium on the unions. But it is a terrible truth that thousands of workingmen in this richest of all countries and in this era of unexampled prospority, live so near to the starvation line that the loss of fore or five doline that the loss of fore or five doline that the loss of fore respectively. Next Tuesday Stmons, of Art." absolute pauperism. Rext Tuesday will be the time to vote to end such a murderous system, which bout old parties alike support.

OUR TOILSOME PLAY.

It is a fact of frequent observation Play, if it is to have any essential meaning, should signify the pleasurable exercise of human faculties. But it is true that the majority of mankind at the present time, even if they had the opportunity, would not know how to obtain any intense pleasure from such an exercise.

The classical example of this ignorance is the London cabuan, whose idea of a holiday is to rent a friend's cab and ride on the inside over the same route that he follows, scated on the box, every other day in the year. But how much wiser are the re mainder of the population? Great buildings with expensive apparatus are constructed simply for the purpose from all vita! social relations, the mor become the ideal of social recreation But in every one of these fields, it soon ability. This is proven by the fact that those who can do these things best: the "professionals," the pugilists, wrestlers, jockeys, chauffeurs, etc., not

But it is when we come to study the "amusements" of the great mass of the people that the painfulness of their pleasures becomes fully apparent.

Their idea of enjoyment is generally based upon some form of eating or drinking; a most significant commentary in itself on the nature of the daily sense of hunger and taste is fully satis-fied, is enough to answer those who would call the critics of our present so-ciety "plg philosophers." Incidentally it might be worth while to notice another sign that commercialism has in-fluenced nearly all so-called amuse-ments by the introduction of a finas-

which the others have attained.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTIZERS.

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittances must state distinctly how long they are to run, Agents are personally charged and held responsible for

ungaid subscriptions sent in by thom. Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XIII.-NO. 82.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 8, 1903.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

to trust that questions of tactics would

settle themselves, to depend upon a

few prominent leaders, speakers, and

writers, and to exalt agitation, often

parties; but quite as often we must

BOSS TAILORS ATTACK UNIONS.

American Federation of Labor Asks Aid for Journeymen.

Director of Merchant Tallers' Association Shows that, Backed by Manufacturers' Association, it is Trying to Maintain Sweatshop System.

The Executive Council of American Federation of Labor has issued a cir-cular to organized labor, calling for help for the journeymen tailors in theil defensive fight against the organized bosses of that trade who, backed by Parvy's Manufacturers' Assolut tion, are trying to maintain the sweat-shop system or to re-establish it where It has been done away with. We quote

be Merchaut Tailors' Association of the United Stafes, backed up by the Manufacturers' Association, are making war upon the organised Journey-men Tallors of the country, in the hope of cruehing out unionism, and forcing the most miserable conditions as to wages, under the pretence of ranking workmen, and without regard to the check which organisation interposes against avarice and injustice. In making the fight to refuse to furnish "back-shops" (ahops in which the men can work), they thereby admit their purpose to return to the old system of tenement-house home-work. The fol-lowing facts and appeal are carnestly commended to the serious, favorable, and sympathetic action of all members of organized labor. Read carefully to

your organization.
"On the last days of June of the present year the Merchant Tailors of Kaness City, Mo., submitted to the Kansas City, Mo., submitted to the Journeymen Tuilors in their employ

the following communication:

"Believing it to be our mutual interest, the undersigned Merchant Tailors have resolved that in the future we will treat with our men as individuals only, and employ same as long as they meet our requirements. It is not our motive to reduce wages; on the contrary, we will pay more for the highest chase of workmanship, thereby making it an incentive to excel; we decline to pay as much for poor work as the first-class men are justly enas the first-class men are justly en-litied to. We also reserve the right to judge the class to which it -belongs, and place the jours. (Journeymen) in their respective grades. We decline to furnish back shops, as past exper-lence has proven them to be a detri-ment to the craft instead of a help. We will not out any restrictions on We will not put any restrictions ou our men as to helpers, as we deem it very cesential to the trade that we

have apprentices. About the same time an exactly simflar communication was submitted to the members of the Tallors' Union in Binghamton, N. Y. Since that time the merchant Tailors of Cieveland, Denver, Chicago, Parkersburg, W. Va., Stockfon, Cal., and other cities have Dien exactly the same position as hat set forth in the Kansas City let-fer, refusing to treat with Committees of the Tuilors' Unions, or to have any dealing with them as an Organized Body. While not saying so in words, yet in act declaring that the Tailors'

Unions must dishand. "The Journeymen Tailors among the earliest pioneers of Organ-ized Labor on this continent. Before the year 1800 they had some unions, and in the earlier years, running from 1800 to 1825, they formed probably more Local Unions on this continent than any other craft, and all through Trade Union history and development in this country the tailors have car ried their share of the burdens and, performed their part of the pioneer work of the Trade Union Movement. In every effort that has been made to consolidate the Trade Union Movement into a Federation the Tailors Br. 22, Arb. Kr. & Si have taken part, and an active one. They have been affiliated with the present American Federation of Labor since its foundation. They have never naked nasistance of a financial char-acter from the other Trade Unions of the country in all their history, but the Merchant Tailors' Protective As-sociation, backed up by the Manufacturers' Association, of which body Air. D. M. Parry is the spokesman and president, has declared that the Jour-neymen Tailors of America must and shall be destroyed, and their actions in the cities cited above show that Mr. D. M. Parry is the spokesman and they intend to destroy the Tailors' Innational Union, if that is possi ternational Union, it that is possible. Their members have been sued in the courts for damages and their property attached; injunctions have been served upon them, and arrests of pickets have been made by the score. The expenses of the organization are, therefore enormous, and they need of Organized Labor to meet if Organized Labor will respond in somewhat the same degree of liberality to assist the Tailors in their struggle that they did to assist the Anthracite Miners in theirs, the attempt to destroy their Organization

"For several years the Journeymen Tailors have been struggling to do Tailors have been strugging to do away with home and tenement homse work. In this crusade they have met with a very great degree of success. Now comes the Merchant Tailors' Protective Association, backed up by the followers of Mr. Purry, and declares that the Tallora must give up working in the shops furnished by the employ-ers, as is done in all other trades, and cry, as is done in an other traces, and carry their work beine to their kitchens to make. If the struggles of any organisation are entitled to the sympathy and support of Organised Labor, surely this struggle of the Tallors for maintenance of their organization and for the abolition of the hume

"In a ninterview published in one of thedaily papers the representatives of the Employing Tailors stated that they could draw on the defense fund of the Manufacturers' Association, which was said to amount to a million and a half dollars, in order to success fully carry on their contest with the Journeymen Tailors. We feel assumed that the organized workers in the United States and Canada will respond with sufficient liberality to make it impossible, even though the fanatics who are trying to destroy the Tailors' Union expend a million and a Tailors' Union expend a million and a half, or even more."

FOR THE DAILY.

Active Work for the Globe to Be Renewed.

By the Opening of the Best Compaign We Should Have Our Own Daily to Break the Conspiracy of Silence of of Slander in the Capitalist Press.

and it believes all communes and friends of the Daily Globe project to start right in to work for the raising of the balance of the fund necessary for the establishment of the daily. Every Socialist in this campaign must have been impressed with the neces-city for a daily Socialist paper on account of the campaign of silence by all the capitalist papers against the organized working-class party. Next year we are again confronted with a presidential election and it should be the earnest desire of every Socialist to see the New York Globe waging war against capitalism at the opening of that campaign. Comrades and friends. it lies with you. Let everyone make up his or her mind to begin at once to raise funds and to pay on pledges made. We must have the money and need the support both financially and by personal effort of every party mem-

ber and sympathiser. ber and sympathiser.

Comrades, begin at once. Send in
your contributions or payments on
pledges to Wm. Butacher, Secretary,
Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street.

The Board of Managers of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publish-ing Association will meet at the Labor Lyceum on Monday, Nov. 9, at 8 o'clock sharp. All members are urged to be prompt in attendance, as plans will be coasidered for furthering the

interest of the Daily Globs,
The Workingmen's Co-operative
Publishing Association will resume its meetings, the first one to be called by the Board of Managers at Monday's

meeting.	
Funds received since last re	port are
as follows:	
CASH DONATIONS.	
A. Gackenheimer, Brooklyn	\$3.00
Proceeds Globe booth at	
pienie	60,60
Leather Workers' Union	10 00
J. Martin, Newton Kans	1.00
F. Feudina, Chicago, Ili	1.00
Soldiers' Home, Sawtelle, Cal.	8000
Punch Cards, Los Angeles,	
Cal	0.00
Fair tickets, Jersey City, N.J.	
Punch Cards 352-381	
Do. 186, Skowhegan Me	
D. J. von Emmerik, Camden,	
N. J	
Fair goods sale	
Previously acknoweldged	
a terrous a separate and the separate an	
Matel deputters	81 050 47

CASH ON PLEDGES. Murray Hill Agitation Com-John Gibbons, Brooklyn Br. 17, Arb, Kr. & St. Kasse. 25,00 Baumgartner, Brooklyn Haspel, Brooklyn Re 22 Arb Kr & St Wasse. 50.00

Total cash on pledges.....\$3,254.25 Total cash. \$5,213.72 Workingmen's Co-operative Publish-

RHODE ISLAND.

The Socialist Party Gains a Feéthold

It is pleasing to observe that our gain is considerably more than the loss of the S. L. P., showing a net gain in Socialist strength.

WE WILL SPEAK BUT.

For hissing and for scorn.
White some faint gleaming we can see
Of freedom's coming morn.

Let traiters turn away;
Whatter we have dared to think
That dare we also say,
—Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

The campaign for 1908 is now over

WM RUTSCHER, Secretary,

, and the S. L. P. Leses Ground. PROVIDENCE, R. L. Nov. 4 -- The

Socialist Party has gone through its first campaign in this little state, where the S. L. P. has heretofore had full possession of the field.
We have polled 442 votes, and shall go to work at once to double the num-

ber next year.

The S. L. P. polis 970. Last year they had 1,288, and in the presidential election of 1900 they had 1,448.

We will speak out, we will be heard, Though all earth's systems crack; We will not bate a single word, Nor take a letter back,

and tenement house work is exceed-

ELECTION RETURNS COME IN SLOWLY.

Massachusetts Loses Part of Last Year's Big Gain, but New York Still Goes Forward.

Vigorous Anti-Socialist Campaign, in the Bay Stata Swings Back One-Third of our Recruits of 1902 and Defeats Carey-New York State Vote Increases at Least Thirty-five per Cent.

last Tuesday, so far as they affect the Socialist movement, but some important information which may be regarded as approximately correct, is at

It is certain that in the state of New York we have made very gratifying progress. Our state vote, when fully reported, will pretty certainly reach 30,000 and may go well above that figure. Considering that last year, after a much-hotter campaign and with the advantage of the interest in labor politios by the great coal strike, we reached only 28,400, this result indi cutes a solid growth in Socialist thought. The greater part of this gain has been made outside of Greater New York. The city, which contributed more than two-thirds of last year's vote, has made a gain of about 12 per cent, and now gives about three-fifthe of the total. The rest of the state has

added from 60 to 100 per cent. to its Social Democratic vote of a year ago. The S. L. P. has "grown backwards" in earnest. In Greater New York, where the S. L. P. last year polled 9,182, it has lost at least 3,400 votes and probably much more. Nor is the loss confined to the city. With some local exceptions. De Leon's vote seems to have gone back in every part of the state, and his total will hardly pass the ten thousand mark, if it even

reaches that. It is proverbial that in New York tions the Socialist movemen can make but little progress compared to that achieved in state and nationa contests. In the city election of 1807, when there was but the one party, it made but a very small gain over the vote cast in the city in 1800. In the next municipal election, that of 1901, the Social Democratic Party barely more than held the vote it had cast it 1900, while the M. L. P. went back about 20 per cent. A true comparison can be made only between city election and city election, and it is in this way that we give the figures below. Comparing the vote for the city ticket this year with that of 1901, the Social

Democratic Party has made a creditable increase, while the S. L. P. has again lost. In Massachusetts the results are not so pleasing. Carey has been defer by a small plurality and MarCart-ney's old district has been lost; Rans-den has been re-elected. The vote for our state ticket has been reduced. It must be remembered that our state vote made an extraordinary jump last year, rising from about 10,000 in 1901 to over 23,800 in 1902. About one-third of the increase then made has proven to be unstable, in the face of the unexampled campaign against So-cialism directed from Washington and

concentrated on the Bay State. Our returns from other states are very meager. Ohio seems to have made a good gain, following the extra ordinary increase of last year. We have gained a footbold in Rhode Island where, as in New York, the S. L. P.

Such detailed returns as we hav

IN THE STATE.

Reports from the Smaller Cities and Towns indicate a Large increase in the Social Democratic Vote and Heavy | year and 105 for the S. L. P. Laccon for the S. L. P.

the state" indicate that the vote of the Social Democratic Party is largely increased over that cast for Hauford, our candidate for Governor last year. The S. L. P. seems to have lost every-where. It seems certain that De Leon's vote is not only lower than that of his party a year ago, but less than that of the preceding election in 1000. It is as yet impossible to estimate the extent to which Matchett's vote this year will exceed that fer Hanford in 1902, but a large gain is assured. Han-ferd had 28,400, of which 16,482 was in Greater New York and 6,968 in the rest of the state. Twelve of the principal cities outside the metropolic report a total for Matchett of 7,250; the elevan counties in which these cities are nituated gave Hanford 4,638 a year ago—showing a gain of 2,616 in those cities, besides the vote cast in outly probably the enes in which our larges gains have been made, it seems well within the probabilities to say that the state outside this city has added from 4.500 to 5,600 to its vote of last year and that the total vote for our state ticket will be very nearly 30,000, if no

Backaster Sains Cleves Hundred. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 3.-Charles H. Matchett; Social Demo Charles H. Matcliett, Social Democratic confidence for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, has 3,854 votes. De Leon, S. L. P. candidate for the same office, has 788. In last year's election, Beginnin Hanford, heading the state ticket of the Social Democratic Party, had 3,108 votes in the whole county, and the S. L. P. candidate had 304.

Charles E. Bach, Social Transportic

didate had 804.
Charles R. Bach, Social Democratic candidate for Mayer, has 1,885, according to present reports, and the S. L. P. candidate has 204. In comparison with the city election of two

It is impossible as yet accurately to | years age, we gain about 700 votes and | Matchett has 24 votes here and De report the result of the elections held | the Soles P. loses. the S. L. P. loses.
Eight districts are missing. The official returns will probably somewhat increase our figures.

Leon 5. I. S. L. P. 2.
SETAU

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 4-The Seventeenth Ward gives 886 for aur candidate for Alderman, Slevarman, 123 fer the Republican, and 1,006 for the Democratic.

Sinch for Mayor has 1,995 in the

Rome and Oneida. EOME, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The Social Democratic Party has 128 votes here, a gain of 400 per cent.

ETICA, N. Y., Nov. 4.-This city, part of Oneida County, gives 284 Yer Matchett and 290 for our legislative ticket. Last year We had 89 for Had-

Last year the whole of Offeich County, Including Rome, was 147 and in 1900 it was 114. ONEIDA N. Y. Nov 3 -We have

8. I_{60.}P. has 5 in Onelds.

Last year we had 56 in the whole of. Madison. County, which includes Onelds and Canastots, and the S. I₆.

In Fulton County.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Mat-GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Nov. &L. The Social Democratic vote is 185.

The S. L.T. illic 50:

"A year ago the whole of Fulentounits, including Johnstown and Gloverswille, gave 465 for the Social Democratic Party and 172 for the S.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 8,—The city gives Matchett 305 votes and the rest of the county adds 60, a total of 423 for Opendaga County.
In Opendaga County last year we

TROY, N. Y. Nov. 3 .- Matchett has 874 votes and De Leon 80, with nine districts missing. Our straight vote is Last year we had 211 for Han ford, bend of our state ticket. Water-vilet, two districts missing, gives 184 for Matchett and 39 for De Leon.

Renselder County gave 233 for Hanford last year and 480 for the TROY, N. Y., Nov. 4.-Latest returns indicate that we shall have a thousand for Matchett. For Mages

we have 976. And in Schonestody Aiso. ... SCHENECTADY, N.Y., Nov. 8 .- The Social Democratic vote is 405. The 8, 1. P. has 175.

sectaidy County as a whole last year gave 136 for the Social Democratic Party and 287 for the S. L. P. CORNING, N. Y., Nov. 3 .- Matchett has 90 and De Leon has 24.

ADDISON, N. Y., Nov. 3.—The So

cial Democratic Party has 3 rotes and 8, L. P. none. Lest year each party had one. HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 4 .--

Matchett has 50, a gain of 20. De Leon has 4, a foss of 11. Our local ticket runs from 54 to 58. Steuben County gave us 185 last

Buffale Well in Line.

RUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 3.-The 86 cial Democratic Party has polled 800 votes here, a gain of 350.

The S. L. P. claims a vote of 462 in seventy-one of the one hundred and eight districts. Their total may reach

After Onondaga County, Eric County, which includes the Buffalo, has been the principal strong hold of the S. L. P. for the last fou yours and the Social Democratic Party ties there, owing to the odium which the vile abusiveness and slander in-dulged to by the S, L. P. has theown. on the very name of Socialism. The worst of this fight would now seem to be over. In the state election of 1980 the S. L. P. had 947 votes in Eric County and the Social Democratic Party 401; in that of 1902 the S. L. P. gained slightly, getting 1,681 and the Social Democratic Party vote rose to 508; the S. L. P. has now, apparently. Thien below its strength of three pease while we have made a second and a much greater step forward.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 8.-Mas-chett has 440 votes here and De Logs has 111. Last year Chautauqua County as a whole gave us 30 votes and the S. L.

P. 194.
TICONDEROGA, N. Y., Nev 8.—
This place gives 27 votes for Matchett and 18 for De Leon. Last year Essex.
County gave us 68 votes and 25 fer the De Leonins.
WATERTOWN, M. Y., Nev. 8.—
Matchett has 388 votes; De Leon.
Seventh P. 194

Matchett has 388 votes; De Leon has 36.

Last year Jefferson County give 388 for the Social Democratic Party and 136 for the S. L. P.

SAG HARBOR, L. T., N. T., Mou. S.

—The Social Democratic Party has 18 votes and the S. L. P. 12.

LINDENHURST, M. Y., Nov. S.—

Fourteenth

Thirtseuth

Thirtseuth

Thirtseuth

Thirtseuth

Twenty-first
Twenty-second
Twenty-third Twenty-fourth
Twenty-fifth Twenty-sixth
Twenty-seventh
Twenty-eighth Twenty-ninth SETAUKET, N. Y., N. Y., Nov. &. This place gives Matchett 5 votes and De Leon 3. Thirty-second A year ago Suffolk County gave 45

Social Democratic votes and 61 for the S. L. P. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 8 .-Totals 6,409 Matchett gets 93 votes here and De Leon 14. Our local ticket ranges from SPARROW BUSH, N. Y., Nov. 3 .-

The Social Democratic Party polis 10 and the S. L. P. 4. HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 4. -Matchett has 7 votes. De Leon has Bock, for President of the Borough Orange County, including these three

places, gave 142 votes for the Bocial Democratic Party last year and 187 for the S. L. P. PORTCHESTER, N. T., Nov. 3.— 11,431. This village Rives 60 votes for Mat-chett and 3 for De Leon. NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Nov. 4.—

Matchett has 158 votes and De Leon 15. Last year we had 227 and the S. L. P. had 27. Our candidate for Mayor has 116. Two years ago, for the same office, we had 39.

HERKIMER, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Herticket in 1902. Assembly That

FRANKFORT, N. T., Nov. 4.—This cratic lace given 71 voten-for Matchett. ILION, N. Y. Nov. 4.—Matchett has 74 and De Leon 16. Our local ticket

kimer gives 76 straight Social Demo-

Horkimer . County .- gave- the -Rocini Democratic Party 234 votes last year. This year these four places give 318, CONSTABLEVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 4. -Matchett has 20 votes here and De

Leon has none.
Lewis County gave us 7 votes last year, with 3 for the S. L. P.
ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 4.—This city
gives 224 for Matchett and 97 for our
local tickel. De Leon has 118, with 40 for the S. L. P. local ticket.

In Onondaga County last year we had 367 and the S. L. P. had 456. In the preceding state election, that, of 1900, we had 386 and the S. L. P. had 1,000, we had 386 and the S. L. P. had 1,000, and 1976 feet.

Sig increase to Trey.

THOU N. Y. Nov. 2.—Watchatt him of 5. Allegheny County, so far as reported, gives us 52 votes. Last year the whole county gave 15. The places re-

ported now give De Leon 11, against 45 in the countr a year ago. **MANHATTAN AND BRONX**

So State Ticket the Social Semeoration Party lies Gained 1,229 Value in the Year and the S. L. P. Has Lost 2,010 -Secial Democratic City Ticket

Gains 4,682 and S. L. P. Loses 1,085.

This table shows the vote cast in Manhattan and the Bronx for Mat-chett, Social Democratic candidate for Associate Judge of the Court of Ap peals, as compared with that cast for Hanford, our candidate for Governor in the preceding brate-election, in 1902: Amembly Dist. 1902. 1903. First 23. 19

l'bird	62	6
Poirth	214	88
ifth	65 .	T
Sixth	240	20
Seventh	78	10
Eighth	437	. Gl
Winth	34.	. 10
Tenth ::	656	7-4
Eleventh	119	10
Twelfth	534	GB
Thirteenth	103	186
Pourteenth	402	48
Fifteenth	168	14
Sixteenth	460	58
Seventeenth	123	12
Eighteenth	170 .	15
Vincteenth	85	11
Twentieth	128	13
Twenty-first	184	18
Pwenty-second	138	20
Twenty-third	842	37
Twenty-fourth	378	37
Twenty-fifth	52	6
Twenty-sixth	581	62
Twenty-seventh	80	3
Twenty-eighth	628	OU.
Twenty-ninth	59	€
Thirtieth	989	88
Thirty-first	220	25
Thirty-second	440	63
Thirty-third	181	24
Thirty-fourth	486	62
Thirtyafth 1	,042 '	1,10
Annexed	186	14
	-	
. Polais10	,886	12,11
VOTE FOR MA		
TOTAL ZUM, MA	W stages	

Following is the vote cast in Manhattan and the Broax for Furman, Bocial Democratic candidate for Mayor, as compared with that cast for Handsonl, our candidate for the same office in the last city election, in 1901.

Fourth 1908 Eleventh Twelfth 79
Thirteenth 200
Fourteenth 272
Fixteenth 272
Fixteenth 272
Fixteenth 48

Fifteenth Seventeenth Eighteenth Thirty-third Thirty-fourth Thirty-fifth Annexed

The total vote for Brown, Social Democratic candidate for Comptroller, in the two boroughs is 11,648.

Flanagan, Social Democratic candi-date for President of the Board of Aldermen, receives 11,362 in the tw

Cassidy, for Sheriff of New York County, including both boroughs, has 8. L. P. LOSSES. The heavy losses of the S. L. P.

these boroughs are shown by the fol-lowing table comparing the rote cast for De Leon, candidate for Associate Indee of the Court of Appeals, with that cast for the head of their state

Assembly Dist.	1902.	
First	28	
Second	87	
Third	89	
Fourth	170	
Fifth	52	
Sixth	141	
Seventh	00	
Eighth	150	
Ninth	583	
Tenth	282	-
Eleventh	78_	
Twelfth	851	
Thirteenth	108	
Fourteenth	286	
Fifteenth	108	
Hixteenth	660	
Neventeenth	82	
Eighteenth	142	
Nineteenth	83	1
Twentleth	103	
Twenty-first	129	
Twenty-second	98	
Twenty-third	182	
Twenty-fourth	121	
Twenty-fifth	. 88	
Twenty-sixth	184	
Twenty-seventh	36	
Twenty-eighth	174	1
Twenty-ninth	36	
Thirtieth?	217	
Thirty-first	178.	
Thirty-second	295	
Thirty-third	165	
Thirty-fourth	381	-41
Thirty-fifth	424	
Appexed	67	
	-	

298 845 17 Totals 5,820 8,810 Hunter, the S. L. P. candidate for Mayor, received 3,238 votes in the two beroughs, as compared with 4.323 for Keinard, the S. L. P. candidate for the

102

119

same office in 1901.

Kinfeally, S. L. P. candidate for Comptroller, has 3,579; Snyder, for President of the Board of Aldermen, has 3,560; Teche, for President of the Bosough of Manhattan, has 2,928; Downs, for Sheriff of New York City. has 3,380.

BROOKLYN'S VOTE.

salal Remocrate Gain 741 and S. L. P. Lacas I 214 on State Tinhet-On City Ticket Social Democrats Sain 1,483 and S. L. P. Leses 349.

The vote of the Social Democratic sklyn for Matchett this year and for Hanford a year ago is shown in the following table:

Second Fourth Fiftb Eighth Fifteenth Sixteenth Seventeenth Eighteenth Nincteenth Totals 4.881

VOTE FOR MAYOR.

The Social Democratic vote for Mayor is here compared with that cast First

85 116 gain over the record-breaking vote of organization work, to relax discipline, 1902—that the losses in Massachusetts and probably in other states not yet reported will counterbalance the increase in New York, Ohio, and some 524 other localities.

at such returns and some, not yet seasoned by experience, may incline to be discouraged. To them we would suggest the tak-

ing of a larger view, a view extending over more than two successive elections. Even in Massachusetts, where we have fared worst, our vote this of Manhattan has 9,778. week is two and a haif times as great as it was two years ago. The increase of 1902, we now see, was partly a

sporadic and unstable increase, due largely to the excitement and indiguation caused by the coal strike. That two-thirds of our converts of 1902 remain firm in face of the extraordinary efforts put forth by the organized capitalists of the land to crush Socialism In Massachusetts is, perhaps, to be

> vitality of our movement. But, if we should not look too much at the darker side, peither should we turn our attention exclusively to the encouraging features. If we have not, on the whole, made the progress we expected, it behooves us to consider miss how we can assure better success next year.

To our mind, the thing we need to

learn and to learn without delay is

this: That without diminishing the

counted as a striking evidence of the

amount of energy spent in agitation, we must pay much greater attention than we have in the past to education and to organization. "Though we speak with the tongues of men and angels," our agitation, however vigorous, will permanently avail us little unless it is based upon

ranks and backed or directed by a

In Brooklyn also the S. L. P. lost

heavily, as shown by the table com-

paring De Leon's vote this year with that cast for the head of the S. L. P.

ticket in 1902.

Assembly Dist.

First

Second

Third

Fifth

Elghth

Ninth

Testh Eleventh

Fourteenth

Fifteenth

Sixteenth

Eighteenth

Twentieth

Totals 2,860 1,585 The S. L. P. caudidate for Mayor re-

ceived 1,289 votes, as compared with

1.638 for the S. L. P. candidate for

NEW JERSEY.

FORT LEE, N. J., Nov. 3.-We have

33 votes, a gain of 10.
WALDWICK, N. J., Nov. 8.—This

place gives 9 Socialist votes, as against 2 last year. Maywood, also in Bergen

County, has 7, as against 4 last year,

KEARNEY, N. J., Nov. 4.—This place gives 66 for the Socialist Party and 28 for the S. L. P. East Newark

gives us 17 and the S. L. P. G. Harrison gives us 67 and the S. L. P. 25.

The total vote in each of these lowns was less than half that of last year, but our vote in each was more than doubled. These towns form what is

"NORTH BERGEN, N. J., Nov. 8.— We have 88, a gain of 39. The S. L. P.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 4 .- So far we

are credited with 816 and the S. L. P.

GUTTENBERG, N. J., Nov. 4.-The Socialist Party gains 20 votes, giving us 68. The S. L. P. 28. JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 4.—Eight

precincts give us 70, to 24 for the 8. L. P.

MASSACHUSETTS.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Nov. &-Os-ray is defeated by a plurality of come-

known sa West Hudson County.

has 17, a loss of 13.

thing over 100 votes.

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FOR THE NEXT CAMPAIGN.

Our election returns are perhaps not | solid and well disciplined party en yet complete enough for us to make ganisation. Flushed with the successes of last any broad generalizations upon them. year-successes which we only partly Yet it seems certain that, in general, achieved, which were partly "thrust where elections have been beld, we upon us" by the capitalists' folly-we have not made any considerable net have been too much inclined to neglect

of a rather superficial sort, at the expense of every other form of party Many comrades and sympathizers activity. will doubtiess be deeply disappointed Socialist politics is something very different from the politics of any other party. We may learn much from other

> learn to avoid as to imitate their methods. Other parties, their principles and purposes being individualistic, very rightly depend upon individual leaders. We have heard the cry in our party within the last year that we must have great leaders to conduct us to victory-leaders "flashing like meteors in the political sky," is the phrase. In proportion as Socialists have allowed themselves to accept that idea-so welcome to indolence and timidity-they have awarved from the course of policy laid out for us by our funda-

mental principles. It is not leaders that we need, but an active rank and file. We need to have every Socialist in our party organization. We need to have every party member careful to educate himself in the principles and the history of the movement and to keep himself informed of its present condition. Wa need to have the rank and file absointely dependent upon itself and confident in itself... We need to have every member feel his personal responsibility, feel that his work for the party and his voice and vote in the party are as important as those of any great leader and that therefore he must see to it that his work is well

done and that his vote is wisely given. This is what we need and this is all that we lack, to equip us for a campaign in 1904 whose results shall far sound Socialist education in our own outshine those of 1902.

FITCHBURG, Mass., Nov. 4.-Pitch-Twentieth 606 burg gives 635 for Chase, Socialist can-didnte for Governor. BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 4.—This city. Twenty-first 315 Totals 2, too. 8. L. P. LOSSES. 4,375 2,692 gives 5,104 votes for Chane, a loss of

22

127

cities there has been a large increase of the Socialist vots, but in many others there have been confiderable losses. Two hundred and seventy-size places reported, which gave 10,970 for our state ticket last year, give 9,044

this time.
Wallace C. Ransden is re-elected by a plurality of 58 and will apparently be the only Socialist member of the Legislature, as Carey is defeated for his sixth term and we have falled by a margin of 61 to earry the district formerly represented by MacCartney. We seem to have lost about 5,000 of the 23,000 that we gained inst year. course, but we shall see who laughs in 1994.

NEW BEDFORD, Mann. Nov. 4.-This city gives 314 for the Socialist Party and 159 for the S. L. P. Lass year we had 296 and the S. L. P. 110. MILLER'S FALL, Mass., Nov. 8 .-Chase gets 28 votes here, a gain of 18.

OHIO INCREASES.

DAYTON, O., Nov. 4.—The vote is this state is light and the Socialist Party has largely increased its percentage and probably well incre its actual vote. Returns come in slowly. Hamilton County, including Cincinnati, gives us about 4,500, a slight gain.

ton, gives about 1,000, about the as last year. Franklin County, including Column bus, gives 300, doubling our vote.
Toledo has 850, a heavy loss.
Sandusky gains 200 per cent. Kenia gives 172, a gain of 50 per cent. Ely-ria gives 117, a gain of 300 per cent.

Montgomers'County, including Impa

township in the mining region gives 56, as against 4 last year. Summit County, including Akron, the home of General Dick, Republican will run above 375, a good gain. Can

Youngstown gains 50 per cent. One

WEST HOBOKEN, N. J., Nov. 3.ton shows large gains. We poll 365, as against 276 in 1902. The S. L. P. has 101, losing 10. Present returns indicate 20,000 votes in the state for Cowen, as against 4,270 last year. W. G. C. The S. L. P. has 101, losing 10.

UNION HILL, N. J., Nov. 8.—The 14,270 last year. Socialist Party has 158, a gain of 28. The S. L. P. has 70; inst year, 84.

PENNSYLVANIA.

READING, Pa., Nov. 4.-This city gives 754 votes for the Socialist Party, a slight gain in our percentage of the PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 4:-The

Rocialist Party polis 2,902 in this city, as against 1,781 a year ago. POTTSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 4.—We have increased our vote 300 per cent.

—The city council of Dresdan, Germany, has voted a decree that work-men in the employ of the city may not be members of consumers' co-opera-tive societies. Other advices may that the plurality against Caray is 162.

The Worker. AB ORSAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY use in Now York State as the Social Domecratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association. P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. invariably in Advance.

than 100 conies, per cupy.....

Address all business communications, and make measy orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker. Communications concerning the editorial department of the page should be addressed to the Editor of The Worker. Communications of "Yofksectiung" or the Mate Secretary of the S. D. P. should always be separately addressed.

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itry is officially recognized under if Social Democratic Party, and in the Arm and Torch, as shows

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Socialist Party (the Social Democratic Party of New Torks has peased through its accond general election. Its growing power is indicated and its speedy victory for-shadowed by the great increase of its vote as shown in these Squrea;



the decrease of the Socialist rote in Mussachusetts, but have not a work to say about our gain in New York, and that the New-York papers votes, but only one reports the eighteen thousand cast by the Social Democratic Tarty in the city.

One lesson the honest followers of Daniel De Leon may learn from this election, if they do not wilfully abut their eyes and cover their cars to keep out the truth. This is the lesson: For a little while, mud slinging may seem to succeed; but in the long run, the mud-stinger himself gets so bedaubed with slime that decent men must hold their noses at his approach.

THE PYLE CASE.

The correspondence on the Pyle case in Toledo, which we print elsewhere, wrely calls for little comment. Had 'n our hands two weeks ago, we hould have expressed ourselves auch more forcibly.

Ar. Pyle's second letter-to say thing of the information given inthe other statements-makes it very plain, either that he is morally unhe has not and never had a right understanding of the principles that Socialist tactics. His cool suggestion of going to the courts for a mandames or injunction against the marty to reinstate him in party membership after his defiant violation of party discipline is enough to remove any doubt that may have been enterned of the wisdom of Local Toledo in getting rid of bim as a party mem ber and in resenting any attempt to force his reinstatement. To our mind. the only mistake the Toledo committee conting his resignation instead of expelling him.

party discipline must be subordinated to the provisions, of statutory law shows that he unterly falls to under stand the difference between th nature of the Socialist Party and that of any other party. Our organization is more than a political party. It is a revolutionary party. Its alm is to overtimew the class that now domiwater the state and in whose interest the laws and institutions of the state are davised. We have not, and should not pretend to have, any respect for the so-called "sametity of the law." We bow to the law and use the political methods prevailing under the capi- with proper socouragement from the tallst state only because, and in so far the laterests of the movement for the emuncipation of the working class talist politicians make a law restrain-

Dr. Pale's plea that the rules of

by holding street meetings, we show er unqualified disrespect for that law by defying and disobeying it. When they make laws forbidding us to strike or boycott er picket strike shops, we treat those laws in the same way. to recognise as party members men who violate the rules of our party by accepting public appointments against the will of the party organization, then it is not our privilege but our duty to

that sort. To the Toledo comrades we say, it words that have become classic in American politics: "Stand pat!" The feelings of the rank and file of the party everywhere and the instinct of the thinking portion of the working class will support comrades who "stand pat" in defense of projetarian party discipline.

resist such legal tyrasny and to repu-

diate in the most emphatic manner

any sentiments of respect for laws of

THE SOCIALIST PRIMARY SCHOOL.

Writing on the eve of election, we offer a suggestion for the considera tion of the comrades-not a new idea, perhaps, but worthy of attention.

During the last mouth or more this office has been in daily receipt of letters-not to mention those of the same sort that have come to the New York State Secretary and the Campaign Secretary of Greater New York-lettera from all over Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Jersey, part of Maseachusetts, and all the neighboring portion of the state of New York, begging us to supply speakers for some mnortant meetings in the various ocalities whence the letters came, Almost without exception, we have had to answer that we did not know where speakers-could be had, that the various districts of this city were themselves clamoring for more speakers than it was possible for the Campalgn Committee to provide.

We may cite in detail one of these instances, because the outcome just papers regularly and carefully. But illustrates the point we have to make. The New Haven compades wrote very urgently for a New York speaker to tain evening in each week, for thought meet in public discussion a local ful and purpoweful reading of some preacher-politician of some note. All our speakers were engaged and the request had to be denied. The discussion came off and the result was indicated in a letter from Comrade White, Utopian and Scientife," "Bebel's who wrote, in effect: "I am rather glad you could not send us a speaker. If you had done so, our local comrades of Society," Piechanoff's "Anarchism would have left it to him and would and Socialism," or such other books not themselves have come to the front. as Draper's "Intellectual Develop-As it was, they maintained the So- ment" or Wallace's "Darwiniam" or cialist side of the discussion most the scientific essays of Huxley and effectively and the whole meeting was entirely satisfactory." It i sonly in this way that the grow

ing call for speakers can be met-by

born, not made." But it is not true of Socialist propagandists and campaigners. And we need to make a great many of them during the next in a year by one evening a week of nine or ten months. Next November he it remembered, we have general circtions-presidential, congressional, large way-from the party's need of state, legislative, and local, all over the land. The interest in Socialism is red-hot by next August. In every city is essential. The work of the party is where we have an organization now | not merely to get votes, but to educate we shall be compelled to hold more the working class. To do that we meetings than ever before. Trade need a corps of men-not only of pubunions that would throw our com munications into the waste-basket our ideas in their daily conversation unread in 1900 have been ready to give with neighbors and shopmates-who our speakers a courteous hearing this have digested and assimilated as much year and will insist on having them as possible of the acquired knowledge next year. Villages where we have two or three isolated voters now will trained themselves to use these stores have local organizations by that time of thought independently and intellielder locals in the neighborhood to send someone to explain the principles of Socialism there. And this demand must be met.

it will not do to depend upon pro fessional speakers, on those who give their whole time to such work. These are good. The more of them we have the better. The party should keep on the well-advertised hypnotic powers of the road an many of such speakers as it can get and can maintain without neglecting other work. But if we do pend upon their services we shall fall far short of improving the opportunities presented to us. No matter how many regular travelling organizers and speakers the National Committee and the various state committees may succeed in putting in the field, our great dependence must still be apon those comrades who, working at the repectives trades, give occasional evenings, with only their expenses paid by the party, to speak on the tracts or elsewhere in their own

towns and vicinity. a good or even a pensable speaks however such pains he may take Not every man; but it is safe to my that, wherever we have ten men enrolled in the party organization, ther will be two or three among them who by proper effort on their own part and othern, can soon train and equip them salves to get up on the street-corne or before any ordinary undience on any ordinary occasion stal explain the from capitalist rule. When the capi- purposes and methods of our party and the reasons who worken should support it is a manual that will

command their hearers' confidence and respect. Especially in those smaller or mor

recently organized places where our greatest gains have to be made and our hardest work has got to be done, And if the law attempts to force us it is important that the comrades should at once bethink themselves of this matter. Here we have in some town or small city a local of ten or twenty members, none of whom now considers himself competent to address a public meeting for the party. but all of whom realise that some of them must learn to do it between now and next campaign. What shall they do? We suggest a plan which, with what modifications may be needful, will, experience tells us, have the desired effect:

Let the local at once decide to hold

discussion meetings monthly or of

tener, all through the year, either quite apart from their business meetings or after the business has been transacted. To these discussion meetings it is as well that each should be allowed or expected to invite one or two friends. Let the subject for each eeting be decided upon at least a fortnight in advance and one of the comrades chosen to speak upon it; and let it be expected, not only that he prepare himself to speak, but that all the members prepare themselves to take part in the discussion following his address. Let the comrades criticise each other's speeches freely and re spectfully, both in regard to matter and to manner, and accept criticism as rendily. Thus the local, besides be ing an organization for the propaganda of Socialism, will become a school for the self-education of its members-for teaching them, not only how to speak, but what to speak. For this purpose it is, of cours

necessary that they shall read. It is necessary to read the daily naperspartly, say one column out of ten of the stuff they print; the rest can be passed over without much loss. It is necessary to read one or two party aside from this, every comrade should set apart some time, he it only one corworks of permahent value-not of our propaganda pamphlets, but rather of such Socialist books as the "Commun-"Woman." Vandervelde's "Collectivism," Loria's "Economic Foundations Tyndail and Grant Allen or Gibbins' "Industrial History of England" ornot to spin out the list too much-othe standard works of history and physical developing speakers from the rank and or social science, varied with such file. It may be true that "Poets are fiction or poetry as is of real lasting value. Any man who has not yet made the experiment will be astonished to find how much be can learn honest and earnest reading.

We may seem to have wandered more speakers to the comrades' need of solid reading-but, truly we have increasing all the time, and it will be not wandered at all. The connection lic speakers, but of men to propagate and thought of the past and have too bud that it should be neces urge this. But at the present stage in the development, when some comrades are telling us that "The whole of 80 cialism can be written on a posta card" (Or is it a pestage stamps), and others would set aside all theory and history and science and depend upon brilliant rhetoricians and elocutionists, and others, in reply, insist that say workingman's '"horse' sense" and awakened class instinct is sufficient, without study or training, to qualify him as a propangandist, it is necessary to point out that, important as it is to increase the number of our spokes nen, it is still more important to maintain or improve their quality.

> If we had to choose between "hor ense" and working-class instinct on the one hand and learning or oratorical power on the other, certainly we should choose the former. But we do not. We need all these qualities in one speakers, whether "regulars" or volunteers, and we need all the knowl edge possible even in the silent rank and file whose duty it is to choose and direct and control the speakers. The greatest of editors once said that a reporter who knew Greek and Old Norm could write up a dog-tight or a politi cal convention the better for that knowledge. In the same way, of two men who have Mund in class-concrine who has sindled the most of history and physical science and economies the one who has studied some of the things enough actually, to have much it his own, so that the phrases of the

book do not cosie from his mouth but the facts and ideas from the book are from his own experience—that on will make much the better Socialist speech in a miss meeting of strikers or on the street corner suct before

Without at all finding fault with the speakers we new-have, of national or only of local repute, without belittling the service of our few trained orators or of the humblest of the many comrades who knowing their limitations, yet get on the platform and do the best they can and often make up in modest devotion for what they lack in other qualifications, we do urge that the Socialist primary school side of our organization be more attended te, that we de more to develop good speakers from the rank and file, even though that should—as it probably will not-involve the giving of less atten tion to the work of our "great men."

To sum up: livery local, however small, will need speakers during this coming year; for the most part, this demand must be met by the development of local talent; in doing this, we must do all in our power to ensure not only that these speakers are able to state Socialist conclusions intelligibly and forcibly, but that they know the ressons for those conclusions, that they have a reserve-fund of knowledge and thought back of the words they utter.

A QUESTION FOR THE FEDERATION CONVENTION

or of The Worker:-The approaching convention of the American Federation of Labor makes it timely to call attention to the subject of the Oriental peoples who come he competition with us on the Pacific Coast.

For many reasons the Japanese are preferred to white men or even to Chinese. In the first place, they have no votes. In the second place, they are cool headed and quick to learn and, the capitalists think, would make good moldiers, la caue of classe strife, to defend the employers' prefits. Finally, of course, they do more work for less wages than will the white workers.

However, I believe them to be classconscious and not desirous of lowering labor conditions here to the level prevalling in Japan. A few mouths ago they organized a union and applied to the American Federation for a charter, and they were turned down. This is wrong. It is against the interests.
of the American workingman.

This is a problem of as much importance as the organization of the negroes in the Southern States. It is a subject the dalegates in the Federation convention should take up and bring to an issue. GEO. D. VAN PELT.

Dixon, Cal., Oct. 26,

A NATURAL FRUIT OF CAPITALIST SOCIETY

An Incident from Real Life

He was an old-time schoolmate of mine. He had overworked and con-sumption had fastened itself upon him. He realized that his life was very nearly at an end, and as I and another set near his bad, this is what he said to us:

"There's no more lying awake nights wondering if I am going to lose my job. There's as more working for seventy-five cents and a dellar a day and living en ten-cent lunches. I'm through with it. I have the papers all ready to have my body cremated. When I'm dead, Ldon't want one word I don't want one song. I don't want one prayer. I don't want one flower. As to a future life, I don't want any more. I have had ecough." N. J. W.

MAYOR DID IN FRANCE. The north of France has been the acene of very big strikes in the taxtile trade—a strike embracing almost the whole of the industrial towns in the ecupied the factories, while the offioccupied the factories, wants the su-cers fraterasised openly with the em-pleyers, using every opportunity to turn the troops against the strikers. On the other hand, the Socialist Mayor of Lille, G. Delory, refused to allow the quartering of troops sent by the nest during the strike on the ground that they were not required, as the town was perfectly orderly, and hence could only art as provocation. The Mayor in question is one of the best-known members of the Anti-Ministerialist Socialist Party. The at-titude of the central government only proves anew what a lie the theory of equality mader, or before the law is even with a republican form, under class rule and capitalistic production.

MY WALKS ABROAD.

Whene'er I take my walks abroad flow many rich I see, Who glut themselves at loaded be But leave "no shew" for me! And tried to raise a roof

And treat to raine 8 roof;
They made leve to my little plot,
And took the whole for proof.
I raised a cow and two small pigs
And tied 'em to a post;
The try man cover and The tax man came and scouped I couldn't find their ghost

The game.law took 'sm with a swipe; I had to chew my mile.

Then winter froze me down so tight,
While cost jumped high and highe found a match to start a light;

But couldn't roise a fire. Now all you Yanko that think you're And shoot for Bunker Hill, Get slows and exact, poor als

and gulp your bitter, tills

ROCKEFELLER AND COLD FACT.

By Horace Traubel.

said; "I want none of your sentiment. Give me Bockefeller and cold fact." Well, get all the fact you can use. Get as cold as you can. Get cold enough to freeze. Get fact adough to burst. Then where are you? What is the temperature of your philosophy? I do not quarrel with fact. Nor with cold weather. My sentiment is not a fraid of fact or of cold-weather. But. and why are you against me? Why do you think that your revolution will prosper with sentiment left out and will fail with sentiment kept in? Do you suppose I object to your icebergs? If you can do anything with icebergs do it. Parade your icebergs. Marshall. it. Parade your icebergs. Marshal your chillblained fects. Array your arctic cohorts. But leave me say

Why is fact cold? Why do people of fact as cold? I think the great facts are hot. They sere and burn. The greatest fact is the sun. But for the sun all your other facts would go out. The sun is hot. The sun is sentiment. You want Bockefeller and cold fact. That is where you go wrong. When you get Rockefeller you get cold fact. But you get the kind of fact you do not like. The cold fact is with Bockefeller. The cold fact is a fact that is only fact. But a wasm fact is a fact with sentiment idded. Your fact alone is what makes Rockefeller. Your fact plus sentiment is what will abolish Rockefeller. I do not propose to take you at your

word. I ask you to take yourself at your word. I sak you to watch your self. You will then see some things that will surprise you. You will see at once that sentiment is at least nine-tenths of life. And that the other tenth, which is your cold fact, could not last out one day left in its own atmosphere. I am a communist because communism is sentiment not because it is fact. You love because love is sentiment. You are hardworked. You are poor-paid. You want more money. Why? Because. want more money. Why? Because you want better stuff to put into your stomach and on your back. Because you want leisure. Why do you want food and shelter and elething and leisure? Just for food's sake, or shelter's, or clothing's or leisure's? No. No. No. Because it will give your life a little margin. Because it will give you a little time in which to book around and see things. Because it will make the things you see when you look around more pleasant to look at. Because it will give your mind a little more room for thinking in. Because it will give your heart a little more room for loving in. You think a redajustment of the economic situation would make you free. Why do you want to be free? Is freedom a cold fact? Or is freedom a hot sentiment? Do you want to be free because? Or do you want to be free because freedom is opportunity? Because freedom opens more doors and vindows? Because freedom gives you a chance to live? You want to live. You say to me every day you want to live. Of course you do. And until you get a chance to live all the worlds live. will jar each other. But what do you call living? Is a big meal the start and finale of life? Is a warm coat life? Is a hot fire life? These are not life. They are the way to life. Without these the way to life is barred. With them some of the bars are taken down. Life is ahead of all gur creature satisfactions. It is life that you hunger and thirst and suffer for. If is that beyond that you are determined to reach. That beyond. That beyond of sentiment. Am I wrong? Examine yourself. Cross examine. I know you better than you know yourself. I, too, can give you kookefeller.

But my Rockefeller would not be cold. He would be hot. He would fiame with aymnathy. He would blaze with indignation. Build your fires Belief high you could not tip the flame of my Rockefeller. I do not present you Rockefeller iceberg. I present you Rockefeller furnace. When I want to talk to you of Rockefeller I do not take you to cold storage. I build you a fire. You believe that sentiment cannot reason. Sentiment is the very cannot reason. Sentiment is the very casence and substance of reason. Sentiment in the short way. Sentiment is the direct line. Net sentiment blind is the direct line. Net sentiment blind is the direct line. But sentiment.

Sum up there in muct.

I will put a better sun right here on the carth. But you do not propose to do anything with a cold fact. You might as well talk of a cold sun. north of Franca. The activity of the government has been chiefly limited to the sending of troops, which have to the sending of troops, which have the sending of troops. of the soul. It sees farthest. It takes in more of the landscape. What is your congested fact? Sentiment has blood in its veins. Reason untouched by sentiment is dead. Colleges build with cold fact. Editorial chairs strain and creak with chilled fact. Do rou not see how hopeless is an appermade to professors and editors? You social propaganda does not make its appeal to the heart through the head. makes its appeal to the heat rough the heart. Take a piece of ice through the heart. in cold weather down to the East Side on a platter. Call it revolution. Aslong as your ice is ice you will do nothing with the East Side. Only when senti ent melts your ice will the East Side discover the usefulness of your gift. It is always economic cold weather on the East Side. Yes, on the West Side, too. What will you do to ease the aconomic winter? Will you melt cold with cold. Will you go to this world of perpetual snow with more snow? Or will you take it something to dull the edge of fratricide? Will you take it sentiment? Will you go there with it sentiment? Will you go there with a senson your own mild with the sunny fruits of economic benefication? | not dish you up Rockefeller in cold Give your Rockefeller and cold fact. | fact. Rut I can dish him up in hot Take them. Do with them what you | fact. In fact, that is the only kind Give your Reckefeller and cold fact. Take them. Do with them what you

"Is am in this thing for facts," he | right up to the edge of the grave. Or you saw some people with so much money it was hurting them. Or you saw so many people with so little money it was hurting them. Or you saw mothers while they were bearing Or you saw mothers whose children were just born unable to rest them selves or feed their children. Or yo nomically speaking th be sacrificed in order that one might be saved. Or you saw that the strong rode in carriages while the weak had to walk. Or you saw that beauty was put out of life for the sake of a false utility. It was so, and so, and so again that you looked, reflected and dreamed, And you went to bed ex-cited. And you got up next merning still excited. You were being born again. You were being moved and exagain. You were being moved and ex alted with a sense of justice. Justice you said to yourself, would make al these wrongs right. Would give all chance to live. Not to eat like a gourmand. Not to make merry like a bacchanal. But to eat on the way to life. To make merry on the way to life. Justice would make it possible for us all to be bigger. To grow tal as giants in the altitude of an absorb ing social purpose. So you cried aloue for justice. You faced the master calling for justice. Not for a mea-For justice. You rebuked fashio folly in your call for justice. You low your status in life, You lost your job in the mill. You were regarded as bore or a fanatic. You were pointed out as a warning. Perhaps you wer put into jail. Perhaps you went to the scaffold. But you cry for justice You have discovered life. You have found yourself. So you call aloud wherever you go for justice. Not for instice the cold fact. For justice the ardent dream. Men cannot escap-you. They sneak up alleys and loci themselves in boudoirs and yach themselves to sea. But your cry follows them. You are awake and warm for justice. Nothing can deter you cold facts have long been tired But you keep right on. afraid to trust a cold fact. But you

I will always trust. A sentiment with

Come, you say, let us be as cold as

we can. Come, I may, let us be he

hot as we can. Give us cold fact, you

my. Give us not fact, I say. Indenot want my facts to come freesing

along. I want them to come flaming

Just a few minutes ago I met you am

its eyes open is the seer of history.

found you in a rage over a barbe boss. Was your rage a cold fact? other night we went dewntown to-gether. We saw the chikiren trembling in the cold. You turned your tell-take eye round to me. Was your tell-take eye a cold fact? We passed a woman under the street-lamp. She was the woman the world calls a whore. You cried out to me: "The world calls that woman a whore. I say that that woman is not a whore. The world is a whore. That woman has not sold her body. The world has sold her body!" What is your hot genius doing here for your cold fact? We went to gether into the trenches where de spised men do the humble divine labo of civilization. You say: "The world does not know that it has ten thou-sand Christa slaving here under ground vicariously for its salvation. The world does not know. Nor does your cold fact know. It is your riper ing sense of spiritual congruity tha knows. God does not come down from heaven into the trenches. It is the philosophy of the market that God starts his work in heaven and finishes sophy of the coming civilisation that God starts in the trenches and finishes in heaven. So you go about radiating sentiment upon the phenomena o human society. Wherever you go the world is a little warmer. You effect the climate. You acknowledge the cold sun is dead. A cold fact is de You hear people sing and you are moved to tears. Are your tears a tribute to cold fact? Your father dies. You loved him. You weep. Your life suffers from a strange emptiness. It takes you a long time to get adjusted to the new conditions, is your love cold fact? In that sense of loss a old fact? You are always helping somebody. You seem to hear every call of distress. It may be ever so far off. It may be ever so faint. You bear it. You fly your succor. You are eloquent. You have the martyr thews You are a disciple of good causes. You are a protagonist of the arts. Men are all beautiful to you. And women, And children. Even your enemies. Even the enemies of the race. You refuse to think ill. Is this cold fact? Is this from a spirit land of perpetual night? Or is it from solar inspirations whose providence will repair all so cial disaster? It is not cold fact. It is fact hot from the fire. It is light immediately from the sun. - Do not say anything more to me

Take them. Do with them wind you wish and can. But you must not expect knockefeller and cold fact to produce the spring. You will find that nothing can be done, with, moch wentered in alther sendtime or harvest. The sun is the vital factor. For light. For least, For sentlement.

What was it first proposed you to your economic rebellion? Was it cold fact. That is to ear, the diving fact? You were het with some one clas's hoss. Or you got to thinking about the strikes. Or you must be this call, dren everywhere, with only half a chause to live. Or you may young-alex-morking right off the side of the credie. Or you as working it is, is immer, boil, steam. The more credie. Or you as working it is, is immer, boil, steam. The more

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL'S SOUL.

By A. L. Byron-Gurtiss.

For an example and illustration, purported to be a release for damages out of the soulless character of a alread corporation, but of its intense pronounced a forgery by a handwritnot of the soulless character of a railroad corporation, but of its intense oulness of character, and of the most deprayed kind, one has but to read of the trial at Home, N. Y., of a suit for damages by a widow whose husband of cour had been killed in a railroad accident by the while employed by the Union News Company. He lived with his wife in Utics, N. Y., and traveled on the Adirondack division of the New York Central. He lost his life last May. It was a plain case against the railroad, against whom suit was brought; and, as usual with such cases "up the state," with grangers on the jury, it was a foregone conclusion that a ver-dict would be rendered for the plain-Not extinted with defending the

case on its merits, the attorneys for the railroad resorted to tricks and introduced evidence (readily admitted by a politico-capatalistic judge) which only the most depraved and unprincipled members of society would resort to—such as we would naturally expect only of bums and shysters. It appears that the husband lived a double life, unknown to his wife, and

had kept a mistress at the other end of his route. This fact the lawyers for the railroad dug up. They brought the prostitute to court and introduced her shameful evidence in their mad efforts to prevent the legal wife of the deceased from obtaining a verdict. This was the first piece of dastardly

of the vicet deeds and the most loath-some and fierdish conduct a soul is capable of in its most degenerate char-A soul thinks and speaks and acts A pure soul moves in pure paths—in only pure and lofty and beneficent channels. A holy soul shrouds its facfrom evil and reaches out its hand with the mantle of charity to cover the scars of past loathsome sores. A depraved, degenerate sout is just the opposite. It delights in wickedness, vice, suffering, and despair,

ing expert, and evidently was so re

mers who rendered a verdict for the

Of course the case will be appealed by the railroad company; and ul-

timately the company will be success

ful, most likely, as they generally are.

The thing that arrests attention in this case is the evidence introduced

by the defendant, the railroad. It has

been said railroads have securis. Ye gods! No souls? Yes, they have souls, but they are as black as hell, espable?

garded by the jury of

Which of these two souls, think you, the New York Central is possessed of? A pure soul or a degen-erate one? Answer, you workingmen, who are possessed of souls yourselves, which capitalist greed, perfidy, and seifishness is trying to grind out of you. Let your souls answer before they are killed, before they are extin-Rome, N. Y., Oct. 26.

The second was to introduce what

I see the hotter I get. The hotter I get the wider my eyes open. My sen-timent is aroused. I no longer see with only two physical eyes. I see with only two physical eyes. low with the hundred eyes of mr awakened emotions. I no longer need to count my fingers and thumbs in order to see where my convictions be-long. The truth comes upon me all at once. I do not see parts. I see the whole That is why I am steadfast. Parts may disappoint. Parts are cold fact. The whole never disappoints. The whole is the hot fact. The whole is the sentiment. Life would not be worth living but for this whole. Your cold fact would make love a bed no of fertility but of death. I appeal from the cold fact to the hot fact. From the dead sun to the living sun. Fram fragments to the total.

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT.

By Annie Schneyer.

I have often wondered why women are not attracted in greater number our great Socialist movement. And cialists at heart, somehow stay awa; from the practical work of the party. have always thought that this was only in our sleepy Philadelphia, but I have intely seen that also in New York, in that boiling whiripool of life where all bubbles with activity—even there, I am sorry to say, it is almost as bad. I was present at the city convention is Brooklyn the Fourth of July, and I was actually altowished not to see one woman among so many delegates. It not a quite deplorable fact?

It seems to me that our own com rades, our more fortunate brothers who are at the head of the movement do not realize the great importance o woman's work in the movement Whether it is because she cannot vote or because of mere carelessness, they do not make any attempt to get at least those few women who are good Socialists already to help them in their Socialist work. There are many who are eager and willing and able to ntribute their share, and are ready to do anything, to help along the cause, but they do not get that welcome, that warm encouragment, which new re-cruits need. It seems as though even among our comrades there is still the prevailing idea that women are fit for nothing but sweeping and cleaning and washing and scrubbing, and so forth. It is too had that none of this forth. It is too had that none of this work is required in the Socialist movement, clse they would perhaps be for tunate enough to find some place listed.

It is too had that none of this year and the required in the Socialist movement, and admiration be has for the fair sex, he is of the opinion that women, and three!

A certain Socialist organization bere he did not make a stronger atin greater numbers, he answered: "What! What do you mean? Do you want to make it a matrimonia bureau?". And this was the sentimen of one who is supposed to be a good Socialist, a young, ardent enthusiast rights and liberty for all! Let ne tell you that many of our older omrades have in the depth of their bearts the same feeling towards

to say it aloud. I say we need more comradeship between the sexes in our Socialist movement. Just go into any Socialist or-ganization and you will always see nen and women sequented; in one corner you will notice a group of men, our worthy intellectuals, discussing among themselves various scientific topics, in another corner a group of women sitting and buring each other. You may sometimes see a brave soul departing from her sister-group and sonring up to the higher spheres of our great sages, to learn some wisdom; but she is always met with a cold, dig.

There are certain blind for the other hand, sometimes see one from the upper regions letting himself down to our humble sister-group and letting loose on them his whole inex-bandible formatis of bellieved. haustible fountain of brilliant wit and aparkling humor, or cordinly paying them a few sweet compliments. All this is performed with great diguity.

It is too and to laugh, and too con comptible to cry. Open your eyes, my comrades, and you shall find this bittruth staring you straight in the cause of woman's staying away from the movement. The crying demand telep that spirit of love nall co-to faster commedeship among our com-ship between us, and too in rades in general, and between the chem flock into our movements

guished. Answer before it is too late

sexes in particular, is growing atrong

er and stronger.

I am a member of a branch having membership of more than fifty, and there are only five women members, and these are not a bit active, when there is so much to be done, when the least little help of anybody counts. Many of them are so situated that they have more time than men to work for the Socialist Party, which is the only way to belp along the cause. They are ready to give something more than their mere sympathy, they are willing to give themselves, and join hands with their

brother comrades and work in perfect fellowship for the realization of So cialism; but they meet the cold, in ists and they shrink back with bitter feeling, plunging still deeper into that narrow alough of empty, purposeless

I am not a bit surprised that some of them try to organize themselves into separate organizations, impracti-cable as it undoubtedly in This point, by the way, is worthy of quite serious consideration. Is it advisable to form separate branches for women? I say positively not. And we make a great mistake by encouraging them to do it.

We Socialists are to prove that men
and women can work harmoniously
together for the same common cause, being of good cheer and mutual aid to each other on the vast battlefield of industrial strife. Instead of dividing and splitting our forces, is it not better and wiser to combine and unite? In-stead of helping them to form separate

organizations, is it not advisable to

urge them to join and work in thos

that are already organized? And I say again that women's wor importance as man's, in spite of the fact that she does not vote. She suf fers just as much, if not more, from the evils of our present system. Those the evils of our present system. Those that are not with us may turn against us, may form a conservative, reactionary element and become an absolute hindrance to our cause. In the field of propagands, I believe women can have a stronger inducance. It is quite common to hear may propagate his ideas, but it is very unusual to hear woman prochim has ideas publicly. woman proclaim her ideas publicly; for the very novelty woman will be sooner listened to. And then, she can sooner appeal through the channels of emotion and arouse the glow of enthusiasm. And it cannot be denied that the majority are mostly guided

I have recently had a talk with a especially young girls, are absolutely a Our radical gentleman contends that they merely blader men from do ing any ferious work, by making them firty and frivolous.

I think this an absurdity. We need

by their feeling

women in our movement to increase our intellectual forces, and we need There is a double power exercised by one mex over the other: better, purer, spiritual welf. mysterious power that brings out everything that is best within us. I have heard men say that they have have heard men say that they have never felt the vibration of their heart more in unison with the good and the ta antiful than when under th women, again, are better and stronger and that us to joy in their work whom working in haru the inspiring spirit of the bravest age as to the greatest works accomplished by woman, it must be admitted the gether. Let us have more for it work, let us not deny ourselves sweet, harmless pleasures which it hard worker has a perfect right to en joy, and we shall have the most ming, the most finnishing to nits

. Compadest Let us make a screage appeal to noteen to join us help and thousante then to

PARTY AFFAIRS.

Forther Comment and Metions of Se tional Committeemen in Regard to the Mehrasks Protest Against Comrades Mills and Critchlew.

The National Secretary of the Sc cialist Party has submitted to the Na tional Committee the following addi-tional comment and motions of various national committeemen upon the pro-test filed by the Nebraska State Quo rum against National Committeemen Mills and Critchlow, and upon Na mittedman Turner's metic

that the matter of Mills, Critchiow and Local Omaha would be personally ad-justed, hence I have withheld all answers until now. Knowing W. T. Mills as I think I do, I believe he would no as I think I do, I believe he would not do anything wrong with any forthought, hence it is a mistake. I have nothing but praise for Local Omaha regarding their vigilance toward the enemy within, and think they should have been consulted. Yet it was a mistake bringing the name of Milis into public debats, when all seed Socialists are ready for personal consul-tation. I feet, like Local Omaha, that the character of a man that introduces a speaker should be free from the stig-

Reynolds, Ind.: "I am not sure tha the National Committee has jurisdiction, and while no one appreciates Comrade Mills more than I do, I am sure that no man is no great that he can ignore the Nebraska protest, and its protect down not seem to be directed. test does not seem to be directed Mills and Critchiow, but men against whom the Nebraska comrades make unmistakable charges, and, if true, Comrade Mills owes it to the cause he so ably represents to make some sort of a reply. It was because of his continued refusal to notice the charges or deny jurisdiction that 1 voted no. This matter deserves the attention of the National Committee, ntiention of the National Committee, particularly as it grows out of the Omain Socialist Propaganda Club trouble, and Courade Mills owes it to the cause that he make speedy reply." Carey, Massa: "If the statement is-mued by the Nebraska State Quorum he rese them the affair is the merious

be true, then the affair is too serious to be dismissed. I therefore vote no on Comrade Turner's motion."
Turner, Mo.: "The correspondence
from Nebraska State Quorum received

nd herewith submit my comments as So Mills and Thompson at speaking to locals in Nebraska without ulting or notifying the State Quo and are speaking by the month the State Quorum is only abi to arrange three dates for Hanford. to arrange three union for Hantotti. Now, I agree with the State Quorum. Neither Mills nor Thompson should Neither Mills nor Thompson about have done this. The party in Nebraska has suffered material loss. If either Mills or Thompson had consulted with the Nebraska State Quorum, the Quorum would have been able to arrange many more than three dates for Han-ford, and the movement in Nebraska would have been benefited according-ly. However, I heartily agree with the Nebreska State Quorum, that to discipline Mills or Thompson or the locals in Nebraska would be intolerant and bureaucratic, and would therefore reafirm my vote on motion to diamies

charges."
Claffin, N. H.: "The statement from the Nebraska Quorum reached me too late to affect my action on the Turner motion to dismiss charges. I voted in before this was submitted me. I have carefully read it, how-rer, and feel that, first, the Central Lecture Bureau should be taken over by the national headquarters if it beund, that National Committee-und be more careful to observe stitution of the party, but I see no way of reaching infringer by state action. If Mills and Crit low are endorsed by the membership of their states, that settles it so far as

nembership."

In view of the motions of Comrades Critchlow, Ohio: "Regarding my Dobbs and Christensen, and in order to case which the National Committee has before them. I would say this avoid confusion and useless labor, the National Secretary will not call for a That my understanding of the matter that m set of charges were formulated and preferred against me before tee upon Comrade Critchlow's request for a decision, unless he should ask for National Committee and I was definite action inter. to answer these charges, Med upon to answer these charges, which I have done some time since. Therefore, it seems to me perfectly in

order that there should be a decisi matter one way or the Sther, and so far no decision has been Schered which is intelligible. I am desirous of having a decision redered, because it seems useless to allow a matter like this to drag along brhen it could just as easily be decided one way or the other, and it certainly causes useless labor and correspond-ence. In view of these circumstances, ask that a decision of the Nations Committee be rendered upon the fol-lowing points, so that, as a member of the National Committee, I may understand what position I am placed in:

Critchlow from Ohio guilty of any reach of party tactics, principles, responsibilities as preferred in the charges against him by the Nebraska Local Quorunt? Vote yes or no.

2. If guilty, what punishment is to

Kindly get a decision from the Nations include, at least, all of my carding the matter, which or the other, so that we can go ahead with our other work."

Dobbs, Ry.: "A press of private iness has prevented my explaining business has prevented my expansing the reason for my vote of no on the motion of Courade Turner to dismiss the charges against Mills and Critch-low. The recent statement of the Ne-braska comrades abeds such a food of light on the situation that I marvel over the failure to put this informa-tion before the National Committee Pooner. If Mills knew the character of the Socialist Prepaganda Club when he' spoke under its auspices over the protest of the regular party organization of Omaha, he was guilty of con t which, in my judgment, should, alt in his expulsion from the Sociat-Party. If qualified to vote on the ist Party. If qualified to vote on the question, I should unhesitatingly vote for his expulsion, and he glad of the opportunity to establish a precedent; but I do not see wherein the National Committee has any authority in the premises. The National Committee,

however, should have the power to the acting mayor as the person to ep-point the University and Library Boards. The School Board is elective, examinit to the Kaness courages a statement of the facts in the case, with a request that they take such ac-tion as shall best preserve the integ-rity of the mevement: To this end I move that Courages Work of Iowa sary first to secure a list of voters re-questing the would-be member's name to be placed upon the ballet. An elec-tion to the School Board cannot, then,

and Christensen of Nebraska prepare a statement of the case against Mills,

same to be transmitted to the Kan

State Committee, with a request for

charges against him. It has seen as a confession of guilt, an admission that with a full knowledge of the facts he spoke under the auspices of and received money from the proven agents of the Republican Party—the Socialist Party is no place for him. If the facts are as stated the Kanasa organization.

are as stated, the Kansas organization must demand his resignation or be it-nelf denied participation in party af-

fairs. When I voted yes on Comrade

Christensen's motion to refer the whole matter to the next National Convention, I did it on the assumption

that he being on the ground, was fully

sense indicated any disinclination to

meet the issue. From the comments of the other members of the National Committee, I infer that they, as well

as myself, have lacked sufficient infor-

mation to vote intelligently on the question. Now, however, that the Ne-

line of my motion. We cannot tolerate

among us one who conserve with proven and paid tools of a espitalist

party, and if the Kansas organization

will not purge itself, surely we have the power to purge ourselves of Kan-

(Comrade Dobbe evidently errs in

attributing the motion to refer the matter until the next convention to

Comrade Christensen. It was Com-

ade Kerrigan of Texas who made this

Christonsen, Neh.: "Please submit

"Whereas, The facts presented by

the following to the National Com-

the Nebraska State Quorum in support of their protest against the actions of

National Committeemen W. T. Mills of

Kanuas and W. G. Critchlow of Ohlo

have been fully substantiated by the failure of Comrade Mills to answer the

charge and by the explanation given by Comrade Critchiow himself; and "Whereas, Such acts if persisted in

will, of necessity, destroy both the in-

tention and purpose of Section 4, Ar-ticle 6, of the National Constitution,

which guarantees state autonomy to each state organization, and therefore bring hopeless disruption and disorder

into the National Party; be it there

"Resolved, That the National Committee expresses its disapproval of Comrade Milis' and Critchlow's ac-

tions in this matter as unworthy of Socialist Party members, and particu-

larly members bolding responsible offi-cial positions, and as injurious to the

and the Socialist movement at large:

"Resolved, That members of the

party, whether acting in an official

capacity or otherwise, are expected to uphold the laws laid down in the na-

tional constitution, Section 4. Article 6, included, and to observe the rules

and regulations of state and local or ganizations, where, they may reside

whether permanent or temporary; and

"Resolved, That state and local or

ganizations are recommended to enact such laws as will guarantee the en-

of same, and be prepared to act at once and effectively upon any viola-tion of state autonomy committed by a member in any other state than that

in which the violator of said law holds

THE PYLE CASE.

Further Details on That and Other

Ohio Party Matters Connected with

It-Local Tolodo Ingists on Maintain

ing Discipline Over its Members.

In our editorial columns two weeks

ago, under the headline "May He Ac-

cept?" we printed and commented

upon a letter frem Dr. Jehn S. Pyle of

Toiedo, Cl., who was formerly and

whom we supposed still to be, a party

member, concerning the right of a

party member to accept appointment

by a capitalist mayor to certain ad-

ministrative positions supposed by the

law to be outside of partisan politics.

We expressed the opinion that, if the

local organization of the party object-

ed to such acceptance, the member

had no right to accept and that, while

the case put might be a debatable one,

it were better to risk being too strict

than being too lax. The publication of

that article brought us several other

commendentiess, which we were forced to exclude last week, and now

SECOND LETTER FROM DR. PYLE

Editor of The Worker:—The points which my letter raised, published in

which my letter relaed, published in last week's issue, were not covered by your editorial answer. I would like to put the question again with a little discussion, in order to draw out a fulier and a more technical againlan upon what I consider a very important subject. My reason for being interested deeply is because the question has affected my position in the Socialist movement. I appeal for a discussion of the subject on the ground of the good and welfare of the Socialist Party.

present all together:

forcement of the national constitutional particularly Section 4, Article

be it further

movement of the party in Nebi

mittee:

illar with all the facts and deemed

make the above boards non-political and to free them from party control. The law as it stands is impliedly man-datory against political party interaction on the same. So far I have never seen any reply from Mills to the charges against him. If his silence is

The Mayor, making use of his ap Socialist Party be violating or oppos ing the sovereign mandate of the state to undertake to discipline its members for accepting the above positions? In other words, the Socialist Party

by-laws must conform to the laws of the state. Where the two are in con-flict the laws of the state negative the force of the by-laws. Should the So cialist Party put its machinery in oper cialist Farry put its machinery in operation to expel a member who was conforming to the laws of the state, would not such a member be justified in calling upon the soverein power of the state to discipline the party for its action?

ion?

My position has been that the So cialist by-laws regarding the three po-sitions named by the regulation was without force in Toledo, but was operative outside of the confines described braska comrades have seen fit to state' their case clearly, it should, in my judgment, be acted upon along the by the law; that the acceptance of such position could not be lawfully questioned by the party organisation, and that it was unlawful to attempt to discipline the member. I recognize that there is nothing mandatory in the law compelling the member to accept but the mandate is against the party machinery in any way interfering with the non-political operation of the law. I realize that the Socialist Party is

in the makign in the United States and that many of these questions will arise which will have to be legally construed; that the arty machinery is not the proper body to pass upon mat-ters of law in which the functions of the state are brought into question The question which I have submitted led to my resignation from Local To-ledo, because the comrades could not. see that it was a question of uphoiding the laws of the state, in which the party needs as much discipline as the members do in violating party regulations. I, at the time, was contend ing against more than one man's share of sickness and was unable to give this question the attention it needed. I cared nothing about the position en the University Board, as it involved a lot of work without remuneration: but I did care to make the question as object lessen to miaguided enthusiasis for party discipline. Of course, my course has not been pleasant, for it hats contention, but I felt that it was too good an opportunity to lose, to bring our members to see some things outside of party disciplina.

Sincerely for the Cause of Socialism, JOHN S. PYLE.

H. STATEMENT FROM LOCAL

TOLEDO. Editor of The Worker:-The following statement was authorized by Local Toledo to-day and ordered sent to you, with a request for publication. The editorial "May He Accept?" containeditorial "May He Accept? containing a letter from Dr. John S. Pyle and referring to him as a member of Local Toledo (we desire your authority for this ser, timent, as his resignation from the party dated June 10 was accepted), refers to the action of Local Teledo, and we therefore make the following. and we therefore make the following statement of our position and action in the matter:

Dr. John S. Pyle's application was accepted Feb. 25, 1902. The following fall he was nominated for Congress by Local Toledo and ran. The first intimation Local Toledo, Branch 1, or the membership had of his connection with the University Board was a news item in the daily papers stating that Dr. John S. Pyle had been appointed one of the trustees by Mayor S. M. Jones ("Golden Rule" Jones). Several comrades saw Dr. Pyle (I re-National Secretary will not call for a definite vote of the National Committee upon Comrade Critchlow's request cause he has withdrawn from the party), and took exception to his course. It was agreed by Dr. Pyle and the comrades that it was an important matter, and it was agreed to by Dr. Pyle that Comrade Stanton prefet charges against Dr. Pyle to test the matter. It was further agreed by them that in any event the case should be appealed, so that there could be a dum vote of the party in this state on the case. But Branch 1 re-fused to cite Dr. Pyle to appear and

answer to the charges preferred.

Dr. Pyle then sent in his resignation from the party by Comrade Stanton.

Before Comrade Stanton had an opportunity of presenting the resigna-tion, Dr. Pyle requested Comrade Stanton to withhold the resignation for the time being. Dr. Pyle then had an interview with Comrades Martin and Keogh, and threatened to institute court proceedings restraining us if we tried to expel him. Comrade Stanton then presented Dr. Pyle's resignation and reported his threat to the party, which immediately accepted his resig-

That there is no such thing as a non-political office, that is, one in which the class struggle can be ignored. An "office" is distinct from mere employment, and sometimes even mere employment, and sometimes a snare to the movement. We recognise in our constitution one exception—a Socialist may accept an appointment secured through a commettive examination.

through a competitive examination.

Dr. Pyle himself used the argument that it would be a good thing to knye a Socialist on the board. If he ac cepted this view, he accepted the of-fice as a Socialist, and he should have laid the matter before the comrades to 1. Whether they desired to have

Socialist appointed. How would the German comrades regard one of their members becoming Vice-Frasideant of the Reichning without their considering it, if that were possible?

2. Whether he personally was acceptable to them.

2. Whether he personally avail at-ceptable to them.

If it was the desire of the committee that he accept, he should then have signed the ascell resignation and have considered himself under the jurisdic-tion of the party the same as any other Socialist office-holder.

If he did not consider it a publical

office, he should nevertheless have collited discussion of such arose, and should have been willing to ablde by the decision of the party. Instead, he and threatened to invoke the aid of the courts haninst the organization.
Local Toledo would have appeared in
the light of a lawless body, a kind of
anarchist organization, for what judge would recognize the class struggle? We have had enough of injunctions. In view of the assistance he proposed to invoke, Local Toledo felt compelled to accept his resignation as the best way to dispose of a member who would prefer capitalistic court rule to that of the Socialist Party.

Since then we have had no communi-ation with Dr. Pyle, and we considered the case closed. Consequently we were surprised at receiving a communication some months after, dated Rept. 21, from State Secretary Critch-low, to one of the comrades, asking full particulars in the Pyle matter. Comrade Stanton, to whom the com-munication was addressed, replied that the incident was closed by the acceptance of .lr., Pyle's resignation, and only to be re-opened by Dr. Pyle again applying for admission to Lord! Toledo. We are surprised that the the party responsible to us, not us to him. This is our authority for recent-ly requesting a mancial statement. ering certain important matters. sirous of making us accountable to him. Besides, his communication was not addressed to Local Toledo. This not addressed to Local Toledo. This is our stand: Résponsibility can safely be assumed by a local for its acts until such acts can be regularly and legally

It may seem to the canual reader that we have jumbled up the Pyle matter, our demand for a financial statement from State Secretary Critchlow, and a question of party principle. We are compelled to do this by the action of State Secretary Critchlow in referring Comrade Stanton's refusal to discuss the Prio matter and our demand for a financial statement to the State Committee. Dr. Pyle's letter neresitates an immediate public state ment of our position in the party press in the Pyle matter as far as Dr. Pyle's relation to the party is concerned. The important question of party principle which it has indirectly given rise to and in which our demand for a financial statement is involved, is the reaon for existence of the rest of the

W. A. STANTON, Secretary of Local Toledo. Toledo, Oct. 18.

COMMUNICATION OF LOCAL TO LEDO TO THE MEMBERS OF THE OHIO STATE COMMIT-TEE AND THE LOCALS IN THE STATE REFERRED TO

IN PRECEDING LETTERS: Comrades:—The following resolutions were forwarded to State Secre-tary Critchlow immediately after adop-

"Whereas, The State Secretary has submitted financial reports from time to time to the several locals of the state, including Local Toledo; and "Whereas, it is important that there abould be the fullest understanding of the inancial condition of the state or-

ga daction; be it "Resolved, By the branches of Local Toledo'in regular joint session, Oct. 4, 1903, that we respectfully request the State Secretary to submit a report

"1-What amounts have been paid on the five hundred dollars debt of the State Organization reported unpaid in January and still unreduced in amount at time of state convention in May; "2—Whether the state organization is in debt to the national organization

and if so, to what extent, and of how long standing;
"3-Information on what various

considerable sums entered 'On Ac-count' in the monthly reports of the State Secretary stand for." In reply to which we receive the fol-

"Dear Comrade:—Your letter regard-ing Dn.Pyle matter was placed before the Quorum last night for their con-sideration. After thorough discussion of the matter, they instructed me to submit my letter of inquiry and your answer to the State Committee in my next weekly report for their informa-

"They also instructed me in relation "They also instructed me in realion to the resolutions which we have from you, to submit your resolutions to the State Committee, together with the statement of the way of doing business at this time, and to include the constitutional provisions regarding the Constitutional provisions regarding the State Secretary's reports. The State Committee will then be asked for a vote upon the question as to whether we are living up to the law and as to we are living up to the law and as to whether the resolutions of Local Toledo shall be adhered in. After this referendum of the State Committee the results will be amounced, and the Quorum and State Secretary will be guided accordingly. Fraternally, "W. G. CRITCHLOW, "State Secretary."

"State Secretary. "Dayton, O., Oct. 13, 1903."

Inst previous to the state conven-tion in May, 1908, the State Secretary boasted in his reports and press bul-letins of paying to the national office dues on 1,600 members for month of does on 1,600 members for mosth of April—380. Now, if you will consult his monthly financial statements since that time you will find he has sent only one remittance to headquarters for the months of May, June, July and August—one restituince of \$75. His receipts show as splows:

"On Account." Dees.

May \$ 52.68 June \$5.00

110.00

48.15

PRELIMINARY NOTICE. All Comrados and Organizations are hereby informed that an

Industrial Labor Exposition and Food Show For the benefit of the Labor Press, "THE WORKER" and the "REW YORKER YOLKSZEITUNG," is being arranged, and will take place April 23 to May 8, 1964, at the ORAND GESTRAL PALAGE, Forty-third and Forty-

Organizations are requested to consider arranging Festivals Ac-

either we have not the membership

where we are at?

The national organization is still in Stata Secretary should not have seen debt to comrades for services rendered it in this light. If Dr. Pyle desires to re-bpen the case, Local Toledo is the proper recipient of his communication to the Sociality Party, and in this event we dony the State Secretary's jurisdiction in the matter until Local imoney received, and to keep expenditures within the proper secretary out of first benefits to the Sociality Party, and in this event we dony the State Secretary's jurisdiction in the matter until Local imoney received, and to keep expenditures within the program. Totale has first been appealed to. We sture within the income. The State court the fullest investigation by the screening of the state or nation; we show such action, but no one knows are not accountable to the State Secretary, whom we regard as an official of ent do know such action was taken. Once before, Local Toledo demanded a compliance with this action, and

Local Dayton passed resolutions taking exceptions to our sending such matter out to locals, and now, when we send inquity and request to the State Quorum, we get satisfaction as noted above.

We challenge any comrade to show

us anything in the report submitted to sinte convention or elsewhere, showing cost of conducting Central Lecture We are and have been paying \$75

per month and expenses to people who have gone over the state maligning veteran comrades, and those responsible seem to want to keep the official power close to headquarters, for at the drop of the hat Local Day-ton nominated one of the salaried speakers—their employee—as candi-date for member of the National Com-mittee from Ohlo for coming year, and who, under the state law, like not been a resident of the state long enough to make him a legal voter.

Local Toledo contributed \$10 to apply on debts due comrades, as noted above, and has contributed some \$20 to state organization over and above accounts paid for diex.

Those who believe in making a repultation for an individual or individuals by running other people into debt should foot the hiths. Totedo objects to continuing the game. Every local and branch is straining, if not in debt.

If you agree with its on this financial proposition, have local or branch adopt enclosed resolutions, sign and forward to State Secretary, and thus secure a referentiation of the rank and file—the ones who have to "dig up."

Those who would be informed on the matter relating to Dr. Pyle should read his letter in The Worker of Oct. 18, 1903, through which comrades will reply. Toledo stands for full information of

the runk and file.

By order City Central Committee, W. A. STANTON, Secretary.

J. S. COWLEY, Chairman of Session Tolodo, Oct. 18.

> IV. LETTER FROM COMRADE MARTIN.

Editor of The Worker:-Reading the article "May He Accept?" in your issue of Oct. 18, I believe it calls for something from ma. I will try to make the situation as clear as possible.

Up to the last of August I have been

out all summer canvassing in the oil field. One evening in June last, in reading the Toledo "News," I ran Jones had appointed Dr. John S. Pyle a member of the Board of Trustees of a member of the Bosto of Having pro-the Toledo University. Having pro-posed Dr. Pyle as a member of Branch 1 of Local Toledo, I felt interested, THE RAILWAY iowing letter:
"Mr. W. A. Stanton, Box No. 297, Toledo, Ohio.
"Dear Comrade:—Your letter regard.
"Dear Comrade:—Your letter regard before
this was not true and that he would
this was not true and that he would not accept. Under date of June 7 be

wrote me a two-page letter, from which I quote as follows: "Accepting a place on the board 1 consider entirely a private affair. That it should come from the Mayor is s'm-ply an incident. • • • The Mayor has been so kind and solicitous during Nora's lilness that I desire to honor him if I can do so without breaking my party pleases. • • • I am a strong advocate of Sec. 8, Art. XIII. as applied to party management, but it must stop here and not be forced to reach private conduct."

This letter was followed by six

others, all straining in favor of his holding the position. Some of the rea-soning sounds funny coming from a Socialist. For instance:

Socialist. For instance:

"Now that the mayor appoints, it is out duty to accept the appelintments in the spirit of the statutory law that they are non-political. For Socialists to take any other stand and refuse to serve is a refusal to respect the law."

Let it be underwood that there was nothing mandatory about the Doctor's acceptance. He would have widnated no law in declining the appointment. Under date of June 11 he wrote me a letter in which he said: letter in which he said:

"I received your letter, and rather than be the cause of any difference is the party I have sent in my resigna-tion. This I did in deference to your-self, who proposed my mame, and others of our comrades who have in-bored longest in the interest of the

I wrote him I could not keep up the Totade and I could not keep up the correspondence and would run up to Totade on a Sunday and have a session face to face. When I get ther I found the organization had cited him to appear and show tenuse why be should not be expelled. His expulsion was defented by one won, suntiment

***************** into debt to the national organization.

We don't know what "on account" meana unless it is dues.

The national headquariers has been contributing money to "our "state, and we have been exploiting the comrades of other states through the Central Lecture Bureau, and yet, we find the above figures in official reports from state headquarters. Do you bisme Local Toledo for wanting to know when we are at? being appealed to. The action was not up to be anarchists—defiers of law, he straining to make good the idea that as the law declared the board non-partisan, we in attempting to dictat him as to acceptance would violate the spirit and intent of law. I said there could be no quantion as to getting from the courts all be intimated, for we had plenty of evidence as to their dispositions in their treatment of trade unions, and that we knew that nothing would please Sam Jones more than to have the Socialists held up as anar-chists, and that he would no doubt have his attorney do the job at no cost to who whoever would undertake it. To hear an apointee of the Mayor strain for observance of statuory law as did the Doctor sounded funny, for

> regard of statutory law.
> At the first meeting of Branch 1 folowing this interview, the resignation lowing this interview, the resignation of Dr. Pyle was taken up and accepted. His wife being seriously ill, this was thought to be the best course to pursue, because it could do the Doctor no harm, and if there was a scheme to cubroil the local movement in a law-suit, as seemed from all the circumstances to be the case, it would put it up in the air. The Doctor did not up in the air. The Doctor did not withdraw his resignation. Now, for some reason, he does not seem satisfied, indicating that he did not want his resignation accepted. If he simply wants to discuss it—why, he can.

the Mayor is known for his open dis

wants to discuss it—why, he can.
In any consideration of the question the following sections of state and local constitutions of the Socialist Party must be taken into consideraion, as well as pledge signed on ap

State constitution, Article XIII, Sec 8: "No member of the party shall accept any nomination or position within the gift of any other political party."

Local constitution, Article VI. Sec. 4: "No member of the Socialist Party

(Continued on page 4.)

Mr. Ralfronder i Have You Sees

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To the Editor of The Worker: Dear Comrade: Permit me to use ome of the valuable space of The Worker for the purpose of imparting some information to the comrades and others on a subject which, although of little importance in itself, has acquired great prominence and interest by reason of the conduct, or, rather, misconduct, of the De Leon crew, with reference to it. I refer to the injunction against striking members of the Ladies' Waist Makern' Union, which i am supposed to have obtained or sided somehody in obtaining, according to the tale which De Leon has been telling to the renders of his "Daily People." The facts are these: I have my law office together with the firm of Pollock & Abrahams, and another lawyer. I have absolutely no business connection with the firm of Poliock & Abrahams except that of office assoclation. The injunction in question was obtained for one Rothman by Mr. Paul M. Abrahams, who is a membe of the firm of Pollock & Abrahama By the way, the injunction was NOT against strikers, as De Leon says, but lutely nothing to do with it, even in otest way. In fact, I did not know of its existence until some time after it had been obtained. I have never had any business with Mr. Hothsann, and have not even a bowing acquaintance with him. My came to be be mixed up in this ess in this way: A lawyer, if he hap pens to be also a notary, cannot take any acknowledgments or affidavits in in which he is the attorney; so that lawyers have to exchange ser-vices as to acknowledgments of papers In this way I usually acknowle papers in Mesers. Pollock & Abra cases, and Mr. Abrahams, who acknowledgments in my In this case, somebody in the office of Pollock & Abrahams, by force of habit, I suppose, put my name dow on the copies as notary without look-ing at the originals to see whether the

ical, to witness the genuineness of signature of the person who subs paper. A notary has absolutely noth ing to do with the case itself, and usu-ally does not know the first thing The fact that my name ap peared on the papers, as notary, how ever, sufficed for Mr. De Leon to ac tune me of having obtained or aided in btaining an injunction against strik ited to the intelligence of mry has to do with the obtaining in injunction, and did not think even worth while to call attention to the fact that in reality I have not ted as notary in the matter. I was told that De Leon wrote a number of articles about me and the injunction, but I had made up my mind not pay any attention to this than to his reason already stated, and for the additional reason that in all such discussions with the Professor we are at disadvantage, as he has the use of daily paper and the wealth of his imagination to draw upon, whereas we have only a weekly paper and the six ple, unaderned truth at our command

Something has happened, however, which made me change my mind. This injunction business has been ed in this campaign so extensively and in such a manner that it has ceased to be a personal affair of my own and has become the concern of the party. Besides the latest develop-ments of this "affair" are so illuminating as to the way in which De Leo gets his "facts" wherewith he feeds his dupes, in order that they may see the "difference," that it is already

orth while to give it some attention Last Sunday there appeared in the Daily Liar" a front-page, triple-column article, with flaming head-line and photographic facsimile illustrations of my handwriting and other documentary" evidence, proving that I was guilty of "complicity with capi-talist persecution of striking waist-makers." This article was expected to create a sensation and was extensively used as campaign material, particularly in the 13th Judicial District, where I was the party's candidate for Municipal Court Justice. I am sure that many a comrade must have rubbed his eyes at the sight of these remarkable "proofs," and, while not believing De Leon, must have wondered what really happened. Here is what happened: Last Thursday night I was in a cafe

on East Broadway discussing the question as to what a Socialist judge of the Municipal Court could do, when in came a gang of youngsters, and on-of them shoved in front of me a circular which he had been distributing I looked at the circular and saw the it was a S. L. P. "document" on the "injunction affair." and accused me of premed to be the leader of the gang who he was, and he answered the

It did not take long before I informed him that the statements in his circulars were a pack of ites, and offered to bet him any amount of mone ten to one to back up my assertion: He at first accepted the bet, and amat torney named Bernard Guinabers was present, agreed to act as stakeholder. But when the fellow say that I was quite in carnest he backed out, pleading that the circular was not "authoritative," and that he was of bound to back up statements whi appear "authoritatively" in "Daily People." I then related those who seemed to be interested it the matter the real facts in the case and challenged him to prove the hor esty of the "Daily People" by with-drawing the statements it made, now that he is informed that I never sign-ed a paper in the case. He then stated "Daily Propie" so stated.

there was no doubt that I signed those mpers. I repeated my offer giving him the same odds of ten to one, that even the notarial signature on the paper was not in my handwrit-ing. This wager he finally accepted. By this time, however, Mr. Geinsburg and the other attorney had gone away disgusted with the way this fel-low Jager was acting, refusing to take any part in this wager or have any thing to do with this fellow. At this juncture a young fellow who was in the crowd offered his services to write down the terms of the bet and to act an stakeney out of this youngster, with offices at 116 Namau street, in order to lend some dignity to his so-called "decision." This, however, as everything else that appears in the "Daily Liar," is pure imagination. I did not know who he was, but I did not have much to choose from, and, besides, I did not really care, as the duties of a stake holder could be performed by any-body, and I was willing to take the risk of the stakeholders running away with my ten dollars than losing a chance of nailing a lie against the party. I drew my check for ten dol-lars and gave it to the stakeholder, and Jager gave a dollar in cash. It was then agreed that this stakeholder Nathan Tolk, should come to my of-fice at 3.p. m. the next day, when we would go down to the County Clerk's office to see the papers in question. In order, however, that the other side should have a chance to compare my signature to the one in the so-call "injunction paper" (in reality it is a mere undertaking given as security by the party who obtained the injution), I gave them five samples of my signature. No referee was chosen at the time, it being at the time undispute as to the handwriting, an expert would, of course, have to be called in, although I stated that I did not think there would be any necessity for an expert, as any one could see that it was not my signature. The next day Tolk did not put in appearance. I was quite surprised at

this, but thought- that it was quite likely that the other side were now convinced of the futility of their efforts to fasten on me that signature and gave up the fight. Imagine my surprise upon coming home to hear that all of East Broadway was agog over the bet that I "lost," that the check had been turned over to Jager by Tolk and was being photographed. etc., etc. I was just about going out to look for this fellow Tolk when he made his appearance. I asked what it all meant, where he got the authority to decide, and how he happened to turn over the check witnout even seeing or calling at my office, as was agreed. To all this I received no satisfactory answer, except that be "thought" he had a right to decide; and "thought" that it was not neces sary to call at my office as agreed, and "thought" it really was my signature, and therefore "thought" it proper to turn over the check to Jugar at 11 o'clock in the morning without waiting for the appointed time, and that if he "thought" wrong he would go over to Jager and get the check back, but that I would oblige him by "stopping" the check at the bank, so as to relieve him of the necessity of getting it back. I told the fellow that he must go out and get the check back without fur ther talk, and also see to it that all wrongful use of it is stopped, or I would deal with him as he deserved. He left, promising to do all that I required of him, but I have not see

busy, but in the evening I sent over to Dr. Toueph Levitch, the S. L. P. candidate for Assembly in the Fourth Assembly District, asking him to call at my house, which he did. I explained to him the situation, and appealed to his bonor as a gentleman to prevent the "Daily People" from adding an other outrage to its multitude of sins. He promised to do all he could, and left, to return in about fifteen minutes to tell me that he telephoned to De Leon in Rhode Island somewhere, Kuhn not being in the office, and that the man in charge could not do anything without instruction from his superiors. Dr. Levitch expressed his regret that he was informed so late, and told me that he had left word to be called up by the "Daily People" effice as soon as Kuhn would come there, and again assured me that he would do everything in his power to stop the publication of any further lies about this matter. I have not seen Dr. Levitch since, but it seems that be was powerless to do anything, as the "Daily Liar" appeared the next day in truly great trim. It is, perhaps, worth while calling attention here to the fact that while they photographed everything, including Jager's signa-ture on the back of the check, they did not think it worth while to publish a photograph of the signature on the so-called injunction paper, so that their readers might be able to judge for themselves as to the similarity of the signatures and not have to depend wholly on the "decision" of Nathan Tolk.

I now felt, more than at any other time, the absence of the "Daily-Glob in order, however, to nall the lie some way, I adopted a course which, atthough slow, will do it effectually. I immediately brought suit against Tolk and Jager in the Municipal Court for the eleven dollars deposited with Tolk on the bel, claiming them by rea-son of my winning the bet, so as to establish by a decision of a court that I won the bet—that is to say, that the I won the but—that is to say, that the signature on the injunction paper is not mine. In order, however, that those who are interested to know the truth may not have to wait until the case comes up in court and is decided by the indge. I have made a sworn that the signature in question is not mine, so that in case, my assertion is not true I would be committing perjury, and I do hereby challenge De Leon to proaccute me for forgary if he still claims that that signature is nine, and that the statements of the "Daily People" in its Sunday edition

uct of these fellows and the lies of "Daily People. nicipal Court of the City of New York, Borough of Manhanttan Thirtee nth District

LOUIS B. BOUDIN. NATHAN TOLK and HENRY JAGER,

Defendage The above-named plaintiff, by Philip L Liebman, his attorney, complaining of the above-named defendants, reetfully shows to this Court and a

1. That heretofore and on or abou the 29th day of October, 1903, a dis-pute arose between the plaintiff and the defendant, Henry Jager as -be whether a certain signature appearing on a bond filed in the office of the on a bond filed in the office of the County Clerk of the County of New York, in an action entitled Harris A. Rothman vs. Jacob Issaes et al., pur-porting to be signature of the plaintiff and the genuine signature of the plain-tiff, and attached thereto by himself or not. That the plaintiff insisted that such signature was not genuine and was not written by him, and the defendant Henry Jager Insisted that it was the plaintiff's signature.

II. That the plaintiff then offered to wager the defendant Henry Jager ten dollars to his (the defendant Jager's one dollar that such signature was not genuine, and the defendant Henry Jager accepted such wager.

ill. That thereafter, and on or about the said 29th day of October, 1993, a memorandum was drawn up by the defendant Nathan Tolk emand at the same time this plaintiff de posited with the defendant Nathan State Bank, for the sum of ten dollars (\$10), and the defendant Henry Jager deposited with the defendant Nathan Tolk the sum of one dollar, all in ac cordance with the said terms of their said agreement for the said wager, as embodied in the said memorandum, that is to say: that if the said signa-ture was the genuine signature of the plaintiff, written by himself, then, and in that event, the defendant Nathan Tolk was to give to the defendant Henry Jager the said check and the said sum of money so deposited with him as aforesaid, and that if such was not the fact, and the said alleged signature not the genuine signature of the plaintiff, written by himself, then then Tolk should return to the plain tiff his said check, and also give him the said sum of one dellar, so deposit-ed with the defendant Nathan Tolk, as

aforesaid. IV. That the said alguature is in reality and in fact not the genuine signature of the plaintiff, and was not made or written by the plaintiff, and the plaintiff is therefore, by the terms of the said agreement, entitled to the return of his said check, so deposited with the defendant Nathan Tolk, as aforesaid, and also to the sum of one dollar, deposited with the defendant Nathan Tolk by the defendant Henry

V. That thereafter, and on or about the 30th day of October, 1903, the plaintiff demanded from the defendant Nathan Tolk the return of the aforesaid check, so deposited as aforesaid, and also the payment of the sum of one dollar, so deposited as afore-said; but the defendant Nathan Tolk refused to return to the plaintiff the said check, and also refused to pay over to him the said sum of money.

VI. That the defendants have cor ruptly conspired to cheat and defraud this plaintiff and to injure him, and to withhold from him the said sum of ney and the said check, and they re wrongfully converted the said check and the said sum of money to their own use on or about the 20th day of October, 1903, in derogation of the plaintiff's rights thereto and his injury

in the sum of eleven dollars (\$11).

Wherefore, plaintiff demands judgment against the defendants for the sum of eleven dollars (\$11), and for the costs and disbursements

PHILIP L. LIEBMAN. Attorney for Plaintiff.

City. VERIFICATION. New York, County of New

York: ss. Lonis R. Bondin, being duly sworn tiff in the within action; that he has heard read the foregoing complaint the same is true to his own knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated to be alleged on information and be-lief, and that as to those matters he believes it to be true.

LOUIS B. BOUDIN. Sworn to before me, this ad day of November, 1903.

M. REBNETEIN. Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

So is "proof," and "documentary proof" at that, being manufactured by the Professor of Lying and Vitupera-tion, in order to demonstrate the "Dif-ference" between himself and honesi people. Fraternally. LOUIS B. BOUDIN.

Nov 2 1998.

THE PYLE CASE. (Continued from Sd page.) -

shall accept any appointment to offic from any capitalistic party or official except when the appointment is made solely on account of merit shown in a competitive examination, provided that said appointment is not on any armed force in the service of the capi-

talistic class." while it may be true that the situa-tion as to this board is peculiar to To-ledo, so also is the political situation. We have the Republican machine, the Democratic machine, and the Jones machine in direct opposition to the So-chalis: Party. A host of Jones followchalls: Party. A bost of Jones following ners and I do hereby challenge De Leon to procedute me for forgary if he still claims that that signature is nine, and that the statements of the "Daily People" in its Sunday edition are true.

Following is the full text of the sworm complaint in the suit which I instituted against Tolk and Jager, in order to show up the shameful con-

the candidates of the "non-partisan" party, who, by the way, have candi-dates for no other offices, and most of on their ticket yere selected the Democratz. The story of this dicker and trade would make a decent-minded person blush. Can Toledo Socialists by blassed for evanting to keep clear of even the most remote connection with such an outfit? The leader lones booster, and for a long time was getting up and "knocking" the duce paying system at every public lecture we held. Tolede Söciállats have a we held. Tolede Sectalists have a tough proposition is combat the hero-worship of "Golden Mule" Jones, and there is only one thing to do and that is as you may. "It is not cough that Casar's wife be pure; she must be above snapicion."

There are indications that the Doctor is "tryling" to lists a question through the State Committee, but the Toledo companies having accepted his

Toledo comrades having accepted his resignation, duly tendered, it has no place fibere. Had he been expelled be could have carried it up on appenl; as it is, it is a closed incident, only to be opened by his applying to the local for CHAS. R. MARTIN. Tiffin, O., Oct. 17.

THE SITUATION IN BARRE

Capitalist Anarchitts and Profeteri Anarchists Combine Forces to Fight the Socialists.

Barre, Vt., the scene of the recent fatal encounter between Italian anar-chists and Socialists, is a small, thrifty town, and the centre of the granite in-

dustry of Vermont.

About ten thousand sons of Italy About the industric sour or transplants, made that right their temporary or permanent home, and are all working, at fairly good wages, as stone cutters, ornamentists and sculptors, in the senantic business for Some, are in the granite business for themselves, and a few ran retail stores

in the city, liquor shops included.

Those who hall from the provinced of Lombardy of Fiedmont are either Socialists or sympathisers; while those that come from the white cragged mountains of Carrara are all Anarch ists, or ju armostby with Anarchism From the very beginning, these two antagonistic elements found themselves at odds. Gradually the line vere drawn sharper and sharper, until two small contesting armies emerged out of the Bling Ithlian mettlement.

At first the fight was limited to the retical discussions and to a campaign of obstruction against the sureading of Socialism, 'Whenever there was cialist meeting the Anarchists wou go there en masse to interrupt and disturb the speaker, always engaging in fullis and interminable debate after the lecture was over.

The Socialists bore all this patiently, never using anything but reason and persuasion in their debates with the

About three years ago the Socialists, out of their hard-earned savings, built a block, valued at about \$8,000, and started a co-operative store. This enon the part of the Amerchists, and the fend between the two contestants became worse and worse.

The Anafehlots began to call the block "The Socialist Church" and the Socialists "priests and speculators." At the meetings in the Socialist hall they would insult the speakers, calling them spice and traitors. This contin-uous and vicious persistency of the Aparchists in disturbing the Socialist meetings went to such an extrem-tian the Socialism, in order to avok all possible trouble, thought best no to hold any meetings at all.

This did not satisfy the Anarchists They wanted to drive the Socialist out of Barre and bankrupt the Social-ist Block. In this wicked and mati-cious work they found a natural ally in the middle class store keepers and saloon keepers of the city. The Socialist co-operative store was selling the highest grade of goods much cheaper than the would-be capitalists of the little store were selling the cheapes grade. The co-operative store must go. die-class store, keepers said.

A campaign of slander and pers tion was entered into by the Anat chists. They had recourse to all means ing the Socialist section. The Bocialists, however, held on, and their mem-bership increased rather than diminpaper came out, and this was another cause of increased bitterness on the part of the Auarchists.

In the meantime the municipal elections were coming on. The soundness of the Marxian theory, that "every economic struggle is of secessity a po-litical struggle," was plainly demon-strated. The Republicans sought the aid of the Anarchists to defeat the Soarchists who would have every An-archists who would have every Socialist hanged for believing in political ac-tino, gave their vote to the Republican party and actually elected one of their sympathizers, Mr. Albiaetti, as aiderman. As a result of their action, our candidate for Mayor, Comrade Hal-

ons, was defeated.

The sympathetic bonds between the Anarchists and nuddle class capitalists were then strengthened. This explains why, in Barne, after the tragedy of Oct. 8, public sentiment balanced in favor of the Anarchists. Although ver, Colorado. three Anarchists were arrested on grave charges, the same shop-keepers who fought the Socialists voluntarily turnished bonds to the amount of

\$5,000 for their liberation.

Personally, I think that the cla between Socialist and Anarchist was fomented by this anrachistic element of the middle class. There was a con-spiracy on foot to do something to drive the Socialists away from Barse. The storekeepers wanted to crush the co-operative store and the Anarchists to de away with Serrati, who was exto de away with serrat, who was ex-posing their actions in the Socialist paper. The biker's bey, who went around that day delivering bread, heard some one in the bouse of Elia Corti (the Anarchist who was abot, say: "We will lick all the Socialists and put Serrati out of the way."

The allow facilists and put Bara Serrations

The slowe first have demonstrated these two things: First, that there is no affinity whatever between the Bottillits and the Anarol. 17. Second,

that the capitalist class-and-the-pell and will befriend and mee the Anar mists in their fight against Sc SILVIO ORIGO.

Special Organizing-Fund.

The following contributions have been made to the National Organizing

chare in Chan. H. Kerr Co-Operative Co., denated by W. E. Walling, \$10; Job Trotter, Macon, Ga. 25 cents; G. W. Finley, Henrietta, Taxas, 25 cents; A. E. Sbober, Kingfisher, Okia., Scents; W. L. Reynolds, Kingfisher Okia., 50 cents; Ford Lefevre, Hits Pa., 50 cents; Pike Street Branch, Le cal Scattle, purchased a share in C. H. Kerr Co-Operative Publishing Co., do-nated by W. E. Walling, \$10; Alex. Krueger, South Amang, 10, 10, 182. Krueger, South Amang, Jowe, 35; "Evanston Comrade," \$2; A. L., New York City, 25 cents; F. A. Sikes, Milton, Oregon, 25 cents; Local Arlington, N. J., \$5; Miles Martin, Keb, Iowa, 25 cents; Local Brownville, Pa., \$1; Local Jennings, La., 50 cents; W. H. De Herry, Nomerton, Amar., 50 cents; H. Herry, Somerton, Asia, 50 cents; H. E. Harton, Green Valley, Ill., 30 cents; Frank Ohnemus, Long Island, N. Y., per "Coming Nation;" \$1; ^A. ·H. Mosten, Telluride, Col., 81; C. Ma heney, New Haven, Conn., 25 Zotal to noon, Oct. 31, \$30.00. viously reported, \$2,113.97. ... Total 2.152.37.

National Organizer Goebel will probably have to give up his tour it Southern Texas and Louisiana on account of the breaking out of yellov fever there. Wilkins is working is Washington, Bigelow fo Arkansis, Me Kee in Arizona. Hyland in Wyoming, Heunett in South Dakota, Towner in Maryland, and Ray in Tennessee.

Local Poplar Bluff, Mo., sends to the National Committee resolutions call ing upon the national organization to aphold "those comrades in Nebrask" who are fighting for true Socialism and to reprime nd those who are striv-ing to disrupt the Socialist Party, by co-operating with the rival organization known as the Socialist Propa ganda Club.

Wednesday, Nov. 4, was the day se for closing the vote of the National Committee upon the following me-tions: I. That P. J. Hyland be not commissioned as a national organizer To declare out of order Dobbs' and Christenson's motions.
 To abandon the campaign book project.
 The question whether Mills and Critchiov question whether this and Cricalow are entitled to pole on motions affect-ing themselves. The motion to pro-seribe Hyland is based on the water-ness; that, as a nember of the Ne-bruska party organization, he advo-cated a rule that no local charter should be granted, in that sints unless should be granted in that state unlefour-fifths of the applicants were ac-tual wage-workers. The second motual wage-workers. The second tion is intended simply to dismiss w out discussion the questions, raised by the conduct of Mills and Critchlow in regard to the "Socialist Frongands Glub" of Omaha and the now defunct "Central Lecture Buccas.". We shall doubtless be informed of the decision of the National Commit o by next

Week. In the campaign just closed in vinious states the national headquarter was instrumental in providing speak ere in several places where local committees were not in a position to secure them otherwise. In Bhode Island Comrades Dr. H. A. Gibbs, of Wer eester, Mass., and Courtenay Lemon of Rew York addressed meetings at re-quest of the National Secretary, and roved of valuable service layes of Cieveland got away from th New York campaign long enough to meak at Haverhill, Mass., on Oct. 29. In Maryland, W. L. Dewart, Wiff. A. Toole, and National Organizer Chas. G. Towner were furnished to help get signatures to secure a place for the Socialists on the ballot and to push the campaign in the most favorable localities. National Organizer Geo, H., Got bei and B. F. Adams of Washington D. C., visited Richmond, Va., and assisted in the campaign there. National Organizer P. J. Hyland assisted in Nernsks. Ben Hanford also addr five meetings in Pennsylvania; twelv in Ohio, five in Iowa, and two in No braska on his lecture tour. Massa-chusetts had the benefit of John 'W. Brown for a month free of charge. In addition to this should be recknoed the donations to the state committees of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, and to Haverhill, Muss. 10

John W. Brown of Connecticut will take up Ben Hanford's tour where the latter ended and begu. t western tou at Omaha Bunday, Nov. & Comrad Brown will leave Massachpsetts on election night, after a hard mouth's work in that state during the campaign, and go direct to oliments, where he will reat a couple of days before beginning his long trip through the western states to the coast. Brown will cover the grant contempaned out. will cover the exact routs mapped on for Hanford, and will go through No braska, Colorado, New Mexico, Ari nons, California, Oregoid, Washington Biontana, Idaho, and into the other northwestern states. After the Omaha meeting Brown will probably process. as follows: Nor. 0, Kenrney; Nor. North Platte: Nov.-11, Gering: Nov

The Race Question Mrs. officialities it

Party Organization.
The invasion of the hill States, by the Socialist propaganda has raised a guestion of some moment, which has been brought to the attention of the National Committee by the following correspondence, bearing on the application of the Louisiana comrades for a state charter:

-NATIONAL - SECRETARY TO ACTING STATE SECRETARY,

ACTING STATE SECRETARY,
"P. Aloysus Molyneaux, 372 Wainut street, New Oriens, Ia.:
"Dear Connede:—I have seeved a typewritten report of the proceedings of the state convention held at New Oriens on Bept. 18 and 19, signed by Geo. F. Weller, secretary pro tam. and I desire further information upon the point I wrote you about the other day. As I stated, your application for state charter has been held up pending

rmation from you regarding put lished reports stating that the convertion had passed resolutions discriminating against the colored race. O oking over the report, the only thing I can see bearing upon the race question is the resolution on page 8, under the heading of 'Socialist Platform,' ninth clause, as follows: "The sepa-

ration of the black and white race

to separate communities, each have charge of its own affairs. "Will you kindly, in order that ! may submit same to the Nationa Committee, give me as complete as explanation of this clause as you pos ibly can, as to what it really means and what you believe was the purpose of the convention adopting it. You will understand that your application for charter will not be acted upon by the National Committee until this ex-planation is forthcoming.

"Hoping to hear from you at you earliest convenience. I am, fraternally "WILLIAM MAILLY.

"Omaha, Neb., Oct. 10." II.-REPLY TO ACTING STATE

Wm. Mailly, Omaha, Neb.: "Dear Courndet-Replying to yours of the 13th and loth, I regret to hear that our charter has been held up on accoupt of the piank in our platform which declares for the separation of

"To begin with, I will say that this plank was discussed and unanimously adopted by our state convention, al defegates present, some of whom wer of Northern birth, voting for it.

"As to what the plank really means I will say that it means that we Louis jana Socialists do not believe that the race instincts will ever allow the white and colored races to intermingle in a co-operative society, and if we are to live in the same land and be at peace with each other, we must divide the land between us. We may have made promise of Socialistic principles in the declaration, no denial of economic

"The main purpose of the conven tion is adopting it was to corner the Democratic party, which is aiready beginning to shout that Bocialism favore the 'social equality' of the race:

worth.
"As you must know, the doctrine of the social equality of the races is so repugnant to the whites of the South as to make our cause hopeless should the idea prevail that we even favored

"Again, the whites here are virtu ally the only voters. On them will rest the brunt of the battle, and we thought it only fair that, since they must make and win the fight, they should have control of the party's des-tinies, for the time being at least. Be-sides this, the Republican party bere is extinct, which leaves the ing no vote, we did not care to have the Socialist Party swamped by bla rushing pell-mell into our ranks and allenating the aid and sympathy of the whites. I do not believe that a single negro Socialist in this state will object to the plank.

"It is our idea to organize the party here on the same lines as followed by the American Federation of Labor— that is, to take in both races, but to organise them into separate locals. To follow any other course will be to commit pelitical suicids. Here in the south we have to deal with both race naciousness and class consciousness but we will unite both races in the So cialist Party and win out if not in terfered with. The ideas herein ax pressed are the ideas of nine out of every ten Socialists in our state, and I hope the National Committee will not interfere with the action of the state convention, as I believe the hest in-terests of both races and the party have been subserved. "In any event, I am sure the co

rades here will abide by the decision of the national authorities. Only, should they decide against us, our road will be made the harder, and use lessly so, for, sooner or later, we must meet the race issue, and it is our de-sire to meet it now, openly, bravely, in justice alike to both the white and colored races.

"Trusting to hear from you favor ably, I remain, yours respectfully, "P. ALOYSIUS MOLYNEAUX.

"New Orleans, La., Oct. 20.

organized by F. P. O'Hare

EAIn. Isaac Cowen, our capdidate for Governor, was obliged to discontinue bis tour of the state at New Philadelphia on Oct. 27, owing to sickness. Comrades of Wadsworth have been

Comrades of Coshocton have organ ised a local of twelve members, and start out with excellent propaperts of growth. New Berlin has been organised by

O'Hare.
Local Dayton took in twenty-one
new members at the last meeting of
the City Central Committee.

Comrades of Marietta are organic ing a local, and will soon be started at the work in good shape. They expect to devote their immediate efforts to building up a strong organization and then pressing the propaganda work forward as rapidly as possible.

Caldweil, with his immense voic for outdoor work, did great service in the Cincinnati campaign. Meetings were held daily, from before noon until late at night, and speakers took their turn upon the box at regular in-tervals, working like clock work. On nights when the streets were crowded there were several meetings in progress all the time. The state office will send regular

circuit speakers over the circuits dur-ing the winter season, except that the comrades will be given a rest during comrades will be given a rest ourning November, and the speakers will not be so close together as during the summer. It is the intention to continue a steady campaign all winter and make the most elaborate preparations for the 1904 municipal campaign, which will take place in March and anoti-April. !

The comrades of Ohio will take a The comrades of this wait take a breathing spell" for a few weeks now, in order to rest up from the cam paign just ended. Then the work will be pushed fully as hard as ever. A strong effort will be made during the winter assess to increase the party membership and the circulation of the

Hew York City.

The Kings County Committee meets Saturday, Nov. 7, at 8 p. m., in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Wiloughby avenue.

The Socialist Literary Society 28 East Broadway, has arranged the folowing attractive program of lectures for Sunday evenings in Novembe Nov. S. George D. Herron, "The Mind of Capitalism;" Nov. 15, Leonard D. Abbott, "The Socialist Spirit in Art and Literature;" Nov. 22, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, "What Work In." The business meetings of the society are held on Wednesday evenings, and the reading room, where English, Ger man and Jewish periodicals are on file is open every evening from I to 11 o'clock.

Courtenay Lemon will lecture unor the subject, "What the Class Struggle Really Is," at the West Side Socialist Club, Clark's Hall, northwest corner of Twenty-fifth street and Eighth ave

me. on Friday evening, Nov. 6.
The Daily Globe Conference will meet Thursday evening, Nov. 12, 8 p. m., in the Imbor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth dreet. Delegates are urgently request ed to attend.

Among the many faithful street corner speakers in this campaign Com-rade Edelstein, an East Side cigar maker, made a special impression by

the marked merit of his lively and effective agitation speeches. The campaign in the 8th A. D., where Comrade Panken was candidate for the Assembly, was marked by the extreme of that excitable and volatile enthusiasm so characteristic of the Jewish population on the lower East Side, where thousands are Socialists, but many cannot vote. Our speakers were followed by thousands of eager listeners and the campaign was replete with exciting, picturesque and amusing incidents. One evening the interference of Tunnany toughs brought on a riot so large that the police reserves mass meeting was afterwards held to protest against their vigorous clubbing. Upon another occasion the streets about the police station were blocked by an enormous crowd, who were wrought up to a high pitch of excitement by the arrest of a boy who B. Korn, List 2750 was charged with petty larceny by a follower of De Leon, because he had taken his copy of The Worker!! A manufacturer made money by getting out campaign buttons bearing Com-rade Panken's picture, as a commercial speculation. The old-party speakers were driven to the argument that, al-though Socialism is a good thing, the ssue this year is not between Socialism and capitalism, but between debauchery and decency in municipal af-fairs, etc. The most profound sensation was made by a couple of real boy orators, who surprised every one. Lit-tle Abraham Lebshewsky, with a good voice and fluent English, analysed industrial and political conditions in speeches of an hour's duration, and brought out the truths of Socialism in a skillful combination of arguments and stories with such masterful effect that some visiting comrades from the West Side took him up there upon another evening, and he was just as suc cessful with the Irish-American audience in that vicinity as he had been with the Yiddish crowds in his own locality. A. Goidberger, aged thirteen, was another boy speaker who made an excellent impression, even when deal-ing with the philosophy of Socialism. In spite of the cold weather, he held his audiences steadfast and drew continuous applause from his amased listeners. All the Jewish districts gave an increase in the Social Demo-cratic vote last Tuesday.

State Secretary Oncal of Indiana re ports a most satisfactory increase of receipts for dues during October. He writes: "The orders for stamps dur-ing this month are the largest I have ever received before. I was aware that our summer agitation had secured us a number of new members, but did not think the increase would be as large as it has proven to be. We are doing fine, and I expect the dues to in

rease from now on."

The Socialists of San Francisco have won their hard fight to maintain their right to address street meetings, Judge Hunt, of the Superior Court, in passing upon the temporary injune tion returned by the Rocialists against the Chief of Police, upheld the Social-lists in their action, pointing out that their meetings were not in the nature of unlawful assemblage. In accordance with his decision, Judge Hunt overruled a demurrer to the complaint of the Socialists. As his indement practically concludes the case, the police will probably take no further steps, and bereafter the Socialists may onduct their meetings wherever they

The State Committee of Minnesota through State Secretary Holman, bas issued a call for a state convention to be held in Minneapolis or St. Paul on Feb. 21 and 22, 1904, for the purpose of nominating candidates for presi-dential electors, state offices, delegates to national Socialist convention, electing a state executive committee as state secretary, and transacting such

other business as may arise.

Chas. H. Matchett of Brooklyn, N. Y., will fill several dates arranged for him between New York and Fiorida beginning at Philadelphia on Nov. 12. Comrade Matchétt is a veteran So-cialist, having been the vice-presiden-tial candidate of the old S. L. P. in 1992, and the presidential candidate in 1896. He was the candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals in Ne Bate for the Social Democratic Party in the campaign just closed. F. H. Hatch, an active Socialist of

Portland, Me., will represent the Central Labor Union of that city in the onvention of the American Federa

convention of the American Federa-tion of Labor at Boston.
The central body of Yonkers, N. Y.,
aiso sends a well known Socialist,
Godfrey Lehner, of the International
Association of Machinists.
Three of the four delegates of the
United Brewery Workers of America—

Louis Kamper of Cincinnati, Otto Gaestel of Newark, and Fred Zepp of Cleveland—are avowed Socialists.

The Central Labor Union of Wilke Rarre, Fa., sends our veteran con rade, Charles Lavin. Charles Zimmerman, a member of

the 12th A. D. Social Democratic orranization of New York city, will repsent the Suspender Makers' Union. A. H. Spencer, editor of the flailway Employees' Journal, writes: "Let me also say how I appreciate Traubel's special articles, along with all the

NEW YORK CITY

other 'good stuff' in The Worker."

CAMPAIGN FUND. The Campaign Secretary of Greater New York acknowledges the following additional contributions to the campaign fund, and asks all having lists in their possession to send them in as soon as possible in order to enable the Campaign Committee to wind

Carpenters' Union No. 300, account List.... 14.10 A. Melkert, List 102. ... 1.00 2.10 Oscar Pudson, List 3463.... D. Hers, List 1428.... 1.00 P. Kennel Br. 80, C. M., Lists 3328-30... Hy. Kellner, List 2406..... 1.00 F. R. Meyer, List 1182. Brother hood of Machinists, List 3121 1.00 Brother E. Wende, List 001..... 1.00 C. Richter, List 1316. .50 W. Toennis, List 554. Arb. Gesang-Verein, List 3283 5.90 L. Sohr, List 530. 2.00 C. R. Tetzner, List 550. Br. 25, Arb. Kin. St. Kasse. 5.00 Br. 25, Arb. K. & St. Karse. 25.00 Ernest Paulsen, List 3080.... A. Wolf, List 604..... D. K., Lint 2413. 1.00 G. Finkosh, List 559...... R. liedt, List 546...... 2.70 C. Russman, List 441..... .75 1.00 J. Obrist, List 400..... . Levin, List 2750..... 5.00 8.40 .50 1.50 5.00 1.40 3.00

Jos. Meyer, List 2744..... J. Felder, List 802. H. Dupt, List 825..... M. J. Aumenberg, List 2147. R. Moscowitz, List 2502..... Wm. Spoerer, List 2335...... P. Harte, List 232..... G. Apitzach, List 1098...... Brown, List 2754..... A. Helnzen, List 1008. Carpenters' Local 309, acc't 10.00 Mrs. Gundlach, List 2003.... Rosenzweig, List 1504..... Collanke A. Collanke
M. Kohler
Hr. 179, Arb. Kr. Kasse J. Dolinski, List 118....... F. Riegel, List 2637......

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Rosh's workmen, 84th street & Second avenue, List 2749, B. Feile, List 2331..... Br. 18, Arb. Kr. Kasse..... 10.65 A. Sacha, List 2755 Do., List 3196........... Koenicke, bai. List 21...... Joseph Mass, List 2146....

2.50 Do., List 3208..... Do., List 3210 ... 2.00 David Fessier, List 150..... Acc't Lis' 1699..... Feldman, List 893.....

Weinn, List 617. Hugo Albert, List 649..... Alex War, List 1537..... J. Schible, List 523. N. S. Reichenthal, bal. List J. Ehresperger, List 2404....

J. Sedelmeier, List 2048..... Wochtel, List 1539..... Liedertafel Egalite, List 3295. Brewers' Union No. 69— Melzer Bros.' List 2023.... Elm Brew. Co., List 2617... Golden Horn Brew. Co., List 3356... E. Ochs' Brewery List 2612

Frense's Brewery, List 2025 Typographia No. 7— List 3150 "Volkszeitung" Chapel, List 3163

"N. Y. Herold" Chapel, List 8140 . . . Goldman's Chanel List 3151 Br. 152, Arb. Kr. Kasse, List 3040 . P. Meyer, List 1183. Levin 1.00

N. I. Stone I. Boehu. List 22. Wm. Kohn, List 1001..... Machinist Ed. Committee. J. Grubitzer, List 206. Chas. Roedel, List 450...... A. Friend, List 2750......

Guenther, List 203. .

Employees of Potier & Stimus

Ch. Bossier, List 2154. Total for week ending Nov. 2, \$414.50 Previously ackonwledged ... 1,037.06

Total to date.....\$2,352.16 The correction last week should have been made by adding 5 cents to make total \$1,007.00, as above, instead of subtracting 5 cents.

LECTURE CALENDAR "

FOR NEW YORK. FRIDAY, NOV. 6.

West Side Socialist Club, Clark's Hall, northwest corner of Twenty-fifth street and Righth avenue, second floor, 8 p. m. Courtenay Lemon: "What the Class Struggle Really 1a." SUNDAY, NOV. 8.

Socialist Literary Society, 232 East Broadway, 8 p. m. George D. Herron: The Mind of Capitalism." Colonial Hall, 101st street, near Co-

iumbus avenue, 8 p. m. George Q. Streeter: "The Elements of Social-Brookivs.

BUNDAY, NOV. 8.

Wurzier's Hall, 315 Washington street, 8 p. m. Algernon Lee; rialist City Administration." FRIDAY, NOV. 18. William Morris Educational Society

of Brownsville, Tobac's Hall, corner Thatford and Pitkin avenues, 830 p. m. Courtenay Lemon: "The Socialist View of the State, State Interference and State Capitalism."

Agents are personally abarged and held responsible for

AGENTS, ATTENTION! Agents sending in subscriptions without remittances must state distinctly how long they are to run, mannid subscriptions sent in by them.

Caly duly elected and approved agents saknowledged.

VOL. XIII.-NO. 88.

SHALL THE UNIONS **GO INTO POLITICS?**

By John Spargo.

in well nigh every lodge—of the powerful organizations of the "skilled" trudes no less than of the less powerful organizations of "unakilled" workers—this question is being raised But the full significance of the ques-tion only becomes apparent to us when we remember that it is generally conceded by all intelligent trade unionists, quite irrespective of their attitude upon the particular proposal before us, that the trade union movement has been called upon to face a great and unforeneen parii, which, it is claimed by the advocates of political action, cannot otherwise he overcome. There is no escaping the fact that it is a question of the most vital importance to every trade union and to every individual member of every union. It is a question which we cannot ignore without the most serious risks, and the "labor who would ignore it, who,

less discussion of the question is above

are, almost without exception believers in what is called the theory of the class struggle. They say that his-tory is but the record of struggles for supremacy between classes with op-posing interests. The labor movement to them is nothing more nor less than the struggle of the oppressed working class. But the opponents of the pro-posal to adopt political methods deny that there is such a class division. They denounce the men who talk of a class struggle, and themselves talk elo-quently of the "real identity of inter-eat" axisting between the workers and their employers. And the employers and their representatives, just like some workers and their representa-tives, are continually talking in the same strain. Upon the idea of the existence of such unity of interests Civic Sederations and Conciliation Boards have been formed at which capitalists like Senator Marcus Hanna. and labor men like Mr. John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers Union have joined together in singing the same tune. To them it is only a queslet us know it, and if it is not the correct view let us know it.

Why Do We Organize?

Let us get down to fundamentals, to bottom principles. Why do we or-ganize? Why was the first union started and why do we pay our money to maintain unions now? The first union was not started be-

cause the men who started it did not cause the men who started it did not inderstand their employers, of were misunderstood by them. The explanation involves a deeper insight into things than that. The facts were somewhat as follows. When the individual workingman, realizing that out of his labor, and the labor of his fellows, clime the wealth and inverse of lows, came the wealth and luxury of his employer, demanded better wages, or shorter hours, or better conditions of labor, he was met with a reply something like this from his employer, nind you, who understood the work-lugman's position perfectly well-much better in fact than the workingman plenty of others outside who are ready to take your place." The employer understood the position of ewel worker. So that not a few of our "victories" mocked us.

To them I worker that the was dependent upon the tab.

When we had support mocked us. The employer said, in subthat he was dependent upon the job which he, the employer, controlled: otherwise he could not have made such a reply. And the worker understood perfectly well that so long as the employer had the power to discharge him and to fill his pince with another he was powerless. It is an unequal com-

workingman but to join his fellows in a collective and united effort. Ho organizations of workers now appeared and the employers could not dismisthe nuntter so lightly. When the work, organizations of the employers. Every strike added to the ordinary terrors of competition. The manufacturer of competition. The manufacturer whose men threatened a strike often surrendered because he feared most of all that his trade, in the event of a suspension of work, would be snatched by his rival in business, and so, by playing upon the inherent weakness of the competitive system as it effected the employers, the workers gained many substantial advantages. There is no doubt whatsoever that under these conditions, we, the wage-working class, got better wages, better working But there was an important limitation for every man. That is the essential condition of the capitalist system under workers in any given trade are emtrades were employed.

Nothing remained for the individual

Capitalists United Now.

Still, notwithstanding this important mitation. It is incontrovertible, it was to me that we were benefited by finitation, it is inc

In every labor union in the land, and well night every lodge—of the power-ul organizations of the "akilled" labor unions also. That they called their organizations by other and high sounding names does not after the fact that they were in reality unions formed to combat the unions we had formed. workers—this question is being raised and discussed with an intensity of earnestness which alone would be safficient to mark it as the most urgent clent to mark it as the most urgent lity, a union of the men who employ labor against the union of the men they when as organized workers we went to the individual bon who feared his rival as much as he feared us, or, rather, who feared us most of all because his rival was waiting to snatch his trade, he was afraid very often to resist us because resis tauce on his part would mean that his rival would get his trade. But when the bosnes also were organized it was different. Then when we went to the individual employer or boss he said: "Do your worst. I, too, am in an or-ganization." Then it was a battle be-tween organized capital and organized labor. 'We struck in the shop of one employer and other employers locked out our brothers upon whem we had depended for financial support. Or, in ostrich like, would bury his head in the sand of fear, prejudice and unreason, is unfitted to lead any body of men. A candid and absolutely fear-done by some other employers where our own members were working, the very members again on whom we had to depend for support. So we were brought face to face with this diff culty; either we had to withdraw those men, and so cut off our means of sup-ply, or we had to submit to being beaten by our own members. And the

result was the same in either case it was "Hobson's choice" anyhow. Under the changed conditions we were besten time after time. It was a case of our cuplmania against the warehouses of our masters; our purses against their bank accounts; our poverty against their riches. How unequal the combat! How slight our chances! A strike means that the workers on the one side and the employers on the other seek to tire each other out by waiting. More truthfully perhaps it might be said that they seek to force each other by waiting patiently to see who first feels the plach of hardship and poverty. Time after time we went on strike-went out to sit and play the waiting game. We waited and the employer waited. Finally we went back tired of waiting. We were not convinced that our demands were unreasonable or unjust. No, we were just beaten at the waiting game, that was all. We were beaten because while we waited we fasted and there came a point at which hunger forced us to give in. And all the while the employer had waited without suffering. He could stand it for he feasted

Organization Met by Monopoly.

When the masters of the means of life, the masters of our jobs, organized their forces they set narrow and sharp boundaries to our power. In any struggle where it might suit them to make the fight we were bound to be beatest. Henceforth we had to learn by bitter experience that we were powerless practically because the op-posing forces which we could no lon-ger divide owned the means, the only means, whereby we could live.

Meantime, too, we had learned that we were not only exploited as workers, as producers, but also as buyers, as consumers. And because we were consumers almost to the last penny of our wages, because we had to spen I almost every penny we sarued, that was quite as important to us as the vance in wages applied to only a re-stricted number of trades, the ad-vance in prices becoming general, the total result was against the working class as a whole, and little or nothing to the advantage of the few who re-ceived the advance in immediate wages. At that point the need of a social revolution which would give to the workers as a class the control of the implements of labor, and also of the full control of the product of their labor, became evident. In other words, at that juncture the need of adopting independent action directed to the socialization of the implements of labor, and the product of labor, be-

came apparent. But we did not as a whole realize this. We continued to pin our faith to the old methods. It is not easy to break away from old methods and to break away rom old methods and to embark upon new and untroden paths. A few there were who saw the necessity, but for the most part we were blind. With splendid devotion and courage, but nevertheless blindly and wildly, we kept up the fight. Strange to say it was not up but our masters. to say, it was not us but our master who were destined to take the fight into the political areas. They took it there for their own purposes and in-terests, true, but in taking it there

Militia - Injunctions - Sults: This was what happened. In the truggles which took place it did not Capitalists United Now.

always suit the employers to play the full, notwithstanding this important intion. It is incontrovertible, it is incontrovert

the point of violence, we showered anathemas and blows upon the "scab." And the employers could only use the "acab" so long as they could protect him. This was not the only cause of violence, however, for not infrequently the employers themselves deliberately provoked violence for reasons of their own. For one thing it was a convenient method by which public sym-puthy might be allenated from our cause. Then, too, sometimes in des-peration we resorted to violence not because of the employment of "scabs," but to obtain food. Particularly did this happen in cases of lockouts when we were resisting attempts to cut down our all too sensity wages. But whatever the cause of the disturbance and violence the result was the adme. In thousands of casts all the powers in thousands of class all the powers of government—police, militia, and federal troops, have been used against us. The every state in the Union this has occurred, no matter which political party happened to be in power. From the "bull pens" of Idaho and Colorado; from the coal fields of Pennsylvania and West Virginia; from aylvania and West Virginia; from Homestead, Hazelton, Chicago, New York, Pittaburg, Omaha, St. Louis—in a word, from almost every industrial center, the blood of workers who have been shot down at the shambles bears witness to the terrible fact that the powers of government have always can used on the side of the employers. Further than this, we have had to

face the still more powerful opposi-tion of the makers and the interpre-ters of the law. No more powerful blows have ever been-directed against us than those which have been directed by the judges from their proud position and in the name of justice. Injunction upon injunction has been is: sued, robbing us of the most ele-mentary rights of manhood and citi-zenship. To serve the interests of our nasters there have ever been judges ready to declare illegal what the con stitution and statute law have de-ciared to be legal; and when laws have been enacted which gave us some slight advantage, some little improve-ment in our condition, they have promptly declared it "unconstitution-And now, as a climax, following the decisions of the British House of Lords, they are sequestering our funds. The employers were not slow In setting the judges of this country to work upon the lines laid down in the famous Taff Vale railway case. In the Taff Vale case the English railway workers had to pay damages to the extent of \$115,000 to the railroad company, who claimed that they were entitled to recover the loanes sustained by them in the strike which the men had waged against them. It Rutland, Vt., a lodge of the Machinists' Union has been ordered to pay, under like circumstances, \$2,500. under like circumsunees, \$2,500. A writ was served upon every other man in the lodge and the property of every one of them was attached. In Daubury, Conn, the American Federation of Labor and the United Hatters of North America have been sued for \$250,000 damages, the unit being dis \$350,000 damages, the suit being directed against the right to hoycott and even the use of the union label as a rected against the right to buyers as a even the use of the union label as a means of discriminating against "scab" products. The bookbinders of Chicago have been sued for \$30,000, and in the same city the building trades unions for \$50,000, the brass workers and abstract workers for \$30,000, and the electrical workers for \$30,000, and the Candymakers' Union for \$20,000, Altogether there are suits pending against labor unions for considerably

over \$1,000,000. That a large number of them will be decided against the unions is a foregone conclusion. Dur Only Choice.

And yet there are among us, in all our unions, men who are asking whether we ought to go into politics!

To them I reply that unless the unless are speedily saved by intelli-Bittle better wages prices often went up, most often in point of fact, so that the net grault left little to our advantage. In many cases, where the adthe political arena. It is not a ques-tion of transferring the fight. The fact is that the battle can be fought nowhere else. We must fight where the enemy is or nowhere. It is either a question of fighting the masters in the political field or being licked by them from their entrenchments in the political field. That is the only question for us. They took the political field as the battle ground, and if we would win we must follow them.

THE FIRST TIME THAT A POLICEMAN'S CLUB OR THE RIFLE OF MILITIAMAN OR SOL. DIER WAS USED AGAINST A STRIKER; THE FIRST TIME THAT AN INJUNCTION WAS GRANTED AGAINST A TRADE UNION, OR THE FUNDS OF A TRADE UNION WERE ATTACKED UNDER THE PRECEDENT SET BY THE TAFF VALE DECISION, THAT WAS A SIGN THAT THE EMPLOYERS HAD MADE THE FIGHT A POLIT-ICAL ONE. THEY HAD LEFT. US NO ALTERNATIVE: EITHER WE MUST FIGHT THEM AT THE BAL-LOT BOX OR BE WIPED OUT.

To seek the best and least danger ons way of defeating the enemy, is the battle of industry as well as is the battle of industry as well as in other kinds of war, is the essence of generalship. But our inbor generals, the "leaders" of our great unions, who oppose political action, have never yet been able to indicate, even vaguely, another method of attack except the antiquated and discredited methods which the legal decisions already referred to have rejected to the methods where the regard decision al-ready referred to have relegated to the scrap-beap where our intelligence ought to have east them long ago. Neither fir. Gompers, Mr. Mitchell nor any other opponent of the proposal

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 15, 1903. work upon our jobs we were beaten.
The unemployed workers thus constitute the reserve army of the capitalist how we can beat the employer with class. To his employment there was but one obstacle—our resentment and rage. A hundred times, maddened to the point of violence, we showered anotherms and blows upon the "scab."

This policemen, soldiers and judger scale to the policemen, soldiers and judger scale to the policemen, soldiers and judger scale to the pull to box. Here, then, is the crux of the question. The strongest weapons of the employing class are governmental, or political, in their na-ture. In this country, the workers, having votes and being in an overwhelming majority, must be held re spontible for the use made of governmental power. So that when a striker is shot down, or clubbed, or imprison ed; or when an injunction is issued against a union, or a union's funds are attacked, the workers themselves must be held responsible. That is the truth which the Socialist in the trade sible emphasis that whichever of the capitalist parties be in power matters nothing at all. Democratic or Repub-lican matters not in time of style; both alike have in the past used all their powers to crush down the work-ers, and both stand ready to do the same thing at the first opportunity.

> Don't Scab on Election Day! Now, there can be no escaping the fact that the strongert weapons at the disposal of the master class are the political weapons, bindgeon, builet and injunction, which have been so ef-fective in breaking strikes in every industry and crippling our organizations Equally there can be no doubt what-ever that whosever nids the masters to maintain control of these weapons aids them to defeat every attempt we make to better our condition by organ-ization. WE CALL THE MAN WHO HELPS THE EMPLOYER TO DE-FEAT US BY GOING TO WORK IN THE SHOP AFTER WE HAVE DE-CLARED A STRIKE A "SCAR" BUT WHAT SHALL WE SAY OF THE MAN WHO GOES INTO THE BALLOT BOX AND HELPS HIM THERE TO DEFEAT US AND BREAK UP OUR UNIONS? IS HE

NOT ALSO A "SCABY"

Aye, "scab" he is of the most dangerous type imaginable. "Scab" he is even though he may carry a union card and his every garment bears a union label. The trade union moveunion label. The trade union more-ment has far less to fear from the man who "scale" at the factory or mine than from the man who "scale" at the bullet box. And the fact is that the most dangerous kind of a "scais," the man who "scals" on election day, is not yet regarded as a "scal," but may, indeed, be the most trusted officer in the labor movement. So little do we the more movement. So little do we realise the tremundous importance of this that we are willing to condepe the most harmful and dangerous form of "scabling" willie condemning the lesser form of it. Not till we learn this lessen, that labor's worst fee is within its own ranks, siving in within its own ranks, giving it strongest wenpons to the enemy, shall we be able to rise free and redeemed from the curse of ill-paid toil.

Strike at the Ballot Box ! The leaders of the trade unloss which are opposed to the adoption of a definite polital program cry out that it will destroy the unions. If m, it would still be better for us to destroy them than that the masters have the chance to do it. And there is abse chance to do it. And there is asse-tutely no question that they will do it if they continue with their injunctions and their raids upon our funds. But what nonsense to say that we shall de-stroy the unious by taking from the master class the power to huri injunc-tions at them, to attack their treas-uries and shoot by who are members. urles and shoot us who are member

of them! Could there be folly greater than the timid wisdom of these gam? They cry out that Socialists are disrupters of the unious, and all the while they are supporting and urging us of the rank and file to support by continuing to vote for interests other than

our immediate own, the very forces which are NOW destroying the unions. The Socialista who are urging this question upon the attention of their rank and file, are beginning to see the result of their labors. The day is not far distant, its dawn-streaks are already appearing, with in every labo organization the cry will be heard:
"We must strike at the ballot box! We must strike there to break our chains; to become masters of our own livesof our own brend-of our own tools

of the fruits of our own toll."

The Socialist movement—the Social ist Party-will save trade unionism and lead its hosts to victory in the strike of strikes: the strike of class conscious and class loyal workers at the ballot box.

"Shall the unions go into politics?" Test to save themselves. The blood of the murdered dead upon a thousand hills, from Cour D'Alesse to Homestead and from New York to Sen Francisco, cries for vengeance, and it we would avenge it there is but this im-

Yea! Helpless babes in the mills cry for succor, and if we would success
them we must answer this question
with an unmistakable Yes!

WARNING!

Pinno and organ workers are organi-ly requested to stay away from the works of the Pense Piano Company, Forty-third street, between Eighth and Ninth avenue, New York City, as

the men are on strike.

By order of The Executive Board of the Pieno and Organ Workers' International Unions of Greater New York

FOR THE DAILY.

Workingmen's Co-operative hing Association will most at street, Wednesday, Nov. 18, at 8 g. m. sharp, for the election of officers and managers and for the transaction of such other business as may come be-

FEDERATION CONVENTION.

President Compers' Report Marks No Advance.

In the Face of Changed Conditions and New Dangers, He Supports the Old Policy of. Timid Conservatism - Vigorous Discussion Expected.

We do not attempt this week to give any detailed account of the sessions of the Boston convention of the American Federation of Labor, which met on Monday and whose first days are largely taken up with work of a rou-

tine character.

Président Gompers' annual report, while showing a considerable increase in the membership of affiliated bodies, certainly did not mark any advance on policy of past years. In fact, the document is even duller and more spiritless than those of 1902 and 1901.

At considerable length, President

Gompers dwells on the industrial depression that looms so large in the immediate future. He recognizes that the usual cutting of wages has already begun and advises that it be resisted. Beyond this he has nothing to say on the subject, never suggesting that the workers might try to find a means to put an end to the weary alternation of periods of overwork and periods of hungry Idleness,

He declares emphatically against the endency to "industrial organization" and urges the delegates to adhere to the old system and "hew to trade union lines," and incidentally to this he makes a general declaration against

sympathetic strikes.

He makes a formal argument against the "open shop," but significantly omits all reference therein to Miller case and President Ruosevelt's decision.

The record of lobbying is the name old dreary record of flat fallure.—Eight Hour Bill defeated, Anti-injunction Bill turned inside out, Immigration Bill not passed in the form desired by the unions, the few existing labor laws violated and "representations" thereon to the President of the United States met with the usual assurance that they will be "taken under considera-tion," complaints of absured opprestion," complaints of shameful oppression of seames under treaty provisions also "taken under consideration," anti-trust laws turned into anti-labor laws and protests "taken under considera-tion," and so on to the end of the chapter. The one thing President Gompers can boast of under this head is that the Federation lobbyists succeeded in defeating a bill to authorize 'crimping" of seamen. tain has labored and brought forth a

The time-worn policy to which President Compers and the other "great leaders" of the Federation still adhere in face of the changed conditions that have arisen will find plent; of opponents and will be thoroughly discussed in this convention. Next week we shall be able to tell how far the progress of the rank and file in-independent thinking has registered itself in the words and votes of the

PLAIN WORDS TO GOMPERS.

The following is the text of a letter sed by Carpenters' Union No. 300 to the President of the American Federation of Labor and here published by request of the union:

"Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor,

Washington, D. C.: Mear Sir:—In reply to your circular letter dated Sept. 7, 1003, requesting us to advise you of the action taken by our hody, we have resolved to vo shall endeavor with all our means to obtain and capture the legislative as well as the executive powers, to spare the working class the degradation, as what we deem are our rights.

"It ought to be expected that, through your long experience as pres ident of a large confederation of worktend to divest the workingmen of America of all self-esteem and inde-pendence and are certainly corrupting the fidelity of their political convic-"We have always merificed much

and stand ready to sacrifice more for an eight-hour day for everybody, but we must state that much doubt exists as to the honesty of your exertions, as you and other officers of the A. F. of L. have granted privileges to the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union to undermine our sucas these scabs have not only occupied the places of our striking and locked-our members, but also strive to enter into agreements wit hour bosess to work for them for lower wages and 54 bours weekly, where the standard of 44 hours has been established by our

"Therefore, the 1,200 members of this local union lave assembled in a special meeting and resolved to lay your letter on the table until such time when the A. F. of L. will advocate mch a course as will lead the working class of this republic out of its slavery to economic as well as political free-dom, to which the most useful mem-

NEW YORK VOTE.

Official Returns for Eighteen Counties Now In.

limost Without Exception, They Show Gain for the Social Democratic Party and Losses for the De Leonite

Complete returns of the vote cast for Marchett on the Social Democratic state ticket and for De Leon on that of the S. L. P. have been received from the county clerks. These figures are given in the following tables, com-pared with the number of votes cast in each county for the bend of the

SOCIAL DEM	OCRA'	TIC VO	TE.
Counties,	1900.	1902.	1903.
Allegheny	12	345	. 00
Chautauqua	47	99	531
Chemung	42	26	304
Easex	44	68	74
Genesee	27	83	. 127
Madison	69	56	102
Orange	28	142	230
Putnam	24	14	12
Saratoga	15	43	82
Schoharie	4	5	34
Schuyler	2	2	\$
Seneca	8	10	63
Suffolk	30	45	148
Sullivan	3	5	2
Washington	24	117	74
Wayne	14	20	- 00
Westchester	258	700	761
Wyoming	6	6	20
8. L. I	LOS	8E8.	
Countles	1000.	1902	1903

Allegheny Chautauqua Chemung Essex Orange Putnam Sarntoga Schobarle Schürler Seneca Sullivan Washington

Wayne 8 Westchester 416 Wroming 11 . 35 PERKEKILL, N. Y., Nov. 6.-We lose 15 votes in this village, getting 101 for Matchett as against 116 for Hanford last year; in the outlying districts of Verplanck's Foint, Croton and Montrose, we have 27, as against 2 last year; in the whole town of Cort-land we have 128, a gain of 10. De Leon has 28 in Peekskill, a loss of 20 and 6 in the rest of the town, a loss of 14-34 in all, as against 68 a year ago. We shall start at once and get in shape for 1904. PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Nov. 7.—In the

Third Assembly District of West-chester County, our candidate, John J. Heleker, Jr., has 150 votes, a gain of 31: the S. L. P. has 65, a heavy loss Unofficial reports give our candidates in the other two districts of the county, Lehner and Hass, 307 and 220, re spectively; the 5. L. P. has 164 in the First and had no candidate in the Sec-ond. A. F. Simmonds, our candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, is credited with 673 in the county and our other candidates on the county ticket with 635 to 652, the S. L. P. can-

didates getting from 243 to 267. SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 0.— Matchett has 432 votes, a gain of 296 for the Social Democratic Party. De Leon has 203, a loss of 84 for the 8. L. P.

NEBRASKA AND IOWA.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 7 .- Every place heard from in Nebraska, except one, abows an increase. These are Blair, Dukota, Grand Island, Memphis, Pender, and Plattamouth. In South Omaha, which is also in Douglas County, a gain of 152 is repor for petither capitalistic party, but we shall endeavor with all our means to obtain and capture the legislative as double its vote for the state ticket last year, and if the same increase already reported from the small towns obtains in other places the state vote may be

From Iowa reports are that the vote has decreased in Dubuque, Davenport, and Sioux City, but in many smaller towns the vote climbs apprecially. Notable among these are Cliuton, Hite man, Keb, Logan, Missouri Valley, Muscatine, Waterloo and Grinnell. In Muscatine, Waterloo and Grinnell. In Dubuque County a bitter fight was made against the party by the Cath-

lic church and newspapers. The Socialist Party had 3,157 votes in Nebraska last year and 6,300 in

REW JERSEY RETURRS.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 7.—The So-cialist Party raises its vote here from 191 in 1902 to 350 this year. We have WEST NEW YORK, N. J., Nov. 6.-

The Socialist Party casts 58 votes here, as against 20 last year. In three wards which give us 88 the S. L. P. GAPPIELD, N. J., Nov. 6 .- In this township, part of Bergen County, we

raise our vote from 21 to 35. The S. L. P. had no ticket. RIDGEFIELD PARK, N. J., Nov. 6. -This place, in Bergen County, gives the S. P. 26 votes; last year Si. The S. L. P. had 5 last year and none this

WESTFIELD, N. J., Nev. 7 .-- We

"Yours respectfully,
"BENJ. FRIED, Sec'y.
"For L. U. No. 206, U. B. of C. and J."

A part of the town has been cut off during the year, so so fair comparison can be made till we have returns for the whole of Union County.

NEWARK. N. J. NEWARK, N. J. Nov. &-The

County Clerk's statement gives the fol-lowing figures for the Socialist vote in Essex County: Socialist Party: For Board of

Works-Edw. C. Wind, 794; Geo. A. Kiepe, 780; for Trustee of the City Home, David Rubinow, 816; for Asemblymen, from 971 to 974.

8. L. P.: For Board of Works, 579

and 583; for Trustee of the City Home 596; for Assemblymen, from 714 to

Last year our candidates for the As sembly had from 1,144 to 1.148 and those of the S. L. P. from 811 to 814. The official canvass may improve our showing slightly.' It is certain that

in many districts our votes were either counted for the S. L. P. or not counted at all-all because we did not have watchers enough. The result shows the need of better organization, stricter system in our work, every man armed and on the line of battle. Now is the time to prepare on this basis for

next year's conflict.
PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 10.—The
County Clerk gives the following
statement of the vote of the Socialist Party in Passaic County: For Senator, Yarry in Passaic County: For Sentor, Wm. Glans, 336; for Sheriff, Jerome Fulhaber, 330; for Assemblymen, from 324 to 386; for Mayor of Paterson, G. A. Neustadt, 215. The S. L. P. has from 255 to 261 votes for its Assembly candidates and 207 in Paterson for Mayor. Last year we had 334 for Congress and from 438 to 441 for Assembly and the S. L. P. had 297 for Congress and from 352 to 360 for Assem-

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 7,-Th seventh precinct of the Tenth Ward gives us 22 votes, a gain of one; the S. L. P. has 4, a loss of 10.

PERMSYLVANIA

ERLE, Pa., Nov. 7.—This city gives 576 votes for the head of the Socialist state ticket, with from 560 to 505 for our other state candidates and from 580 to 627 for our local candidates. The rest of the county gives 42 for our state ticket, bringing the total up This means that we have not, in this

very quiet campaign, held the extra-ordinary gains that we made last year in the excitement and indignation of the coal strike. In 1900 we had 293 votes in the county. In 1901, owing to the trick that deprived us of our place on the ballot, we had no way of fairly testing our real strength. Last year we had 1,567. Our vote of 618. therefore, shows that we are making real progress, even when exceptional circumstances do not favor us. . MILLIVALE, Pa., Nov. 8.—The can-

didates of the Socialist Party polled 38 votes here, a gain of 21. The S. L. P. (Anti-De Leon) had 2. YORK, Pa., Nov. 5.—Unofficial re-

ports give us 248 votes, as against 288 a year ago. The total vote was very light. DUQUERNE, Pa., Nov. 6.-The So-

cialist Party has 74 votes for the state ticket and 75 for the county ticket; of these 70 were straight. A year ago we had 29 for our state ticket.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Nov. 7 .-Vhile we do not hold the whole of the extraordinary vote of last year-as, indeed, we had no expectation of doing, it havin gheen largely a protest vote, due to the strike-we keep our official standing and have about three times as large a vote as in the presidential election. The vote for the state ticket of the Socialist Party runs from 797 to 965, the highest being for the head of the ticket. Our county candidates get from 874 to 1,085; the lowest being for District Attorney and the highest for Clerk of Courts. In the Third Ward of Duryes and the Eighth Ward

of Nanticoke we have a majority. HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 7.—We polled 66 votes in this city for the Socialist ticket. This is 21 votes more was polled in the whole of Dau-

phin County last year. CHARLEROI, Pa., Nov. 7.—The Socialist Party received twenty-two Manufacturers' Association. As Mr. votes in this town. Our percentage is higher than last year.

state ticket, a gain of 32.

Bucks County vote was 60, a gain of 44 over last year.

crease of 52 votes over last year. Columbia County gave state ticket 45 votes, an increase of 9 votes.

Payette County cast 104 votes for our ticket, a gain of 16 over last year. Lebanon County increased its vote to 57; last year it was 18. to 57; last year it was 18.
Sullivan County polled 13 votes.
Last year there was not one vote cast

in the county for our ticket. Venango County polled 96 votes for the Socialist Party, an increase of 8.

VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND. RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 5.—The So-clalist Party has 155 votes here. Last

year we had 23. The total vote was WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8.-

Crabili, Socialist candidate for Gover-nor of Maryland, is credited with 807 votes in Baltimore and Bachman, for Attorney General, with 1,884. Washington County, including Hagerstown, gives us 82 straight votes, as against 11 last year, Allegheny County gives us 184, a gain. The vote in the state will undoubtedly run above 2.500, as-suring us official recognition. Practically no work was done outside of Baitimore and Washington County, but our gain is general. At the last general election our vote was 908. The ballot is very confusing. The voter has to make twenty marks to vote a straight ticket.

FROM THE FAR WEST.

RUGBY, Colo., Nov. 4.-The Socialist Party polls 12 votes here to 10 for the 8. L. P., 7 Democratic and 4 Re-

(Continued on page 4)

"TO FIGHT THE LABOR UNIONS."

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Likewise to Meet "the imminent Danger of Socialism."

That, Says the New York "Times" In the Object of the Citizens' industrial Association, A New Adjunct of Parry's Society.

From the New York "Fimes" of last unday we take the following account of the sines and methods of the Cath zens' Industrial Association, a newly-organized adjunct of Mr. l'arry's Na-tional Association of Manufacturers

"It is the purpose of J. T. Holle of Brooklyn, who was chosen Third Vice-President of the newly organized Citizens' Industrial Association, to use all the means within his power to induce the means within his power to induce business men and others to join the movement and give it nearly support. Mr. Holle, who is Scereiary of the Manufacturers' Association of the State of New York, was seen at his offices, in Montague street, Brooklyn, after his return from the Chicago conference, several days ago, and said:
"To preface and qualify anything

which I may be quoted as saying, I must ask that you report my interview as being purely personal and unofficial. If I understand the object of the Citizens' Industrial Association of America, it is to do things rather than to air itself as to what it intends to do. This, of course, implies the existence of conditions requiring action. The one thing which should impress itself upon every thoughtful citizen is the imminent danger of Socialism, or, ra-ther, the set of agitators (labor and others) who claim to represent Social ism. From the testimony of reliable witnesses from all parts of the coun-try, we have a cancer upon the body politic which must be ent out or it will work the ruin of our country, time has come to call a halt to o ized lawlessness, and not only to call that halt, but also to impress upon the judiciary the demand for full and com-plete execution of the law without fear or favor."

[For lack of space we have to omit some harrowing tribs of violence alleged to have been committed by workingmen who objected to having scale imported to take their jobs and drive them on the road to starve until they, were wiffing to seab in their turn.)

or Our association at and for the principle that every man, woman, or child in the United States shall have the right to work or not to work, and that this right must be maintained if it takes every soldler in the United

States to do it. "Everybody is familiar by this time, I think, with the position taken by D. M. Parry, and his reply to the labor leaders in Indianapolis was the key-note. The Citizens' Industrial Asso-ciation convention comprised representatives of a number of different sentitives of a number or discreme kinds of organizations, and various views were expressed, but I think you may say that the association was thor-oughly Parryized, as shown by our se-

lecting him for president, although it was not his desire to take the position. He consented to serve only because he

has the cause at heart." "Mr. Holle urgen that all who are in accord with the movement affiliate with some of the associations which have a representation in the Citizens' Industrial Association. Names may be sent to him. Besides Mr. Holle, Brook lyn was represented by Charles N. Chadwick, who was one of the most influential men in the conference and made a telling speech which brought the Eastern and Western men into harmony on a conservative basis. New York was represented by Secretary Marshall Cushing of the National as well as of the new Immurial Asso-Armstrong County cast 52 votes for ciation, it is supposed that the two ganizations will work together to some

extent. "Another of the Eastern man who 4 over last year.

Cambria County looms up with an attended the conference was A. Builard of Bridgeport, Coun. served on the Committee on Resolu tions. Mr. Wile, of Wile & Ovinte lawyers at Rochester, N. Y., was made a member of the committee which is to revise the constitution and report at the next convention in February. in the conference, by far the greater number was in the West, where the Citizens' Alliance has taken up the la-bor question with a great deal of energy."

THE STULTIFICATION OF LABOR.

The folly of attempting to secure from the representatives of capitalist interests any measure of real value to the working class is rather comically illustrated by the action of the Workingmen's Federation of the State of New York. This body, which is the issue of a blacklist against members of the state legislature, and has noti-fied the organized workers of the state of its intention.

But the reason given for the omission this year is not that there were none deserving to have their names recorded in its columns, but that, on the other hand, hardly a single mem ber could be found who had not voted against one or more mensures brought up for the benefit of labor. The Fedcration, therefore, finding that it would have to blacklist them all, de-cided that it could not see its way clear to do so, and abandoned its customary publication.-Eric People.

—A great victory has been won in Haverbill. The Republicans and Democrats combined and actually beat the Socialists.-Erie Peuple.

The Worker.

48 ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Parly.) PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AT 104 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association. P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John-

TRRMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in Advance.

12.50

B. D. P. should siwars be

Complaints about the business or editorial amagement of the paper should be ad-read to the Bard of Biratora, Socialist beard to the Bard of Biratora, Socialist beard to the Ward of Biratora, Socialist bearing the Bard of Biratora, 234 Illiam street, New York.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6,

THE ROUALIST Yes.

e Socialist Party the Needal Democratic for New Yorks has peaced through its growing power line specific property visions for the peace of its volcation.



CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

The New York "Evening Post," per expected of a paper partly owned by apparent and unreal "harmony." Mr. Low-notes without surprise the case of "a well known financier in Wall street" who "contributed a handernly sespected by the mass of the surprise and those who are "luside" know that such cases are not uncommon. The men who own the factories, the franchises, and the tenements and live by profit and rent drawn from the their class interests and that both sets | politics. of politicians must be subsidized. They may have their preferences for more highly the efficient organization of Tammary Hall, in spite of the higher some it charges the capabilists for its service; others may prefer the methods of the Citizens' Union; but they all know that the essential thing is to keep the mass of the workers that he incitly accepts. thoughtlessly divided between two parties that have no care for and feel no responsibility to Labor, so that the capitalists may go on deeding the workers under forms of law, merely paying a higher or a lower commission to the old party politicians for protection in the process. The enumpaign fund account books of the old parties. if we could not at them, would be very Interesting reading. But they are in no danger of being offered to the pub lic. There are too many state secrets recorded there. The Bocial Desno cratic Party can afford to tell all the world, not only how it spends it money, but where the money comes from: and that is one of the sures guaranties of its fidelity to the inter-

THE HARD TIMES COMING.

ests of the working class.

The business fallures reported by Dun for last mouth are larger tha for any October since 1863 the limbili the agreementing \$18.387.507. December of 1805, August, September, and are the only months in the last ten years whose failure records have been

The shiftlewas and reductions of working force made during the month emphasize the gloomy significance of hald off 4,000 men; 20,000 miners were thrown into viewthing idleness in Mortann; thousands of cotton-mill opera tives in N a Founded and of steel-mil workers in Pounsylvania shared th same fate: In all, it is estimated that the army of the opemplayed was aug mented by at least a hundred there

It looks very much as if the United States was in for a period of "her times" in the very near future, simila.

expected to follow the "era of unexampled prosperity" (for the capitalists) that we have been passing through.

Under such circumstances it especially behooves Socialists everywhere to devote all their efforts to sound education and close organization of the working class, that we may do our part to give articulate and intelligent senting news about the movement, expression to the wide-spread discontent that is sure to come and to make possible constructive progress instead of the mere outburst of destructire indignation.

THE REAL FUNCTION OF THE STABLISH ARMY.

General Allen advises strongly against the reduction of the strength of the United States army and the capitalist papers applaud his words. One of these, the New York "Times," shows what the capitalists really want a big army for when it says:

"The infantry and cavalry are needfor a national police. They are more urgently needed for this purpose in view of the position in favor of free riot taken by many of the labor organimitions, and of the efforts of those ganizations to weaken the militia. A pathy, which can be trusted to enforce the law and maintain order, without fear or favor, is all the more neces-BUILTY.

The German Kniser would utter a hearty "Amen" to these words, and Tsur Nicholas would chime in. For proved itself possible, the first trial of which, under the form of popular election promises breathing time, and government, needs a large and per- it also indicates what the public is be manent armed force, "unaffected by ginning to think of labor unions." Oh class sympathy," to protect it against | wise "Eagle" editor! For this helpful popular discontent, is a bad system information, much thanks. Now tell for the mass of the people and ought | us why Socialism gained in New York, to be changed by them through the please, and we shall be doubly grate prompt use of peaceful methods, lest the day soon come when the iron hand of militant class rule will throw off the velvet glove of constitutional forms and frank despotism become the order of the day.

MIP THE EVIL IN THE BUD.

Eternal vigilance is assuredly the price of success in such a movement as ours. Regrettable as is the necessity of the action taken last Monday by the l'enn-yivania State Committee with reference to the case of D. O. Coughlin and the Luzerne County Committee, as reported in another column, it would be a hundredfold more regrettable had the State Committee the "Retorm" combination-as is to be shirked its plain duty for the sake of

Comrade Coughlin is probably much less to blame in the case than the members of the County Committee. some fund in equal parts to the Tam- Since he became a member of the many and Fusion funds," Though party, we are informed, he has consuch practises are probably not gen- sistently looked to the party organization for guidance, frankly saying that, voters, there is, indeed, no occasion for as a lawyer and not an actual member of the working class, he felt that his individual judgment might not always be a safe guide. This makes all the heavier the responsibility of the members of the County Committee, labor of the working class understand who seem utterly to fail to understand well that both old parties stand for the essential principles of Socialist

To say that, acting under their direct tion, Comrade Coughlin did not accept one set or the other. Some may value the Chizons' party nomination, but just passively allowed it to be made, is a quibble of the cheapest sort. The law provides means by which a man can easily prevent anybody from nomimore, economical and business-like nating him against his will and if. under such circumstances, he does not decline, the public rightly understands

> To plend that the Citizens' party is not a regular party, but only a temperary and non-partizan movement, is no better. No political organization cialism and the class struggle. If it is not for Socialism, it is against the working class, and we must oppose it, whatever name it sails under.

To plead that Comrade Coughlin is an honest man, sincerely desirous of advancing the Socialist cause, and that he made no pledges to the "Citizens" does not improve the case. It is to guide honest men in the party, not merely to restrain rascals who may creep in, that our party rules are made. If those rules are to be set aside in the case of any party member whom we consider sincere and well Intentioned, whenever we think we can gain a few votes by so doing, then we may, as well be honest with ourselver os a party, throw over our party rules and our principles, and frankly so into ordinary give-and-take personal polilies for what there may be in it,

The members of the County Com n-litted ery not vigorously, of course against "nurrowness," "intolerance," cast-fron rules," and the like and protest that the State sommittee is makne a monutain out of a molebill. But the unimportance of the incident in itelf is hot a reason for overlooking to any more than in the case of the gir who, when taken to task for having a skild before she had a bushand, seathed in extenuation that 'ft was uch a small one." The rule against usion or the acceptance of endorse tents is one that our party cannot afford to relax in the least. The downand path is proverbially easy. It is alt with promptly and firmly, that

to that of 1803, and such as should be the bud, than that they be allowed to grow, as they soos would, until they threaten the party's integrity and can be corrected only by extreme meas-

The Brooklyn "Eagle" never had much space to spare for the discussion of Socialism and had still less for preuntil last week, when the Massachu setts Socialists received a temporary setback. Then the "Engie" editor go out his goose-quill and wrote an article about it. He is mightily pleased, of course. Of course, also, he has to tell a few falsehoods, in order to make our loss in Massachusetts appear bigger than it is. Of course, again, he quite ignores the growth of our vote in New York and other states-even to his own city and borough. But best of all is his explanation of the defeat in Massachusetts. "The Socialists and the labor unionists are one," he says, and are much given to blowing up houses, shooting into street cars, and other like diversions, disturbing to the peace and dignity of the community That is why we lost. He adds: "So cialism, pure and simple, has much to commend it, especially to the weak and unfortunate, but a Socialism raled by the walking delegate, that put the intruding shoe laster above the resident banker, merchant, lawyer, doctor, tencher and prescher, was no Social lsm and so thinks Massachusetts. * * * It was believed that if Socialism ns, we say that any social system it would be in Massachusetts. This

> The "barrel" back of the crusade against Socialism in Massachusetts is evidenced by some of the campaign methods used-as, for instance, the insertion of long articles maligning the Socialist Party and giorifying Avery Goldstein, and their fellow renegades, as paid advertisements in the daily newspapers. One such article, whose insertion did not cost less than \$25, lles before us-"lies," we may remark In both senses of the word. Great is the "barrel." But in the long run it doesn't work, because greater yet is the ludependent thought and cheerful devotion of houest, class-conscious men and women.

Three days before election the officers of the Ohio State Federation of Cathofic Societies gave out a forma statement explaining that their organ used campaign against the Socialis Party must not be construed as applying against the Honorable Too Much Johnson. This was very good of the clerics, but it doesn't seem to have helped Johnson to any great extent That gentleman's picturesque attitude gains an added beauty from the incident. Wherever Socialism is strong in the state, his campaigners were out telling the workingmen that Johnson was just as much of a Socialist as Cowen or Dobs or any avowed repre sentative of the Socialist Party. Simultaneously, Mr. Johnson's friends in the Catholic Federation came of and paid in cold type that he is no Socialist at all, and is therefore perfectly anfe: However, Mr. Johnson may now be considered as a feature of past his tory and it doesn't matter much wha

THE RACE QUESTION IN THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

To the Editor of The Worker:-You have given ample space to the discussion of Dr. Pyle's appointment to a of Tolede. I trust you are going to discum with equal clearness and force the vastly more important question in-volved in the constitution of the Louis-iana "Socialista," so-called, who have embedied in their manifesto a declara tion denouncing any semblance of equality or union between the white and colored races.

. The Secretary of the Socialist Party of Louisiana states that it is necessary to denounce the colored race in order

to secure white members. It has been clearly shown, over and over again, that the desire to huld the colored man in subjection as an in ferior has the origin in capitalistic schemes to profit by his alleged and enforced "inferiority." It is one of the most vital principles of Sociation nes be exposed and

In it not just as important to do this in Louisiana as in Pennsylvania? And if the Louisiana people cannot bear the truth of the Socialist point of view, is it not a proof that they are not ye endy to uphold the cause of Soc

with caultalian in all its phenou North, South, East and West! If we in the North (to secure a temporary advantage, because we know that the continued triumph of capitalism means the continued degradation and robbery of the worker, how, then, can we unite with the political, social, and economic powers of the South to crush the dark-skinned proletarint for the rake of the profit that flos in his deg-

profit or political profit purchased at such a cost-the sacrifice of our prin-ciples. The National Committee is clearly right in withholding a charter of their declaration in favor of "racial

distinctions"-a smug phrase for peg

Such a sentiment has no place in any Socialist constitution in any coun try that the sun shines upon. To admit it for the sale of expediency is to lower our standard and convict ourselves of shameful hypocrisy

CAROLINE PEMBERTON. Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 8.

HIGH-PRICED SPEAKERS.

Editor of The Worker:—Opinions differ as to high-priced speakers and low-priced speakers, and a recital of what has been done in Michigan the past summer may be of interest. Over one thousand meetings have been held in this state since May 20, 1903, addressed by twenty-five speakers in 250 towns. Not one of these speakers asked what he was going to get for his services, and among them were many men who are as competent to expound priced speakers.
It is true that people generally do

not expect much of a speaker who does not set a high price on his services, and Socialists are no exception to this rule. We do measure a speaker too largely by the financial estimate he places on himself, and in doing this we too often disparage and discourage even better and more deserving men and speakers. Even Socialists must learn not to estimate a speaker by the glitter of his price mark. Nevertheles. there are two sides. Eugene V. Debs, speaking in a capitalistic town, will make his regular Socialist speech to a crowded bonne at 25 or 50 cents ad mission charge, whereas it is possible that if he were to charge nothing his audience would be much less. Ordin ary people have confidence in high-priced goods—they think low-priced goods are too cheap to be of much ac count. They judge the quality by the price mark. Ordinary people do, but Socialists ought to know better than to do that.

I have noticed more than once when the Socialists of a town have "thrown themselves," that is, worked hard and dug deep into their pockets for an expensive meeting, that the effort left them with a sort of tired feeling for a long time. It seems as though that sort of exertion has a depressing ef-fect, especially if the comrades happen to be wage-workers, and more especially if there happens to be a deficit and a possible Shylock ready to take his full pound of fiesh.

whole, it, would probably be On the better for wage-working Socialists to leave our high-priced speakers to charge capitalists all the traffic will bear. Dress suit lectures do actually sound better to most people than the same speech from the rough and ready soap box hustler, but Socialists really ought not to be fooled that way

C. J. LAMB. Dryden, Mich., Oct. 24.

AND NOT ONLY IN WASSACHUSETTS To the Editor of The Worker:

The platform of the Socialist Party of Massachusetts has this among its immediate demands, that Election Day be made a legal holiday. The need of such a provision appears plainly when one reads the following from the Law-rence "American" of Oct. 31:

"Notices were posted in the mills Priday containing information about Election Day, which comes next Tuesday. According to the notices, no em-ployee will be allowed to go out during working hours to vote. All employees I hear the tramp of your armies.

It would be an easy matter to disfranchise hosts of working men alm-pty by the other voters crowding to the polls in the morning and at the noon hour. The fear of discharge and the certainty of losing a half-day's pay would prevent a large part of the factory workers from voting.

The party should also insist on town eeting days being holidays, as the workers pay for all. E DAWSON.

Andover, Mass., Nov. 1.

GERMANY.

In an action against the "Leipzige Volkszeitung" for majestäts-belaidig-ung the government has taken the novel course of summoning the entire staff of the paper to give evidence as to the authorship of the effending article, the manuscript of which a careof the paper but of all the editors, had failed to bring into their hands. These tire staff were in court. The "Frank-

furter Zeitung" wants to know if the readers will be summoned next. It has been especially satisfactory to ote that at practically all the meetthe report of the delegates to the Drestellevel to be strong it has been shown that that did not represent the proletariat, who remain revolutionary; moreover, organs of the party which had made themselves conspicuous by their revisionist attitude have been brought to book. What has come out of certain prominent members of the party with the bourgeois press, and the wire-pulling which preceded the congress at Dresden, has completed the discomfiture of the revisionists. The party executive will undoubtedly have to consider how far certain members can be allowed to continue their membership in view of these revela-tions.—London Justice.

the opinion that the revolutionists are responsible for Minister von Piehre's rallway accident, and that they wish-ed to punish him for his cruelty to many persons during the labor dis-

AGAINST ALL THE WORLD.

By Horace Traubel.

It is said that the new British Am- | Why not let other people talk about has add that the new British Ambasador at Washington once wrote a novel in which he prophesièd some sort of alliance of the "stars and stripes and union jack against all the world." It is characteristic of the old regime to be "against the world." It is characteristic of the old the sole. They are as empty as a vacuum. You are a nice civiliser.

Against the world, els? I am not without humes But I confeen that the is always dreaming of conquests, dis-putes, severances. It is always seeing men in small corners. Men hiding. Men in four. Races. Sharp boundary lines. One nation sworn against another. It is always seeing mankind in parts rather than in wholes. It is not inclusive. It is exclusive. Against the world.

world. It is for the world. It is for the whole world. It knows no world with anything left out. War is not the world. Wages are not the world. Slavery is not the world. The stars and stripes are not the world. Nor is the union jack. Nor are stars and stripes and jacks together the world. Love alone is the world. The absorption of the welfare of the individual in the welfare of the mass is the world. The world can never be anything little. It must be something big. Your parish politics are not the world. Nor is the President with his cabinet. Nor is any king with any premier. The world is too big to be tied up by a country court. And too big to be sequestrated between the leaves of a catechism. And too big to be arro-gated into an Angio-Saxon plaything. What would you do with the world after you had choked it into your province? The world crice to you for help. Then you so and rob the world of itself.

Against the world. The world is not against you. Why are you against the world? What has the world done to you that you should be against it What has religion taught you? What has the state said to you on the sub-ject? What does trade say? Why are you always against something? Who has taught you the sort of economics which says it is cheap to be against the world? Who has convinced you that you can afford to be against the world? What sort of humanity is it you have to talk about? Is that the best thing you can do with your stars and stripes? With your union jack? Poor stars and stripes, 'Toor jack, You might have given them a meaning that is good. But you have preferred to give them a meaning that is evil. You might have made them in favor of the world. You have made them against the world. You might have squared them with the new economics. With the economics which have de-clared for the eternal peace of the communal equities. With the economics which do not cease at the shores of seas. With the opened doors. With the unshuttered windows. With everything that will tend to bring men to-gether. But you have given out pirate bids. You have closed the seas. You have narrowed life to border lines. You have made it impossible we are about to get acquainted you siap the door shut in my face. You do not offer treaty, You offer war. You do not offer to smoothe difficulties away. You create new difficulties work at 8 o'clock or at the noon hour.

In accordance with the law, work in the mills will not start until 8 o'clock on Election Day."

The model of the start until 8 o'clock on Election Day."

The model of the start until 8 o'clock on Election Day."

The model of the start until 8 o'clock on Election Day." race is inferior. Your millionaires are superior and the men who make your millionaires possible are inferior. You are against the loyalties of the communal faith. You are sworn to private allegiance. To subserve the interests of a fragment instead of the interests of the total. You justle the earth into your back yard. You exile the big. You couset the little. That is what you have done with your stars and stripes. With your union tack. You have soiled their beauty. You have covered their general meaning with your local mud. The world might have expected your better self. You give it your worst self. Not your trusted hand. Your knotted fist. The world that you might have been for. The world that you have preferred to

else? When will we get a world in of that of the paper but of all the editors, had failed to bring into their hands. These arbitrary proceedings have caused the deepest indiguation in all ranks. The business premises of the paper had to be business premises premises of the paper had to be business premises of the paper had to be business premises p be closed for some hours during the pull against man but in which prophearing of the proceedings, as the enerty and man will pull together? In which the economic verities will possess themselves of the heart? In which state lines will disappear in favor of universal lines? In which there will be but one blasphemy. The blasphemy of the man who is against the world. What is the use of talking. the report of the delegates to the Irres-dea Conference strong resolutions have been passed approving of the short of civilization. Ton are short in places where revisionism was believed to be strong it has been which has produced him. We are going to destroy that against. We any that the time has come in which you have not to array yourself on the side of interracial good will. You can no longer cultivate your private field, with the tools of the general chest. You can no longer steal your fire from the general flame. You must see that everything belongs to all and that noth-ing belongs to anybody. You must perty executive will undoubtedly be to consider how far certain mean can be allowed to continue their rebreship in view of these rescale.—London Justice.

—The Russian paper "Iskra" is et opinion that the revolutionists are onsible for Minister von Piehve's way accident, and that they wish to punish him for the crueity to y persons during the labor dishow pessable it is to trust nam. Now the persons during the labor dishow pessable it is to trust nam. What see that against is cobbery and that

When will we ever get a world in which nobody will be against anybody

be against.

against the rest of the earth does not make me laugh. For this thin Sam and this fat John are historically so selfrighteous that their robber manias seem more than commonly offensive. They are always telling the world how The new regime is not against the they love freedom. And they are always showing the world how they can stab freedom in the back.

You who are the conservative lyrist

go on monotonously reciting the story of your regime. You have told it with such variations of tense and with such distortions of data that I am afraid to trust you. And you have always made a great deal of the peril that would attend a change. You point us out with scorn. You sneer at our radical propaganda. Well-let me tell you something about that. You have tried to make clear what you will do and what you will not do. Let me tell you what we propose to do. We may be cranks and fanatics. But when we are in control of this world it will be a world of peace. Not the sort of peace that you speak of now. Not the nort of peace that consists with rob-bery and is not peace. Not the sort of peace that condones masters treating peace that condones makers treated, with slaves. Not the sort of peace that exists by the leave of bosses. Not the sort of peace that aureoles the wage system. Not the sort of peace in the hearing of whose bluster many men cannot find work to do, and other men who work are superpud and women. who work are underpaid, and women and children must miserably piece out a mill requiem of death. My God, no! When we come to the world offering it gifts it will not be gifts of disaster. Our peace will make government of no consequence and man of every consequence. Will force private property to the wall. Will refuse to put one man over another. Will rebel against the slavery of the tool. Will not be afraid of night lest men steal and of day lest men starve. Will not house people here in palaces and there in ho Will not give the man who does not work everything and give the who does work nothing. Will get and keep the idlers busy and will reduce the hours of the industrious. Will use the state for universal man or abolis it altogether. That is what our peace will do. It will not smeak round corners upon weak nations or weak men and reduce them to captivity. It will enter into no alliance against any-body. It has learned its lesson well. It is a lesson of unbounded comity. It has no reservations. None of race. For it mays all races are of one race. None of property. For it says that all property is one property. None of ownership. For it says that the best ownership is no ownership at all. None of freedom. For it says that freedom is freedom only when all are free. None of bargain and sale. For it says that a system which entertains a thing sold entertains a soul sold and therefore must be abolished. should our peace have reservations? We want to get rid of all the old bars. We know that this task to be do: right must be done without equivoca-tion. And it can never be done with-out equivocation while any state or any race or any interest within o without is against any other interest For the interests of men when me live in chaos claw and destroy each other. But the interests of men when men live in order conlesce for one result.

THE SOCIALIST RADICALS OF FRANCE

The Radical Socialists, as they are celled, who might be more accuratel described as socialistic radicals, re-cently held their party congress a Marsellies. Among the most worthy utterances was that of th defined the difference between selves and the collectivists to lie in th fact that his party in no way desired or worked for the destruction or abolt kind helps to clear the issue Socialists, who are already in a fa way to the same position, with this difference, however, that the Radica that is their sole plank, and on that they were ready to rote against the Ministry, when it did not act up what they thought right, but the "Min-isterial Socialists" have been Ministerial through thick and thin. is no principle they have not been ready to sacrifice, and no insult from the Ministers they are not ready to Diales.

STALLAR SUCIALISTS WAKE TZAR ABANDON VISIT The Tear's visit to Rome has been abandoned indefinitely at last in conse-quence of the therestened hostile demonstrations of Italian Socialists who proposed to receive him with hisses instead of cheers. The Italian hisses instead of cheers. The Italia. "Revisionists" were opposed to this plan, but it was pretty certain that Forri had the majority of Italian com rades with him, and that worked at the nerves of the great Eusslat autocrat to such an extent that th Tear has decided to stay away. implies a great moral triumph Italian Socialism, and especially revolutionary, section, and puts the Russian government, as well as the Italian, in a fooliah position.

many persons during the labor distribute process of the labor distribute party separate the God's name have you to hope for in a new contary of fratricide?

Have you not billed enough? Have for the less ways to do that is to distribute party separat. Try an occasional hundle of The Worker, One have por about your honesty?

I will wait until you have taid me how pessed and section for first and Secial Democratic Party of New York and Wasconsin is identical with the party separate branged about your Anglosance sienal hundle of The Worker, One Saxon honesty enough? Why should you be so noisy about your honesty?

THE CREEPING DARK.

By Franklin H. Wentworth.

des Francs-Bourgeois until you come of the London Trades' Council. to the rue Sevigue, you will find upon the corner a building of agreeable architecture erected in the sixteenth Labor.

century for a Breton family named The Department of Commerce and Kernevalce. From 1677 until 1006 Labor has thus publicly demonstrated Madame de Sevigne lived in it. It belongs now to the city of Paris and contains a collection illustrating the history of the city and of the revolu-

In a room of the second floor, in a corner near a fire-place, there is the portrait of a man, painted in oil. Under this portrait in a glass case is a one double-call of rotten rope counected at intervals by abort sticks, and clumsy, broken saw.
The portrait is the likeness of a

Frenchman samed Latude.

The rope and sticks are the remains

of a ladder by which he made his

escape from the Bastile.

The Bastile was a stupendous old casple built for Charles V. in the fourteenth contury and which was left standing when the boulevards were levelled in 1670. With its massive walls, ten feet in thickness, and its eight sombre towers, it rose just at the entrance of the city, and the cannon on its battlements commanded the ad-joining suburb of St. Antoine—the quarter occupied by the working

Up to the 14th of July, 1780, when and liberated everyone in it, that is to say, for a period of one hundred years and over, the Bustile was a favorite place in which to put people and forget about them. Charles' wonderful story, "A Tale of Two Cities," is founded on such an inclient.

Latude escaped from the Bastile a ew years before its destruction.

He had spent thirty-six years in one of its dark, cold, vermin-infested

dungeons and had retained his reason, He went into his cell a young man and came out, down this rope-ladder. He had harmed no human being and

had committed no crime, but he had done something which in that day in rance was worse than either.

He had referred slightingly in pub-

lic to a courtesan of Louis XV. There were then commonly in use amiable little epistics called lettres-decachet. These were blank commit-ments to prison signed by the king. If the king were fund of you he would sign one of these blanks and give it to you, and when you came across a man who was not to your mind, you had only to write his name in the blank space provided and give the paper to the commanding officer of the Bastile.

He would do the rest. The prisoner would need to be charged with nothing and he need not know why he was sent nor who sent him. He would never come to trial.

If he had influential friends you could write a bogus name in the lettre-

de-carhet, but be sure the officer got the right man. Then there would be no record to trace him by; he would

just disappear.

Madame Frompadour made out a lettre-de-cachet for Lattide when she heard be had spoken of her. She did the same for many another man of whom the world will never know.

Mme. Pompadour was the flower of a system of exploitation. She we neither better nor worse than her con of expiditation. She was peers, Opportunities, were here to have her will, and the public machinery had been so ordered that private mailee might be served by it. "In the United States to-day the first

step has been taken toward ordering the legal machinery of the nation for private ends in criminal proceedure. This fact may not be generally recognized, but it is true.

In the middle of a peaceful and or-

deely meeting of American citizens in Murray Hill Lycoum, New York, secret service detectives of the United States, authorized by the Secretary of and Labor at Washington, rested John Turner, an Englishman chie," organizer of the Retail Clerks'

In Paris, when you traverse the rue Union of Great Britain and a member

The detectives had no civil warrant; they had no authority other than that of the Department of Commerce and

for the first time the reason for its establishment; it is to do the dirty work that no other department would scarifice its dignity to. Its servants eral government reservation, where & ¹special board of inquiry," whose pro-ceedings were not made public, de-cided that he was an "Anarchist" and therefore subject to deportation under the federal law.

Turner had made no incendiary ub

terances in this country; he had not, in the words of the law "advocated the any organized government. It had simply been reported in advance of his coming to America that he had ideas of government differing from those

ommonly accepted. Clearly and literally this man is arrested, tried by a secret court, and remanded to jail without bail by a United States court, awaiting deports tion, because he professes to have ideas differing from those of other

people.

It is to this mean and vulgar level that plutocracy has dragged a once noble and dignified nation. A people once peerless in the Congress of the

World now stoops to practices that in France made even a harlot infamous. The Goddess of Liberty has been translated into a Pompadour. Her once chaste outlines have been de-graded by public debauchery. She has been foully betrayed by those whom er whom the people elevated into high places to guard her virtue, and the men who once walked proudly in the purity of ber sindow hang their heads in honest

Whom the gods destroy they first make mad. You cannot fright the pest with

order fortrement.
Social wrongs cannot be righted by

killing individuals; and revolutions cannot be averted by deporting them.
You cannot hit a thought with a shot gun. Men who kill and men who suffer for liberty are effects, not causes. They are the products of collective wrong-doing.

The same crime that Leon Czelgoza

committed against William McKinley, the United States government, admits istered in private interest, is now com-mitting against John Turner. One crime is as futile as the other.

After using the American govern-ment to enrich themselves and impoverish the people, a comparatively small number of men are now beginstiffe criticism, as the Pompadour did

Unless there soon comes to the floud in United States politics an influence which is not fatuously deceived plutocratic wiles; an influence which has a principle for its guidance; un-less that futile and vulgar ignorance which stands by in stupid spathy while the giant bulk of a great government is the grant tunk of a great government is used to bully a single defenseless man is soon dispelled, the American Re-public will soon be distorted into a bawd compared to which the Pompa-dour was a Belphic Sibyl.

No matter who the man is who is accused, the beginning of these secret examinations in one case, is the beginning of secret examinations other cases. A precedent once established, nothing is easier or more la-sidious than the spread of such evil

practices. The vapidly unintelligent law under which John Turner is suffering out-rage and persecution is the prelude to the lettre-de-cachet. It is the first step in a progressive encroachment upon in dividual liberty of thought by central ized and irresponsible authority, and its ultimate logical consummation is the imprisonment or death of every man or woman who dares to challenge

the outrages of organized wrong John Turner is the beginning. The end will be Latude

UNION OF FRENCH SOCIALIST PARTIES.

The Three Scoups Opposed to Ministerial "Revisionism" Are Definitely Merged as the Socialist Party of France.

The long desired and long delayed unity of the Socialist forces of France-excluding, of course, those who, following Jaures and Millerand, reject revoutionary principles and policy based on the class struggle and aim at what they consider practical progress through the collaboration of classesseems to have been definitely accom-plished at the recent congress of Ithelms, completing the work begun at the conference of lvry. By this action, existing capitalist system is quite conthe alliance of the French Labor Party (Parti ouvrier français), the Socialist Revolutionary Party, and the Communist Alliance becomes a permanent and absolute union under the title of | tion from capitalist society is by fight Socialist Party of France, with no ing it, not by reconclication with it. recognition in the provisions of its or - As the afficacions in between ganization of the former automous existence of the three bodies.

the Labor Party, Vaillant and Laudrin of the Socialist Revolutionary Party, and the others who took a prominent part in the erganization of unity at Whelms have had their bitter fights in the past, and they and the other veterans of the mevement in all three divisions must have found it no enay as a revolutionary method will also be thing to give up the associations and taken up at that thue, and it is sig wipe out the unimostiles of so many millennt that the motion to this effect years. But they have done it—and was made by Jakes Greede, who lists apparently to the great surprise of the always episosed that policy as strongly as Valibans and others of the old So

Among the one hundred and four ciaint Receptionary Party have ad delegator to the congress were nine-members of the national Chamber of

mayors of cities, and seventeen mu The new organization has about

20,000 dues-paying members, organized in thirty-nine departmental federa tions (France is divided into eighty three departments), with local groups in twelve other departments. Four-teen of the departmental federations have party nancra-one daily, three an The central organ is "Le Socialiste, temblished at Paris.

Among the messages of congratulation received were those of the Executive Committee of the German Socia Democracy, of Karl Kautsky, and of George Piechanoff. Kautsky wrote in part: "It is a great and noble task existing enpitalist system is quite com-patible with the practical struggle for the present ameliaration of the condition of the projetariat; that, in fact,

As the affingonism between the ideas beld by the Socialist Party of xistence of the three bodies. France and the "revisionism" of Gueste and Lafargue and Delory of Jaures and Milerand will be fought out on the floor of the internat may congress at Amsterdam next year, is was resolved that another congress of the party be held shortly before the date of the international gathering, to prepare for that conflict.

The question of the general strike

Deputies Bouvert, Constant, Contant, Dejeante, Delega, Constant, Thirrier, this paper, give it to a neighbor. After giving him two or three manistra, get apartmental general councils, three arrandiscement councils, seven

PARTY NEWS.

October Financial Report.

The National Secretary's financial report for the month of October shows receipts of \$1,371.41, of which \$004.75 was for dues from organized atates, \$06.10 dues from locals in unorsed states, \$138.65 for the Special Organizing Fund, \$64.40 from sale of supplies, \$78.86 from Hanford's tour, nd \$28 65 from miscellaneous sources Expenditures for the month were \$1,723.40. The balance on Oct. 1 was \$1,029.50. The balance on Nov. 1 was

Receipts for dues were as follows: Alabama, \$10; Arizona, \$15; Arkanes \$10; Lalifornia, \$02.15; Colorado, \$15; Connecticut, \$34.25; Illinois, \$70; Indiana, \$40; Iowa, \$25; Kentucky, \$19; Massachusetts, \$75; Michigan, \$25; Minneauta, \$25; Minnourl, \$50; Mon-tana, \$10; New Hampshire, \$26.40; New Jersey, \$70; New York, \$100; Oklahoma, \$18.55; Ohio, \$50; Oregon, \$7.35; Pennsylvania, \$100; Texas, \$11.30; Vermoni, \$5; Wisconsin, \$90.75; from locais in unorganized states— Delaware, \$1; Georgia, 70 cents; In-Maryland, \$5.80; Nevada, \$1; North Carolina, 70 cents; Rhode Island, 88; South Carolina, \$1.10; Tennessee, \$9.10; Virginia, \$4.60; West Virginia. \$8.10; Wyoning, \$0.50; Washington, D. C., \$2; members-at-large, 20 cents.

The principal items of expense were: Salaries--Wm. Mailly, \$83; W. E. Clark, \$75; office help, \$100; on old debts of Springfield N. E. C., Chas. H. Vail, \$80; debts of Chicago N. E. B., A. R. Edwards, \$80; expenses of Na-tional Committee meeting, \$44.25; agitation and organization (tours Gorlsel, Ray, Bigelow, Bennett, I Guelel, Ray, Bigelow, Bennett, Hy-land, Towner, Brown, and Toole, and grants for special purposes to state committees of New York, Iown, Ohio. Indiana, Illinois, and Connecticut), \$745.63; donation to Haverhill campalgn fund, \$50.

The report indicates a dues-paying membership of 20,55%. The National Recretary says: "Now that the state elections are over, this number of members should be increased so that the Socialist Party can enter the cam paign next year with every acknowl-edged Socialist in its ranks."

Charles H. Matchett of New York will fill dates arranged for him by the National Secretary at Philadelphia, Nov. 12, and at Washington, D. C.,

Winfield R. Gaylord, State Organher for Wisconsin, will fill several lec-ture dates during December in Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Ala National Organizer for several weeks.

James F. Carry of Massachusetts was under p.comise to take a Western lecturing tour under the direction of the national headquarters in cose

was defeated for re-election to the Massachusetts Legislature. Arrange-ments will now be made to have this tour begin in January if possible. John W. Brown of Connecticut, taking up the tour of Ben Hanford, who had to leave the road on account of siekness, began his work in the West Nov. 8 at Omaha. Further dates: Nov. 10, North Platte, Neb.; Nov. 11. Gering; Nov. 12, Mitchell; Nov. 14, 11. Gering; Nov. 12, Mencell, Nov. 15. Denver, Colo.: Nov. 17, Caffoondale; Nov. 18, Aspen; Nov. 21, Ouray; Nov. 23 and 24, Albuquerque, N. M. After filling several dates in Arhona, Brown will

George E. Bigelow will close in Ar-IN and fill ten dates in Indian Territory before entering Oklahoma for three weeks.

George H. Goebel will work in ana next day to work for two weeks

Kalispei on Nov. 11, under the direc-tion of State Secretary Cooney, and will remain in that state for two

Harry M. McKee returns from Arl-John M. Ray will get through in

Tennesses on Nov. 11 and enter Georgia to stay there until near

on Nov. 17 or 15 and probably retui to Omaha. Chas. G. Towner will work in the

Northern district of Virginia, when good results are promised, and make state organization possible.

Actions of National Committee.

The National Secretary reports the action of the National Committee upon neveral motions, mostly concerning the question of Mills' conduct in speaking for the hogus Socialist Propaguada Club in Omaha, as follows:

Dobbs of Kentucky moved: "That Comrades Work of Iown and Christen-sen of Nebraska prepare a statement of the case against Mills, with his reply or explanation, the same to be translettied to the Kansas State Conmitten with a request for action on The vote stands: Yesda, Dobbs of Kentucky, Fox of Mor tana, Cinfin of New Hampshire, Hal-brooks of Okiahoma, Barnes of Penn-sylvania, and Boomer of Washington— No- Floaten of Colorado, Miller of Idaho, Work of Iowa, Mills of Kansas, Taibott of Minnesota, Christenson of Nebraska, Hiliquit of New York, Critchiow of Ohio, and Kerrigan of Texas-0; not voting-Richardson of California, Berlyu of Illinois, Reynolds of Indiana, Fox of Maine, Carey of Massachusetts, Turner of Missouri, Goebel of New Jersey, Massey of North Inkots, Lovett of South Dakota, Berger of Wisconsin-10. The

That the National Committee express its disapproval of Comrades Mills' and on success l'arry members, and particularly members, and particularly members holding responsible official positions, and as injurious to the movement of the party per against the protest of any local, and the Socialist movement at large; that members of the party, whether acting in an efficial party.*

Omaha Lo. al in the Mills controversy. We do not approve of any of our purpose of any local party against the party of the manner of the party against the protest of any local party, whether acting in an efficial party.*

Omaha Lo. al in the Mills controversy. Referendem vets upon the election of a member of the National Committee at its shall furnish to the locale quarter-annual report blanks; it shall furnish to the locale quarter-annual report blanks; it shall furnish to the locale quarter-annual report blanks; it shall furnish to the locale quarter-annual report blanks; it shall furnish to the locale quarter-annual report blanks; it shall furnish to the locale quarter-annual report blanks; it shall furnish to the locale quarter-annual report blanks; it shall furnish to the locale quarter-annual report blanks; it shall furnish to the locale quarter-annual report blanks; it shall furnish to the locale quarter-annual report blanks; it shall furnish to the locale quarter-annual report blanks; it shall furnish to the locale quarter-annual report blanks; it shall furnish to the movement of the National Committee at shall call the state convention; it shall furnish to the locale quarter-annual report blanks; it shall furnish to the movement of the party party of our protest of any local party annual report blanks; it shall furnish to the movement of the party party of our protest of any local party of the National Committee at shall call the state convention; it shall furnish to the movement of the party party of the National Committee and shall call the state convention; it shall call the state convention;

capacity or otherwise, are expected to uphold the laws laid down in the National Constitution, Section 4, Article 6 included, and to observe the rules and regulations of state and local or ganizations where they may reside, whether permanent or temporary; and that state and local organizations are recommended to enact such laws as Section 4, Article 6 of same, and be prepared to act at once and effectively upon any violation of state autonomy state than that in which the violator of said law holds membership." The vote stands: Yes-White, Fox (Mont.) The Christeneea, Hiliquit, Halbrooks, Barnes, Kerrigan, Boomer—8; No— Floaten, Healey, Miller, Work, Dobbs, Mills, Talbott, Claffin, Critchlow-9; not voting-Richardson, Berlyn, Reynolds, Fox (Me.), Carey, Turner, Goebel, Massey, Lovett, Berger-18. The motion is lost.

Mills of Kauses moved: "That the motions of Comrade Christenson and Dobbs be declared out of order." The vote stands: Yes-Turner, Mills, Claffin, Massey, Critchlow, Goebel, Lovett-7; No-Richardson, Floaten, White, Healey, Berlyn, Work, Dobbs, Fox (Mont.), Christenson, Halbrooks, Barnes, Kerrigan, Hoomer, Berger-14; not voting-Miller, Fox (Me.), Carey, Hillquit-4. The motion is lost, The National Secretary asked instructions as to whether Mills and Critchlow might vote on questions affecting themselves and was answered in the | time. affirmative by a vote of 18 to 3 (Floaten, Cladin, and Kerrigan voting (Floates, Claffin, and Kerrigan voting against), with Miller, Fox (Me.), tion of F. R. Coddington from the Carry, Halbrooks, and Berger not vot-

Richardson of California moved: That if P. J. Hyland, as a member of the last state convention of Nebraska, spoke or voted for the proposed resolu-tion requiring that 30 per cent. of the applicants for a local charter be wageritory whatsoever. This motion is lost by a vote of 21 to 3-Richardson. Turner, and Kerrigan supporting it, and Miller, Reynolds, and Fox (Me.) not voting.

Work's motion to abandon the campaign book project is carried by a vote of 14 to 7. Opertions now submitted to the Na-

against myself be declared out of Questions submitted on request of Critchlow: "I. Is National Committee

man Critchiew of Objo guilty of any breach of party tactics, principles, or responsibilities as preferred in the charges against him by the Nebraska Local Quorum? 2. If guiley, what punishment is to be accorded him?

Motion by Kerrigan: "That the meeting of the National Committee to be held in January, 1904, he passed and that the National Secretary be instructed to take such steps as are necessary to ascertain if this be the wish of the party at large."

The vote of the National Committee on these matters will close on Nov. 30.

Three motions have been made on the Louisiana affair reported last week: By Talbott, that the action of the Louisiana compades be confirmed and the state charter granted; by until the negro clause is eliminated from the state platform; by White, that the charter be withheld till all declarations regarding separation or discrimination against the negro race be formally withdrawn or repudiated by the state membership. These moby the state membership. tions are not yet submitted for action. as the Louisiana comrades are con-sidering their course and may voluntarily change their decision.

The National Secretary has referred to the Quorum two propositions from J. A. Wayland, that the National Committee assume the publication of the "Appeal to Beason" and that the National Secretary appoint a cashier for

Monday was the day set for closing the vote of the National Com-mittee on the proposed form of circu-lar for submitting to the membership of the party an amendment to the na-tional constitution of the party prosion of Article L. Section L. so as to | na each organized state or territory, each ber of members to be determined by computing the average dues-paying membership per month for three months prior to time of voting."

Other Mational Affairs.

Charters were granted last week to the following new locals in unorgan-ised states or territories: Adamston, Rodes, and Coni Run, W. Ya.; Hoff and Bennington, I. T.; Prostberg, Md.;

The National Quorum, consisting of National Committeemen Work of lown. Berger of Wisconsin, Berlyn of Illinois, Reynolds of Indians, and Dobbs of Kentucky, will meet on Saturdny. Nov. 14, at the national head-quarters in Omalia, as agreed upon at the July meeting. Business of in-portance will be transacted and a statement of the prospective organ-ising and lecturing work of the na-tional headquarters for the winter will

tional headquarters for the winter will probably be made to the membership. The North Dakota State Quorum has unanimously adopted a resolution heartily endorsing the suggestion of A. M. Simons for the selection of a National Secretary for Municipal Affairs, and requesting the National Committee to bring the matter before the next national convention. Local Sedalla, Mo., by a unanimous

vote on Oct. 23, adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, That this local heartily endoges the action of the Omaha Lo. at in the Mills controversy.

Special Organizing Fund.

The following contributions have been made to the Special Organising Fund since last report; Jan. B. Palmar, The Dallas, Ore., \$1; Job Trotter, Ma con, Gar. 25 centa; C. Miles, Jerome, Ariz., \$1; A. L., New York City, 25 cents; C. H. Happerseto, Paris, Ill., 10 cents; Local Cheyenne, Wyo., \$1; Local soil, Okla., \$1; Local Millvale, Pa., 3: cents; Joseph Menide, Oregon Chy, Ore., 50 cents; J. W. Sawyer, Grand Junction, Colo., 50 cents; Tenth Ward Pranch, Local St. Louis, Mo., \$1; Local Glibonsville, Idaho, 50 cents; J. Siw-czynski, Porterville, Cal., \$2.50; S. H. Cantwell, Chester, Idaho, \$1; Local Valley City, N. D., \$1; Branch 23, United Slik Workers of America, Ho-boken, N. J., \$2.79; Chas. Ufert, W. Hoboken, N. J., \$1.21; Local Lewistown, Mont., 50 cents; W. D. Hurt, Pleasant Hill, Mo., 25 cents; Peter Saures, Philadelphia, Pa., \$1. Total to noon, Nov. 7, \$18.85, Previously reported \$2,152.37. Total, \$2,1.....

How York City.

The General Committee of Local New York will meet Saturday even'ng. Nov. 14, in the W. E. A. Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. This is a regular meeting, the same as would otherwise be held on the fourth Sat-urday, as the hall could not be secured urdsy, as the half could not be secured for that evening in November and come out in future as a mounty for that evening in November and leccuber. Delegates should bring since, beginning with the November is sue, published on Nov. 15.

"The New Commonwealth." published at Westwood, Mass. is

seembly district branch. Financial secretary reported balance on hand secretary reported balance on hand clate. Size 75. Comrades Schaefer and Butscher were chosen to het in conjunc-of the slocial Democratic Party in will be held Nov. 15.

The oth A. D. of Brooklyn held a meeting the day after election, with larger attendance than usual, and discusted ways and means to conduct im- in that place. mediate and effective propagands. A systematic pian of house-to-house agitation will be followed. Each election district will be taken up by two com-rades residing therein, with the pur-pose not only to make new Socialists. but to get every S. D. P. voter into Motion by Mile: "That the matter of the protect or charges of the Local Quorum of the state of Nebraska The Scandinavian Social Democratic

Society meets at 233 E. Thirty-eighth street on the first Sunday of each month at 10.30 a. m., and holds agitation meetings at the same place on the third Sunday at 7.30 p. m. This Sunday, Nov. 15, Algernon Lee will be the meaker of the evening, and members are requested to bring as many friends as possible, as entertainment will probably follow after the lecture and

Courtency Lemon's lecture at the Verein für Volksbildung, at the Lakor Lyceum, 16 E. Pourth street, on Sunday evening. Nov. 15, will be preceded by π concert and followed by dancing, and the members of the various Young People's Cluba are especially invited

The Socialist lectures of the 1st, 3d and 5th A. D. will be continued every Runday evening through the winter.

The speaker for next Sunday is not yet decided upon, but on Nov. 22 Louis B. Rondin is stated to speak on "The Philosophy of Nocialism." Algernon Lee will deliver the first of a series of three lectures: "The Captalist System;" on Dec. 6, "The Development of Capitalism:" on Dec. 13. "The Socialist Mevement a Product of Capitalism." These lectures are being held in the rooms of the Endenvor Club, at 50 Morton street, near lind-

for next year's campaign. At a large-ly attended meeting last Friday Com-rades Abrahams, Saphro, Seigert, Eger-ton, Van Name and Pascitherg were elected as a committee to devise warand means for the strengthening of the branch, increasing its membersh p and to formulate some plan whereby the branch can further The Daily

State Secretary Stick gives out a statement in regard to D. O. Coughlin, the candidate of the Socialist Party eergin to stay these until near viding for proportional representation the candidate of the Socialist Party for District Attorney in Luserne Com1. J. Hyland will close in Wyoming It is proposed to amend the first divi
The state of the Socialist Party for District Attorney in Luserne Com
It is proposed to amend the first divi
The state of the Socialist Party for District Attorney in the campaign just closed, whose the state of the Socialist Party for District Attorney in the campaign just closed, whose the state of the Socialist Party for District Attorney in the campaign just closed to a state of the Socialist Party for District Attorney in the campaign just closed to a state of the Socialist Party for District Attorney in the campaign just closed to a state of the Socialist Party for District Attorney in Luserne Comread; "There shall be a National Committee, composed of one member from seath openized with a few field on Cet. 34, appeared also on the Citizens' ricket. On inquiry, the County zens' ticket. On inquiry, the County Committee stated, what appears to be the fact, that Coughiin had not soliccommitteeman having one vote for the fact, that Coughlin had not solicevery hundred members of his state, ited nor accepted the endersement nor majority fraction thereof, the number of made any plates of the Citizens' or ited nor accepted the encoursement nor made any plast "- a the Citizens' organization. The State Committee, nevertheless, demanded that he formally and publicly decline the nomination. This demand was so far complied with that Coughlin published in the local labor paper a statement that he had not satisful pre-covered any. he had not asked nor accepted any nomination but that of the Socialist Party, and that he did not desire the rote of any man who was not a Socialist. Further than this, the County Committee declined to require him to go. The State Committee, therefore, at its meeting of Nov. 9, holding that Coughlin's failure legally and decisively to refuse the Citizens' nomina-tion must be considered as a tacit ac-ceptance and a violation of Socialist principles and of the party constitu-tion, deci'ed to revoke the funger of the Luzer, s County Committee and to call upon the locals of that county to take action against its members.

Convoy, Ven Wert County, Ohio, has been organized by Geo. R. Kirkpatrick. They expect to make rapid progress and will soon have a strong Socialist

Marietta, Washington County, Ohio, has been organized, and the Socialist workers there promise to have one of the very best locals in Ohio before

another campaign rolls around.

Referendum proposed by Local To-ledo was sent to a vote of the state on Nov. 10, and will remain open until

of the nomination. All other candi immediately be submitted.

New England.

State Secretary Berry of Mains spoke at Waterville on Nov. 1 and or canized a new local with seven char-

The Socialist Women's Club of Bos Winfield P. Porter, as superintendent will give an address, and Dr. Anto-nette Konikow will speak. Mrs. W. P. Porter will conduct the singing. Charles Kerr's "Socialist Songs" have been adopted. Parents are requested to bring their children.

Local Omaha has unanimously adopt ed resolutions protesting against the Club of Missouri in giving membership to George E. Raird, who, so the reso Nebraska on being proved a corrup-tionist and a boodler in the pay of the Republican purty in 1900."

The "Railway Employees' Journal," organ of the Brotherhood of Railway Employes, which has heretofore beed issued as a four-page weekly, will

tion with Labor Lyceum Committee in Jamesville, Wis., represents the Trades nrranging lectures to be held in the Council of that city at the Roston con-Labor Lyceum. Next regular meeting vention of the American Federation of The Central Trades and Labor

STATE REFERENDUM.

Editor of The Worker:-For the information of the comrades, I offer some Night on the points involved in the motion of Locals Yorkers, Bufface erni vote of the party in New York state. The motion is to change Art clo Il of the state constitution.
The proposed changes are indicated

in the following comparison: Present Section 1: The affairs of the state organization shall be conducted by the State Committee, and by the general vote.

Proposed Section I, The stairs of the state organization shall be con-ducted by the State Committee and by the general vote.

Present Section 2: The State Convention shall elect nine members reading in the city of New York to consti-

County each delegate represents.

Present elections 5, 6, and 15: 5. The
State Committee shall elect a recording secretary, a corresponding and financial secretary, and a trensurer, and such other officers as the commit-tee may deem proper. 6. The committee may compensate its officers from the treasury of the state organ-ization. 33. Locals of the city of New York shall elect a committee of three to andit semi-annually the books of the State Committee. Proposed Sections 5 and 6: Sec. 5:

a meeting of the State Committee shall be held twice annually on the last Saturday in January and in July for the purpose of supervising the work of the Local Quorum, auditing of for 5 p. m. the accounts, and to transact such other business of importance no may be required, the expense to be paid by the locals; the Local Quorum to meet twice a month. Sec. 6. The Lorni Quorum shall elect a recording secretary, treasurer, corresponding secre tary, to be known as State Secretary, and financial secretary. The Ntate Secretary may also be the financial secretary and receive compensation

for his work.

Proposed Section 7: The State Secretary shall notify the state delegates of all business transacted by the Local Quorum and notify them of the semi-annual meetings of the State Commilities.

Present Sections 7, 8, 8, 10, 11 and 12: 7. It shall carry on and supervise the agitation and campaign work throughout the state. 8. It shall pass upon all applications for charfers and forward same. 9. It shall distribute to the locals, at the price of ten contaeach, mentaly due stamps furnished by the M. H. C. 30. It shall furnish to the locals quarter-annual report blanks. 11. It shall call the state convention. 12. It shall make a report of its work, together with its receipts and its work, together with its receipts and expenditures, to the state convention. Proposed Sections 8, 9, and 10: Sec. 3. The State Quorum shall carry on and supervise the agintion and campaign work throughout the state; it shall pass upon all applications for charters and forward same; it shall distribute to the leader of the retire of the contra-

The strike of the iron miners of Bilto the locals, at the price of ten cen each, monthly due straupe furnish by the M. M. C.; it shall furnish to t

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

All Comrades and Organizations are hereby informed that as

Industrial Labor Exposition and Food Show

For the benefit of the Labor Press, "THE WORKER" and the "REW YORKER YOLKSZEJTUNO," is being arranged, and will take place April 28 to May 8, 1904, at the GRAND GENTRAL PALACE, Forty-third and Forty-

Organizations are requested to sonsider arranging Festivals As-.THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE.

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Present Section 14: In case of conflict between any provision of this consultation and the uniformly constitution, the latter shall take precedence.

Proposed Section 11: In case of conflict between any provision of this constitution and the national constitution, the latter shall take procedence.

A mere glance at the above will show that the only change proposed is the removal of neadquarters from New York to Rochester. The only local in Monroe County in Rochester. The pearest local east of Rochester is Syra come and west of Bochester is Buffalo Therefore, with headquarters in Roch posed of members of Local Rochester

The present State Committee is composed of members elected at the state convention of 1902 and delegates from organised counties, as follows: Members elected at the convention of also2: From New York County, I Philing in the city of New York to constitute the State Committee. They shall
serve until the next convention.

Proposed Section 2: The State Committee shall consist of one delegate
from eich county of the state of New
York, except Local Rochester. The
linter shall elect five members residing in the city of Rochester to consistute the Local Quorum. This State
Committee shall serve until the next
Committee shall serve until the next
Committee shall serve until the next
Convention. Present Section 3: The locals of the Sente Committee city of New York shall have the autogre: Henry L. Shobolin, correspond-thority to fill vacancies in the State in a secretary: Countensy Lemon, recommittee, and the power of removal,

Proposed Section 3: Local Roches er shall have the authority to fill vacancies in the Local Quorum and have the power of removal.

Notwithstanding any proceedings. chester, Dixon: Orange, G. J. Lindho

Present Section 4: Any organized county may send at its own expensione delegate to the State Committee.

Proposed Section 4: The state delivered from the contrary, the State Committee at no time paid any compensation whatsoever to now of the contrary. one delegate to the State Committee.

Proposed Section 4: The state delegates from each county shall have the right 20 attend the meetings of the State Quorum at the expense of the county shall have the state Quorum at the expense of the county shall have the committee and ample power to do so if it deemed it necessary. neither the state secretary, financial secretary and treasurer, recording sec-retary, nor the literature agent ever-asked or received compensation for

A financial and membership statement will shortly be punblished.
HENRY L. SLOBODIN.

LECTURE CALENDAR

FOR NEW YORK Lastness for the week under the sus-

pices of the Social Democratic Party and auxiliary organizations, whether -Meciniist speakers,

FRIDAY, NOV. 13. West Bide Socialist Club, Clark's Hall, northwest corner Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, second floor. Dr. G. Fish Clark: "Co-operation vs. Competition." SUNDAY, NOV. 15.

Verein für Volksbildung, 64 East Fourth street: Courtenay Lemou: "The Socialist View of the State, State Interference, and State Capital-Socialist Literary Society, 232 East

Broadway, Leonard D. Abbott: "The Socialist Spirit in Art and Literature." Colonial Hall, 101st street, near Co lumbus avenue. Dr. ti, Fish Clark: "An Essay on Socialism." Scandinavian Social Democratic So-

ciety, 233 E. Thirty-eighth street, 7.30

p. m. Aigernon Lee. I that your Laundryman has it. William Morris Educational Society of Brownsville, Tobac's Hall, corner Thatford and Pitkin avenues, 8:30 p. nr. Courtenny Lemon: "The So p. m. Courtenny Lemon: "The Stringlist View of the State, State Inter-

ference, and State Capitalism." SUNDAY, NOV. 15. Wursler's Hall, 515 Weshington street, Margaret Halle: "The Earth for the Human Race."

SPARISH MINERS WIR STRIKE

The strike of the iron miners of Bil-bao, Spain, led by the Socialists, is re-ported to have ended in a brilliant suc-cess, in spite of the calling out of ten thousand soldiers to quell ft. The miners, \$5,000 in number, stood firm and the workingmen of other trades showed their sympathy in an unmis-takable way. After a fight in which four of the strikers were killed and many wounded, the government de-

shall furnish to the locals an itemized , cided to use its influence to induce the report of its income and expenditure for the previous six months. 10. All reports of a referendum vote shall be submitted to the locals in a tabulated work last week, with the promise of form. (The practice prevailing now is to publish a inbulited report in the party press.)

Freezet Section 14: In case of conbarracks owned by the companies ever, denied them, and the dispatch say that this will lead to further

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urday: Dist. I (Bohemian)—831 E. 71st St., 8 p. m.; Dist. II (German) —50 E. 1st St., 8 p. m.; Dist. III—

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The Board of Supervision every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Ave. 8 p. 77

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IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Two Straight Socialists In Provincial Parliament.

Manaimo and Newcastle Send Men Pledged to the Principles of the International Movement - A Third Barely Defeated by a Trick-Miners Vote as They Strike.

In our issue of Oct. 25 we noted the election of two candidates as Social-lats to the provincial parliament of British Columbia and spoke with some doubt of the quality of their So-cialism. We are glad to be corrected a letter from O. Lee Charlton of Victoria, who says "I cannot attach any blame to you for your doubts when I consider the source of your in We present the main

The law of British Columbia remit \$21AL to be forfeited if his voe fails below half that received by the winning candidate—an almost prohibitive tax on third parties. Never ess, the Socialist Party had ten candidates in the field in nine "rid-ings" or constituencies (some ridings ore than one member), out of a total of forty-two sents in thirty-four ridings. These candidates were: John T. Mortimer, Vancouver City.

who received 1,338 votes.
A. R. Stebbins, Vancouver City, 960.

J. C. Watters, Victoria, 600. H. Hawthornthwalte, Nansimo,

Ernest Mills, Greenwald, 332 Parker Williams, Newcastle, 280, J. R. McPherson, Fernie, 200. S. Shannon, B. A., Ferguson, 179.

J. W. Bennett, Revelstoke, 152 John Riordan, Grand Forks, 242, The Two Elected.

Of these, Hawthornthwaite and Willians were elected. The former had \$86 votes against 325 for the Conservadidate. Williams was successful it Newcastic, where the coal, railway, beaten the miners in a big strike. Hame got 280 votes to 217 for the Conpervative and 202 for the Liberal Here and at Nanalmo there will prob ably be a straight fight next time be tween the Socialists and a combination of the other parties, but the comrades so not fear the result.

Defeated by a Trick.

In Greenwood, Ernest Mills was de fented by a plurality of 0, and that only by a neat trick. In the town part of the riding the polis closed at m, and in the rural part at 5. The old-party managers held back their vote in town until they heard the results from the country bouths; then, learning that the Socialint was leading, with the Liberal sec and, they instructed the lown Connervatives to abandon their own can-didate and rush in their votes for the

In Vancouver, the S. L. P. also had candidate, named Griffiths, who fled 284. The S. L. P. has been organized there for five or six years, but has no foothold outside that elty.

Watters and Stebbins lost their deposits, as did also Griffiths, but the other five Socialist candidates each as their respective successful oppo-

party. The only previous attempts were in 1900, when McLain ran in Vancouver and got 484 votes, and do 1992, when Williams ran in North Napaimo and get 150.

The aggregate vote of our ten candilates is 4.870 (exclusive of the S. L. P. 284). This is 12 per cent, of the total vote in the districts contested and almost 0 per cent, of the total in the province. Comrade Chariton points out that this beats any state in the Union and says: "We hold the banne Do we feel proud? We admit it proud of the vote and proud of our

This election day, Oct. B, was the ond anniversary of the organization of the Socialist Party of British Coand reathrmed by the convention of 1902 in a clear and straightforward stalement of Socialist principles, and deciares allegiance to the movement the international revolutionary working class. The party constitution says: "Under no circumstances shall the Socialist Party of British Columide fuse or act with any other political party." Every applicant for member-ship in the party signs the following

rolled as a member of the Socialis Party of British Columbia. I recognize the class struggle between the Capitalist Class and the Working Cases to be a political structle for power (namely to capture the relas of government), which necessitates the organization of the workers into a political party distinct from and of I hereby sever my relations with all other political parties, and pledge myself to support by voice, vote and other legitimate means the ticket and the program of the British Co-tunchia Socialist Party."

The Liberal and Conservative parare almost exactly equally ented in the new parliamen that the two Socialists, with one Labor

candidate, hold the balance of power. We are sorry to have doubted the genuineness of the Socialism of the nen efected and beartily glad to learn Columbia is on a sound basis and is making excellent progress

Countess Oriein, in disguise, attended the convention of the German Sectal lat Party in Dreeden, and that she ha giving the Socialists in

ELECTION RETURNS TAFF VALE LAW

(Continued from page 1.)

village did as well, King Morgan

BALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 4-M. A. Issues, Socialist candidate for Mayor, polls 806 votes. In the last city election, two years ago, our candidate for the same office, Charles Stewart, had 484. Last year we had 989 in the city for Governor. This result is not as good as we could wish. and we can count that the 806 who voted our ticket yesterday will stick to the colors under any and all circumstances. The election of 1903 is over and the campaign of 1904 is on. buckle on our armor with greater de of the fight.

From National Headquarters. - A heavy decrease is reported from Colorado, notably in the mining districts where the Populist candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, Owers, seems to have received many votes cast last year for the Socialist Party. Increases are reported from a number of places, but not enough to offset the falling off elsewhere. vote for Governor last year was 7,562, but R is not likely this year's vote will reach more than half that number.

In San Francisco the lowest Social ist vote cast was 1004 as against 915

OHIO VOTE.

DAYTON, O. Nov. 9.-Election re urns are as yet rather meager owing the comrades in many places being unable to get the complete figures up to date. Here are some of the returns at hand, compared with last year's vioe:

- 1		20000	24.444
1	Toledo	1,571	850
ı	Cleveland	2,038	1,297
ı	Hamilton County	4,375	4,2177
1	Montgomery County	1,007	903
	Clark County	603	345
1	Franklin County	145	321
	Aughlize County	18	28
	Guernsey County	17	G3
	Knox County	10	33
	Licking/County	12	85
	Madison County	3	18
	Mercer County	U	21
	Minual County		82
•	Muskingum County	156	200
•	Perry County	14	80
٠,	Preble County		21
	Union County		21
	It appears from pre-	sent i	ndications

as if we would make a gain over last year, but as to the exact amount it is impossible to say, as the returns are so uneven as to upset all calculations. TOLEDO, O., Nov. 8.—The officially

reported vote for the head of the 80cialist ticket in Lucas County, includis as follows: In 1900-6d1 votes; in 1901-445 votes; in 1902-1,605 votes; this year, 908. The rest of our state ticket this year runs from 974 to 1.080.

To those who take more than a superficial view it will be seen that uncompromising vote in this county is stendily increasing. Thin year we had to go up against a "sur thing" fusion between "Golden Rule Jones' non-partisan machine and Tom Johnson's machine in this county— "No-inlists too," you know.- What the old line Democrats and Republicans did to the fusion candidates must make some "Socialists" feel like emi-

grating. Toledo Socialists feel much encour aged at the local results and prospect We have votes in every precinct the city, and all the time more and more are coming to understand what is shead for our party and the necessity for clear cut, uncompromising ac-Revival methods or appeals to people pinched by coal combine may get votes, but they do not always

CLEVELAND, O. Nov. 6.-The Socialist candidate for Governor, Isaac Cowen, has 1.257 votes. Last year our candidate for Secretary of State, the head of the ticket, had 2,698. "Too much Johnson" explains the loss. Eight hundred half-baked Socialists thought Johnson had a chance of elec-tion and that he would "do something now," and so they threw their votes

had 156 votes here. Now we have 215, TIFFIN, O., Nov. 5.—Senaca County gives the Socialist Party 105 votes for the head of the state ticket; the other year we had 150; two years ago, 67; three years ago, 72. The 8. L. P. has eight, as against 12 last year, 10 in 1901, and 4 in-1909. It is known that some districts.

CANTON, O., Nov. 8 .- Stark County given 383 votes for Cowen, candidate of the Socialist Party for Governor. Our other candidates have from 378 to 414. Last year we had 265 for the head of our state ficket and in 1900 The S. L. P. has 82.

SPRINGFIELD. O., Nov. 4. -The election here was more like a funeral. Only about half the voters went to the polis. We have 320 votes for Cowen. Last year we had 003 in the whole of Clark County and in 1000 we had 53. The S. L. P. has 28 in Springfield. Our votes were nearly all straight.

THE GLASS WORKERS

The third annual ball of the Glass Bevelers' Union, or Local 25 of the despite the fact that this organization is now in the twenty-first week of a strike. General President J. J. Morris was present with a number of dele-gates from the trade councils of St. Louis, Chicago, Belleville, Ill., Phila delphia, and elewhere, on their way to the A. F. of L. convention in Bos ton, and as they are all good Socialists they lighted the fire of enthusiasm fo the strikers and for the struggles of the working class at large. At the con-vention they will make every effort towards bringing the long strike of the glass workers to a victorions end. President J. Martin of Local 25 was presented with a handsome gold medal by General President Morris in the name of the International Ass

this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

- IN INDIANA

Employers Are Successfully Suing Unions for Damages Caused by Strikes or Beyootts.

The Gibson Circuit Court in Indian-apolis has decided that a union is responsible for any loss which an em-ployer suffers through a boycott. The decision was rendered against the local union of carpenters, which was sued for a large sum by a contractor whom the carpenters had boycotted. The case is being taken to the higher

courts by the national organization of carpenters. The decision that lack of incorporation does not prevent the unions from being responsible for the result of their boycotts is a very im-portant one to all labor organizations, as a dozen or more are now being sued in different-states.

This marks one more step in the

progress of what is known as "Taff Vale law"—the rule inid down in the famous Taff Vale case in England, about a year ago, and first success fully applied in this country against chinists of Rutland, Vt. the workingmen very soon decide to put men chosen by and pledged to their class alone upon the beach as well as in legislative and executive chambers, this new application of law by capitalist judges bids fair to reade

THE SEAMY SIDE OF "PROSPERITY."

Reaction is Aircady Hitting the Working Class Hard-Lay-offs and Wage Guts the Order of the Day.

READING, Pa., Nov. Q.-A notic was phated to-day at the tube mill of the Reading Iron Company of reduction of wages to take effect Monday, Nov. 10. The puddlers will be reduced from \$4.50 to \$4 a ton and all other classes from 3 to 10 per cent. The Phoenix Iron Company has also posted notices advising its workmen of a 5

er cent. ředuction. BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 10.-The Bultimore and Ohio Railroad has re-duced the working hours of the various car and locomative shops to con form with a similar cut made in the maintenance of way force. This is a reduction from a ten-hour day to a nine-hour day, and carries with it a

per cent. reduction in wages. OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 10.—Along with ther plans for cutting expenses for the winter comes the report that the the road. Shounen say the reduction will not be the regular winter's cur tailment of help, but will be a cutting of the force to just one-half of the

The reduction comes in line with th ago to cut wherever possible. Alu one-third of the working force in the engineering department of the road has been discharged within the last

"SCOTCHED, NOT KILLED."

That the capitalists of Massachu-setts, after the first moments of exul-tation on the electoral victory, begin to realize that, after all, Socialism is

But first we must quote the con cluding sentence of another editoria in the same issue, referring to Carey's

"Now that he is gone, the Hous will breathe easier, for many a legis-intive scheme never saw the light of day merely because Carey of Haver hill would be sure to shoot at it, and he had a faculty of hitting the bulis-eye pretty often."

On the general situation, the "Sun"

says:
"The material falling off in the So cialist vote in Massachusetts is not a renusuring to persons who fear Social ist ascendancy in the affairs of government. The defection of 10,000 Tues day leaves the party with over 20,000 votes remaining, which may reason ably be accepted as the astrength of the Socialist Party. 10,000 voters who have evidently re nounced the doctrine of Marx and Liebknecht were probably attracted to the party last year on account of the the party last year on account of the last sury and of its own cultion. Intense popular dissatisfaction over It takes tithe of all men. Its sole busthe strike in the anthracite coal fields The conclusion of the strike and the return of warmer weather have open ated to calm these 10,000 disgruntle ones, who yesterday renewed their affiliations with the two old parties. "In the menuwhile, the 20,000 votes

polled Tuesday by Chase represent number of radicals which seems all too great in the opinion of anti-Social-ists. For those 20,000 have stuck to the principles enunciated by the 'ron; box' orators in the face of a witherin fire from both of the old parties, who were quick to take advantage of de fections of prominent Socialists and exploit them to the fullest extent in an effort to stem what is regarded as a more or less dangerous political and

ists the very substantial grip that they have on Haverhill, and repetitions of strikes such as that in the anthracite region will give them a pretty good grip on the state and nation. If the agerous growth of Socialism mus be checked, therefore, some effective solution of the industrial problem must be advanced and quickly." Indeed it must. But what effective

solution will you find, gentlemen, short of sinvery on the one hand or Social ism on the other?

in Socialism and votes the ticket bu not see why he should be party member, get him to read "The Socialist Army." You can get the pamphlet from the Socialist Literature npany, 184 William street, New k. Price, 2 cents a copy, or 7

"The Economic Foundations of ety," by Achille Loria, is a book that will repay careful study. It can be had from the Socialist Literature Company, 181 William street, New York, for \$1.25.

SOCIAL CHANGE: ITS MEN,

By Peter E. Burrowes.

"The desire for change is character- | fundamental fact, still moving because the program for it. The radical looks or it and the Socialist makes it.

There is a sure anchorage and limit

of society-to the individual the virtue of change, to society the virtue of se cure basement upon change as de-termined and called for by the sum of new experiences,

This generation of workers, and the one or two preceding it, have passed their years under the wheels of this law of change. Never before in the world's history has change been so manifestly the order of the day. Never have the heads of nations boasted so vehemently of the results of this great law of change and yet so vehemently fought against its entering their own propertied and privileged reservations.

It is not to figures but to facts that one may securely turn to fortify the perception that change has been the most evidential thing of the century. Party politicians and property partizens may play Mm-flam with figures to prove, for instance, that there is an American unit called "the people," which is getting fatter all the time, easier, and having a higger balance at its banks. But the unstatistical and as the statistician triumphantly concludes his demonstration by crying to labor: "You see by these figures that there are no classes in America." La-bor answers: "Shr, your logic is irre-futable, but you lie; I am hare, all right. I am the great all wrong class if the community which has merely remained under the wheels of change, while all the rest of the folk were

We do not count un the facts of life. and even when governmental arithmetic proves otherwise we still know, without that sort of science, and in spite of such figuring, that we are right in it as the victims of change. Carrol Wright and Casson Wrong may impress the page of paper on which they prove it, with the statement that he proletarian class is a vanishing mantity in American politics, vanishing into that unit of prosperity known as the People. These writers do do it, nay they do do do it, but yet they leave it undone, for the sigh of the great majority answers "I am here,"

Figures, sometimes called facta, take on somewhat of a mercurial character when they go into sociology or politics. When they stay by the scales and the measures of things they behave themselves scientifically, but is cat varies in the pursuit of a mouse.

hole that contains the mouse.

The material city is the sociological map of the changed classes. Never mind arithmetic but look at the rook-eries and the palatial districts. The upper and lower are always found apart. and the remaining hybrid middle class is to be found everywhere the dollar rolls. It appears as if the great law of change were devoting itself mainly to the middle class and resulted only in throwing people from thence down to No. 8 or throwing them up to No. 1. Vicisaltude seems to be in that middle only, while fixity takes her rest at either end. There may be changes in the personnel of the classes, but nevertheless they are fixed states. The penitentiary changes its personnel, but prison life goes on. This one may get out and that one may get in, but in spite of patriotism's "Hush" the class walls are there, with the American population behind them.

The first class owns, or keeps for its own use, lands and houses and social controls. It does nothing useful, but

ness is to own and keep. is the art of owning, sometimes losing, as a profit producer it retains the whole of its own product.

The third class begins at six o'clock in the morning and leaves off at six, except when it works later, and R neither controls, initiates, owns nor keens anything but what slins down its

The first class resides in the West End, with an army of literary, political and cierical laundrymen to keep R looking clean. The second class stops near the bank, market, depot and tele phone. The third sweets where labor is saleable—none of them lives. Labor grinds out all that which the other two grasp for. Its reward is not personal or real property; its reward is the bit-terness of itself—labor on hire. It just gets bread enough for the laborer of to-day to be the laborer of to-morrow. The middle class rush is a rush away from linelf only; eagerly going to the upper class on the first offer, but involuntarily failing into the under class a great deal oftener. It is men with the middle class mind, born in one fictitious change and always tending to another, who have no idea that there are classes in America. Nay, even after they get into one or other of them they still retain the mind that cannot see it until the cisases as two armies begin to move, and the middle mind is being trod upon by the live mind of the world,

mind of the world.

To avoid death they have been whiring around, themselves, playing the shadow dances of fictitious change, while waiting for the approach of the

istic of all bad men," say those whose all must move either in the fact or incomes are fixed or on the increase. But the despotical, the satisfied, and found whirling over the earth for the conventional share the love of change of scene. Alas only of scene, change with us because change is the just never change of eyes. His only just of life. The despot first loves it for himself, then he loves to be the cause of it in others; and the attified loves to keep a string on it; and the conventional loves to be, or to hold, the present feet it. The redictal lonks dollars. He forests, poor rich man! his person with at the bidding of his dollars. He forgets, poor rich man! that all servants have but one charac-There is a sure anchorage and limit for the necessary changes of human personal life, and to find that anchorage and give it that scope is the virtue of acceptant to the mission of the most of the service and give it that scope is the virtue of acceptant to the mission of acceptant to the mission of the service of the s the revolutions of a spindle; men con-demned to hard labor for life standing before some mechanical ticker which marks a dot, or punches a hole, or dose some other cursedly small thing for ever; the brain of the whole class on the very eve of ossification but for the story papers and the newspapers and the playbouses and the sermons, which keep them languidly alive with fairy pictures of a life outside as they stand tolling in their tomba.

These two ulterior classes have been kept apart, ripening their antagonisms for one another. The death of the middie class is the resurrection of both.

from combat to comstruction. The middle class battle was itself but a shadow battle; its combats and com-petitious were but subterfuges, delusions, postnonements of real issue. The middle class was a windy, watery lie a band of pickpockets in the livery of a mounted cavalry, a hollow hypocrisy better fed, better clad, taking life arrayed in the ruddy face, the ample pauneh and bluff speech of a Faistaff, and therefore all the more a disgusting mind can get its facts contra from life, hypocrisy. But that lie is now worked out of life, and life takes up its two facts and places them face to face. What will they do? Had the middle class contented it-

self with the role of mediumship between two conscious classes antagoniz-ing each other, the three classes might long have remained in history, workinc. writing and fighting out the science of change. But the lower class had not been trught its consciousness; it had rather been deceived away from it, while the medium which should have remained the communicator of economic class to the other became, in a bastardly sort of way, conscious of itself as a middle class, and then very hastily conscious of a desire to be come the upper class. To that end, therefore, the men of the middle class began to smite down lawer with its golden feet, mounting upon the shoulders of their own weaker associates first, and they upon the next weaker, and they upon the stronger of the 'aborers, until the top middle was able to lead the way hito the windows of America's aristocracy, leaving all the human rounds of the ladder that fell short to fall down into secthing pov-He who treats the subject of labor in a fundamentally new way will soon find that he has fundamen-tally changed all other subjects of speculation. Labor is the mountain of the landscape towards which all the remaining details of the mental picture are arranged. Thus every system osophy now known to mankind is arranged in subordination to the concepts of a land or a financial aristocracy. Even the principles of evo-lution have been waylaid and constrained to do service conformable to pristocratic and slave arrangements.

ed to others by labor's stupidity.

In spite of our own revolutionary agitation there is much difficulty ex-perienced by Socialists in throwing off the silken toga of aristocratic thinking. We clieg to the idea that labor is going up to Congress to mingle among The second class is but the first in cinte the vital fact that our revolution the course of formation. Its business must work the other way. Our prois the art of owning, sometimes losing, gram is to establish an order of society is the art of owning, sometimes to us at which times it descends home to us of the third class. Ownership is its goal, but in the interim it owns only while awaiting sales; its property is who make the world's affairs. Becaus, the life of the commonwhile awaiting sales; its property is commercial. It is a working class, but it works under its own stimulation and wealth, it shall be an industrial commonwealth. The organization of the world's workers into the world's poli ticians, no longer by any class outside of themselves to be ruled. The class of parasite aristocracies shall not thereby be destroyed as men out of the human family, but "benevolently assimilated" into co-operation with its workers, and for a factitious nobility there shall be conferred upon them the true nobility of participation in the necessary life of man. When in course of time there shall come out of this red earth of the necessary life, leisure and culture, it. will be the leisure and culture of the whole, no longer aller and dangerous to, but the universal blessing of man. It by according to our thoroughness as to the proletarian being the man for the Socialist revolt and the subsequent Socialist government, that we are revolutionary Social iats, and as we recede from this we approach Bernstein and the accommo-dationists. We do not think out our great revolutions, however greatly we may be able to think. Our poor race has a long time yet to travel before its thoughts can motive its revolutions Foverty alone, when it has entered into the experience of self-conscious ness and solidarity, can give us that motive energy which is sufficient for the next great social change.

Sentiments of liberty, equality, fra ternity and patriotism are well enough after dianer, but revolutions are troublesome affairs and dangerous, and all men hate trouble and danger. So you may rely upon it, no after-dinner sentiments are able to propel the next and greatest of revolutions. What motive, then, can we find that

is equal to this contingency? What but the need of maintaining our right to bread. This alone is big and strong enough to face all the inconvenier and danger to be met with in carrying out the overthrow of capitalism. The majority of the people belong to the mute creation on all other subjects but bread, and this subject is alone able to give us the agitators and the motive for Socialism.

Must we wait, then, for famine to give us the speech and the men of So-cialism? No; fear and fierce desire will run ahead and anticipate hunger The famines of the past have given all men a farsightedness in this matter. We can not only see our bread gone, but we can see it going, and we can see it not coming. Privation has be-come educated in the course of many And then look outside of our own

immediate surroundings. Look through the plate glass that separates us as a class from the wealth, beauty and spiender of civilization. Think how much we have learned to know under the caption "NOT OURS." While the fact of famine, or the fear of it, urges us from behind, the fiercer desire to belong to our age and share in the good things of our creation calls us on, and together they will surely give that motive that will man the ranks for the next revolution.

Now as to the means. They will be

what they always were.

The instrument of revolution is that which, we being deprived of, has made us what we are. Bread may be the motive of social revolution, but the made the famine. We look around us for that instru-

ment to use it. We ask what was that which kept us so near starving last winter, and we find that it was the landlord's rent, the grocer's bill, and the key of the factory on the wrong side. The landlord's rent we had always noid before last winter and the grocer's bill. What is it that precipitated our famine last winter? The key of the factory. We look over the whole field of suffering among our immediate neighbors and we find the key of the factory to be the key of our famine, and therefore the key of the next great social change which is called for by the workers. But behind and outside of the factory we have left entrenched the independent powers of rent and profit who nail up the doors and leave us to fry in our own fat.

We discover then that we have left the biggest part of the trouble yet un-touched. They go to law with us to recover what they lost by the chance of the factory key. They are only a handful, but they harass us mightily. So that the key of our factory proves, after all, not to be the only key of our work. All the time they have been smiting us by acts of Congress and by acts of soldiers and policemen, who were directed in their acts of hostility, one and all, by one and the same thing --law. It is plain that we have not averted famine while they have law on their side. So, then, the factory key is not the instrument of revolution olution. But the White House is right fully already occupied by the major ity's representative? No; the majority is not there, for we are the majority. When that which seems to be is, when the fact of our democracy accords with its theory, Socialism will be established through the worker having learned to use their own majority. LABOR SECRETARIAT.

At the last meeting credentials were

presented by Carpenters' No. 300, for

H. Folgner; German Engineers' No. 334, for Chas. Schadewitz; Machinist No. 318, for John Clement; Machinist

No. 516, for Chas. Tugend; Carriage

and Wagon Workers No. 110, for E. Duffy; Carpenters' No. 513, for Aug.

Planthaber: Bakers No. 7, for Ed

Schnetz: Bakers' No. 93, for J. Ronner;

Painters and Decorators' No. 51, for Ed. Gaa and Geo. Campbell. All cre-

dentials, were accepted and delegates

It is impossible to have any importantly new science amidst old economic thoughts. No revolution worthy the tion of man and master. The element of newness is the class that works, be cause it is the element of reality. Mas-tership is but an afterthought suggestthe present order of society assumes that lordship, not labor, is the funda-mental factor of society, and upon this assumption stands our entire thought fabric of law, religion and

scated. The counsel, J. Hillquit, gave an extensive report of his activity for the Secretariat during the past month. This peport showed that many claims for wages and actions to re-cover damages were settled in the interest of the members. The report of the Roard of Directors was read and after a debate endorsed. The recon-mendation of the board to grant Mo ris Hilliquit a credential to represent cretariat at the International Fo at Amsterdam, was endorsed, with amendment made by Larsen that Comrada Hillquit should be requested while at the congress to make himself familiar with the Labor Secretariat movement in Europe, and on his return give a detailed report of his investigation. J. Lazard, of Bakers' No. 1, reported about the right of his union ngainst the White Standard Baking Company, 157-150 E. Second street the firm refused to grant the deman for shorter hours and living wages. The financial report of the last quarter showed that the Secretariat is steadily growing in membership. The auditin committee reported having found the books of the financial secretary and treasurer in the best of order. All delegates who will volunteer for committee service in the interest of the Labor Secretariat may report to the secretary what nights would be con-venient and which organization they would prefer to visit. Bernhard Neu bert was mnanamously re-elected as treasurer. Delegates J. Kern and H. Folgner were elected as delegates to the Board of Directors. The following organizations failed to return their quarterly report blanks: Brewers' No 9. Beer Drivers' No. 24, Iron Workers No. 42, Bakers' No. 1, No. 3, No. 7, No. gineers' No. 1. Carriage and Workers' No. 127 and No. 135, Lab Workers No. 124 and No. 103, Indo-ers' Protective Union No. 4 and No. 9, Jewelry Workers' No. 1, Machinist No. 518. All above mentioned unions are kindly requested to instruct their finan-cial secretary not to delay the return-ing of said report.

— The Social Democratic Party of New York is identical with the Social lst Party of other states. The difference of name is due to requirements of the election law. Our emblem is the on law. . Our emblem is the

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

of social Democratic Party. The party embiem in New York is the Arm and Torch.]

The Socialist Party of America in mational convention ansembled, renfirms its adherence to the principles of international Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class and those in the socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class and those in the socialism of the working class and those in the organization of the series of provide ownership of the series of production and distribution into collective ownership by the exitip copile.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the Individual worker. Today the machine, which is but as imperating the machine, which is but as important of the means of production, is owned by the Individual worker. Today the machine, which is but as important of the means of production in the production of the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers. This ownership causing the capitalists of control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Frivale ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the parcetty and misery of the working class, and it invides society into two heatile class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to 'the capitalist class doubt working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to 'the capitalist's political and severience and virtual. The eccoomic interests of the capitalist can doubt are argued to the capitalist. The stronger is not an abservience and virtual. The eccoomic interests of the capitalist can doubt are argued to the capitalist can doubt are argued to a stare of intellectual, physical and social interests, political and severience and virtual.

naic of intellectum; persentence and virtual eriority, political subservience and virtuality political subservience and virtuality. The ecceonic interests of the capitalist casa dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between battons, indiscriminate sampler is chromaged and the destruction of whole races in sametioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremary at home.

ton abroad and enhance their supremary at home.

But the same economic causes which developed expitalism are leading to Mocinium, which will sholish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force is bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent of actual conditions are talks interested in the apphoiding of the system of private owner also of the instruments of worlds produce the supremark of the control of the c

White we declare that the development of co-mounic conditions tends to the overtirow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the etage of development reached by the proletarist. We, therefore, consider it of the utunest importance for the Socialist Tarty to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political orders, is order to facilitate the As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and an other public utilities, as well as of all in other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monoportes, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wares and shortening of the boars of labor of the cuspierers, to the theory of the capitalist relates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the boars of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the worker is the product of labor.

2. Minte or national insurance of working people in one of accidents, lavis of amplitudent and increase the share of the worker is the product of labor.

2. The purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administed under the control of the working is the product of labor.

working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be set of experience of eighteen research and the set of eighteen research and sinte and municipal sid for books, clothing, and food.

5. The oldertime of colding, and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights formen and women.

7. The initiative on and the right of representatives by their constituents.

Hut is advorating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Common.

SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONISM

The trade-union movement and independent political action are the chief emancipating factors of the wage-working class. The trade-union movement is the natural result of capitalist production, and represents the excumulate side of the working-class movement. We consider it the duty of Socialists to ioin the unions of their respective trades and assist in building up and unifying the trades and labor organizations. We recognize that trade unions are by his prical secrently organized on neutral grounds, as

RELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS. The National Committee of the Socialist Party in cannal session assembled, hereby reaffirms the attitude of the party toward the trade union mercment as expressed in the resolution on the subject adopted by the Indianapotic convention of 1901.

nupport to the other in its special sphere of certification and the second certification of short, that it devolves upon the trade unions to conduct the economic struggles of the working class, that it devolves on the Socialist party to fight the political buttles of the working class, that it devolves on the Socialist party to fight the political buttles of the working class, and that the control of the working class, and that the control of all values of the movement to manage the affairs within its own sphere of activity without active interference by the other. The Socialist Party will continue to give the affairs within the own sphere of activity without active interference by the other. The Socialist Party will continue to solicit the sympathy and support of all trade organizations of the rade-union movement. The party will also continue to solicit the sympathy and support of all trade organizations of labor without allowing itself to be made the airly of any one division of the trade-union movement. The party will also continue to solicit the trade union movement in a gallact declare that we deem it unwise to invite trade unions as such to be represented in the political conventions of our party.

ANTI-FUSION RESOLUTIONS.

ANTI-FUSION RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, All "radical and reform" par-ties, including the so-called "Union Labor Parties," have, after a brief existence, uni-formly succumbed to the influence of the old political parties and have proven dis-astrous to the ultimate end of the labor movement, and

movement, and
Whereas, Any allianes, direct or indirect,
with such parties is dangerous to the political integrity and the Socialist increases.
Resolved, That no state or local organization, or member of the party shall, under
any circumstances, these combines or compromise with any political party or organination, or no forther the interests of candidates of such parties or organization,

CAREY TO DEBATE.

Democratic "Friend of Labor" Made Rash Challenge and Will Be Held to the Mark by Worcester Socialists.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 5 .- We have had the chance to put a promi-nent local advocate of capitaliam to the test and have not failed to use it. James H. Mellen is a well known Democratic politician who has represented this city in the Legislature fo

eighteen years. He poses as a "friend of Labor" and is naturally much opposed to the growth of Socialism. On Oct. 21, speaking before the Cen-tral Labor Union, he declared, that he would be gind to meet in dehate any Socialist "who would not get into a passion and make wild statements." On Oct. 25, Thomas P. Abbott, a well known reteran of the Socialist movement here, took up this challenge through the daily press, saying:

"if I do not come under the head 'objectionable' Socialists that you have reference to, I shall not only be pleased, but I very much desire to meet you in a friendly debate either Central Labor. Union, and I will offer the following questions for your consideration:
"Resolved, That Socialism, or the

collective ownership of the tools and natural opportunities of production, is the only solution of the labor problem."
"Resolved, That the laboring class, as a class can be benefited permanently only through a political party of their own class.' Resolved. That no one can repre-

sent two classes whose econo terests are opposed to each other in an e ecutive, legislative, or judicial push tion and be true to both clauses." "'Resolved, That no legislative enactment can benefit the wage-working

class, as a class, economically and re-tain the system of doing business for profit." so that you can take the affirmative and open the debate if you like, pro vided the sense is not destroyed, or

you may frame a question to suit your-self on the subject matter of Bocisisan and the lalior question." Mr. Mellen waited till the day before election and then published a letter de-ellning to debate with Comrade Al-bott on the ground that Abbott was not a "recognized leader" of the So-cialist Party, but that he was willing to meet James F. Carey. Perhaps he thought this would let him out, but it will not. Despite the appereillous tone of Meilen's letter, Abbutt replied cour teously in the next day's paper, ex

be meeting at an early date. he meeting at an early date.

Mellen is editor, by the way, of the invited to send in the adirence of ishors by the Avery-Goldstein-Gordon | Home

clique of would-be leaders who deserted the party because it would not bow to their dictation.

THE HAVERHILL FUND.

The following additional contribu-tions to the Haverhill Socialist camnaish fund have been received by The

Vorker and "Volkszeitung": Previously acknowledged, \$49.37; J. J. Crouse, Turner's Fails, Mass., 50c.; M. Koeniger, \$1; Annexed District, 8. D. P., New York, \$5; A. L., \$1; W. King, Lynn, Mass., 50c.; O. W. Ricker, Philadelphia, Pa., \$1; Local James town, N. Y., \$1; 20th A. D., Br. 2, S. D. P., Brooklyn, \$2; J. Sedimeier, Brooklvn. \$2: Anton Scholze, Lebanon, N. H., 50c.; W. D. Hurley, Derby, Conn., \$5; D. J. van Emmerick, Camden, N. J., 50c.; collected by the Social Democratic Progressive Society of Browns ville-Workingmen's Progressive So-clety \$5, Mrs. Hugwitz 40c., M. Levin 40c., Tepper 25c., J. Beltch 15c.; Angua McDonald, Brooklyn, \$1; O. Felz hardt, Flushing, L. L. N. Y., 81; Joe, Graditzer, \$1; C. Anders, \$1; D. M. Ronn, \$2; J. Weisbecker, Newark, N. J., 55c.; Local College Point, S. D. P., \$2: D. Michallowsky, 25c.; Socialist Party, Luzerne, Pa., County Commit-tes, \$2; Jos. Kohn, 50c.; Ch. Williams, 50c.; A. Williams, 50c.; J. Libakle, 50c.; Bushwick Lodge No. 516, I. A. of M. Schaufuss, Lawrence, Muss., \$1; Hy. Kuhn, Jersey City, N. J., \$1; total,

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN THE RUSSIAN SCHOOLS

Von Plehve, the Russian Minister of

the interior, has issued a confidential circular to the department of educa-tion-which, as often happens to gov-ernment documents nowadays, did not stay confidential-calling attention to the growth of the revolutionary move-ment in the schools. It is shown that a revolutionary paper devoted especially to propaganda in the secondary schools is being widely circulated under the very noses of the authorities. tuong other things, this paper, called "Toward the Light," has a series of articles concerning, the melancholy situation of the pupils attending the secondary schools and the impedi-ments placed in the way of the pupils In their aspirations toward independ ent science and the free manifestation ent selence and the tree mannescators of thought, and shows the exblence of a strong organization among the young stud, ats in St. Petersburg, Nijnt Novgorod, Grel, Minsk; and classwhere,

. Send 2 cents to the Socialist Liternture Conjunty for a copy of "The Socialist Army. Better stin, have the pressing his complete satisfaction with the proposition that Carey take the Rocialist side of the delate and under-taking to make every effort to arrange all members and prospective members.

Wage Worker." a paper newly estab-lished for the purpose of fighting So-cialism, and is assisted in his editorial copies of the paper may be sent to

Only duly elected and approved agents asknowledged.

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VOL. XIII.-NO. 34.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 22, 1903.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

SOCIALISM DISCUSSED.

Federation Leaders Cannot Evade the Issue.

President Compara Orders Galtories Cleared for Applauding Hayes-Attempt to Suppress Discussion is a Failure.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 17.-"Since wares can never be regarded as the full equivalent for Labor's toll, this convention recommends that the workers use their political and economic power along the lines of their class interests to secure for Labor the full product of its toil."

This was the form in which Max 8. Hayes of Cleveland, delegate of the In ternational Typographical Union, in the American Federation of Labor con-vention, today condensed the sub-stance of eleven Socialist resolutions introduced by as many unions, large and small, and all together reported adversely by the Resolutions Commit-

Haves' motion was to substitute this brief declaration for the committee's afterse report. The motion was great ed with loud applause, in which the workingmen who packed the galleries joined. President Gompers, who was in the chair, augrily declared that he would not allow any manifestations of approval or disapproval from the gal-leries. A few hisses were called out by this statement, whereupon President Gompers ordered the galleries cleared and the doorkeepers called on the police to help them drive out the speciators. It appears that on sober second thought Mr. Gompers must have decided that he had been too hasty, for the galleries were soon ! quietly opened again.

The eleven resolutions referred to were couched in various forms. One, introduced by Delegate Kreft of the Philadelphia Central Labor Imion; adrimadelphia Central Labor Union; advised members of the Federation to support at the ballot-box only such candidates for public office as truly represent the interests of the wage-earners and stand on a platform de-manding for the worker the full product of his toll. Another, by Delegato Educate of the Bakers' International Union, proposed that "the American Federation of Labor declare in favor of collective ownership of and and capital and the operation of the same for the benefit of the whole people instead of a privileged few." A third, from a Laborers' Protective Union, de-clared in favor of democratic manage-ment of all means of production and distribution. Others advised independent political action of the workers on class lines or declared that the work-incmen must get the full product of

After clearing the galleries, President Gompers declared Hayes' motion out of order, and on appeal the ruling was sustained by a selegate vote of 181 to 70. Delegate Barnes of Phila-delphia then asked unsulmous consent to introduce a resolution on similar lines, but Schaffer, president and dele-gate of the Amalgamated Steel Work-ers, objected. Kreft made a similar attempt, but the pre-arranged plan to prevent a Socialist resolution from coming before the house was success-

Hayes was compelled, therefore, to take up the question by speaking against the committee's report, and of course the shutting off of direct discussion of the resolution did not suc eed in shutting of the debate on So-

adopted the committee's report it ent the ground from under its own feet. New industrial methods and conditions, he said, had imposed now duties aspect of the struggle between Capita and Labor called for careful attention Recent developments ought to teach every workingman that his class must use all its power, not to strike and boybut to strike and boycott at

running over the history of the past thirty-eight years, he showed how the s have continually begged for labegging-how labor bills were defeated or indefinitely postponed or amended out of their original scuse, even so as turn them against the working class, or massed in such form that the executive officials would easily find them us enforceable or the courts would de

Then he called attention to the rapid pelves in a solid body against the labor movement. Not alone on the economic field, by lockouts and blacklists, he re employers attacking the workers. The capitalists had seen the value of political power, if the workers had not. Injunction had long been their favorite political wrapon, but now they had added another—the use of damage the Taff Vale decision set a precedent

serve the capitalists, and the other votes for the Democratic party, which kewise endorses capitalism and whose officials likewise serve the capitalists, so long the capitalists have nothing to fear, for they win whichever old party goes in. The time has come when we of the working class must use our power, elect our men to the judicial bench and as legislators and mayors and governors. The trusts have grown and strengthened their position day by day through the last year. There are to-day four hundred great corporations. day four hundred great corporations in this land with a capital of eight thousand millions of dollars. Who can dream of free competition in the face of these figures? Two-thirds of the

active capital of the country is entirely in the hands of these combinations. Trust rule, the rule of wealth, government by and for the capitalist class is not a thing of the future. It is here now. If we would save ourselves, now is the time to act. Hayes was warmly applauded. Dele-

gate Energy of Washington replied with the old pies that the discussion of Socialism would destroy the unions, He alleged that in the cities where So cialism is strong in the central bodies, trade unionism is waning. On this point he kept to safe generalities. Con-cluding, he admitted that Socialism is coming, but said he did not know whether it would accomplish anyth ng. Delegate Mikol of the Cap Makers' declared that Socialism is indeed coming, that nothing can stop it, and it ought to be welcomed. He referred to the dismal failure of humble non par-tisan lobbying for labor laws at Wash-ington, as demonstrated by President

pendent political action.
Delegate McLoughlin of the New Hampshire State Federation said he agreed with the Socialists in principle, but pleaded that it was hard for a man

Gompers' own reports, and urged that

better results would follow from inde-

to leave his old party.
Fred Wheeler of California, delegate of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, spoke impressively on the Soc.alist side, basing his argument on the radical change in conditions, which made it advisable to adopt new tactics.

Denis Hayes, the Glass Workers' delegate, spoke against Socialism. He had to admit that the Socialists told the truth, but said the average citizen had not yet reached the point where he knew how to use the ballot intelligent-ly, and apparently he thought it much wiser to take his stand with those he declared to be ignorant than with those whom he admitted to have truth on their side. After saying he would like to see trade unionism taught in the schools, he declared there were "no classes in America," that he did not to hear about class consciousness, and so on, in repeated contradic-

tions and flounderings.
Delegate Tanguard of Colorado did not know just where he stood. He thought the Pederation should make some sort of a declaration on this great question. He would vote for a laborlug man on any ticket.

Delegate Hoehn spoke strongly in favor of a frank Socialist declaration. Delegate Lennon of the Journeymen Tailors, of course, supported the committee's report. He said the Socialists wanted to make the trade unions the tail to their political kite, and hoped they would be defeated. In gen terms he talked about the benencial through trade unionism on old lines, and thought that the Australian ballot and the public schools were all we needed to protect it. Grimes of Texas, delegate of the Carpenters, also de-

clared war on Socialism.

The last speaker of the day was an The last speaker of the day was an old man, Delegate Keyes of the Sh pwrights' Union, who supported the Socialist resolutions. He quoted from a speech of Compers at Bay City, Mich., in 1886, to the effect that the only so lution of the labor problem is for work-ingmen to vote together. Mr. Gompets had changed his mind evidently. Well, it was a wise man who could change his mind. Other men might change their minds in the opposite direction.

THEY WILL NOT BEG.

Machinists and Plumbers and Steam Sters of Elgin Are Tired of Degrad. ing and Futile Lebbying Policy.

The Worker printed last week or of the many replies sent by sfilliated unions to President Gompers' circular suggesting that unions petition and in-terview candidates of both old parties to get them to support eight-hour laws International Association of Machinists, Eigin, Ill.;

"Dear Sir and Brother:-Your circular letter on the Anti-Injunction and the Eight-Hour Bills has been thor oughly discussed by us. In reply we must asy that we have no faith in any petition to United States Senators or to United States Representatives. Such petitions, by the treatment usually acdemand in our own name and not to beg. That a bill should pass the House of Representatives to be killed in the House of Monopoly—once called the Senate-has become a standing jest to these who know and can see. That there two bills under discussion should meet a similar fate is only to be expected. That organized labor should be hoodwinked by such political trickbe boodwinked by such political trick-ery is a sad commentary on its intelli-gence, and we do not propose to hu-miliate ourselves by electing a cor-poration agent to power, then prog-trate ourselves at his feet begging the crumbs that fall from the trust's, his

fields of activities we are bound to be annihilated by the new methods of the monopolist and his ally, the federal judge with his self-assumed dictatorial powers, and that we must enter th political arena, 'onscions of our class interest, with the end in view of complete emancipation from the power of

monopoly.
"We do not want merely hours; we do not want seven hours; nor de we want only an increase of wages and better factory laws, do want the entire product of labor and the sole management of the conditions and the hours under which we shall work. And we shall think and work and vote to that end and shall not fritter our time away peti tioning for aught less.
"Yours fraternally.

"ELGIN LODGE No. 205.

"I. A. of M."
Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Unio o. 108 of Elgin adopted resolutions of similar tenor.

RAILWAY SLAUGHTER **GROWS YET WORSE**

Forty-nine Thousand Five Hundred and Fifty Arguments for Socialism in or

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.-The In ter-State Commerce Commission to increase in the number of railroad casualties during the fiscal year closed June 30 last, as compared with the previous fiscal year.

There were 3.553 persons killed and 45,097 injured during the year, against 2,819 killed and 39,800 injured the year

The large increase is partially at tributed to the gain in railroad traffic during the year and the increase of 12 per cent, in the number of men em oloyed in train service.
This increase of 25 per cent, in the

number of persons killed and of 15 per cent, in the number injured is a part of the price that humanity paysespecially the toiling part of human ity-for the extraordinary profits of the railway owners, during the last year. The number of workingmen on the railways has not been increased nor the equipment improved in any grown. Consequently the men have had to work harder and faster, neglecting many usual precautions, and have had to work for unusually long hours, exhausting their vitality and often rendering them incapable of performing their duties with safety to themselves or others. They had no option but to obey orders at whatever risk or to lose their jobs. While we allow the rallways to be

owned and controlled by capitalists and run for private prod' rather than for public use, we may expect to go of paying such a tribute of blood as the capitalists' interests demand. The fifty human beings killed or cripples on the railways this year are forty nine thousand five hundred and fifty arguments for Socialism in our time

PHASES OF THE COLORADO STRIKE.

illustrate the Good organization of the Men, the Class-Consciousness of the Capitalists, and the Concentra tion of Ownership.

Several minor features of the pres nt strike of ten thousand Colorade cont miners strongly illustrate, both the effectiveness of the miners' organization and the class-consciousness of the capitalists directly or indirectly

The demand of the Utah coal miner for a 10 per cent, increase in wages was granted on Nov. 11, for fear that

they would join in the strike.
On Nov. 14 the coal miners of Northern Colorado were granted their eighthour demand, with the understanding that the concession should bold only in case the strike for eight hours in the Southern part of the state, where lie the most important fields, shall suc

It is conceded even by the most hit terly capitalistic papers, that perfect order has been maintained in the strike center and that the credit for this is due to the miners' strong, and self governed organization, which has co-operated with the local authorities and allowed the capitalists no pretext for

suggestive item of news connected with this strike is the report that Nov. 12 agreed to adopt a uniform special freight rate on coal brought in from the lows, Missouri, Kansas, and Indian Territory fields while the strike lasts. The mining companies against which the strike is being fought had no considerable stock on hand, but the railway companies are ready to make freight-rate concessions to supply the market. This does not mean that the rallway lords have suddenly grown considerate of the people's needs and wish to save the dear public from shivering. It means that the men who railways are largely the same men as control the soft-coal mines in Colorado and also in the other states mentioned and are largely, likewise, the same men who control the iron works and smelters and need fuel to keep them running—and, further, that they real-ize the danger of allowing the outside public to suffer too much, lest its in-dignation rise against the mine own-

interest lies in politics as well as in the shop and the market," he said. "Ho long as one part of the working class votes for the Republican party, which endorses capitalism and whose officials we broaden our lines and enter new Arm and Torch.

SCENES OF INDUSTRIAL WAR.

Proletarian Misery and Capitalist Arrogance as Exhibited in Chicago.

Twolve Hundred Men Beg for Work and Are Driven Off Like Dogs-The Street Railway Strike-Company Refuses to Let Union Men Run Mail Cars.

mail cars to report for duty as usual.
"Union men who reported at the various barus to take out the mail

Is It Peace or War?

How much longer are the working

men of the United States going to endure the arrogance and insolence of

men who, rather than sacrifice a penny

of their uncarned profits, will demoralize the affairs of a whole city, keep

thousands of overtasked tollers on the

barest living wages, paying four times as high a rate to a gang of ruffianly

professional strike-breakers, delay the

malls, violate their charter, and then

laugh in the face of anyone who pro

How long will it take for the work-

ingmen of the United States to learn that the only way to substitute indus-

trial neace for industrial war, eco

is for them to vote together to own

their jobs by collectively owning the

means of production and transports

Paansylvania Mine Owners Refuse to Be

Sound by Arbitration Commission's

Findings and Courts Sustain Them.

SUNBURY, Ph., Nov. 12.-Judge Amen has decided that, in the eyes

of the law, the decision of the Anthra-cite Strike Commission is not binding on either the miners or the operators.

The matter was brought before the

court by the Liewellyn Mining Com

back wages allotted by the Strike Comprission, and the miners of the Royal Onk colliery brought suit before Justice of the Peace Lloyd for the

wages. The justice gave judgment in favor of the miners. The company then began mandamus proceedings

against Justice Lloyd, and the Court

decided in favor of the company. POTTSVH.LE, Pa., Nov. 15.—Slat

tery & Co., coal operators of Tusca-rors, have joined the Royal Oak Com-

pany in refusing to abide by the de-cision of the Anthracite Strike Com-

the operators do not recognize the

These dispatches bring forcibly to

mind certain eloquent editorials in capitalist papers dwelling on the sac-

redness of agreements and the wicked-

famous arbitration proceedings simply as a means of ending the strike, not

as an adjudication of differences that

everywhere should make a note of the

THEY WORK FROM THE INSIDE.

"Frank Leslie's Monthly Magazine

for October contains an article which

every workingman abould read and

keep for future reference. The article deals with the representatives of the

great trusts and corporations that have

bees elected by the people, that devote their time in looking after the affairs of their respective combinations and refers to them as the lobby on the in-

side. Senator Aldrick represents the Standard Oli, Sugar, Beef and the An-

thracite Coal Trust; Senator Hanna

the Rauroad and Shipping Trusts; Senators Depew, Platt, Quay, Clark, Millard and others, the Railroad and Mining Trusts. The brewing interests of

the United States are represented by Representative Joseph W. Habcock of Wisconsin. Mr. Rabcock is chairman

ually the servants of the tru

A LA CARRERIE. If Charlie Schwab will only say he

regarded the

to the Conciliation Board.

that the Cool Kines.

fact for future reference.

The company refused to pay

tion which they create and operate?

COAL KINGS' PLEDGE

freedom for economic bondage

IS REPUDIATED.

"TURN HOSE ON MEN.
"Laborers Besiege Illinois Steel Company's Plant for Work.
"CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Employees of the union, fearing interference with the Blinois Steel Company's plant in South Chicago yesterday used a fire home and a stream of plater to drive home and a stream of plater to drive home. In the operation of the United States mail services would result in calling in of troops, instructed motormen on well-services and protection of the union, fearing interference with the operation of the United States mail services would result in calling in of troops, instructed motormen on well-services and the states are also below the control of the union, fearing interference with the operation of the union fearing interference with the union fearing interfer back a crowd of 1,200 laborers, who, when disappointed in the alleged promise that they would receive work, tried to force their way into the yards.
The men, who have been idle for several weeks, had been told, they said, that they would have work again if they reported for duty at the steel of the men refused to do.

works, and 1,200 works an athered at the gate. Instead of being put to THE SERVICES OF A UNION work they were told that they must wait until Monday."

The BERVICES OF A UNION CREW FOR A MAIL CAR sent out on Sixty-third street. The union crew reported for work, and were told by "Sun" last Saturday.

"Sun"-lest Saturday. Even though it the barn boss that they were not appeared in the "Sun," "it's so."

And these are the days of prosperis it Peace or War? ity, under a "full dinner-pail" adminis

Twelve hundred laborers in one dustry in one city, out of work for weeks, driven to desperation by want and the fear of yet keener want, besiege a factory and clamorously beg. not for charity, not for any favor, but for the chance to do hard and dan-gerous work and get therefor a suffiient part of the value of their prod-

uct to keep them from starvation.

And the answer they get from Mor gan and Ruckefeller, the Masters of the People's John, is this: Turn the ho on them, drive them away like dogs, drive them out to beg or to steal or to starve in quiet until We happen to need them, until We can make profit out of them, until We, perhaps, mercifully let them in to toll for un and drive out the men now tolling for us to take their turn of starvation.

Street Railway Strike.

Meanwhile, a strike of the em-Company had been declared on Nov 11. This corporation controls all the surface lines running on the south side of the city, making a total of more than 220 miles of track. Its profits, after paying every cent of the cost of operation and mnintenance— including officers' miaries, taxes, jusurance, legal expenses, and corrup-tion fund, and including repairs also run into the millions of dollars every

Three were the men's demands: Twenty-cight, cents an hour on electric cars, \$2.80 a day on-cable trains, with time and a half for over-time. The company refused. The men have heretofore been doing the terribly hard work of running the street cars of a great city for wages about 20 per cent. lower than the rates named.

2. A workday of not more than eleven hours nor less than ten. This was refused, on the ground that it would hamper the company in its duty to the traveling public. The company is notoriously conscientious as to its duty to the traveling public. All such companies are. The public gets all that is coming to it in the way of bodily exercise, the excitement of dan-ger, joy of battle, and strenuous physical, mental, and moral discipling, all for a nickel a ride.

3. Arbitration. The company of fered to give this-with a string The company only wanted to be sure the arbitrators would always be wise enough to decide in its favor.

4. All employees to be union me infringement of personal liberty. It was willing to assure the men that their interests would be carefully ap-held—or held up—by the Christian men to whom God in His infinite wisdom has given the Chicago City Railway Company s franchise

Army of Strike-Breakers.

The company was very much sur-rised at its employees' unaccountable prised at its employees' unaccountable decision to strike. Fortunately, by pure chance, it had several hundred men in readiness to take the strikers' jobs. Reference to the first part of this article will explain why these men were willing to scab. An empty stomach and a ragged coat are powerful arguments. Two days later we read this in the side

"CHICAGO Nov. 18.-Over 509 street railway strike-breakers will arrive in Chicago to-day from St. Louis. The agents of the Chicago company rice agents of the Charge company visited with much secreey the St. Louis barns, gathering recruits for Chicago service. They offered 38 per day and an extra bonus of \$100 to every man who would go to Chicago and run cars during the most difficult times. The St. Louis Transit. Comtimes. The St. Louis Transit Comstrike several years ago and who were gathered from all parts of the United States. These men are of great daring and large physique. They were re-

by the Transit company."

These are the burly thugs, the pretion, as they might steal to avali

warded with good posts at high pay

"Duty to the Public." Here is another phase of the affaithmenting the company's solicitude it

SEVEN MILLION FOR NOTHING.

The Elevated Railway Capitalists' Good Bargain.

More than Half of Every Blokal Paid In Fares is Clear Profit to the Stockholders and Bondholders-What Social Democratic Rule Would Mean.

Russell Sage and the Goulds know a good thing when they see it. The people who ride on the elevated rail-way owned by those gentlems are a good thing and are easy. Here are some figures from the annual reports of the Manhattan Railway Company and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, issued last week. A priori, as the logicians say, these figures con-cern Messrs. Gould, Sage, and pais, and are "none of your business" anyone else; a posteriori, they may in-terest the people who have paid in the little nickels that make up these big totals—and got half-crushed and half-stified in consideration therefor.

In the year ending Sept. 80, 1903, the Manhattan Railway Company (or the Interborough Company, its les ook in a total of \$12,997,836. It cost for wages, salaries, fuel, materia and everything else-to run the road and keep it in repair, including payment of insurance and taxes, a total of \$4,016,182. Taking these figures as they stand (saying nothing of the big salaries paid to sinecure officers of other forms of disguised profit) the ab solutely clear profit amounts to \$1,080,-854, or considerably more than half of the amount taken in.

Something for Rothing.

This enormous sum goes to Mesura Gould, Sage, and pals, absolutely regardiess of whether or not they do any work. It is clear graft, something for nothing. It is the sum that the people pay them for owning roads that they did not build and do not run-the sum we pay them for having allowed workingmen to build and equip the road and for allowing workingmen to

It cost \$110,000 less to run the road this year than it did last year and only \$101,000 more to run it this year than it did year before last. But the income last year was \$1,100,000 more than it was the year before and this year it was \$1,400,000 more than it was last year. Next year the income will go up again, out of all proportion to the small increase in cost of opera-tion. And so the stockholders and bondholders' profits will go on increas-ing and the employees' labor growing more intense, until the working-class majority of the people develop sense and spirit enough to vote it out of the hands of private exploiters and into the hands of the public.

What Social Democrats Would Do. What would public ownership of this great system mean? Not public ownership on the capitalist plan—with the public acting as an agent to collect profit and turn it over to useless bond-

holders-but public ownership as advocated by Socialists, by the Social Democratic Party? If this system had been under a Somission. The employees have been refused back payment of wages as ordered by the Commission because cial Democratic administration during the last year, that seven millions of dollars would not have gone into the authority of the latter to interfere in its affairs. The miners have appealed pockets of people who are doing no service for the public-not one cent

In the first place, hundreds more men would have been employed and the hours of labor reduced to eight at the utmost, so that the workmen ness of trade unions that fall to live up to the letter of their promises. It should be in condition to do their work well and cheerfully and should have a no aruprise to Socialists to learn | leisure to get acquainted with their families and read and think and qualify themselves to live the life of men and citizens of a civilized community.

been raised, so as to make it mosable and keep their children in school, and so as to make this industry a power in helping the working class as a who reducing the competition for jobs, and increasing the renumeration of labor even in privately owned industries— for every industry, through the workings of competition, reacts upon and influences every other.

The establishment of the eight-hou day and an increase of 10 or 15 per cent, in wages would not absorb one-third of the enormous value now packeted by the capitalists. The res of that surplus increase, under a 80 cial Democratic administration for use, would have been applied to im and executive energy could devise, so as to give greater comfort and co venience to the million those trains every day.

What Stands in the Way? And what stands in the way of thi

of the Republican congressional com-mittee, and the brewers contributed liberally to the campaign fund three years ago. The next Congress abolish-ed the war tax on begr.

Most of the senators who are enthe men who work the system and o paged in shielding the trusts and cor-perations that have so long dominated the service given to the public? Bongress are above the suspicion that they do it for pay. It is a surprising fact that most of them are millionaires and Bothschilds who stand back o them. That, and the stupid individualism, the blind conservatism, the dull spathy of the working class ma fact that most of them are millionaires in their own right. While they are acjority, who have nothing to lose and all to gain by thinking and voting fo the "macred rights of property."

It is a good joke—for the men aget the seven millions for nothing.

Buy Union Label Goods.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE TRUST.

in the copper industry in Montana which ended last week should give food for serious thought to those who may imagine that the United States is still a democracy and that it can go without degenerating into an absolute oligarchy.

The Amalgamated Copper Company -a. \$155,000,000 corporation, doulnated by the Rockefellers and other Standard Oll men and counting Democrutic United States Senator Clark among its leading members-was involved in lawsuits with certain smaller mining interests over property rights, against the Copper Trust.

Thereupon the Copper Trust prompt ly closed down its mines, smelfers, and other works, throwing over 20,000 men out of emplyoment-in other words, depriving one-fourth of the people of the state of their means of support.

Then the Trust notified Governor Toole that the shutdown would cor tinue until he called the Legislature in special session to enact a law reorganizing the judiciary of the state in such a way as to assure to the Copper Trust what the Copper Trust would consider a fair trial of cases in which it might be involved. Even Democratic Governor Toole,

creature of Senator Clark, hesitated to grant such a demand. To save his dignity, he tried to persuade the Copper Trust to modify its terms or at least couch them in some more decently hypocritical language. But the Copper Trust "stood pat." It had power to starve the people of the state into submission. The Blockefellers and Clark and Rogers and Flower and Stillman COUID AFFORD TO GO MONTANA ESTATES LONGER PEOPLE OF MONTANA COULD AFFORD TO GO WITHOUT WAGES.

The Governor pocketed his dignity and issued the call. The Copper Trust allowed its 20,000 men to go to work again in the dark of the mines and the poisonous atmosphere of the smeltlaw it wants. And-what next?

What next? . It is for YOU, workngmen, to say. Would you like to see the Fuel and Iron Company and other Standard Oil corporations that control the industries of Colorado repest the trick there? Would you like brutally to the state authorities of Minnesota and the Dakotas? Would you like to see the Coul Trust play the game in Pennsylvania or the Cotton Mill Trust in the New England States? They will accommodate you, if that is what you are waiting for.

The Copper Trust in Montana has direct in its methods than are the capitalists in other parts of the country. There they openly show their hand Elsewhere they fool you with the show of contlict between two old narties, both of which they control, and with the pretense of respect for free institutious.

thing that has happened in Montana, it continue?

The circumstances of the shutdown | if you treat it as a light matter, they will not long keep up even the pretense of freedom anywhere.

YOU WILL GET THE GOVERN-MENT YOU DESERVE. If you deserve real freedom, you will WIN IT on under the existing economic system FOR YOURSELVES. If you deserve open slavery, THE CAPITALISTS WILL SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

What are you going to do? Do one thing or the other.

Either blot out the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States and the Emancipation Proclamation from your textbooks, throw Fancuil Hall and Mount Vernon into the garbage pile, blot out the stars on your flag and put dollarmarks in their piace, forget the Fourth of July, and , if you vote next year, vote to disfranchise yourselves forever and put a crown on Blockefeller's head -that would be logical and straightforward and we would know where

we stood. Or else USE your votes for the first time since 1984-and USE YOUR BRAINS FIRST, in order to do iteducate yourselves and your fellow workers, organise yourselves and your fellow workers, educate and organise and agitate and then go to the ballotbox and vote, not against the Copper Trust alone, not against the Standard Oil ring alone, but AGAINST THE WHOLE SYSTEM WHICH GIVES THEM POWER to commit such outrages as this that has been perpetrated in Montana.

It is as true now as it was in Lincoin's day that "THIS NATION CAN-NOT CONTINUE, HALF FREE AND HALF SLAVE."

We said, a way back: "The Copper Trust had power to starve the people of the state into submission." It has WITHOUT PROFITS FROM THEIR | that power so long as it owns the things with which the people work, THAN ONE-FOURTH OF THE the means by which the people make their living. So long as it controls their jobs, it controls their public and their private life.

And so soon as the people of Mone tana or of New York or of any other state or of all the states resolve that they will no longue he hypnotized by respect for paper titles; so soon as ers. The Copper Trust will get the they resolve that the things which the workers make and use in industry must belong to the workers, that the means by which the people live must belong to the people; so soon as they consider that the Capital Kings' power depends on their legal ownership of the means of production, that this to see the Great Northern dictate as | legal ownership came out of the ballotbox, that they of the toiling masses put it in their hands in their ignorance and resolve that in their wiedom they will put in a new kind of law in its place-the law that the workers shall collectively own the things with which they work and receive the full value of their product, with not one simply been a little more frank and cent for profit—so soon the overwhelming power of wealth will vanish utterly away.

The power of the Capital King. workingmen, is the power you have given them and yearly renew at the polis, Their security is in YOUR THOUGHTLESS APATHY OF YOUR WORSE THAN THOUGHTLESS But if you look on calmly at this PREJUDICE and in that alone. Shall

Campaign for the Socialist City Tinket Being Carried on Despite Denial of Free Speech,

The Socialist Party of Malden for the city election to be held Dec. & has issued the following manifesto

"To the Workingmen Citizens of Malden:—Below are some reasons why the Board of Aldermen of this city refuse the members of the Malden branch of the Socialist Party the conpublic meetings, although they allow others to do se. Socialists appl answer has been received.

"L Because we are a workingman' political party, with the avowed purpose of emancipating our class from

"Z. We mean to transform all the means of production and distribution, such as the workshops, mines, railways, and land of this country the collective property of all the citiall the producers of wealth, so that each may receive the full value

"3. We stand for the sholltion of by which the tolling masses are fleeced of one-half to three-fourths of the wealth which they produce.

"4. We stand for the principle that the working class of this nation, state, and municipality must capture all elective offices; the powers of govern-ment to be utilised by the working class in its own interest to emancipate itself from the domination of the capi-

SOCIALISM IN MALDEN. I tallet class, who own and control the leans of production and distribution which enable them to hold in wage-clavery and subjection the toiling mil-lions of this country. "Vote for your class interest!"

> of each month at Balleria Hall, 66 Pleasant street. Following is the Socialist city

The Maiden Socialist Party Club

meets on the first and third Ti

For Mayor-Oscar C. Hulaman. First Ward: Alderman-Calvin Ma Verbeck: Councilmen-Everett Bistsdell, William S. Madison, John Robins

Fourth Ward: Alderman-Wilbur R. Hatch; Councilmen—George I. Wor-cester, Frederic R. Atwood, Llewlyn C. Rockhill.

Fifth Ward: Alderman-John D. Williams; Councilmen—John T. Dow-ling. Joseph Stout, George F. Ritchie, Sixth Ward: Alderman — Joseph Cifre; Councilmen-John A. Peterson, J. Victor Ruelle, Syver Pederson.

Seventh Ward: Alderman-John W Perry; Councilmen-Alexander Chis-holm, Charles G. F. Claus, Edward A. Harney.

SHINGLE MILL TRUST.

TACOMA, Nov. 18 .- Four hundred are completing the formation of a shingle trust, which will have auth shingle prices throughout the United the shingles manufactured in this

Buy Union Label Goods

The Worker. AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York State as the Seelal Democratic Party.) PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association. P · A BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John-

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. invariably in Advance. Hundle Rates than 100 copies, per copy....

ddromed.
Receipts are never scut to individual sub-cribers. Acknowledgment is made by

Receipts are over and to indiricular overthers. Acknowledgment by made by changing the number on the wrapper, the week fellowing precipit of the paper, and the second of the sec

Entered as second-class matter at the lew York, N. Y., Post Office on April 4.

In the state of New York, on account of certain provisions of the election laws, the Bocisitat Farty is officially recognized under the name of hocial Denucratic Farty, and its emblem is the Arm and Torch, as shown

above.

The Socialist Party (or Social Democral Party in New York) should not be confused with the socialist Labor Part The latter in a small, ring-raised, marbou erganization which bitterly opposes if rade unions and carries on an abouty or a paige of alander against the real Social moreoment, which supports the trade union THE SOCIALIST YOTE.

The Secialist Party (the Social Democratic Party of New York has been different in the Social Party of New York has been different its appealy victory for the Secial Party of the Secial Party in the Secal Increase of its vote as shown in these figures:



A MEW OUTLOOK IN WORLD POLITICS.

The report from Shanghai that the Japanese are secretly organizing an Asiatic league with headquarters at Tokjo, with its infidence extending as car west as l'ersis, is not surprising to those who have followed with some attention the recent bistory of the Par East and comidered the probable reaction against the aggressions of European and American markethunters, but if the fact prove to be as reported it will work an almost incalculable change in the economic and political situation and prospects of the

For many decades past-ever since the inevitable limitations of capitalist development, its tendency to recurrent crises of ever increasing severity, be came munifest—Eastern Asia has been looked upon as the outlet for the surplus products of European and American industries-a surplus, not over the needs of our own populations, but over their purchasing power-by the conquest of which with gold or with cold steel the capitalist order might indefinitely prolong its lease of life. Japan herself, indeed, from being a purchaser of Western manufactures has long since become a competitor. So also has India, in some fields and to some extent. But China, with a third of the world's population, and the minor states of Korea, Thibet a Siam, and Persia and Syria in the West, still tempted capitalist, economists and state-smen.

"Why this hurrying of troops to and Why this battering at the gates of Peking?' asked Senator De- tens of thousands and cutting down pew two years ago, and answered: "Because the people of the United States produce annually two billion dollars' worth of goods more than they can consume" the meant, more than profits go up. So don't worry. ther can buy at a profit to the capi talists) "and we must find foreign WOULD PASS NATIONAL jugated; that is why ordain was forced Into China fifty yours ago: that is why Japanese ports were opened at the month of British and American cannon; that is why the civilized powers united to carry fire and sword to the Chinese capital in 1900; and that is the only reason why the British or the American government looks with dis favor to day on Russian aggression in Manchuria. Civilization and Christinuity are good words to juggle with, but in all the dealings of Western nations in Asia these words are but a conhemism for Profit. The Kniser was only a little too frank for wisdom when, in 1808, he congratulated the Beichstag on the fact that the killing of two German missionaries in China had resulted in giving Germany the port of Kino-Chou; that was truly

Japan's position relatively to Asia. geographically and historically, is very similar to that of England in relation to Europe. Capitalism took sout in Japan a century or so later than in

England, but its progress there has been much more rapid. It is not natonishing that the Japanese ruling class should remider their destinal to rule Asiatic industry and trade and shape Asiatic politics to that end-Japan to be the leader and organises of Asia in defense against the Occiden and in the development of an independent or a heatile aconomic world Nor would it be surprising if Russian political and economic ambition should see its interest in favoring such

movement. It is easy, of course, to speculate about the future and not wise to pradict too confidently. But it is safe to say that the potential force of such a movement as is now alleged to be on foot has not been generally realized in the West and that, if it takes shape and grows in the near future it must have the effect of greatly bastening the débàtele of capitalism in Europe and in America alike.

The capitalist dailies, Republicas and Democratic, are a harmonious unit on one point. Commenting on the reduction of wages in the cotton milis, they all unite in adviring the working men to "take it philosophically." The lesses are taking it philosophicalir, so why abould not the workingmen calmly bow their heads in submission and be thankful if they have any wages at all left them? Philosophy is a most comforting thing-for the other fellow.

GOV. ODELL WARNS STUDENTS AGAINST BOCKALIBH.

"ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 14 .- In the presence of an audience of Cornell students and professors that filled the big University Armory, Governor Odell spoke for fifteen minutes to-day on the modern university and its place in the world of affairs. He was intro duced by President Schurman, and his remarks were prefaced by a rousing Cornell yell for Odell given by the stu-dents. In his address the Governor

"There is a need to-day for college nen in the world of affairs, to answer the false cry of the Bocialist that op-portunity for individual effort has passed away.

"This afternoon Governor and Mrs. Odell, accompanied President Schur man to the Cornell-Columbia football game at Percy Fleid,"

The above is an Associated Press dispatch. We commend it to those who doubt that Socialism is a growing power in the land: Governor Odell knows that Socialism is growing and that it is the great danger threatening his party and the capitalist interests that his party represents.

As for the college boys-experience will show them what sort of a chance capitalism offers to the individual who has muscle and brain and good will to work, but no capital and no "null" in capitalist circles. There are college graduates running street cars to-day and giad of the chance to earn two dollars by thirteen hours' hard work. There will be more in the days to come. And there are plenty of college graduates in the Socialist movement o-day and plenty of college students investigating the question-and there will be more of them in the years to come.

Meanwhile, let us welcome Governo Odell to the fray. We are proud of our enemies.

The editor of the Boston "Globe" writes learnedly on the causes of insanity and rightly concludes that the greatest of these is worry. So this is the good advice he gives us:

"Don't worry! The mechanic wi continually nurses the fear that be will be left penniless in time of sick-ness, because his carnings all go for the family food and clothing, is but weakening his capacity as a workman and hastening his day of expected mis-

And to encourage the mechanic in avoiding worry the bosses-whom the "Globe" will defend to the last drop of its ink-are, at the verge of winter discharging or laying off workmen by the wages of hundreds of thousands more. But don't worry. Trust in-Rockefeller. "Each loss has its own compensation." When wages go down

COMMITTEE MEETING.

To the Editor of The Worker:—As member of the National Committee for Texas I have recently moved that the meeting of the National Committee to be held in January, 1904, be passed. I do this because of the expense attached to a meeting of the Na tional Committee and the demands that will be made on the national or-ganization for funds next year, which makes it of importance that all pos-sible economy in the expenditure of party funds be put in force. Furthermore, without a desire of making my self a Jeremiah, I suppose it would do chilat who now has a few dimes to contribute to the party will find him-self pushed to meet actual living expenses and have no means of assistin the party. It would not be surprising if party revenues foll off next apring and summer, when money will be needed most for party work. Why not wave the amount necessary for a meet-ing of the National Committee. It would be equal to a donation of \$2,000

I ask space in your paper for this article and urgo comrades everywhere to call upon or write their National

-quite a sum for a party composed

Committeemen asking them to vote

There is no question before the Na tional Committee at this tie there likely to be, in my opinion, that cannot be attended to through use of the mails, or deferred a few months until the national convention meets.

JOHN KERRIGAN, National Committeeman for Texas Dallas, Tex., Nov. 11.

THE MEED OF VIGILANCE. Editor of The Worker:—As our movement develops, the question of control will become more and more im-portant. The capitalist class will not gracefully retire from the economic neld and wish the working class "God apeed" in establishing the co-operative commonwealth. On the contrary, capitalism will contest every forward move of the working class. And, knowing that all labor organizations have had to cope with capitalist hirelings in the past and also in the present, Socialists would be fools extraordinary to im-agine that the Socialist Party would ever be free from the tempter's power

Democracy is as necesstry to the Socialist Party as air is to the human body. Publicity is the breath of So-cialism. Every act of the party, and especially every not of all party offi-cials, must be known to the membership. In no other way can the manbership retain control of the part When a comrade is elected to any of fice in the party, the members who have elected him are responsible for his acts. As a party, we Socialists are approaching the time when the capi-talisits will have to take notice of our movements. Silence will no longer down the rising tide of working class emancipation. Socialism has at last forced the capitalist benchman to openly attack our party. And a study of the recent election returns will dis-close the fact that where the flercest fight was made against Socialism, there our vote decreased or failed to

This bings us face to face with an important phase of Socialist progress.
When capital begins to wage an ag-gressive campaign against Socialism. every trick known to the capitalian every trick has a to the captains will be used against us. A stush fund, amounting to thousands of dollars, was used in the recent campaign in Massachusetts. Four notorious grafters, who were formerly members of the party, openly allied themselves with the capitalists and did everything in their power against Socialism. With-out mentioning names, suffice to say, that these individuals were once looked upon as leaders in the Socialist move-

[Their names are Herbert N. Casso F G R Gordon, Martha Moore Avery.

and David Goldstein.—Ed.)
We are already in the midst of a crisia. In fact, the entire history of the Socialist movement has been a series of crisis. This one is acute and must be dealt with by the members who

compose the party now.

With these introductory remarks, I want to call attention to a condition that must be met. The National Committee being the servants of the party membership, should work under the constant supervision of that membership, but it does not. This leaves th control of the party in the hands of a committee, none of whom make fre-quent reports of their work to the

Now, every member of the National Committee may be as true as steel, but no member of that committee should be permitted to conduct the work of the office without being re-quired to not only make reports, but also to get instruction from the mem-bership. Almost every week the Na-tional Committee is voting upon questions of supreme importance to the party. And when it is remembered that the votes of these few men bom-nit the entire party to the position they take, you will see that the ma-jority of the members are kept in igjority of the members are kept in ig-norunce of the National Committee's doings and you will see the danger the nts us. For instance, in Febru ary last the National Committee pass-ed resolutions specifying the method of procedure in organizing unorganized territories. But the committee took no steps to acquaint the membership with such action: the membership did no mand a complete report of the meet ing at which those resolutions passed; and the ignorance of the passed; and the ignorance of those in-structions has already resulted in nucle confusion.

The question of party control is up-for solution, and will not down. It

must be met, not once and settled for all time, but with every subsequent step of our progress. No rigid, artificial raise can be made that will per-mit the membership to rest secura-while the work of the party is carried on by officials. No man, or set of men, is capable of shaping the future the destiny of the human race. Rocalist Party, in order to be true to every state organisation in the party will soon be compelled to so anend its constitution as to enable the entire party membership in the state to know

at all times just exactly what the various officials are doing. With such precautions, the irregular-ity of party officials can be corrected; dictals or individuals who imagine themselves the brain of the Socialist movement can be held in check or speedily removed from office. And capital will find it more difficult to re-tard our work by sending hirslings in to our moke or by currupting the morally weak with bribes.

Our party has already become power. It remains for the membershi to keep it so. No single individual i indispensable to its progress. The, as it were, watchdog supervision by the entire membership, and that alone, can assure the Secialist republic. This means work for every member

of the party. And with every member at work, not like anarchists, with no regard to systam, thus producing discord, but co-operating with the party organisation wherever he or she may be: with such workers we will soon be able to pierce the dark cloud of capitulism and see that it, too, has its all ing—the bright and deter with the consuming desire for their own emancipation.

W. M. CLARK. Omaha, Keb., Nov. 6

WHEN I SEE HOW SLOW YOU ARE.

By Horace Traubel.

When I see how slow you are to take care of yourself I wonder why I look to you for results. And then I think the matter over a little more seriously with myself. And then I see that I do not really look to you for some the makes no attempt to escape. He that I do not really look to you for some the interest of the series Or to a prophet? Or to an economic southsayer. If I looked to outward results for results I would get discouraged. I would say: It's no use I would fritter away my faith. But when I look inside I am always screen. I see my faith there intact at logs holding its own. Whatever the moods, whatever the losses and gains of personal prestige, my faith remains, unshadowed, unshaken, unahamed. So I have got into the habit of appealing from your neglect to my own abounding belief. I see that it is where life pursues its hollest processes. I see him as he is. He does the substance of final righteousness. to take care of myself. Election returns come in and come

in wrong. Allies desert you. Editors lie. Politicians slauder. The hoelers count you off the ticket. You do not get into Congress. You are thrown out of a pulpit. You are not invited into parlors. The word of your lips, the thought of your brains, is never popularly welcome. Friends turn away from you. You see business going. You are laid off your job. Money is scarce and gets scarcer. Your clothes are shabby. You do not always have enough to cat. Luxury is prohibited. Your health is impaired. And so on. What is it all for? You live in an atmosphere of defeat. Your creature life is a wreck. You save nothing from the ruins. Nothing? Well, noth-ing but yourself. Nothing but your faith. Perhaps not even your faith. For often a men's faith goes with the rest of things. Life is a failure. The battle is lost. Was it worth while? You dreamed great dreams. But meanwhile life narrowed. Little by little your earthplan was pared. Does it all pay? Is life on such a plan worth what it cosis? These are the results. A long row of ciphers. Ideals burt and and shattered and dead. The roof sold over your head. The soles worn under your feet. The heart broken between your ribs. Was it worth the price? Was it? Do not answer in your wrath. But answer. Was it worth the price?

Was it worth the price? An awful

question. Addressed not to your stomach but to your soul. Not to your purse but to your love. Was it worth the price? That depends. When you look for results you are anytime liable to track your inventory up to a dust bean. What have you got to do with results anyhow? You have got to do with inspirations. The best, the only, with inspirations. The best, the only, results, are inspirations. The result that is not an inspiration is no result at all. You were looking for results.
For street results. For vote results.
For preacher results. Well, you got them. They were largely against you.

And will be for a long time to come.

Yer are doing for the world what the want. Until you have convinced the world's want as well as the world's seed you have got to be satisfied to nce all the assets in the hands of the other people. You are driven back upon yourself. If you have not banked in yourself to stand the draughts of many postponements you will be unhappy. But If you prove adequate for all demands you will not care what happens against you in the world outside yourself. You will always know that the best things are happening for you inside yourself. Then if you have been weeping you will no longer weep. If you have been doubting you will no longer doubt. No ballot box can outvote you. You are never outvoted until you have out-voted yourself. You will often feel distressed. Every sympathetic man is distressed with the social anomalies. But you will never despair. You will learn where to look for results. You will not sean the voting lists. You will not expect your hope to be answered in immediate majorities. A few voices will say "yea." The most of men will he deaf. They will not hear you at all. Or they will hear you wrong. But you will keep saying your say. And if you say your say often enough the world will hear you right. That is all you have to do. Why should I cut my throat because men do not hear

I hear myself. That is enough. I see clearly how slow men are to do that one thing which will repair the social fortunes. I see them robbed. see them as they love their robbers. am accustomed to having them hate me for my attempts to reache them. I am merkiling in their affairs. I am an alarmist. So I am. Both. But I imagine that but for some one's meddling history would all be one note And I think the average man will have to do a let of meddling on his own account before he gains his proper place in the social order. You have got to meddle with the hosses and the masters. You have got to meddle with the landlords. You have got to kick up a lot of dirt with your angry hoeis. I hate to see you so alow about your own business. I am often of a mind to stir you up with the fiame of a wrathful fire. But I can wait. I will do all I can to wake To make you care. But I will not admit any doubt as to the general Ragged, it would keep on. Weeping sait tears, it would keep on.

No one seems to care so ittle for the cases which might be quoted as having workingman as the workingman him-self. He is faithful to his work. He is faithful to his boss. He is faithful to the formal government. He is faithful to social custom. He is faithful to social custom to believe, considering the socret methods adopted and the precautions in ken by these subtervances agitators. Has there are many cases which repost suppose God anywhere could be left but even to the infector officers.

results. I look to myself for results. sees his children starve. But he reresults. I look to myself for results, sees his children starve. But he reI am to leave you to look to yourself, funes to see the cause. He blames
I am to look to myself. That will keeps himself. He blames the boss. But he
us both busy. That will keep us fore about his work doing every day
both hopeful. Do I look to votes fore
results? Or to an eloquent sermon?
Or to a prophet? Or to an economic
soothanyer. If I looked to outward
value himself consistently. He does not my business to count how alow esses. I see him as he is. He does you are to take care of yourself. It is not see himself as he is. I know he my business to count how quick I am will one day awake to the potentialities of his own sinew. To-day he seems not to r re. He seems careless of his treasure. He wastes himself upon the lords god of the market. He allows himself to be sunk in sh'ns at sea. He sllows himself to be shot to death in wars. He sllows himself to he clicked to death in mines. And so forth. All for the glory of money. If it was for the glory of man who would quarret? But it is for the glory of greed. It is not a sacrifice of men. It is a sacrifice of slaves. My faith will not permit me to concede that the workers of this world will always be so slow to care for themselves, will know what they contain. will know what they signify. They will then refuse to slave. They will be more than ever ready to serve. But they will not serve in another man's right. They will serve in their own right. They take care of everything everything eine first. Then they take care of themselves. But they will shake of this lethargy of their humbler man-hood. They will discover that they can best care for others in the right way by first taking care of themselve All should serve. But no one shoul But no one about Who will take care of the siave. workers if the workers do not take care of themselves? How will the workers bestow if they do not first absorb? I do not choose the hour for them to strike. But I say that when the hour is struck they will fluid my prophecy on the frontier with its wel

SECIALISM IN

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

Roclalism is surely trickling through the Russian army, and the London "Times" (which is publishing columns of Russian news, notwithstanding the expulsion of its correspondent some mouths ago, freely predicts an out break of mutiny. The very best evidence that a spirit of insubordination is present is to be found in certain or ders from army officers of high rank. Here, for example, are extracts from an official circular-marked accretsent out by the minister of war himself, and bearing his signature, "A.

Kuropatkin"; "The attempts of political agitators to spread their propagation in the army—a rare occurrence in former times—have been frequently repeated of inte-Such is the insolence of these attempts that it has become necessary to call serious attention to the matter. Thus the reports made by midtary chees show that proclamations were found .p. the harracks of a seditions character, cutitled 'The Politics of Officers' and 'The Abolition of Permanent Armics.' In the mouth of August sham postme brought to all the officers of the Twen ty-seventh Division of Infantry son 'Appeals to Officers,' from 'a group of Bocial Democrats of Viina.' This ap-peal reproached the officers for having, by order of their chiefs, become 'the executioners of honest workmen,' and written and some of them even lithographed in the military bureau. Their coutents were criminal. They were extitled 'The Pater Noster of a Soldier.' that revolutionary leaders were even striving personally to influence the sol tained that a propaganda had been or-ganized among the soldiers of the Rica-terinoslav regiment of Grenadiers of the Imperial Guard. This propagands no longer came from the outside and from persons who were strangers to the army, but from the sociers themselves, and the chief of the organiza-lion was a soldier of the said regiment. He had concealed the fact that he was entitled to a shorter period of military service so as to be able to continue for a longer time his work of propaganda among the soldiers. While he was with the regiment he energetically propa-gated revolutionary ideas in his per-sonal conversations with the other sol-diers and also by distributing a great number of pamphlets, proclamations etc. A considerable number of soldier collaborated with him. Others, while not taking any active part in his of-forts, tolerated this propagands. It must be observed that among the persons who are accused of instignting the recent agrarian disturbances in the nouthern governments there is a certain sub-licutement of the 133d Regnot admit any doubt as to the general result. You could not be also enought to make me despair. Sives if you completely stopped my faith would keep on. Hungering, it would keep on. Thirsting, it would keep on the control of the government of Pritara different pampilists and proclamatisms of a pamphists and proclamations of a criminal character. All these examples do not probably axialust the list of

Nevertheless, tag cases mentioned show that the Revolutionary and Socialist groups are striving with perseverance to propagate their ideas. In the army. They send by post, addressed to the officers or the soldiers, or they throw into the courts of the barracks appeals and proclamations, set; or size they and proclamations, etc.; or else they engage in personal conversations with the soldiers. After suggesting the placing

agents at the doors of barracks, the document says it is desirable to estab-lish a surveillance of the homes of Jewish soldiers and all their conn ons, adding:
"It has been practically demon

strated that these soldiers entertain re-lations with the Jews in the towns where they are quartered, among whom are many revolutionists. "From Kieff it is reported that the

oldiers of the garrison annous diness to robel if the officer would lead, protesting that they wer friends, not encuries, of the working

ITALY.

The suicide of Italian Minister Finance Rosano is attributed to attacks made upon him in "Avanti," the Socialist organ. In this case the Socialists can may: "Suicide is confes-sion." Enrice Ferri, editor of "Avanti." and Socialist leader in parliamer was recently assaulted in the street by the son of Senator Roux, who has been attacked in "Avanti" as the friend of Signor Giolitti, proprietor of the "Tri buna," the leading government organ

There is a ministerial crisis in Italy and Signor Giolitti, who is forming new cabinet, is trying to obtain the support of the Socialists. No Socialis is to enter the Cabinet, but they hav promised to support the new ministry generally, if it will reduce military ex penditure and abolish the custom of maelling citizens, without trial, to live in places named by the govern ment.

SPRIN.

At Barcelona, which has always been centre of liberalism and advanced thought in Spain, there has recently been laid the foundation stone o "Malson du l'emple" and co-operative store. The ceremony was very well attended and deputies attended from France, Spain and Italy. Very cordini peeches were made and greft enthus-insm prevailed. Fortunately the Auarchists were quiescent, though the have generally been very troublessed in similar gatherings.

Current # # Literature

THE PEOPLE OF THE ABYSS. By Jack London, New York. The Macuellan Company, 1903. Cloth, 319 pp., illustrated. Price, \$2.

don has done in writing "The People of the Aliyas," though it is a new thing for him, a departure from the fields in which be has made a name for himself. So many have visited th "submerged tenth" of the great cities and written of their life-or. let us raiber say, their wretched existence— that more books of the sort seem superfluons. Yet it must be admitted that Jack London differs much from all the others in his point of view, in while thhere is nothing of sning be geois philanthropy, no patronage, futile sentimental gush and no goody good moralizing, but a frank recogni-tion of human and proletarian fellow-ship with the most degraded victims of commercial civilization. He write as a thinking workingman, telling his class, and one who is doing his share to put an end to the whole sys-tem that breeds the horrors he de-

The author spent the summer 1902 among the poorest of the poor in the East End of London, living as one of them, earning a few shillings now and then by casual jobs, sometimes ac-cepting the relief and bitter insults of organized or individual charity, some ges sleeping in the park, sometime some of the city barbarians-and silently escaping, now and then, to the luxury of a bath and clean sheets. Of course no man who knows that he can go back at will to comfortable and respectable society can fully enter into "down and out." But our author at least sucreeded in passing among the People of the Abyss as one of themselves and hearing them speak their no one whom they considered an out-sider could do. own thoughts in their own words, as

It did not need Jack London's book to tell us what dire miseries exist in the poorer quarters of the world's greatest city, but his book does make us see more clearly than, do other books of the sort why such miseries exist, that they are the inseparal pole to the splendors of good society nent citizens and reformers and phil anthropists, however well intentioned remedy or appreciably to reliev

It is of an English city that h writes. But to American cities be can say: "De te fabula narrâtur."

Eugene V. Delis writes strongly and "The Negro in the Class wisely on "The Negro in the Cla Struggle" in the November number the "International Socialist Review The article is timely and his insistent that we have nothing to do with "rac questions" because they are merel nutgrowths of the one great question Labor against Capital or else bogers set up to frighten men away from the path of progress will undoubtedly do much good. Dr. A. T. Cusner and Clarence Melly write on the same subject and, while treating the subject from varying points of view, both hold to the same strict 80 cialist principle. A considerable part of the magazine is devoted-and very takes place of jate, and which illustrate the fact that, by one means or another, propaganda has penetrated within the army. We have good restrictions and the second restriction of the second restriction of the second restriction of the second restriction. of the magazine is devoted—and very profitably—to account of the deliberations and conclusions of the recent national convention of the German Social Democrats at Dresden, Jand the unity convention of the French countrades at Rhelms. Other articles are: "The Socialist Ideal," by Paul Lafarrue: "Materialism and Socialism," by Charles H. Chase; and "The Glass

Struggle in Australasia," by Andrew Nevertheless the cases mentioned show

> "What Ib the Issue?" is the headline under which Henry L. Slobodia writes in the November issue of the "Comrade." We commend the article to those who are more concerned about revising Marx and "adapting to American conditions" the great principles be laid down than about propa cating or even understanding the principles. Slobodin does not agre-with them, wherefore we like him Frank A. Sieverman, one of the really big men of our party, tells how he be-came a Socialist and a very good portrait accompanies the article. Spargo reviews Morris Hilliquit's recently published "History of Socialisi in the United States" at considerab length-as it wall deserves; here also an excellent portrait is given. Caroline Pemberton's story, "The Kidnappers"-a sad story of the ungratefu and undeserving poor who insist on having human feelings when they have no business to be anything but objects of profitable "charity"-is concluded in this number. Eugene V. Debs, Peter E. Burrowes, and Horney Tranhel are among the other con-

Our > Esteemed Contemporaries ### (and OTHERS)

In connection with the labor union warfare which figured prominently in the defeat of Representative Carey, it became known that the visit of Edward I. Daily of Lynn to this city played an important part. He came to this city on a secret visit and interviewed many labor leaders. It was understood at the time that

Mr. Isaley was in this city that be-came here at the request of President Gompers of the A. F. of L., who wanted Representative Carey defeated, as with the probability of the renewal of the fight over the recognition of Socialism at the national convention of that organization in Boston next week President Gompers wished to see Carey shorn of his political honors rather than that he should attend the convention as a delegate with conti mecess in the patitical world.

night be just as well to state at

It might be just as well to state at this juncture that while the capitalist press is anxiously watching what the A. F. of L. Convention will do with the Socialist resolutions that are certain to be presented, the Socialists of untter. Nor do they delude themrely a with the idea that the volo received at Convention last year really represented a clear demand for Socialist political action. We are in no hunry. Socialism. cannot be forced on the working class by political manipulation, nor can it be advanced through dissenting bodies voting for it as a protest against the action of individual leaders; Only when it becomes the clear, determined, intelligent expression of the representntives of organized labor, will it be worth considering. And we can wait for that time to come, as come it undoubtedly will.

Claruland Citizen.

port, again, as of old, calls the attention of the wage-workers to the fact that all efforts to secure legislation beneficial to their interests had failed without prescribing any remedy. Is it l'latts, and the rest of the plutocratic Senators is going to enact laws for the working class? In every other civilized country the trade unions are as-sisting in the election of wage-worken to pass these laws for themselves, and the experience of the A. F. of L. during past years ought to at least teach the officials the futility of begging legis-lation from the capitalist class.

Los Angeles Socialist.

While the information we get from the "l'copie's l'aper," of Santa Bar hara, is rather vague, it is evident the Socialist Party of there has fused with the Union Labor party by refusing to place candidates in the field in oppoaltion. An editorial says that it is "un-true" that the Socialists have held a convention and nominated a ticket. We are told; that" certain Socialists have prepared a list of candidates for whom they may consistently vote." Also that "in those wards of the city where union candidates were already put up no attempt was made to interfere, which, in a sense, would mean that we endorsed them."

Hasing our judgment upon this infor-mation, we would say that the Social-ists of Sunta Barbara have disgraced themselves, proven false to the Inter-national Socialist movement, and don-what they could to kill the only cause that can ever free the toller from Londage. They have violated both the state age. They have violated both the state and national constitutions, and their fact, thousands of mere boys are embloyed. Why? Because a boy can be bloyed. Why? Because a boy can be been just as soon as it can be legally done. The Santa Barbara local has soid out and has no rightful place in work. But the capitalist makes profit done. The Santa Baroara notal ma-sold out and has no rightful place in the Socialist Party. They have played soit out and has no righten prive in the Socialist Party. They have played by throwing the men out of work and false not only to the great cause of 80. stend of leading the working class they form, administration, beloved of the have allowed the working class to mislead them, and they do not deserve this law than numberation be

But Santa Barbara Socialists are probably so much to be pitied as blamed, for their town has long been the home of a certain permisionaly acive fusionist who is now a member of Local Los Angeles, and they have evidently weakly followed his advice. This member has plenty of time for doing peauti politics, but none for So-cialistic propagands on class lines. He is a member of the Socialist Party only to kill the Socialist Party. Local Los Angeles foolishly listened to hom last fall no Santa Harbara is listening to him now. But Local Los Angeles has reputinted his trackings, and Santa Barbara will yet learn her error.

The New Era. The New Ern.

Recogniting that there is a class arrugale, the working class has organized a political party, called the Socialist Party, to use legitimate and peaceful means to destroy the cause this paper is an invitation to subscript of a sample copy.

which separates all mankind into two great classes, the 'making class, the working class, and the taking class,

the capitalist class.

There is no identity of interests be tween these classes, neither in the work shops nor in politics. Because the interests of these two classes are opposed to each other, the Socialist Party will not enter into an alliance with any political party of the capital-ist class, even if that party call itself a trade union or a labor party. Neither will the Socialist Party accept the endorsement of any party of the capital-ist class, nor will it allow any of its candidates to accept, tacitly or other wies, the nomination or one of any capitalist party. The office, nor to patch up the present cruel and unjust system. They are in cruel and unjust system. They are in politics to lift up the entire working

Men in the middle class, and some workingmen, who see that our indus-trial system is wrong, sometimes join the Socialist Party, bringing with them the ideas that govern the managers of the old capitalist parties, that the mis-sion of a party is to elect its candidates, and that auviting short of a state's prison offense is permissible to attain that end. These men are willing to fuse or make deals with the parties of the capitalists, and when the Socialist Party forbids them to enter into any alliance with the capitalistic parties and expels them when they do they call it a party of ignorant irre

In Lazerne County a lawyer, D. O. Coughlin, joined the Socialist Party. He has spoken for it and contributed liberally to its funds. Because he was a lawyer he was nominated by the So-ciniist Party of Luzerne County for District Attorney. After he was nominated by the Socialist Party be was naminated by the Citisons' and Prohibition parties. This was known to the County Committee of the Socialist Party of Luserne County. At did nothing to make D. O. Coughlin decline the nomination of the capitalist parties that call themselves Citizens' and Prohibition party.

By accident the State Committee of the Socialist Party found out that Coughlin had tacitly accupted the nominations of the Citizens' and Pro-hibition parties. It immediately notified the County Committee of Luzerne County to order D. O. Coughlin to decline the nomination of the Socialist Party or the nominations of the Citi-zens' and Prohibition parties, and that if he did not decline the numination of the Citizens' and Prohibition parties to take his name off the Socialist ticket and have him expelled from the Social ist Party for violating its laws, which forbid compromise or fusion with capitalist parties.

The County Committee of Luxerne County refused to conform to the laws of the Socialist Party. It said it did not want to do anything to offend de-fenders of capitalism in the Citizens' and Prohibition parties; that it be-lieved that Coughlin would get enough votes from these capitalist parties to elect him. The State Committee made public in the party and labor press its repudiation of Coughlin as a candidate of the Socialist Party. Because the Luzerne County Committee would not act, and as the State Committee only heard about ten days before election of the tacit alliance the Luzerne Cour ty Committees had made with the Citizens' and Prohibition parties there was not time for it to take legal steps, to have the court strike Coughlin's name from the Socialist Party's ticket,

To the credit of the voters of Luzerne County be it said that they refused to vote for a man who sacri-ficed principle to catch votes. Cough lin received the lowest vote of any candidate whose name was on the So-

cialist thekat.

The State Committee of the Socialist Party has revoked the charter of the Luzerne County Committee, and has preferred charges in the locals to which the members of it belong against them for violating the party's laws, and demanded that the guilty ones shall be expelled.

THAT LUZERNE AFFAIR.

D. O. Coughlin (running his eye over election returns while the newsloy makes the change); "What! Doth my eyes deceive me? But thirty-seven good citizens in all Luzerne County?" Newshoy: "All the others, air, are Socialists," — Counier-Herald, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

WHY CITY STREETS ARE URSAFF It is pointed out by the "Evening

Post" that a large proportion of the injuries to life and limb at the street crossings of New York City-an aver age of sixty or seventy serious case blockades, is directly due to the em ployment of boys instead of men as drivers. This is done in defiance of the law, which fixes sixteen as the minimum age for a driver of any vehicle, and eighteen for certain classes of vehicles. As a matter of form" administration, beloved of the "Post," tried one whit more to enforce ministration before it? Because "busi-ness interests" deminate both old par-lies, and law and public safety and the nothing against profit in the even of the bi-partizan politicians of the profit-

UNDER CAPITALISM

No doubt we ought to love our worl but sometimes it seems about in the mies. - Puck.

BEAUTIES OF CIVILIZATION.

"How do you like civilization?" learning to ride. It's great, as ion; as

-- The receipt of a sample copy of

Estional

Under date Nov. 10, the Nationa Secretary sends out a call for general vote on a motion to amend the national party constitution so that the first diviof Art. L Boc. 1, shall rend;

"There shall be a National Commit-tee, composed of one member from each organized state or territory, each Committeeman having one vote for every hundred members of his state, or majority fraction thereof, the number of members to be determined by comprior to time of voting,"

At present, each organised state or territory has one National Committee-man with one vote, so that a state or territory having a hundred party mem ers has an equal voice in the National Committee with one having a thousand

The following instructions are given

to local secretaries:
"The vote closes on Jan. 4, 1904, and local accretarios in all states and terriries shall not count votes cast after

"Local Secretaries in organized states and territories must file the vote of their locals, signed by cissirman and secretary, with the State Secrefaries in the respective states before Jan. 5, 1904. Secretaries of branches, where Contral Committees exist should piaks returns to the secretary of the Central Committee, who will in turn peport to the State or National Secre-"Local Secretaries in unorganized

states or territories must file the vote of their locals, signed by chairman and secretary, with the National Secretary hefore Jan. 15, 1904. Histo Secretaries shall compile and

file with the National Secretary a comiste tabulated statement of the vote by locals in the respective states and Serritories before Jan. 15, 1904. "No person shall vote upon the fore-

going proposition who is not a member in good standing of the Socialist Party, in accordance with the laws of the reenestive state and territorial organizasuch exist: in unorganized tions, where such exist; in unorganized states and territories no person will be entitled to vote who is not a member in good standing on Dec. 1, 1903. "Local Secretaries should keep and

file for reference purposes an exact copy of the votes cast and reported. Each member is catified to vote upon one of the referendum slifts provided for that purpose by the National Secretary. These alips are furnished through the State Secretaries in organ-ized states and territories, and direct by the National Secretary to Locals in

Margaret Hails will give a series of under the auspices of the Social Demoeratic Women's Society, Branch 31, at 98 Forsyth street. The lecture for Fri-day, Nov. 30, will deal with "The Doll's House," "The Lady of the See," Itoli's House," "The Lady of the See," and "Ghosta." Admission is free, and

The commides of the 6th and 10th A. D. are urgently requested to attend the next meeting, on Friday, Nov. 20, at Labor Lycoum. Plans for currying on vigorous agitation throughout the year will be submitted and considered, and vote will be taken on the referendum to remove the sent of State Committee

Machinists' Lodge at 1592 Second avenue, Nov. 23, on "Capitalism vs. Social-

ni." All are welcome.
The last meeting of the 16th A. D. was murked by great enthusiasm over the increase in the vote which was rolled up in the 16th, despite the fact that there as very little agitation. In order to ex. time this growth it was will hold its next meeting Thursday, Nov. 26, at the clubrooms of the So-cludet Literary Society, 232 East Breadway. All sympathisers of the S. D. P. are urgently requested to oin. The district meeting of the 10th will be held Thursday, Nov. 19, at Lafavette Hall, 8-10 Avenue D.

At the last meeting of the Kings County Committee, Nov. 14; resigns-County Committee, Nov. 14; resigns-tion from the party of J. McCormack was received and referred to assembly district honorsh. A. C. Implies was seated as delegate from 7th A. D., Branch 1, making the fourth from this branch, which has tripled its membership in the past year with prospects of doing better in the year to come The Labor Lyceum Association has sent a request to all organizations meeting there to allow a speaker to nddress them once a month on economic questions, and naks Local Kings County to furnish speakers needed. Organizer Atkinson was appointed to take charge of supplying speakers. Each assembly district is called upon to send delegates to the Daily Globe Conference, and to take up and collect money on piedges given. Five hun-dred copies per month of The Worker were ordered for distribution in the Labor Lyceum. Next regular meeting will be held Saturday, Nov. 28.

At the last meeting of the State Committee the time-limit for vote upon the state referendum was ex-tended to bee. 15. Trensurer Neppel's financial report for the last two weeks showed income, \$255.55; expenditures,

S. D. P. locals of Westchester County at New Rochelle on Nov. 8, at which 58 comrades, including eight ladies, were present from New Rochelle, Yonkers, Port Chester, Mt. Vernon, and Peckskill. The report of all locals chairman, addressed the gathering on

the nxet county meeting, Dec. 8, at Yonkess. A collection of \$7.03 was taken up, and the unanimous senti-ment was that the work must be caron with renewed vigor and the camplign of 1904 started at once. The comrades adjourned to digner, which was a success. Comrade Wessing was master of ceremonies; vocal and instrumental music was provided. F. W. Gastelger and others sang songs and made speeches, finished with dancing, and departed to their homes with bright hopes for the future of

A convention of all county and branch organizers, all speakers, and any others desirous of participating in the street work of 1904 of the Socialist Party of New Jersey will be held at state headquarters, S. Seventh and Jacob streets, Newsrk, on Squday, Nov. 22, at 2 p. m. With an earnest desire to have every nook and corner of the state represented, it was ordered that the traveling expense of one delegate be paid for all branches sending delegates from Trenton and any and all points south of that city. Branches are not limited to one delegate, but the state will pay the fare to and from convention of one delegate only from the rebe present and contribute of his experience, to the end that a campaign such as the party has never yet at-tempted may be conducted next year. Acting State Secretary Kearns says: "Come to the convention with a plan if you have one. If you have no plan, come anyway and piedge your help. The campaign of 1908 having eloped, it is pertinent to knewler shout that of 1904... Are you satisfied with the work

that has been done? Can you not sugthat has been done? Can you not sug-gest plains for a more aggressive cam-paign, then that through which we have just passed? Educational meet-ings should be inaugurated without delay. Boap-box clubs should be estab-lished at once in every election d'strict and comraded triurkt to give voice to the faith that is in them. Territory to be covered by the boxers should be mapped out well in advance, so that on n given day every boxer would be on the designated corner and at work. A speaker should not be required to waste his time waiting for his turn; any comrade who can talk at all can hold out for an hour. Let us get to-gether and talk the matter over. A thoroughly digested plan of campaign perfectly understood by all who are to participate therein is the urgent need now, and as soon as perfected to be put in operation."

New England.

The Socialist Speakers' Club of Roston will meet at the Socialist headquarters, 699 Washington street, Bunday, Nov. 22, 4.30 p. m. Members and those desiring to join will please attend

this important meeting.

The Socialist Party has fought its first battle in the state of Rhode Island and out of thirty-eight cities and towns only two villages falled to respond to our call. We advertised our ticket in the daily papers, and the result was that thirty-six places responded with 422 votes for a Socialist governor. In order to push the prepaganda, a conference of all Socialists of the state will ence of all Socialists of the state will be held in Jeweiry Workers' Hall, 7d horrance street, Providence, on Sun-day, Nov. 29, at 2 p. m. The meeting will be addressed by Dan A. White, State Secretary of the Socialist Party of Massachusetts. All sympathizers are most urgently requested to attend and help in the work.

Pennsylvania.

At Monday's meeting of the State Committeee charters were granted to new locals at Hackett, in Washington County, and Morton, in Delaware

Philadelphia Socialists held their efty convention last Saturday and nom-insted the following candidates for the spring election: For Beceiver of Taxes, Hernan L. Kumme, decorator; for Magistrate, Mason Gill, dentist.

Joseph Barondess of New York will speak at Testh and Loubard streets on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 22. Contributions to help pay off the

State Committee's debt are as follows: Williamsport, \$1.2b; Chea. Juhute, Allegheny, \$2; Thirty-third Ward Branch, Philadelphia, \$1.

Was Dickinson. On Sunday, Nov. 22, 8 p. m. Courtenay Lemon will speak on "What the Class Struggie Beally Is," and ct the following Sunday, Nev. 29, George D. Herron will locture on "Religion and Socialism." Music of an exceptionally high quality is a regular feature of the program.

Miss innes Forbes is arranging the Sunday lectures at Jefferson Hall, as organizer for the Southwark district, nurising the First, Twenty-sixth and Thirty-ninth Ward Branches of Local Philadelphia.

W. G. Critchlow has resigned as state secretary, to take effect Dec. 19. The new state constitution has been printed and copies can be obtained form the state office at fifty cents per hundred. The referendum for the purpo

electing a member of the National Committee from Ohio for the ensuing year has been submitted to a general rote of the membership.

The State Committee is voting upon a referendum to call a special meeting of the entire committee to meet at state headquarters on Dec. C.

Clermont County comrades, who more than doubled their vote in the election just held, are now proceeding to institute a thorough organization of their county. John B, Emmons has been chosen as County Organizar and the work will be pushed vigorously.

that they devote all their energies and to the work of secur mediate municipal ownership of the atreet car lines in the city of Chicago. Raymond Robins, Single Taxer, will take the affirmative; William S. Dalton, Socialist, the negative side.

There are now fifty-right lecture stations where comrades have pledged themselves to help continue the pro-paganda of Socialism through the regilar Nebraska state organization.

P. J. Hyland, who has been acting as national organizer in Wyoming. closes his work on Nov. 18, and will then be reuted through Nebruska on his way home. As soon as the worl of the lecture stations will ensure it. Comrade Hyland will be kept con-

stantly at work in the state. Charters have been granted to locals in Atkinson, Beatrice, Chadron, Litchfield, Long Pine, Maywood, Norden and Page. Other applications are being held pending investigation by state organizers

Ben Hanford's meeting, held under decided success in every way, despite a heavy rain. All the comrades were well pleased and regret very much that Comrade Hanford has had to give up his tour across the continent which certainly would have resulted in much good for the cause. National Secretary Mailly presided over the meeting and a chorus from Local Onaka rendered some international songs of labor. Hanford also spoke to a well pleased audience at Pintts

ments for a lecture by A. M. Simons who will make a short lecture trip un-der the direction of the national office. The Woman's Socialist Union of Omaha has begun a series of meetings to interest working women in their own emancipation from wage-slavery. The first was held Nov. 6. By music readings, and speaking the women hope to give the comrades a social life that their political belief has deprived them of. Comrades Mrs. Roe gave an interesting talk for both women and men at the first meeting; and Comrado Met'affrey delivered im address on the evonomic condition of woman that showed a wonderful grasp of the subject of woman's subjection to man. If the speech was an able presentation of the materialistic conception of history, the lessis of all Socialist study

Owing to the spirit of rascullty which nervades all capitalist politics and the press, it is impossible to give the Socialist rote of Omala and Douglas County at this time, but from what we can learn there was an increase all over the county.

Denver Resolutions.

We are requested by the Secretary of Local Denver, Socialist Party, to the following resolutions idopted by Local Denver at its last business meeting:

"Whereas, There is a privately owned paper, The Alliance of the Rockies," published in this city, chaming to be a Socialist paper, which publishes in its columns matter calculated to misinform and mislend beginners in the study of Socialism and disgust the study or socialized with the Socialist philosophy, and as such publication is used by the enemies of the Socialist Party to discredit our movement and injure our organization; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we urge all members of the Socialist Party to suppor only those papers that teach the fundamental principles of Socialism and working class emancipation by the working class themselves, through complete revolution that destroys hast vehicle of capitalism and gives birth to a free society lused on ollective ownership; and he it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to every local of the Socialist Party of the state of Colorado and the Socialist press of the United States."

Here and There.

A local of the Socialist Party with in thirteen yearly subscriptions fo The Worker as a starter.

State Secretary Helfenstein of California reports that the referenduts initiated by Local San Francisco to remove state bendquarters from Los of 423 to 721.

H. F. Thomas of Providence writes: "I wish we could put your last num her of The Worker in the hands of every trade anion man. It is a 'hum-mer,' especially the article by Spargo, which ought to be put in pumphle form. The uniomists came in and asked for The Worker at our meet-ing." [The article referred to, with another, which is to appear in The Worker next week, will be issued in pumphlet form.—Ed.]

HE STIRRED UP THE

. "LOVERS OF MATURE"

From Mystle, Conn., where our good New York comrade, H. P. Clarke, spent his summer—and spent it in rood service for the cause comes an amusing story of the mild scrape into which his zest led him and the stir hi unwittingly made.

Observing that various rocks and ledges in the neighborhood were adorned with legends describing the virtues of sundry patent medicines. breakfast foods, and other commod ties, he conceived the plan of adver-tising ideas—as Madden has it—in the same manner. So he sailled forth one and manner. So as a second of the day with paint-pot and brash and painted the words "Socialism Is Coming" in white letters on a black ground on a certain ledge on the grounds where the Universal Peace Society was shortly to bold its general meet-

the plan of work of the County Committee for the campaign of 1904 and was followed by Comrades Cagan, Wessiling, Keratein, Bennetta, Gast-ciger, Hallenbeck, Tynan, Mctilire, Connors, Smith, and Hagerty, Several motions and resolutions were adopted, which the delegates will refer to their respective locals for their consideration, to be reported back at Straightway comes "Lover of Na-ture" and "Tanpayer," with indignant

on the ruch-in red, this time-"So is Hell."

Learning that he had violated a law the Socialist prediction woke up the somnolest "Lovers of Nature." Comrade Clarke promptly made amends by obliterating the much talked-of sign still remain—enlivening Nature, of course, not defacing it. And "the incident was closed," as the diplomats paper of these verses by Comrade Mrs.

Merrill-Pielps:
"'Socialism, it is coming!"
'So is hall,' the critics any, Quite forgetting in their anger

Socialism, it is coming.

"Tis the word for one and all! tecoliect about Beishnzur. And the writing on the wall. "How the heave old member finnial

Dared to tell the king in power That his evil reign was finished With the passing of the hour. "Socialism, it is coming.

And down with the greed for gold; Away with mar's of avarice Where lives are bought and sold." Ejection results vindicated the prodiction that Socialism is coming, and the inhabitants of Mystic seem not plarmed about the other prophecy.

LECTURE CALENDAR

FOR NEW YORK

Lectures for the week under the auspices of the Social Democratic Party and auxiliary organizations, whether by Socialist or non-Socialist speakers, and by Socialist speakers before other organizations, are listed below. less otherwise sta ed, lectures are call-

FRIDAY NOV. 20. West Side Socialist Club, Clark's

Hall, northwest corner Twenty-fif.h street and Eighth avenue, second floor. tl. C. Streeter: "The Elements of So Social Democratic Women's Society.

Branch 21, 38' Forsyth street. Halle will deliver the first of a series of bectures on Hoon. SUNDAY, NOV. 22

Colonial Linii, 101st street, mar Co. Earth for the Human Bace."

FRIDAY, NOV. 27. West Side Socialist Clab, Clark's
H. Heitnik,
Hadi, no threst corner Twency-rth
Re. 17, A. K. & St. K. street and Highth avenue, sproud toor. Was Edito: "Barwin and Mara"

SUNDAY, NOV. 22 Wursher's Hall, 315. Washin;ton street. Morris Hiliquit: "The Nature and Character of the Socialist Move-

FRIDAY, NOV. 27. Wm. Merris Educational Society of Brownstille, Tobac's Hall, corner Thatford and Pitkin avenues. Harry Waton: "Sociadsin and Other Isms." Waton:

A PROLETARIAN POET.

Isane Reingold, the inflor-poet of the Chicago ghetto, died Oct. 21. His poems were all composed as he sat at his sewing machine, and related to the sufferings of his race in Russia, the joy they experienced in finding an assium in America, their hardships in the Chiare all in the Yiddish flucungs, and the following is the on'y translition;

"The rearing of the wheels his filled my earn.
The clashing and the classor shut me

Myself, my soul, in closes disappears. I cannot think or feel and the dia.
Toting and tolling and tolling—andless

For whom? For what? Why should the work be do ie? I do not ask or know. I only toll.

THE MAISON DU PEUPLE-

"La Maison du Peuple," or the House of the People, at Brussels, is probably, J. Hemmis, bat, on List 2636., the best and most effective social en., Jir. 135, Arb. Kr. Kasse, List the best and most effective social enterprise initiated, supported and con-ducted by workingmen to supply their own needs. Built up from a capital me. cludes a great building occupying half of a central block and costing \$250,080; co-operative bakery, department store, Ditto, List 1577. co-operative bakery, department store, cufe, clothing manufactory, coal yard, E. Dietze, List 106.... doing the large bus ness demanded by 19,000 co-operating families, and giving the profits of these agencies to their patrons, reserving only the profits of the cafe as the sinking fund for the payment of the building debt, which is rapidly being cancelled. A large hall, seating 2,500 people, and smaller ansembly rooms, provide for the regular meetings of all the trades unions and the occasional mass meetings held there. This greater house of the per ple supplements the equipment and rainy-day" precautions of the family home life. Not only are educational, musical and social clubs of many kinds organized and centered here, but a medical dispensary and pharmacy fur-nishes the services of thirteen physiclaus and a weil equipped and capably served drng store free of cost to all co-operators of one year's standing. 'A sick and death benefit society with 8,000 members provides them with a fair amount of insurance. The em-ployment bureau has become the great-est exchange in the city to adjust the supply to the demand for labor. The

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

Alf Comrudes and Organizations are hereby informed that an Industrial Labor Exposition and Food Show

For the banefit of the Labor Press, "THE WORKER" and the "REW VORKER VOERSZEITUNG," Is being arranged, and will take plose April 23 to May 8, 1904, at the GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Forty-third and Forty-

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CAMPAIGN FUND.

The Campaign Secretary of Greater New York neknowledges the followling additional contributions to the camin their possession to send them in as son as possible in order to enable the Campaign Committee to wind up its

Socialist Literary Society, 232 East F. Peterbouse, List 3480. . . . I'. Ebbers, List 143...... A. Woif, List (304 1'. Th., List 3533,

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Total for week ending Nov. 10. \$219.31 Previously acknowledged... 2,302.16

\$10 from Mark Peiser of Brooklyn, and a collection taken up when the election returns were received at the New York Labor Lycoum.

HAVERHILL CAMPAIGN FURD.

The Worker and "Volkszeitung" acknowledge receipt of the following additional contributions to the Haver-

SILK WORKERS.

seting of the Executive Board of the United Silk Workers was held on Nov. 8 in Paterson, N. J. Roli call showed the following members pres-ent: Arthur Moore, Daniel Teevan, James Kerwin, William Glanz, Jacob Kaltz and Chris Hoffman. The secre-tary reported biring Boom 463 in the Romaine Building, at \$10 per month and that the proprietor wished the union to take Room 405, which was much larger, and he was willing to let it for \$13. The secretary was instructed to hire Room 405. The secretary reported progress in the case of Peigran & Meyer's mill. Communications wer received from W. E. Hannan, M. Ishi yan, Wm. Glanz and Branch 28. The secretary was instructed to answer the communication from Branch 28. A discussion here arose as to whether any one not a silk worker could be a member of any branch of the union and after considerable discussion the board decided that no one except silk workers could join, and instructed the secretary to notify each branch that if secretary to notify each branch that it may one not a silk worker was a mem-ber to notify him to sever his connec-tion with same. Mr. Hoffman, of Union Hill, N. J., was appointed audi-tor in place of Mr. Jachne. Receipts for Oct. General Fund, \$100; expenses, \$53.03; receipts for Oct. Defense, \$54; wythouses for Oct. Defense, \$54; expenses for Oct. Defense, \$108.05.

WARNING

Piano and organ workers are urgently requested to stay away from the works of the Pease Piano Company Forty-third street, between Eighti and Ninth avenue, New York City, a

the men are on strike.

By order of The Executive Board of the Plano and Organ Workers' Inter untional Unions of Greater New York

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LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

LABOR SECRETARIAT .- Office, \$20 Broadway, Room 701; office hours on week days, from 9 a.m. to 6 p. m. Delegates' meeting every last Saturday of the month at 04 E. Fourth street, at 8 p. m. Board of Directors' meeting every second Monday, of the month, at 220 Broadway, Room 701. Address all correspon-dence to the Labor Secretariat, 320

Broadway. CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT. UNION No. 90—Office and Employment Bureau, 64 E. 4th St. The following Districts meet every Saturday: Dist. I (Bohemian)—331 L.
71st St., S p. m.; Dist. II (German) -50 E. 1st St., S p. m.; Dist. 111-Clubhouse, 206 E. 88th St., 7.30 p.m.; Dist. 2V-342 W. 42d St., S p. m.s. Dist. V-3300 Third Ave., S p. m.; Dist. VI-1907 Third Ave., S n. m. f. Dist. VII—1432 Second Ave., 8 p. m. The Board of Supervision meets every Tuesday at Fanihaber's Hall, 1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

LOCAL 478, MACHINE WODD WORKERS AND TURNERS. United Brothsrhood of Carpentern and Johners of America. Meets extracted and Hobemian Hall, 335 B. 72d street, New York. Financial Secre-tor, J. T. Keily, 2 Marskal street, Metro-politan, i. 1. Econodius Secretary, Jos. Noelter, 714 E. 180th atreet.

CARL, SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION), mosts first Theoday of the month, 10 a. m., at Labor Lyoums, 64 East 4th street. Scorelary, H. Frey, 171 East 87th street. MUSICIANS' CO-OPERATIVE UNION, Local 272, A. L. U., of Hudson and Bergers Counties. Mevis every Friday, at 11 a. m., at beadquarters, 575 Central avenue, Juny City, M. J.

INTERNATIONAL JEWELRY WORKERS'
UNION OF AMBRICA, Local No. 1. Meets
every 2d and 6th Thursday in 67-08 St.
Marks Place. Executive meeting every
int as d 3rd Thursday. Uffice 113 Massau at
leoom 20. THE .. SCANDINAVIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY OF NEW

YORK meets first Sunday of every month, 10:30 s. m., in Link's Hall, 233 E. 38th street, New York, All Brandinavians are welcome. Agi-tation meetings every third Sunday, at 7 p. m. Secretary, G. Sjoholm, 321 E. Ninth street, New York,

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NEW YORK STATE.

Further Election Returns by Counties.

Thirty-six Counties Show Cain for Social Democratic Party of 5,856 and Loss of 2,448 for the 8: L. P.

In last week's issue of The Worker we gave the vote for eighteen countles of the state of New York as officially reported. The figures given for Orange County were erroneous and are given correctly below. Some further returns ter now at hand and are shown in th following tables, with comparison of the vote in 1900 and in 1902;

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC VOTE.

Counties.	1900.	1902.	1908.
Beventeen previ-			
ously reported.	683	1,204	2,483
Broome	20	. 21.	104
Cattaraugus	28	17	120
Chenango	19	41	87
Clinton	10	- 5	19
Dutchoss	21	14	. 119
Herkimer	170	234	283
Jefferson	206	366	521
Lewis	. 7	. 7	
Monroe	1,019	2,198	4,104
New York	6,888	10,885	12,361
Ontario	10	16	57
Ornuge	28	1142	259
Uswego	25	17	95
Otsego	12	10	U1
Richmond	110	120	145
Behenectady	30	136	482
Tiogn	1	- 4	. 19
Ulater		· . 89	. 69
Yates	5	4	15
en in the contract of the cont	N 749	15.651	21 407

Ulater anderse	-	4. 1 400A	03
Yates	5	4	15
-			
Totals.	8,748	15,551	21,407
8. L. P			-
			4000
Countles.	1900.	1002	1903.
Beventeen previ-			1
, onely reported.	907	1,243	Stn2
Broome	20	61	42
Cattaraugus	21	53	34
Свепяндо	20	45	33
Clinton	15	16	14
Dutchess	65	49	48
Herkimer	54	116	44
Jefferson	58	120	55
Lewis	8	3	3
Alunroe	442	864	000
New York		5.820	4.033
Ontario	17	25	20
Orange	77	187	117
Oswego	92		35
Oleczo	92		20
Rickmond	153		253
	247	287	203
Schenectady	7	11	14
Tiogn	35		37
Tister	4		10
Jugan	12	A	117
Totals	7,656	9,143	6,713

Thirty-six of the sixty-one countles thus show a rain of 5.85%, or 38 percent, for the Social Democratic Party and a loss of 2.448, or 27 per cent., for the 8. Is, 2. Several counties in which the base of the state of the stat we have made still better proportion gains are not included in this table, not, being as yet officially ported in full-notably Kings, Rensser. Onelda, and Erie.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Official Convess. Shows that Social Demogratic Party Gains 1,476 Votes en State Ticket-S. L. P. Loses 1,787.

The canvass of the vote cast in New York County, comprising the boroughs of Maniattan and the Broux of New York City, has been completed and shows a small but general increase for the Social Democratic Party and a heavy and equally general loss for the As was to be expected, the caudi-

dates for Major on both tickqts run somewhat behind, showing the presence of a considerable number rs who, while declaring in a gen cral way for Socialism, were yet a sidered it of prime immediate interest either to turn out Reformer Low or to keep out the Tammany McClellan. Dr. Furman, at the head of the Social Democratic city ticket, however, not only polls 75 per cent, more votes than did our candidate for the same office in the last proceding city election, but makes a gain over our last year's guisemutorial vote. Comparing the rate for the head of the state ticket r and this, we have a gain of

has a vote 30 per cent, smaller than | 324 he had in a similar position last year, emailer even than that cast for the head of his city ficket in 1901. The S. L. P. candidate for Mayor fares atili worse. The S. L. P. vote is less solid than that of the Social Democantic Party, the difference between De Leon's vote and Runter's being over 11 per cent., while the difference between Matchett's and Furman's b only a little over 8 per cent.

The canvass for the other three counties and boroughs of the city is not yet done, but it is probable that favorable to the Social Democratic

VOTE FOR STATE TICKET. The following table above the vol cant in each assembly district of New Yerk County for Charles II, Matchett candidate of the Social Democratic Party for Associate Judge of Court of Appeals, compared with that cast in 1992 for Benjamin Hanford, Social Democratic candidate for Gov-

Assembly	*	Hanford,	Matchett.
Itistrict.		1802.	3903.
141		4343	20
20		83	102
34		622	71
4116		814	1660
fith		11.00	67
oth		240	271
716		78	104
Mh		457	Coles .
Oth			115
10th		656	748
21th		119	104
12th		534	7,586
331h		182	. 192
14th		462	401
15th		160%	101
16th		400	555
17th		I25	100
18th		176	168
Tith		AT.	126

Rist 184

d	156	. 224
	842	862
th	278	875
th	63 -	70
Hh	881	613
th	89	26
th	628	40E
th	59	85
th	989 -	889
st	220	825
ld	440	685
id	181	248
th	486 ,	580
kh 1		1,120
nnexed	136	200

Totals10,885 12.361 VOTE FOR CITY TICKET.

The second table shows the vote for the three candidates on the Social Democratic city ticket—Charles L. Furman for Mayor, Morris Brown for Comptroller, and Peter J. Flanagai for President of the Board of Alder men-with that cast for Hanford, our candidate for Mayor in 1901:

19 19 15	Assembly District	Hanford, 1901	Furman.	Book	Flanagan.
:1	lst	4	21	22	22
28	2d	123	92	102	102
14	3d	38	74	66	68
31	4th	. 529	827	873	862
57	5th	42	61	69	46
99	Gth	127	233	247	247
15	7th	III.	80	93	94
)1	8th	257	503	624	620
15	Oth	56	97	104	102
22	10th	415	698	748	747
19	11th	96	97	98	97
33	12th	300	570	560	582
15	13th	113	171	187	188
-	14th	317	485	467	471
ו דת	15th	103	136	143	136
-	16th	252	587	570	530
3.	17th	83	124	127	124
000	18th	100	157_	157	104
103	11Hh	62	108	101	102
62	20th	74	123	126	128
3.4	21st	130	228	247	247
33	224	93	204	214	217
14	23d	178	3683	830	343
48	24th 1	234	365	871	371
44	25th	25	56	50.	48
55	26th	307	508	616	G17
3	27th	4943	34	38	38
00	28th	454	G56	CHO	685
12	208h	363	71 -	70	80
20	30th	521	700	100	101
17	31st	114	205	315	314
35	324	245	500	6-11)	617
20	ilikl	1963	215	221	201
NU.	34th	266	513	528	520
(113	. 25th	571	1,025	1,057	1,005
14	Anuexed	50	163	- 107	171
37	-				

Totals .. 0.409 11.323 11.917 11.872 8. L. P. VOTE.

Our third table exhibits the deen dence of the S. L. P., comparing De Leon's vote as candidate for Asso-ciate Judge of the Court of Appeals this year with that which he received as candidate for Governor a year ago. and the vote for Hunter, S. L. P. candidnte for Mayor this year, with that for Keinard. S. L. P. candidate for

Mayor In	1004.			
Assembly District.	De Leon, 1902.	De Leon, 1903.	Keinard, 1901.	Hunter, 1903,
1st	28	16	17	12
241	27	31	23	24
3d	851	47	42	5.3
4th	179	115	185	100
5th	552	44	44	67-7
Gth	141	710	94	65
7th	GG	46	50	38
8th	150	- 8G	158	7:3
19th	48	62	56	50
Bith	252	152	4741113 dom:17	166
11th	78	34	51	43
12th	351	189	2287	176
13th	108	78	. 70	(3.)
14th	256	4343 T	2022	234
15th	103	77	43(3	68
16th	(30g)	3143	583	3413
17th	82	63	93	(it)
15th	142	72	117	(L)
19th	248	64	65	42
20th	103	GG	73	60
21st	129	110	84	1/2
22d	98	63	75	54
234	182	150	118	113
24th	121	78	80	75
25th	33	35	99	23
26th	184	120	144	116
27th	36	. 25	22	Phry design
28th	174	138	129	136
29th	36	39	30	31
30th	217	100	157	140

Total ... 5.820 4.033 4.323 3.565

34th 381

Annexed

198

311

PENNSYLVANIA'S VOTE.

Socialist Vote, Which Was Quadruples Last Year, Goes Back to Two and a Half Times the Former Figure.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 13.—The official canvass gives the Socialist Party 13.245 votes in the state, with 1,080 for the S. L. P. (Anti-De Leon). In 1900 the Socialist Party had 4,831 in the state and the S. L. P. 2.986.

In 1902 the Socialist Party had 21,910 and the S. L. P. had 5,157. Our extraordinary increase last year—more time quadrupling the vote—was recognized as being largely due

to the excitement aroused by the coal striks and the indignation caused by the mine owners' arrogance. Pully balf of the increase was in the anthra cite field—Luzerne, Carbon, Schuylkili, and Montgomery counties—and it is here and in Eric County that most of our losses come this year. In these regions we still hold a part, but only a part of the new vote attracted to our standard last year. In Philadel phia we make a large gain. In many counties, also, where heretofore the Socialist movement has had little or

no foothold, we gain encouragingly, Although not altogether unexpected. the result is, of course, by no means pleasing. It should, however, atimu-late the courseles to strenuous and systematic effort during the coming year to build up, on the basis repre-cented by 13,245 voters scattered over every county of the state, a movement that shall in 1996 uclipue our achievement of last year.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.-In Allegheny County, the stronghold of the S. L. P., we increased our vote from 528 votes in 1902 to 1,075 this year, while the S. L. P. vote fell from 1,231 to 208. Republicans, 7 for the Democrats, and

polled 24 votes, as against 21 for the Republicans, 7 for the Democrats, and 8 for the Prohibition ticket. In Sweden Valley, Potter County be Socialists carried the township

They have organised piled for a charter.

In Philadelphia the Socialist Party beat the Democrats in five precincts of the Nineteenth Ward, five precincts of the Nineteenth Ward, five precincts of of the Twenty-fifth, three prethe Twenty-ninth, and seven precinct of the Thirty-third.

NEW JERSEY GAINS.

CAMDEN, N. J., Bov. 18.—The offi-cial count gives us 872 votes, instead of 350, as reported last week. This is a gain of 181 in a year, or about 94

FOLSOM, N. J., Nov. 14.-The County Clerk reports that the Socialist Party has 72 votes for its Assembly candidates and 73 for its candidate for Coroner in Atlantic County. This is the first time we have had a county ticket here. Last year we had 24 votes in the county for our candidate for Congress.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 17.—The

oficial canvass gives the Associably candidates of the Socialist Party in Hudson County 1,900 votes, as against 1.703 last year. The S. L. P. vote falls from 973 to 775.

There was no state election in New

Jersey this year.

SCATTERING RETURNS.

From the "Appeal to Reason" we glean the following partial return-from sintes whose total vote is not yet obtainable: IOWA.

LAURENS, Pocahontas Co.—Social-ist vote 24; last year 8; two years ago, We have never had a Socialist each in the town, and the sentiment wholly due to that created by books

and papers.
ROCK RAPIDS, Lyon Co.—Police O Socialist votes, agginst 40 last year. MONHOE—Socialist vote last year This year 29.

DELOIT-Vote in Crawford Co. last eur, Di. This year, 20. HITEMAN-The vote here last year was 94. This year 107, out of a to a

rote for all parties of 387, WASHINGTON-The Socialist vote of Washington Co. was 20. Vote last

year, 5. CRESCO-Vote of Howard Co., 19 Last year, 8. KEB-Reublican, 78; Democrat 62; cialist, SS. Socialist vote last year

LOGAN-Vote in this precinct, 35 Last year, 17. Mote of Harrison Co. 187. Last year 138. SIGOURNEY-Vote of Keokuk Co.

GG. Last year 34.

DAVIS CITY-There were 13 .votes cast in this precinct. We had but one MUSCATINE-Vote of In-

Co., 342. Last year, 201. PARNELL—We polled 8 votes in this precinct. Two last year. DAVENPORT—Socialist vote unof-

ficial returns, 654.

MADRID—Our vote here is 12. Plust trial.

NEBRASKA. WILCOX—Oneida precinct gives 12 Socialist votes; 2 inst year. LANCH—Socialists polled 18 votes,

helius-5 per cent, of the total, ROFTH OMAHA—Socialista polled 308 votes, against 220 last ful, FAIRBURY—Socialist rote this year,

k. Lust year, 24. ALMA-We have polled an average ounty. Last yearl 39. STWICK-Three Socialists her

this fall, one last, HOCKING—We polled 50 votes this

fall, 22 of them straight. KENTUCKY. STRAIGHT CREEK-Socialist vote

re, 9. Previous vote, 1. SPRINGVILLE—Socialist vote, 10. First ever cast in precinct.
GLENDALE—We polled 13 straight ta for the Socialist l'arty.

ANOTHER INJUNCTION.

from Carrying On a Boycott.

On Oct. 25 a temporary injunction, 173 which has since been declared per manent, was issued by the Kings County Supreme Court against every individual member of International Bakers' Union No. 25, upon the demand of one Wm. Meitter, the proprie tor of a bakers at 858 Broadway Brooklyn. The said Meitter complain that on or about July 22 the defendant organization declared a strike and boy cott against his business, that its mem bers tried to compel customers of the plaintiff to cease patronizing his busi-ness, and that defendants pasted certain red pasters in the neighborhood o the plaintiff's business bearing the emblem of the skull and cross bones and under it the words: "Boycott Meit

ter's bakery, SSN Broadway." Morris Hiliquit, of the Labor Sec. Aforts Hiliquit, or the Labor secre-tarist, declared in the defense that the object of the actions of the union was to compel Mr. Meitter to reduce the working bours in his shop, which were at that time about 90 per week, and to recognize the union by signing its accessment and relief its union label.

agreement and using its union label manner trespossing upon its premise It may be remarked that it is the Boo Bakers' Association that took up this action, with the ske to destroy the progressive and active Bakers' Union No. 25.

stay away from Meitter bakery, but neither can any judge co mand them where to buy their takers products, and it is hoped, therefore that every union man and Socialist will do his duty in this matter.

JERSEY TROLLEY TRUST OROWS.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 14.—The Public Service Corporation is negotiating for the purchase of the Camden and Hudson County to the Delaware Rive

IS PROSPERITY PLAYED OUT?

Indications that the Hard Times Are at Hand.

Extensive Wage Outs, Shut-Bowns, and Reductions of Working Force in Iron, Steel, Textile, and Railroad Industries-The Vicious Circle in Which Capitalism Mores.

There is every reason to believe that we are already entering upon one of those periods of "hard times" which, under the capitalist system, regularly alternate with periods of "prosperity." The October record of business failures, wage reductions, shutting of mills and factories, and discharging or tories, and discharging or laying-off of large numbers of men where actual shut-down did not take place was commented on last week. So far the November record is still worse. We bring together below some of the principal announcements of the sort for the past week. It seems cer-tain that this winter will see more men valuly begging for work than any year since 1803; nor are we cer-tain that this depression will not ex-ceed the last one, just as the last few years have been years of unprece-dented prosperity from the capitalist point of view.

Cotton-Mill Wages Cut.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 11.-No. tices were posted in the cotton mills of this city this afternoon, announcing a general reduction of 10 per cent. in wages, to take effect Nov. 23, About

30,000 employees are affected.
Whether the reduction will be resisted by the operatives cannot be stated at this time. It is thought that no general strike will be ordered here at this time, for the reason that many of the manufacturers have large stocks of goods on hand, which would make a strike of little consequence to

Some of the traesurers have also been considering a further curtail-ment, and it is possible that some of the mills will stop their machinery, regardless of the lowering of the cost of production which would follow a cut in the payroll. ROSTON Mass Nor 11 -In Taur-

ton the Corr Manufacturing Company has announced a 10 per cent. reduction of wares.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 13 .-From a trustworthy source it is learned that wages in the local cotton nills will be cut to meet the reduction to be made in Fall River. The Manufacturers' Union has not yet been called to act on the matter, but a meeting will be held before long, and when it is held the cut is certain to be nut into effect. Only one cloth milt of the mill owners consider the offi-look ro discouraging that they would not object to a shut-down. The cotton mills here employ about 10,000 hands. PROVIDENCE, R.R. I., Nov. 14.—

The cotion manufacturers of Rhode Island, following the recent action of Fail River mill owners in deciding on a reduction of 10 per cent. In wages Nov. 23, to-day ordered a general cut-down, affecting practically every util in the state, and several in Massachusetts and Conecticut. The reduction will become operative in some plants Nov. 23 and in others a week later. In all 25,000 hands will have their pay

first milis owned by Rhode sland men to appoince the cut were ALMA-We have polled an average companies in Danielson and Waure-of 60 votes for the Corinlist ticket in gan, Conn.

The Goddard Brothers, one of the largest manufacturing firms in Rhode Island, then posted notices in their big mills at Hope, Louedale, and Berkeley, R. I., and Blackstone, Mass., and au-nouncements of similar tenor were rapidly made by other mills in the Blackstone Valley, including those of the Manville corporation, employing 2,000 hands, and those controlled by Robert Knight in Rhode Island and Massachuseits, which employ from

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 17.-About 75,000 cotton mill operatives in Southern New England, in all, will suffer a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages. The mills of Northern New England, employing 10,000 people, may not cut wages just now. They are already lists greater power. working under a lower wage scale.

Iron and Steel Workers Suffer.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 12.—A clearly xpressed explanation of the condions that are confronting the steel trade of this country, affecting the se-Company. The explanation is supplemented and supported by other steel manufacturers.

Wage reduction is unquestionably a matter that has to be faced. The reduction, which so far as known has not been fully decided upon, can be placed approximately at 10 per cent., this covering the entire payroli.

It was explained that the reduction of 10 per cent. does not mean a da slicing off of 10 per cent. of the daily wages of the employees of a manufac-turing concern. A straight reduction of 10 per cent. on the payrol of the United States Steel Corporation would necessitate a cutting out of \$12,000,-000. The day laborer will not be af-fected but avery tonner may will be fected, but every tonnage man will be

The effect on the tonnage man, howcarning power, but rather by increas-ing his tonnage capacity with im-proved machinery, which will enable bim to turn out an increased amount of finished steel at a less rate per ton, the total being practically the same as he has always made. Citing an in-

less cost. We can then sail it for less cost and do business satisfactorily." LANGASTER, Pa., Nov. 12.—This evening a notice was posted at the Pennsylvania Iron Works, ameuncing that on Nov. 16 wages of puddlers would be reduced from \$4.50 to \$4 a ton, and those of other workmen pro-

newark, N. J., Nov. 12.—About forty employees of the Atha Steel Works have been laid off, and fifty others have been informed that they will be placed on half time until further notice. It was said at the office of the concern that some changes were contemplated that necessitated cutting

down the force.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 12.—The puddlers in the rolling mills in this district have been notified by headunriers in the East that for the next sixty days there will be a cut from \$6 to \$5.75 a ton. Finishers will receive a like cut

CHICAGO, Nov. 14 .- As a conse-CHICAGO, NOV. 14.—As a consequence of the general reduction in wages in the iron trades, the milis of the Inland Bited Company, the chief, industry at Indiana Harbor, Ind., closed last night for an indefinite period. The immediate cause of the shut-down was the strike at midnight of 380 members of the Amaigamated Association of Ironworkers. The strike was ordered because the company sought to cut wages to the level recently established in most of the plants of the American Sheet Steel Company. The Inland Company em-

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 15.-The Birmingham rolling mili of the Repub-lic Iron and Steel Company shut down last night indefinitely, owing to the scarcity of orders. More than 900 men will be thrown out of work. PITTSBUHG, Pa., Nov. 16.—Several

hundred men employed at the Demm-ler plant of the American Tin Plate Company went on strike to-day, owing to the cut of wages. The plant, which is operated by non-union men, and which is one of the mills under the centrol of the United States Steel Corporation, is included in the wage re-duction proceedings. The notice of the cut in wages, which is about 20

per cent, lower than the employees are now receiving, was quite a surprise. PHOENIXVILLE, Pa., Nov. 17.— About 800 men have been rendered idle by the closing of the steel plant and several other departments operated by the Phoenix Iron Company Those remaining at work suffered reduction in wages of 5 per cent.

Cool Brutality.

The New York "Evening Post" said last Saturday, in an authoritative ar-ticle on the plans of the Steel Trust:

"The present plan of the Corpora tion is to reduce wages \$20,000,000.
With the business in its present condition, this will not present any difficulties of consequence, for men would rather work than go bungry, and THE WINTER SEASON OFFERS PHOR INDUCEMENTS FOR FORAGE."

The cool brutality of this calculation upon the needs and sufferings of the working class is a whole sermon of class-consciousness in liself. But what-ever feeling of repulsion the brutality of the statement may cause, it is well to recognize that it is a statement of plain "trufh: "Sentiment counts for very liftle in economics, theoretical or practical.

Ratiways Reducing Force.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 12-Orders were issued to-day at the offices of the Philadelphia and Reading Hailway Company placing all employees in the company's shops at Reading on an eight-hour schedule, an average reduction of almost two hours also. This meets a universitents rethose of the Quinebang and Wauregan a day. This means a proportionate re

duction of wages.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 14.-In structions were received by the Wamorning to reduce the weeking force in per cent. Between sixty-five and eighty men were dismissed from the service this evening.

What It Mount

What is going on in these three great industries is going on in mearly all other industries to a greater or less extent. The conditions which cause the reduction are not peculiar to any trades, but are general. Moreover,

There is nothing surprising in the whole matter. It is perfectly normal under the capitalist system, which constantly limits the people's purchasing power while it constant increases their proudctive power. Profit for the capitalist being the sole motive rious question of wage reductions, was made to-day by one of the high offi-cials of the Jones & Laughlin Steel workers.

"COMING EVERTS CAST

THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE." Bradstreet's reports 250 failures in the United States during the week against 216 for the previous week and 205, 213, 227, and 199 for the corre sponding weeks of 1902 to 1800. About 84 per cent. of the total number of concerns falling had capital of \$5,000 or less, and 10 per cent. from \$5,000 to \$20,000 capital. One more hint of the coming industrial crisis, and of the elin.ination by it of a large share of the atill anrelying middle-class capi

LIGHT PENALTY FOR DEEANING CHILD LABOR LAW.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 23.—The first convictions under the new child labor law were had here to-day. The American Cigar Company was fined \$100 in the City District Court for employing two girls less than fourteet years old in its Treaton factory.

he has always made. Citing an instance for illustration on this point, the official said:

"A tonnage man, we'll say, is running out 100 tons of steel a day. We increase the efficiency of his mill, move it a little faster and enable him with practically the same effort to turn out 110 tons of steel, for which we pay him 10 per cent. less per ton, but in the total he will get as much for the 110 tons as he had been getting for the 100 tons before. He makes his same wages and we get the steel for

ANTI-BOYCOTT **ASSOCIATION**

ome Account of Tapitalist Or

tion Which is Applying Tell Vale
Hethods Against Unions.
The New York "Times" of Nov. 11
gives some account of the American
Anti-Boycott Association, which was
organized inst June and "has already
become an important factor in the fire become an important factor in the in-dustrial world," especially by its en-ergy in invoking the power of the courts to bring financial ruin upon labor unions for using the strike or the boycott. The account is, of course, couched in the language of the profes sional; defender of capitalism, by workingmen can easily read between the lines. The "Times" says:

"The American Anti-Boycott Asso-ciation is secret as to the personnel of its membership, but entirely open in respect to-its organization and methods, which was formed as the result of a belief that the boycott as a device of labor warfare was unjustifiable and illegal, and could be made the basis of The Anti-Boycott Association had no quarrel with labor unions, nor did it undertake to choose sides on the is-sues involved in individual contests when the boycott was not called into play. It was specifically determined by the business men who drew up the constitution that the association should not be the ally of the employer rather than the employed, and suits process seeking to recover damages for individuals who have been kept from earning a livelihood by boycotts have given practical demo stration of the purposes in this latter connection." [Indeed they have. It is astonishing how willingly the employers will spend money to prosecute taneously spend money to resist the enforcement of labor laws. No work ingman can fail to recognize the true quality of their "Impartiality"—they are impartially against everything good for the working ciass and impar linlly in favor of everything bad for it.]

"Rome elgiteen months ago the movement started very quietly and with the express understanding that no definite steps should be taken until a membership of 100 was obtained. This number was reached last sum-mer, and with the formal organization there officers were chosen: General Bridgeport, Conn.; Chairman of General Executive Board-Charles H. Merritt of Daubury, Conn.; Secretary
-Charles Biggs of 13 Aster Place. New York, Ex-Assistant United States Attorney General James M. Beck of this city is general coursel for the as-sociation and A. C. Allen of Allen & Weseman of Chicago counsel in that city. It was provided that funds should be raised by a payment of one tenth of 1 per cent, of the monthly

pay rolls of members.
"There are two fundamenta" prop sitions upon which the as clation resis its intention to go into court on boycott cases. The first of these is that members of a union, as members of a voluntary association, are indivi-dually liable for the consequences of the acts of their officers or agents when the constitution delegates to these latter certain powers. The second is that the boycott is a violation of the Sherman Law defining con-spiracy in restraint of trade." [But an Employers' Association lockout, such as we have had in New York this year-a lockout "till.hunger shall com-pel capitulation"-is not a violation of

point.] "The Connecticut cases mentioned sociation, in them considerable atten-tion is centered, because it is believed that the points involved are fundamen-tal in the fight against the boycott. Both cases were brought on account of the boycott against the hat manufacturing firm of D. E. Loewe & Co., in Danbury, a concern running an

open shop."
"One of these cases was brought in the state courts, with 241 members and officers of the American Federation of Labor and of the United Hatters, including among the former Sam-uel Gompers and John Mitchell, as defendants, and the other, in the state courts with the same defendants. bank accounts of the various defend

hope is expressed by officers of the Anti-Boycott Association. They are encouraged also by results attained in Chicago in the late summer, when their organization was instrumental in dissuading the teamsters from enter-ing upon a sympathetic strike, and from the prospects in several other pending cases, and the constantly growing membership, it is believed that the association in its particular field will be a powerful influence to-ward the re-establishment of fair relations between employer and ployee."

CAPTAIR KIDD'S MISTAKE.

Captain Kidd was on his death be What a fool I was," he muttered, "to bury my treasure when I could have incorporated it into a watered stock-company." Realizing too late the heauty of this scheme, by which be uld have made the money disupper streety, he turned over to die.—Th turned over to die.-The New York Sun.

AMOTHER TORACCO TRUST VICTORY The Tobacco Trust has scored an other victory. It has adopted the

policy of buying the leaf directly fro sult that the Louisville Tobacco War house Company, which controls pra-tically all the tobacco warehouses of Louisville, has been compelled to clos half its places to cut expenses, throu half its places to cut expenses, throw ing several hundred working people out of employment. When the work-ingmen vote to own the trust instea of being owned by it, such concentra-tion and elimination of superfluous middlemen will have the effect of re-ducing the burdens of labor. Under which conversible is through a cast's private ownership it throws a part of the workers into worse poverty and the whole henefit of the sconomy goes

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR PARTY.

Mayor Schmitz and His Mixed Following.

he Fight Made on Glass-Consolous Lines, Against the Will of Schmitz and His Lieutenants-Socialist Vote Grows, in Spite of Ail.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.-With

the re-election of Eugene E. Schmitz Mayor of Sau Francisco last Tuesday one of the strangest political campuign ever fought came to a close. M Schmitz won his victory on a labor ticket without the help of a single newspaper, and opposed from the out set by every labor leader worth consid ering out of the realm of graft. The victory was also noticeable for the fact that it was fought out on class lines. Class consciousness was stuffed down the throats of Mr. .Schmits and till their gorge rose at it. The voters were warned that hell was only half a step away if their votes should be dominated by their class feeling—es pecially if working class feeling Strange as it may seem, no one was more convinced of this than Mr. Schmits himself, and he never failed during the entire campaign not only to combat the need for class conscious-ness, but also to repudiate the men and events that set him astride the political hobby-horse two years ago.

Of the leaders who were prominen in the unions and aided in the firs Schmits campaign, not one raised a voice for the Mayor this year. What unions that participated in the first Labor party convention, only sixteen responded to the invitation to sit in the last convention and renominate the successful candidate.

successful candidate.

With all these opposing factors, Mr. Schmitz won by a plurality over his Republican competitor of 0.495 votes. His Democratic opponent was nowhere, and has been whining about it ever since.

Under such circumstances it might be supposed that victory went to the most worthy, the brainlest, the cleverest, the most magnetic of the three candidates. Without paying the Re-publican and Democratic candidates any compliment worth considering, this is not true. Mr. Schmitz is the personification of mediocrity. Stu-pidity gets on its hind legs and yawns every time he opens his mouth.

To get at the cause of the victory one must needs go back to the first

campaign. The writer was edit r of "Advance," at that time the only Socialist paper in San Francisco, and was in a position 'o study the Labor party during its t wind of incubation.

Independent political action by the unions was a foregone conclusion after the teamsters' strike. This others the teamsters' strike. naw as well as the Socialists. These others were not hampered by th however, and a rush began for en trance into the labor organizations The man who afterwards dominated the convention, John S. Parry, in pub-lic life a cigar dealer, in private life understudy to a hog, got into the Bridge Builders' Union on the strength of a few mouths' work at the trade eight years before.

Mr. Parry, with his fellow conspin utors, including Abe Ruef, who is in reality the Mayor of San Francisco, and who aimed to be a Republican boss, was repudiated by the decent element of the Republican party at the primary election a few weeks before. It is also a well-known fact that Mr. Schmitz could not sign the petition to get the Labor party on the official bal-lot, as he had voted for the Abe Ruel Republican Primary League, and this in face of the fact that the call was out for the Labor party convention when the primaries were held, and a warning issued to the friends of labor to withhold their votes.

Back of Abe Ruef and the Repub lican Primary League was John D. Spreckels, owner of the San Francisco "Call," and one of the most consistent opponents of labor on the Coast. This connection—partnership, it might be called—between Ruef and Spreckels still continues. When the United Re-the Republican nomination for his proants amounting in value to between tigs, Mr. Schmitz. Perhaps it was part of the plot to refuse the Labor "For the result of these suits great Mayor the Republican nomination. At any rate, the real motive underlying the various contertion acts of the Re-publican leaders begon to appear after the Republican convention refused to

make the nomination. The refusal was couched in terms de cidedly unfavorable to the working class. There was a fine bit of jugglery evident here, as Mr. Schmitz and the working class were confounded. Following on the beels of the insult which was in reality a challenge, came a great flare in the Republican papers and class consciousness became keynote of the campaign.

The papers covered the Labor candidate with their slime, and the un'on gulped him down. It was not an easy task at first, for there was more than an undeapurrent of suspicion among the workers. Intuitively they felt that they were being tricked. They were sullen, in some cases victous. But finally, through the continual harping of the capitalist class-conscious publica-tions, their open challenge to make the class struggle an issue, and the judilous placing of a few bribes, in the shape of promises of a commissioner-ship, to be acrambled for after the elec-tion by certain officers of the Labor Council, the one hundred and eighty odd unions that had refrained from odd unions that had retrained riom sending delegates to the second Selm to convention finally took the Mayor into their internal economy. Whether they shall eventually digest him, is a matter for further speculation.

At any rate, the capitalist press had its way, and the campaign became a struggle between oatensible representa-tion of the working class and frank representation of the capitalist class To get this started was the dominan To get this started was the command thought of the men who engineered the deal. A test was to be made of the strength of the proletariat in Ren Franch and its nowace of crystallization ciaco and its powers of crysts

during a campaign when sothing should be done to cover up the fact that a class struggle existed in the po-litical field as well-as in the economic field. There could be no loss either way. Mr. Schmitz was safe; he had been tested. The string of platitudes, called a platform, upon which he stood, were as harmless as the pipings of a

Henry J. Crocker, Mr. Schmitz's opponent, was a genuine representative of his class. The proof that he is a gentleman is furnished by the fact that he would get indigestion if he ate his dinner without wearing one of those coats they put on waiters, called the swallowtail. That's our standard of a gentleman in the West. So infatuated was Mr. Crocker with his badge of re-spectability that he wore it "South of the Slot," when he went to make a speech to the men who toll with their

The plot was more of a success than the manipulators anticipated. John D. Spreckels was led to believe that a campaign fought out on class-conscious lines would result in defeat for the working class. There is no denying that there was class feeling during the campaign. There is no denying that working class opposition can be crystallized, and there is no denying that when there is class feeling and any-thing like crystallization takes place in the working class, the capitalist class stands only a shred of a chance lators were students of sociology, they might rest for a time with the information they possess; but, being poli-ticians, there is a possibility that a further test will be made.

To get a grasp of the next test, also thoroughly understand the recent campaign, it would be necessary to point out a number of subsidiary plots knifing of old political enemies and the dethronement of old political kings. This space will not permit. However, a consideration of the personal equation which always enters into such matters will allow one to work out the chief factors, after those mentioned, himself. It may be taken for granted, as an example, that Schmitz, lending himself to the test working class spirit, did not shut his even to the possibility of re-election. In the same way the overweening conceit of Abe Ruef to become a factor in Re-publican politics made him work for

The next test will relate to the state campaign. It is on the program that Mr. Schmitz, if he does not get the Republican nomination, will run for Governor on a Labor ticket, under control, as usual, of Mr. Abe Ruef, Republican bosa. A strike in San Francisco that will give the Mayor an opportunity to show himself, is part of the program, In fact, a strike was on the program to carry His Honor to further bonors during the recent campaign. That, however, was found unnecessary, as ufficient class feeling was stirred up by the newspapers. commentary here on the influence of the press. It should not be lost sight of that Mr. Schmitz won his fight with every daily paper in San Francisco op-

In all the twistings and turnings of the manipulators of the Union Labor Party, it will be seen that the party, as such; is lost wight of. This is as it abould be. One man can be held in thrail, but a board of supervisors is bound to develop a rebel. That's the reason the candidates for Supervisor on the Labor ticket had their heels trod on by the Socialist nominees. It was nip and tuck between them to see who should be last. True, the saloon interests elected one Supervisor on the La bor ticket, but as he is pledged to the least worthy element in our social life, the Labor people themselves are tempted to repudiate him. None of the other city offices fell to the lot of a Labor

This alone shows not only the fine Italian hand of the manipulator, but also exposes the vicious way in which the people think.

Everything is subordinated in their minds to a personality. Nothing re-mains worth while of a principle, but the man who stands for it, and if he does not stand, well, they seldom care. Not all the people are swayed by their emotions and confound principle and the man, however. A little group held together in San Francisco during

the campaign and exposed the work of the bosses. Despite the hurrah and politics, did not lose its head over this mouthing of other people's phrases. The Socialist Party was last when the rotes were counted, but the work it did will do much towards putting it first when the mists clear a the minds of the people. Never in the history of the move-

ment in San Francisco has there a season of greater harmony. This is accounted for by the fact that the job-chasers and grafters, together with their middle-class friends, have all their energies taken up helping Mr. Schmitz hoodwink the workers. Of course, the pay in the Schmitz camp is better than with us. It must be taken for granted, then, that as long as the pay is forthcoming they will stay there.
Despite their desertion, we hold our own. Comrade Whitney, for Mayor,

received an increase of ten per cent. ver the previous election. UNCIVILIZED CIVILIZATION.

"As I understand it," said the beathen, "you propose to civilize me." "Exactly so.

"You mean to get me out of the habits of idieness and teach me to work? "That's the iden."

"And then lead me to simplify my methods and invent things to make my work lighter." "Yes."
"And then I will become ambitions

to get rich so I may retire and won't have to work at all?"
"Naturally." "Well, what's the use of taking such

a roundabout way of getting just where I am? I don't have to work now."-Exchange. The duty of the Socialist is to

unke Socialists of other people. One of the best ways to do that is to distribute party papers. Try an ocasional bundle of The Worker. One hundred copies for 75 cents

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VOL. XIII.-NO. 85.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 29, 1903.

WHAT WEAPONS FOR THE WAR?

By John Spargo.

Stated plainly, the position of the i ridged, impaired, or millified by the stated painty, the position of the "labor leader" who persuades his followers in the union to refrain from political organization and action, who cries "Ne politics in the union!" is aualagous to that of a general in the United States army who should be foolish enough, or false enough, to say to his men while engaged in battle. Here, we will not use our most medern and effective equipments against this enemy. Our Mausers, Krag-Jorgeneen rifles, machine guns, smokeless powder, and other effective equip-ments of scientific warfare, we will send over to the enemy, and we ourscives will use the spears, clubs, flint-locks and hows and arrows of past times." Whatever the reason for his conduct, whether ignorance or treach-

ery, such a General would not be toler-ated for a single moment. Need I attempt to draw the parallel —Is it not clear enough? I think so. There is not the slightest room for questioning the assertion that the most offective blows ever struck at us by the master class have been in the last analysis political in their character. Bullets and bayomets and policemen's clubs; injunctions and Taff Vale de-cisions are, as we have already seen, directly traceable to the fact that the master class controls the government of whose power these things are mani-They are the crystalization of the votes of the citizens. Since we have it in our power to retain these wenpons in the hands of our own class instead of voting them away to our masters, is it not self-evident that they who urge us not to refrain from voting them away, not to unite to retain them for our own purposes, are acting just exactly as the foolish or treacherous army officer of our imagination? And whether they be foolish or corrupt, their counsel is none the less opposed to the best interests, of the unions.

What Shall We Do, Mr. Mitchell?

Mr. John Mitchell, in his lately pub "Organized Labor." minkes only a passing reference to the Taff Vale case, and does not even re-fer to the suits based upon that deci-tion in this country. But he does refer in strong terms to the use of inagainst trade unious as the injunction in labor disputes. By means of it trade unionists have been prohibited under severe penalties from doing what they had a legal right to do, and have been specifically directed to do what they had a legal right not to do. It is difficult to speak in measured tones or moderate language of the awagery and venom with which unions have been assalled by the injunction, and to the working classes, as to all fair-minded men, it seams little less than a crime to conduce or tolerate it."

This is strong language, but who still say that it is too strong when we remember the many injunctaons which have been showered upon us since the famous Deba case brought this new and terrible weapon into requisition? Members of the Cigarmakers' Union have been enjoined in New York City even from approaching the employers against whom they were striking with a view to arranging a peaceable settlement. Understand, there was no sugrestion of a breach of the peace actual er intended. They were also enjoined from publishing their grisvances, if such publication should vex the employers or make them uneasy! In the great steel strike of two years ago the members of the Amsignmented Association of Iron and Steel Workers were enjoined from oven discussing the matter peaceably with the men who were at work. In the case of the members of the International Typograph-leal Union in the strike against the "Buffalo Express," the strikers were "Buffalo Express." the strikers were enjoined from boycotting, and, in free America." mind you, from discussing the strike or talking about the paper in any way which might be construed as against the paper. If one of strued as against the paper. If one of the strikers advised a friend "not to buy a scal paper," he was liable under the terms of that injunction. In the ame way, the members of the Typo-graphical Union, on the application of the "New York Sun," were enjoined from, among other things, publishing their side of the controversy as an ar-gument why persons friendly to labor should not advertise in a naper hostile should not advertise in a paper hostile

bera." He refers to them in his book. But what does he advise us to do in the matter? Why, we must "agitate ceaselessly against the abomination." must be urged to see the of these injunctions, so that they may legislate against the cvit. And we must try likewise to so in-fluence the judiciary, because judges will probably be ready enough to declare such legislation "unconstitution-al," as was the case in West Virginia, the law passed in 1898, limiting the sight to issue injunctions was unconstitutional, because the legislature had no right to attempt to restrain the Mr. Mitchell, in his book from which i

But if our powers of persuasion fall, we do not succeed in dur evangelical crisade to convert them, what then? Why, says Mr. Mitchell, perhaps and could not obtain a majority, and could not therefore, enforce its "through the willingness of men to go to jail in this good cause, the courts themselves will come to an understanding of the matter. . . in which they have invaded the liberties of the people." And again: "It is better that half the workingmen of the working class. In such the people." And again: "It is better that half the workingmen of the working class. In such the people." And again: "It is better that half the workingmen of the working class. In such the people." And again: "It is better that half the workingmen of the working class that trial by jury and other inalies—the trial by jury and other inalies—able and constitutional rights of the should give similar reasons for not that purpose.

States, would not obtain a majority. The ranks of the working class. In such that the ranks of the working class. In such that I reply." (I.) That it is NO.

EXCUSE WHATENET. POR YOT.

TO SAY WE HAVE NOT THE WHAT WE WANT.

TO BAY WHAT WHAT WE WANT.

TO BAY WHAT WHAT WE WANT.

WANT. (2.) That Mr. Mitchell himself would not for a morner admit the validity of the excuse from a man who abound give similar reasons for not that purpose.

In all such periods of depression, too,

This is Mr. Mitchell's position: the

unions may go on voting for the old parties, they may elect anybody to of-fice, no matter how hostile to labor; everything will be all right if they only send, after they have elected them, committees and delegations enough to show them the "iniquity" of doing the very things they intended to do when they sought office—and stand ready to go to jail should they fall in that mission!

Mr. Gompers and the A. F. of L.

This, too, is the position of Mr. Gom-pers and the American Federation of Labor. How tragic the failure of that policy, how grim the farce of "influencing legislators," let the report of President Gompers to the A. F, of L. Convention at Boston attest. The A. F. of L. sought (once more!) to get an eight hour bill adopted by the Fifty-seventh Congress—and falled. It sought to get as anti-injunction law enected. It passed the House of Rep-resentatives (of course) but the Senate Committee on Judiciary changed it to a pro-injunction bill. There was no law upon the Federal Government's statute books or on any of the statute statute books or on any books of the state governments, mak-ing injunctions in trade disputes spe-ling injunctions of trade disputes spe-ling injunctions of the United States Sencifically legal. The United States S ate Committee on Judiciary listened to the pleadings of the A. F. of L. that a law might be enacted making the issuauce of injunctions in labor disputes specifically illegal, and then—well, they just did the opposite! They brought forward a bill to make it legal. All that even Mr. Gompers can claim that the A. F. of L. has done by the most humiliating "lobbying" in Congress is to have thwarted attempts to repeal existing laws for the protec-tion of seamen. They are just marking time.

Will the workers learn from the wearying monotony of these reports of Failure' Failure! Failure! year after year, their real significance? If so, well. For this is the real significance of these reports—that we are "in poli-tics" now! We have always been "in politics." There never was a time when we had more need to realize how hollow and false is the cry, "No poli-tics in the union!" WE ARE IN POL-ITICS NOW-BUT UPON OUR KNEES GROVELLING AND SUP-PLICATING OUR MASTERS, OR THE HIRELINGS OF OUR MAS-TERS, TO DO FOR US WHAT THEY HAVE NO INTENTION OF DOING, AND WHAT WE COULD DO OUR-SELVES.

The Socialist Position

Our position as Socialists in the mons is, simply, that instead of electing to power the members of the class against which we are fighting, or men pledged to serve the interests of that class, we should elect men from our own ranks to serve our interests-men whose interests are ours, and who will, for that reason, need no "conversion." The Socialist Party is therefore a working-class party, supported by the contributions of workingmen and man-aged by them, aiming at the conquest of the powers of government for the purpose of securing the full product of their toil through the establishment of a social system in which the wealth of the nation shall belong to the useful producing class instead of to a useless idle class, as now. THE SOCIALIST SAYS THAT WE SHOULD USE ALL AVAILABLE WEAPONS IN OUR STRUGGLE. BUT THE NON-SO-CIALIST BAYS THAT WE SHOULD USE ANY AND ALL WEAPONS EX-CEPT THE BALLOT-THE MOST TOWERFUL AND EFFICIENT WEAPON OF ALL

in 1902, and many others which might be named. How Socialist judges act in similar matters is shown by the recent decision of Judge Richardson, a member of the Socialist Party, of the State of Washington, who deciared the Eight-Hour Law recently enacted, which capitalists tried to overthrow, to be perfectly valid and constitutional. The A. F. of I., and other trade union bodies, are working bard to get an Eight-Hour Law placed on the fed-eral statute books. If they succeed in that it is almost certain to be wiped out with the judicial sponge of unconstitutionality. The Socialist wants men of the working class to enact laws for the benefit of the working class and to interpret them so that they shall accomplish the objects for which

they were designed. The Guarties.

To every member of a trade union, then, this question inevitably comes: "Why should we not use our strongest courts which were coordinate with itself.
But if our powers of persuasion fail,
"even if it secured the adherence of "even if it accured the adherence of every organized worker in the United States, would not obtain a majority, and could not, therefore, enforce its

eay: "You want to accomplish certa n results in connection with our craft, but you cannot, because you cannot hope to get all the men to join; therefore I will not join." Mr. Mitchell has met that very man; so have we all. That is begging the question, as Mr. Mitchell well knows. (2.) I would point out to Mr. Mitchell that there are not a few districts in which the vote of organized labor would undoubted; be sufficient to elect. There are mit ing districts, for example, in Peonsylvania and eisewhere, in which the union vote, if solidly cast, would undoubtedly be sufficient to carry any election, and the prosence of at least a group of working-class representatives in Congress and almost every Such groups could accomplish more for the workers than any conceivable amount of lobbying could do. (4.) There are many thousands of workingnen outside of the unions, men who for various reasons, cannot be got into the organisations, but who would vote with a party of their own class which made the problems of their lives its only "insues." Such a party is the So-cialist Party, as we have seen. No honest and intelligent workingman can read its platform candidly without feeling the force and absolute validity of this claim. And no amount of timed sophistry, diabed up in the guise of "conversatism," can obscure the fact that the union man who votes against that narty, who for any reason votes for candidates of the old parties, is a political scab.

Shall There Be Bloodshed?

At this time there are peculiar and urgent reasons why we should insist upon a recognition of the stern truth that either this battle which we are waging will be decided by our ballots or it will be decided by the enemy's I say there are pecuiar and urgent

us why this should be insisted on What are those reasons? Now, I am not, I hope, an alarmist or "cal-smitr bowler." And yet it is imperafive, if progress is to be made, that we fave frankly and fearlessly whatever lies before us, no matter what it may be. Cassaudra's prophecies were not pleasant to dwell upon, and she herself was derided because of them, but they were abundantly fulfilled never theless. It seems to me, then, useless and positively daugerous to attempt to ignore the fact that all the signs of the present time portend a coming period of far-reaching industrial de-pression, fraught with the most menatura consequences to the working

Mr. Gompers sees this, In his report to the A. F. of L. Convention at Boston he said: "There are indications that the era of industrial activity which we have enjoyed during th past few years has reached its flood-tide, in that there is now somewhat of a reaction. Already we see some con-traction of industry by which work-men have been rendered idle." That Mr. Gompers is apréhensive of serious results, may be inferred from the lengthy argument which he makes fol-lowing this utterance, to convince the employers of the unwisdom of reduc ing the wages of their employes as a means of staving off some of the worst features of the reaction. He naively says at the end of his rather pretentious argument: "I do not know to what extent our declarations and auggestions may influence employers suggestions may influence employers generally in the effort to dissuade them from pursuing the unwise and uneconomic failacy of wage reductions." If Mr. Gompers does not know there are plenty of less pretentious men in the trade union movement who have read the history of the next to much better. the history of the past to much better advantage, they can enlighten Mr. Gompers and dispel any idea he may entertain of influencing them at all.
WAGES ARE ALREADY ON THE
DECLINE. IN EVERY PERIOD
OF INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSION
WAGES FALL TO A GREATER OR
LESSER DEGREE. AND EVEN IF
THEY DID NOT DECLINE. SO

LESSER DEGREE, AND EVEN IF THEY DID NOT DECLINE, SO LONG AS THE NUMBER OF UN-EMPLOYED MEN INCREASED, THE TOTAL EFFECT UPON THE WORKING CLASS AS A WHOLE

WOULD BE THE SAME. WOULD BE THE SAME.

Mr. O'Connell, President of the International Association of Machinists, also sees the dread spectre of industrial depression approaching, but, unlike Mr. Gompers, he does not talk about the possibility of "influencing" about the possibility of "influencing" the employers. Instead of this, he advises his men to seek shelter as best they may. In a recent circular letter to the local unions of the I. A. M., be urges that the Westinghouse works dispute, and all other disputes in which members of the association are involved, be settled immediately upon almost any terms, and that no further disputes be entered into for the pres-ent. Mr. O'Connell gives the same reasons as Mr. Gompers. Trade is stack-ening; the unemployed army is in-creasing in numbers, and wages are already on the dewn grade. I do not attack Mr. O'Conneil's position in this respect: on the contrary, it seems to be a perfectly sound position for him to take. It is well that the limitations of the trade union should thus be seen and admitted by its leaders.

Let Us Learn from the Past. Now, in every period of industrial depression such as is new pressged on every hand, there has been an awful

the 'madness' arising from unemploy COLORADO'S ment and destitution has led to riot and pitiful revolts on the part of the victims. Every period of wage-reduc-CLASS WAR. thou has left to these, and in every cas the workers have been shot down at the shambles. Homestead, Buffald Cour d'Alene, Tracy City, Puliman-

Wholesale Arrests of Strikthese are names which will call up visions of bloody battle and grim deing Miners. feat to the reader whose memory takes him no further back than the early nincties. In every case the revolt was of desperate men against the masters Transparent Story of Strikers'

once more being filled.

It is a well-known fact that in every

great industrial center—in the mining districts and the number camps of the

West in particular-"riot cartridges"

are being pfled up in readiness by the

authorities. The whole country is being honeycombed with military prepa-

rations which can have only one object

in view—the defeat of any rising on the pert of the workers. The New York "Sun" boldly talks of a "five

years' reign of terror," in which Presi-dent Itoosevelt is to be the modern "man on horseback." And the "Finan-

cial Record's" brutal frankness about

the last Pennsylvania coal strike is an-last Pennsylvania coal strike is au-

other straw indicating the direction of

eral expenditure of ammunition in

Pennsylvania, there would be at the

present time no labor problem worth speaking of in this country!"

Our Hands Will Be Clean.

Now, the Socialist in the trade union.

movement advocating political action nees the danger, and warns his fellows

forced or tempted into any such tragic

odds would be. If the workers car-

where resort to force in the coming industrial crisis, it will not be chargeable to Socialist agitation. We call

tempting other methods. No; our hands will at any rate be free and

vestiges of the liberty they now have.

The trade union leader who cries out "No politics in the union!" who warns

the worker against the use of the bal-

death at the shambles; if you would

SAM PARKS' MISTAKE.

Sam Parks has been again tried and

again convicted, and again has he been sentenced. This time he gets two

years and three months. At the con-

clusion of the first trial the penalty fixed upon him was not less than two

and a half, nor more than three and a half years in prison. Too bad that Sam chose to be a simple walking

delegate, fixing his course among

stumbly paths and pitfalls. Evidently he is a poor judge of his own ability. He is short of the sense of discrimina-

tion, which should tell a man what he

is fitted for. He would have made a very efficient United States Senator,

Congressman, or State Legislaton. In this capacity, he could have fleeced his constituents without stim, or fear of the law, for he could have last special

statutes made to protect him as he went along in his work. He could have propped up the tunnel of his dis-honesty and not let it fall in and

Barre Courier Herald.

will you choose?

hought of the capitalist class. It "If there had been a more lib-

Dynamite Plot Given Out as of their bread, and in every case the Protect for Arbitrary Measures-Idaho "Bull-Pen" Out-That the master class forcess the

That the master class forcess the possibilities of similar risings, tiay, even the probability of them, in quite evident. At the present time the great mining camp district of Cripple Creek, Colorado, is a huge militia camp. The state militia has been sent there as intimidate the striking miners, and, without doubt, to provoke violence it possible. The almost unheard of thing of 'a state militia being hired out by purious corporations is a fact of tea. freder, even as they are printed in such papers as the New York "Sun," private corporations is a fact of tea-rible significance. The "bull pens" are makes it apparent that they have been justification for the arbitrary meannres employed by the state govern-

ment in trying to break the strike.

On Saturday, Nov. 21, an explosion took place in the Vindicator mine near Cripple Creek, in which the superintendent and a miner, the only persons in that part of the mine at the time, were killed. The effect of the explosion was so great that, we are told, it took a full hour before anyone could get to the place where it occurred.

When the "investigators" got there, however, it did not take them long to explain the whole affair. It seems likely that they could as easily have explained it from company beadquarers an hour before the explosion took place,

A Transparent Story. This is the story, as told in the

"Bun" and other papers:
"Investigation showed that the infernal machine, containing several pounds of dynamic, was placed in the sixth level, WHICH IS PART OF THE ABANDONED WORKINGS OF THE MINE, within a few inches of the shaft. Then a loaded revolver was against allowing themselves to be fixed in the shaft, with its muzzle folly as rioting against such fearful directly toward the infernal

"To the trigger of the revolver was attached a string, which was thrown across the shaft in such a manner that when the cage came down and hit the upon our fellow workers to defeat the bullets of capitalism by their own bal-lots, and we warn them against at-bullet, striking the infernal machine.

"Fieces of the revolver have been recovered from the bottom of the shaft, RUT NOT A VESTIGE OF I have said elsewhere, and I repeate THE INFERNAL MACHINE CAN

I have said ensemble of the process of the mining of the blame will rest upon the shoulders of the blame will rest upon the shoulders of the blame will rest upon the shoulders of the process of the mining company, were giving out statements the process of the mining the process of the process of the mining the process of the min blame will rest upon the shoulders of troops, and the officers of the mining Mr. Gonipers and his friends, who cay out "No politics in the Union!" just to be wired to the press, to the effect as much as on the shoulders of Mr. Hanna and his friends, who join in tainly been deliberately planned and the same cry. the same cry.

There are only two methods where that it necessitated drastic measures

by the industrial problem can be solved of repression.

—either by ballot or builet; either the workers must solve it at the ballot-box minded of Mark Twain's account of and win their iherties there or the cap-italist class will solve it for them at the barricades and destroy the last dealing with persons accused of treason. If the judges found any evidence against the accused, they had him fied ap in a sack and dropped into the Grand Canal; if they could not find lot, must be held responsible if that worker, heeding his warning, resorts to the only alternative—the bullet. any evidence against him, they said:
"This man is evidently a most dangerous conspirator, for he has conveni-And the murdered sons of toll cry from their graves, "We who are vic-tims of the bullet met defeat and ed all the evidence," and they had him tied up in a sack and dropped into the Grand Canal.

Now Do They Knew All These Things? "Not a vestige of the infernal ma-chine can be found," yet they know

the string was attached, and who put of benevolent assimilation is com it there and why.

It is to be observed, too, that the explosion took place in an abaudoned shaft, just in the place where it would

cause least damage to the companyjust as, in the time of the A. R. U.

against strikers. The mine owners will probably build a monument to the victime-the more cheerfully. two

that their tongues are forever allenced. Eighteen active union men were at once arrested on suspicion and thrown into the Buil Fen, and more arrests are expected to follow. The whole af-fair follows very closely the lines of the outrages committed for the profit of the same capitalist group in the Coeur d'Alene region of Idaho, four yaers ago. Republican Governor Pea body knows his rôle as well as did Democratic Governor Steumenberg.

The Other Side, Some other incidents of the lest few days deserve notice in this con-mection, as this, which we take from

honesty and not let it this in any monther his ambitions as it has done. Pour fool, he thought it as easy to fleece the fleecers as to fleece the workers, and that he had talent enough for "the job." Also, for his judgment! Also, for his fate!—Wilkes. the New York "Evening Post" of -Stoneware manufacturers cast of Tuesday:
"VIOTOR, Cole., Nov. 24. — Six
"VIOTOR, Cole., Nov. 24. — Six

the Mississippi River have practically formed a combination, with a capitalization of \$1,000,000. young boys were arrested and taken to the 'bull pen' yesterday for jeering at the troops. They were all released -The Social Democratic Party of New York is identical with the Social-—The Social Democratic Party of New York is identical with the Socialist Party of other states. The difference of name is due to requirements of the election law. Our emblem is the harm and Torch.

—Every reader of The Worker is invited to send in the addresses of such of his acquaintances as may be open to new ideas in order that nample copies of the paper may be sent to them.

The Social Democratic Party of at the troops. They were all released to the streets in their parents were warned that they must be kept off the streets in future. It is eatif that whan the soldiers went to the house of Mrs. Dodsworth, whose husband, William Dodsworth, was president of the minery ution until three days ago, when he was killed by a mise accident, and thee to arrest her sen, she drove them off with a revolver."

"accident." The company's agents, FEDERATION the Republican efficials, and the capitalist press never hint that he may have been murdered. His death, wel-come as it may have been to the em-ployers, is regarded as providential and the authorities celebrate it by sending soldies to tear his orphai boy from the widowed mother's side and throw him into prison for "joer

ing" at the militia.
So the class war goes on, and the capitalists, drunk with power, "lay up wrath unto themselves against a day of wrath."

A HOPELESS EFFORT.

Glass Blowers, Displaced by New Machines, Dream of a Little Co-Operative Plant to Compete with the

GREENSBURG, Pa.-Thrown out f employment by the installation of gines-making machines in the Jeannette plant of the American Window Glass Company, a half-hundred blowers of Jeannette, with their full com plement of gatherers, flatteners, and cutters, are organizing a company to build a co-operative plant at a cost of \$100,000.

Over one thousand men were thrown out of employment by the machines in Jeannette, and barely half of them have been able to get positions in the co-operative plants of Western Pannsylvania and Obio.

The giass blowers have in the past been among the best paid and independent workingmen in the coun try, but the introduction of machinery within the last year has hit them hard and a progressive reduction of their wages is the inevitable consumers of the theory of the consumers of the theory of the consumers of the theory of the consumers of the quence of the throwing of several thousand of their number out of em-

Most of the blowers, of course, have generally a few hundred or even a few thousand doltars saved up, but the various helpers, whose wages were lower and whose chances of employment are also reduced, suffer much nore keenly.
It is may to foresee what will be the

fate of such enterprises as this projected co-operative factory. There are still several neminally independent companies, with capital of much more than \$100,000; but for some years even before the latroduction of the unchines these companies have continued to axist only by the sufference of the Glass Trust, which dictates the amount of their output and their welling prices. Whenever the trust ch to crush them, it can do so with the slightest effort; and whenever the little co-operative enterprise ne to the trust, it will be quietly snuffed out.

THE PANAMA AFFAIR. When the American capitalist wants

thing, he goes after it and does not see any particular reason why should wait upon the proprieties. it was the most natural thing in the world that when the bommercial interests who needed a Panama Canal did not get the sort of a treaty they wanted passed by the Columbian Con-gress, to incite a rebellion, change it into a revolution, organize an inde-pendent government, establish diplonatic relations and pass a canal treaty "while you wait." When one of the effete monarchies of Europe starts cut to steal a piece of land in Columbia, or South Africa or Central Asia, they first send out a scientific expedition, or a missionary and pray that the natives will be foolish enough to throw stones at the scientist or the bearers of Christianity. If the natives fall into the trap the capitalist government will enter a protest, or send in troops to "preserve order and assist the local authorities." After some chine can be found," yet they know years of diplomatic negotiations they the infernal machine was there, can tell just how it was placed, just where at the end of a generation, the process Not so with your thorough-going

Yankee. He is used to the most im proved methods of production and relegates any outgrown machinery whether in the piratical or mechanica strike, it was only worn-out and dis-carded box-cars that were burned to make an excuse for taking in troops.

It is not the that the that the that the troops are competitors. It took the carded box-cars that were purhed to make an excuse for taking in troops.

It is a matter of history that the Standard Oil magnates—the very men who own the Colorado mines—found to so of a section of hat territory and the colorado mines—found to the loss of a section of that territory to dynamite convenient, years ago, in getting rid of troublesome competitors.

No wonder if it proves useful now ploiters, It is a characteristic of the ploiters. It is a characteristic of the new made capitalist in the social world to care little for the proprieties, and so it was that there was only a trifling attempt at concealment throughout this plot. Everyone who is able to see through a barrel with the bottom out knews that the "revolution" in Pann-ma was organised, financed, directed and fought (in so far as there was any fighting) by and for the little cliq of commercial interests who need a new Panama canal and who are looking for the fat contracts that vill accompany its construction. The pational government of any

other country would have waited a few months, or years, before rushing to the aid and comfort of this gang of fillbusters. But what was the use of a strennous president if he would not act when you needed him. So it was that Teddy at once responded when the trust appealed and granted recog-nition of a "government" which had its real seat in New York and its territory on the Isthmus.—A. M. Simons, in Chicago Socialist.

—Socialist and Social Democratic are virtually interchangeable terms.

The Social Democratic Party of New York and Wisconsin is identifical with the Bocialist Party received, 80 votes, as against 115 for the Democrat; the Review and Wisconsin is identifical with the Bocialist Party of ether states. It is the party of the working class against all parties of capitalism. Its make 26 and the Democrats 122.

—Anyhow, if a man ever forty-five is too old to work, he is not too old to write.—Exis People.

—Exis People.

CONVENTION

Socialism Voted Down by 11,282 to 2,145.

teastionary Wing Came This Time Resalved to Grush the Socialist Side-A Glear Test of Strength Results-For Another Year the Federation Wil Follow Its Antiquated Policy,

The question of a declaration for 80 cialism came to a vote in the American Federation of Labor convention on Wednesday, Nov. 18-or, to speak more correctly, the adverse report of the committee on all the Socialist reso lutions came to a vote on that day.

President Gompers had the last

word and, of course, spoke in absolute opposition to any declaration for So-cialism. In general terms he accused the Socialists of "very many acts of treachery to the trade union move-ment," but did not attempt to specify an instance of such treachery. held that Socialists who are also unionists are inconsistent because they say that the cost of living rises along with the rise of wages and that the increase of wages through the methods of trade unionism is not, therefore, a benefit to the workingmen. He held that "with the constant increase of wages, decade by decade, there is a constant increase in the purchasing

power of wages."

John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers spoke in opposition to So-cialism in the trade unions. He "rec-ognized the right of every man to do as he pleases." He "took it that the wage-earners of this country are able to determine for themselves to what political party they shall belong and for what political candidates they shall cast their votes" and this seemed to him a sufficient reason why they should not discuss in their class organizations what party or candidate to support.

President Shaffer of the Amalga-mated Steel Workers declared himself against Socialism of any nort. He stood for "industrial peace." He also stated that when his vote was cast for the Secialist resolution at last year's convention, it was done by mistake.

On roll-call the committee report against the adoption of any of the So-cialist resolutions was carried by a rote of 11,282 to 2,145.

The lines were undoubtedly more closely drawn in this convention than ever before and the vote more nearly indicative of the true state of feeling on the question. It has happened ome previous conventions that the ad nittedly superior ability of the Social ist champions and the lack of organ ized preparation on the opposing side has given them a great advantage. This year, as was evident from President Gompers' utterances and from press discussions, it was resolved to marshal all the forces that the con servative wing could influence to crush the Socialist advocates. The prepara-tions were carefully made and well carried out, with the result that we can now say with assurance that about one-sixth of the forces represented in the Federation stand unre ervedly on the Socialist side. Much of the convention's time was

occupied with jurisdiction sputes, but it is safe to say that no progress

was made toward their settlement.

Neither was anything done toward meeting the new dangers and difficul-ties raised by the great growth of em-ployers' organizations and their increased use of the powers of the law against the workers. Fresident Gompers and the rest of

the conservative administration were re-elected and were given authority to continue the policy of begging for annual report after another.

FOR INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION.

New York Central Federated Union Adopts Resolution as Preliminary to such a Step.

After listening to addresses by the two British fraternal delegates to the Federation convention-William Mul-lin, who advocated independent politilin, who advocated independent politi-cal action by trade unionists, and James O'Grady, who spoke as an avowed Socialist-the New York Central Federated Union last Sunday adopted a motion offered by Delegate Hand of the Carriage and Wagon Lakers, providing for the appointment of a committee consisting of five So cialists, five Democrats, and five Replatform as a basis for independent political action.

Just what this action means and what will come of it remains to be seen. The committee will probably be named this Sunday. It must be conaldered that the motion was carried in a moment of enthusiasm and that many of those who voted for it may healtate to follow up the course proposed. Developments will be watched with interest.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ADDIAGISTS

GAIR IN SPECIAL ELECTION. NASHUA, N. H., Nov. 18 .-- A special election for Alderman was held here yesterday. The candidate of the So-cialist Party received, 80 votes, as against 115 for the Democrat; the Ra-

"SHOOT TO HIT."

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Chicago Police Instructed How to Treat Strikers.

Board of Alderman Sits Under Armed Suard, Pretending to Foor Personal Violence, While Veting to Extend Expiring and Forfaited Franchises.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 24.-"Shoot to hit" is the order given out to the large numbers of police who accompany such cars as the City Railway Company succeeds in getting over its lines.

The workingmen of Chicago have not yet learned to vote so as to "hit" the capitalist class that keeps them in poverty, and so it is not to be won-dered at that the power of the city government, supported by working-men's thoughtless votes is turned against them, in the shape of police-men's revolvers, when the; are for end to strike against intolerable overwork,

underpayment, and abuse. The Board of Aldermen made a 'grand-stand play" in the interests of the street railway company last night, by holding its session under a heavy police guard, under the pretense that the upright legislators of the city were in danger of personal violence from

riotous strikers.

With armed officers stationed at the doors and on the floor of the County Chamber, these representatives of the people proceeded to take action look-ing to the extension of the expiring and long-since forfeited franchises of the company whose men are now on strike and promptly suppressed all protests against such action, petitions in favor of municipal ownership, and resolutions for submission of franchise

ordinances to popular vote.

The City Railway Company and its servile old-party tools in the City Hall are making good propaganda for Socialiam, whose effect will be shown the municipal election next spread

NOW UTAH'S TURM.

Whole Militta of the State Colled Out Against Strikers.

BALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 24.-Gov erner Wells has decord to and the entire National Guard of Utah into the coal mining district of Carbon County," where the miners have been on strike for the last two weeks. As extra session of the Legislature will be called to provide funds to cover the expenses incurred by the troops

MINERS MUST NOT TAKE HOLIDAYS.

Anthracite "Operators" Have a Orier anco-Indications that They Plan a Concret Repudiation of Last Year's Settlement.

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 24.-The Le high Valley Coal Company has brought two complaints before the Board of Conciliation set up under the terms of the Anthracite Strike Com-mission's award, alleging that its miners insubordinately insist on taking a haif-day off on pay days and refuse to work on holidays when ordered to do so. This, the company says, is in violation of the decision that the mine owners shall "enforce discipline"

upon the mine workers.

This action, taken together with the repudiation of the whole arbitration award by the Liewellyn Mining Company and by Slattery & Co. and the court decision in the former case de claring that the award is not legally oluding on the "operators," as reported last week, is taken to indicate a plan on the part of the mine owners to overthrow the whole modus vivendi established by the Commission, an soon as they get ready for a general wage reduction.

PEONS OF BOTH RACES.

It is significant that the peopage trials in Georgia and Louisiana abthat poor white men as well as negroes are being held in a state of virtual chattel slavery. No better confirms tion could be asked of the Sociation contention that the real question in the South is not a race question, but one of class interest, just as in the North, and that it is the interest of white and black workingmen to stand together as workingmen, not to allow themselves to be divided on color lines enefit of capitalists who impartially exploit them both.

"STRIKE RESULTS IN MURDER."

This is the headline that the capitalistle dailies put over a Chicago disistic games invelerate prejudice of these papers against the labor morement becomes evident when we find the fact to be, as shown in the distance it was a striking union pressman who was murdered by a scab foreman. The murderer, by the way, was a "special policeman." Comment is unnecessary.

MANY FAILURES LAST WEEK. Brudstreet's reports 284 failures in

the United States during the week against 250 for the previous week, and 201, 223, 215, and 202 for the corresponding weeks of 1902 to 1803. About 86 per cent, of the total number of concerns failing had capital of \$5,000

The Worker. AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New, Yark Sinto as the Social

Democratic Party.) PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK. By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.

P. O. BOX 1512. Telephone Call: 302 John

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. invariably in Advance.

Address all hedeses communications, and make mency orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker. Communications conversing the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Belliot of The Worker. Communications for the Worker. On the Nate Secretary of the S. D. T. should always be apparately addressed.

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the B.D. P. should always be separately studyressed.

Breelpts are never sent to individual superibers. Acknowledgement is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of snowey.

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Entered as second-class matter at the levy York, E. Y., Post Office on April 6,

in the state of New York, on account estain provisions of the election laws, to ocialist Party is efficially recognized and he same of locial Democratic Party, as ts emblem is the Arm and Torch, as show

Secialist Party (or Social Democra THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Socialist Party (the Social Democratic Party of New York) has passed through its account general election. Its growing power is indicated and its speedy victory far-shadowed by the great increase of its vote as shown in these Squired.



A USURPATION THAT MUST BE CHECKED.

Heartly as we dissent from many of the opinions on economic and politieal subjects held by Azarchista in general and by John-Turner as one of them, we should be false to our duty did we fail to protest against the proposition to deport him from the

Mr. Turner is an Englishman who has long been active in the labor movement. He recently came to this country in the interest of the international organ zation of labor. He was followed by police agents until, in a public address, he declared that the antagonism between Capital and Laher is becoming ever sharper and expressed his opinion that in the pear future the workers would be forced to pate themselves from capitalist oppression. On the utterance of these words he was at once arrested and | And this is not profaulty, for we use was thereafter sentenced to deportation under the Anti-Anarchist Law.

The case is to be appealed, and it seems to us that Social Democrats ought to give both moral and financial aid in carrying on the fight against such a reactionary step.

To make the holding or the expres sion of certain opinions or beliefs a basis for legal prosecution is a new thing in the history of this country. readfly because, in answering it, we It is a thing to be expected, though, talist interest. The capitalist is a beginning to grasp the Socialist idea. short-sighted egolst. He sees that his workers ignorant of the true reasons for their poverty. He measures everything in dollars-his dollars. He is willing to outrage every tradition of by all? civil and political liberty in order to keep the masses from thinking. He proposes to begin by deporting foreigners who say things dangerous to his dividend account. If we allow his to do that, he will proceed to one aggression after another until the workers of America are reduced to the one the appeal to physical force. As men as workingmen, as Socialists, we owe it to ourselves and to our cause to do all in our power to check such usurpa-

Mark Hanns, we are informed. would not under any circumstances accept the Republican presidential nomi-Grover Cleveland, likewise, "can hardly conceive any emergency" which that would lead him to accent the Democratic nomination." Mr. Bryan, it is reported, favors the nomi nation of Richard Olney, Gleveland's Attorney General, who so efficiently managed the breaking of the A. R. U. strike by the use of troops and conspiracy prosecutions. "These be your gods, oh, Israel."

There will be plenty of "pickings and stealings," large and small, in the

a goodly showing of Panama scandals sizendy, but the enterprising business en of the United States will soon pu it in the shade, "They do those things better in France" does not apply to greedy and willing to take advantage capitalist grafting, lawful and unlawful. President Roosevult's choice of J. Pierpont Morgan as the government's agent to engineer the financial | them knows that the eyes of all the side of the business shows that our others are upon him. By the experistrenuous Chief Magistrate can practise "conciliation" as well as preach it. Morgan is after money, just now; he needs it in his business of organizing trusts, defrauding middle-class investers, and exploiting workingmen This Panama job will give him a good chance to "cover" some very shakyand likewise shady-interests in the steel, ship building, and other industries. And what does Roosevelt ge out of it? It is known that for a year or two Morgan has had his knife ready for Roosevelt when the next campairs should come 'round. It is safe to my the knife will be sheathed if Morgan : Panama job proves satisfactory.

"A good brisk little war" is the approved empitalist prescription for industrial depression. It is analogous to the nip of "something bracing" that the imprudent drinker takes in the merning after a spree. Or perhaps it would be nearer right to compare the war treatment for hard times to the use of whiskey as a stimulus in malarial chills. Anybow, the industrial depression is here. And, behold! here is the prospect for the brisk little | rounding influences of capitalism, even war. It will be too bad now if Co lumbia should be too easily satisfied. thus defrauding the President of his chance to make another star-snapsled lingo record, depriving thousands of free American citizens of the privilege of getting shot or contracting dysentary and typhoid of sixteen deliars month, depriving Armour and other philauthropists of an especially good market for embalmed meat, depriving sundry contractors of incalculable profit, and depriving capitalism in gen eral of the stimulating effects of a war carried on by workingmen, Really, is only one of those. Certain kinds of if those rescally Colombians swindle ne out of the fight we have so carefully planned, the resultant damage to business interests and injury to eminent citizens' patriotic feelings would almost furnish a new casus belli,

A number of United States soldiers mouths at the Scientific School of Yale University to serve as subjects for experimentation by Professor Russell H. Chittenden, who thinks he can de monstrate that it is possible for man to maintain life and working strength on a much smaller quantity of food than is now ordinarily supposed necessary. The capitalists, no doubt, look on expectantly, for if workingmen can be taught or compelled to eat less, of course wages can be reduced proportionately. Yet, alas! such is the relentless Nemesis that pursues the good captains of industry that, if a reduction in the average workingman's expenditure for food would save the capitalists money on the payroll, proportionately would it limit the market for the things the capitalist wishes to sell for profit. Thus, for enpitalism as a whole, it is a case of "be dammed in you do and be damned if you don't." the word "damned" in its strict sense of "doomed." Capitalism is self-doom ed to ultimate failure.

WHO WOULD HAVE THE COR-MER HOUSE?

We are asked to answer this que going to decide who may live in the corner house?" and we do so more answer a whole series of questions that arise in the minds of those ius

How will we decide who may have present safety lies in keeping the the corner house? In other words, how will we decide on the allotment of such special advantages that, in their nature, cannot be shared equally

> We do not pretend to lay down from rules for the future. But this question can well be answered by certain examples drawn from society as it exist to-day. One of the hest of these examples familiar to us is that of a thoroughly unionized printing office, especially a hand-composition office, with a piecework instead of a time system of pay. In such an office there are a thousand and one little problems of the sort, arising out of the nature o the work; some copy is "fat," other copy "lean"; one place in the room is more convenient than another; certain parts of the work are especially objectionable: certain men are cepeciali good at certain kinds of work, which may be work paid for at a specially high rate. These various advantages and disadvantages cannot always be equally distributed and this might be expected to give rise to strife, anyv. and class divisions in miniature with in the shop. Go to an office in which these matters are arranged according to the foreman's caprice or the proprietor's profit and you will invariably find injustice, strife, and envy existing. But go to a thoroughly unionized office, where the men themselves regu

late these matters and do it by demo-

equality, and you will and the mini-

mum of injustice and dissension, and a constant effort on the part of all the men to eliminate them altogether; even those men who are pers of others join in this effort, because it is plainly their interest, in the long rum, so to do, and because each of ence of years an elaborate and flexible system of devices for evening things up; the man who has certain advan tages in one respect must accept some of the unavoidable disadvantages in some other respects; certain especially "fat" copy must be taken in rotation by different men; or, if it is taken reg ularly by one man, he must transfer to the others a share of his "string" and consequently of his disproportionately high pay; and so, by devices too numerous to mention, equality of opportunity is maintained to a remarkable degree. The same port of thing can be found, in varying forms and de grees, in other trades, according to their various conditions and to the power and democratic quality of the

organization. This, be it understood, is not a matter of theory, but of actual fact, which anyone may verify who will take the trouble to investigate. What does it show? It shows that where a body of workingmen undertake to regulate their mutual economic relations by democratic methods, they can and do succeed, even under the adverse surthough the men themselves have no consistent general theory of justice and equality, even though their minds are imbued with capitalist ideas and feelings. It is safe to say that these workingman's organizations in their internal workings present the most perfect examples of successful democ racy the world has ever seen.

In a Socialist state, we fully recog nice, there would be advantages and disadvantages that could not be altogether got rid of. The matter of the corner house, or of location in general. work would still be harder, or more uppleasant, or more unwhole dangerons than others. The differences would not be nearly so great as they now are. The preferableness of a corner house to-day is largely due to the fact that landlord rule compels us to stint our windows and air-spaces. have been detailed to spend nine Mining will probably never be as safe or as wholesome an occupation as farming; but science has aiready told us how to avoid the worst dangers to health and life in the mines and only the mine owners' interest prevents us from doing so.

What would we do, then? Recog nising that the work of the miner, at the best, is less attractive than most other work, society would give the miners shorter hours and more holldays, to compensate that disadvantage. Does anyone suppose that the farmers and carpenters and printers and machinists would object to an arrangement io obviously just to the miners and benedicial to society at large? Certainly not, once the power of a possessing and profit-taking class is swept away and with it the all but universal struggle for a livelihood. The corner house or the house con manding an especially pretty view is more desirable than other houses. But we cannot all have the most desirable houses. What then? The man who desired the better house would have to compensate his fellows for the preference in some other way. Hoes anyone suppose that once we are rid of landlords and all other exploiters, rid of the necessity for foul tenements and ugly shantles (which necessity is the poverty of the workers, due to private ownership), does aurone suppose that a body of free and equal men, colowning the means of Indu try cud life, would fall to squabbling and find it impossible to settle on regulations for their use whose equity would command general respect? To lilustrate our present economic

system and the way in which it fosters greed and envy and strife, and the So cinlist system and the way it would avoid them: Suppose a table at which n few of the diners claim control of sil the food, taking the best of each course for themselves, then throwing a good part of the remainder to their dogs, not leaving enough even of the tough cuts and dry crusts to satisfy the hunger of the numerous other diners-suppose that these others in to be grateful for every bit they get. We should expect that dinner party to be spoiled by scowls and sneers and ugly words and uncivil snatching and bolting of whatever was in reach, and we should be surprised if it passed off without the hungry fellows upsetting the table and pitching the lords of the feast out at the window. But suppose enough good food on the table for all and a feeling of equality among the diners. Absolute equality of service would not be 'expected; the diners would not all get their soup at the same moment, and some would get tenderer bits of meet than others. But such inconsiderable differences would not prevent all from enjoying the dinhedly served he would only have to hint cratic methods on a basis of perfect at the fact and all the others would be eager to make amends. The differ-

man pature as it would work under Suclaitam in, we believe, truly shows want or fear of want are inseparable from capitalism. With their disappearance would disappear those extremes of greed, envy, and spite which are commonly but thoughtlessly alleged to be inherent in human nature and spoken of as obstacles to the practical working of Socialism.

THE GENERAL VOTE ON PRO-PURTIONAL REPRESEN-"TATION.

The party is now about to take a general vote on a proposed amendment lo its national constitution, providing for representation of organized states and territories, in the National Committee in proportion to their dues paying membership, instead of equal representation, as now. The proposttion is so eminently reasonable that we can have little doubt of its being carried. Our National Committee as members has the same weight in the sand members. Of the 20,500 party members indicated by the National Secretary's last monthly report, about 16,000 were in thirteen of the organ ized states and about 4,000 in the other fourteen. Those 4,000 members outvote the 16,000 in the National Committee and have power to force them either to bow to the will of a minority or to resort to the trouble and endure the delay of an appeal to the general vote to overzule it. Such an extreme case has never happened nor do we expect it. It has never happened that the small states were all clearly arraved against the large ones in the l'nited States Senate or the Electoral College: but it does constantly happen in both bodies that the will of the ma-Alority is thwarted through unfairness of representation, and so it is likely to happen with us, more or less disastronsly, if this unfairness is not removed. To put the difficulty in its mildest form, the National Committee cannot command full confidence and respect and therefore cannot, do its work satisfactorily while it continues so very unrepresentative.

In a word, because we believe in inajority rule and equality of rights and powers within the party, we wish and hope to see the amendment carried by a decisive vote.

But semething more than propor tionateness of representation is necessary to make our National Committee a really efficient body. Many of the National Committeemen seem to pay but little attention to the duties of vote taken by that body is announced, we learn that from four to nine or ten of its twenty-seven members have neglected to vote, even on the most important, questions. Only a few of them, it seems, report regularly to their constituencies or appeal to them for guidance. This is a great source of weakness and confusion.

. We would heartily second Comrade Clark's plea, printed in The Worker of Nov. 22, for closer connection between the National Committeenes and the rank and file of their respective states. We have now a large number of party papers, each of them circulating in at least two or three states and several of them reaching over the whole country, through whose columms the representatives of the states can communicate with those to whom they are responsible, and this paper is very willing—as, we are sure, are most in many places declared it unlawful article supplied by Charles R. Martin. of the others-to facilitate such a connection. On the other hand, the comrades should read and in their local meetings discuss questions of moment to the national organization and, by letter or resolution or otherwise, in form their representatives of their accountability.

NEW YORK STATE OBGANISA-

TION. The proposition now being voted on by the party in the state of New York. to remove the west of the State Confmittee from New York City to Rochester, is curious in this respect, that no statement whatever has been made the bargain have done all the work of by the morers to the rank and file of preparing the meal and are expected the party, to set forth their reasons for proposing the change. This is to be regretted. If there is dissatisfaction with the conduct of the present State Committee or with the comrades of the city to whom it is directly responsible, it would have been only just to the members of the State Committee and to their successors (If the proposition is carried) to let them know the exact grounds on which his change is based. Without such a statement, it is to be expected that many comrades will rote in the dark, either opposing the proposition on the principle of "letting well enough alone" or supporting it merely on the ground that New York Uny has had'the bonor long does better. But his practical arguenough.

of paying benor either to New York sidered for an instant. The only me-

cace between human nature as it free the for voting on the one side or the quently exhibits itself to-day and hu, other should be to safeguard and adwance the interests of the party in the whate as a whole. And in that spiret. by this illustration. Recognized in we have no doubt, the great majority equality of rights and wide-spread of the comrades will vote, and will rots intelligently in proportion as they are definitely and accurately informed as to the good service or the shortcomings of the present State Committee and State Secretary. However this question is decided,

there is one matter we would earnestly commend to the attention of the comrades throughout the state-the employment of a paid secretary to give his whole time to the work. The amount of work that Comrade Slobodin has been able to do for the party in the hours left from his daily occupation commands the admiration of all who are acquainted with the facts. But neither for lift nor for any man is it possible in evenings and holidays to do the work that ought to be done by the chief executive officer of the party in this great state, with its two thousand dues-paying members already enrolled, its 32,000 votes, and its mormous opportunities for further ornow organized is a miniature copy of ganization and propaganda. By the the United States Senate. A state or time of the next state convention, at territory with a hundred dues-paying latest, this state should put itself in line with Massachusetts, Ohio, and highest council of our party with a sthers by having a capable and trusty state having a thousand or two thour comrade engaged to give all his energies to their work.

THE PYLE AND COUGHLIN APPAIRS.

We do not find anything new in the letters from Dr. Pyle of Toledo and J. G. Roth of Wilkes-Barre which, to avoid any suspicion of unfairness, we nevertheless print this week-nothing new, unless it be a fuller exhibition of their utter failure to understand the fundamental principles of Socialism.

Dr. Prie has made the -- to himstartling discovery that the Socialist Party is "in organized rebellion against the sovereignty of the state." He is to be congratulated, though he has been slow in learning so elementary a truth. Yes, the Socialist Party is in organised rebellion against the whole system of capitalism, of which the state, in its present form, with its coexistent brutality and hypocrisy, is one of the chief wenpons. Our rebellion is a peaceful one and will continue so to be to the day of its victory, if we have our choice. Nor is that the only, nor the chief, difference between the Socialist position and that of the Annichists (on which subject we suggest to Dr. Pyle a careful reading of Piechanull's excellent little buck); but it is not necessary here to discuss the relations of Socialism and Anarchism, for tast is not the issue. The issue is between revolutionary Socialism and some sort of reform that Dr. Pyle evidently hopes to get through bourgeois

agencies. Socialists are just as truly in organ their office. Whenever the result of & | ixed rebellion against the state to-day as Adams and Hancock and Franklin were in the years preceding 1770 or as Hampdon and Pym and Ellot and Milton were in the years preceding 1640-or, to come to a later instance. as Phillips and Lovejoy and Garrison were in the years before 1860; just as truly in rebellion against the state, and much more deeply and strenuously mo.

The state is just now proposing to deport a man from this country because he explains the class struggle. predicts a general strike, and thinks that in the near future government will become unnecessary. The state has in many places declared it unlawful for anyone to make a -Socialist speech in the open air. The state has excluded many newspapers from the mails for advocating opinions distasteful to capitalists. The state has for workingmen to ask other workbuy scab goods. The state has simulinneously declared it lawful for capitalists to blacklist workingmen. The state in quite within jin jenitimate powers, quite logical and consistent, opinions and desires and hold them to in all these acts. The existing state is founded on capitalism and its function therefore in rebellion against it.

Because, in this country, the inter ests of Socialism-that is, of the working class and, ultimately, of humanity -can be best advanced by no doing. we use the civil and political rights allowed us by the state in carrying on this rebellion and, so far as possible we obey even very unjust and inbuman laws in so doing. But there is a limit to this obedience. We do not worship the Revised Statutes. When the law seeks to suppress the oral or printed propaganda or to interfere with our necessary party discipline-es is the Toledo care, where it would forbid us to expel a member for accepting appointive office from a "non-partisan" capitalist politicianthen ebedience to such law would mean abandonment of our whole pro gram, and would doom us to drift on to the point where violent rebelilon would be unavoidable. Comrade Roth makes less preten

to philosophical argument and so far ment is very weak. He' has really nothing to add to the former plea that Coughlin did not "necept" the Citizens' City or to Rochester should be con- and Prohibitionist andersements, but only passively allowed them to be

made. This is too petty a quibble to spend much tak on. It is on a par with the conventional pretance of oldparty politicians of never seeking a nomination, even of repeatedly declining it in advance, and then allowing it to be "forced upon them for the good of the party." Socialists cannot afford to quibble. The average voter, seeing à man allowing his name to appear on the ticket of a certain party, infers and has a right to infer that he represenis that party. It is safe to say that not one voter in ten saw the "volun tary statement to the press," on which so much stress is laid; but they all saw a certain man figuring as candidate of the Socialist Party and of two other parties. They had a good right t make just such an inference as they would if they saw one name on both the Republican and the Democratic tickets. That they did make some such inference is indicated by the fact that Coughiin ran behind all our other candidates. It pays to be, not only honest, but scrupulously honest-even to the point of being "unnecessarily offensive" to a certain type of Citizen politicians. It pays in the long run and it even pays at the moment.

We are glad to know that the Na tional Quorum has formally approved the action of the Pennsylvania State Committee in taking disciplinary action against the Luzerne County Committee in this matter and if that County Committee still doubts whether the party at large disapprove its course, let it but appeal to the gen eral vote in Pennsylvania and then, if necessary, in the nation.

By a regrettable negligence on the part of the editor, the signature of the writer, J. J. Noel of Alameda, Cal., was omitted from the article on the San Francisco Labor Party last week Comrade Noel's writings are well known to many readers of this and other Socialist papers and we are sorry to have deprived him of credit in this

TWO PROTESTS.

The Luzerne County Committee and Br. Pylo of Tolodo Take Exception to Uttoraneos of The Worker.

fit is the policy of The Worker to give as much space as can nossibly be afforded to those comrades who oppose its editorial attitude. We think it a good policy. If they are right, we may learn from them. If they are wrong-well, there is a saying about giving plenty of rope as an encourage ment to snicide. At any rate, we do not wish any comrades whose action: we condemn to have the slightest grounds for saving that they have been condemned unheard. Accordingly, we here present a letter from Dr. Pyle of Toledo, O., whose case we discussed in our sissues of Oct. 25 and Nov. 8, and from J. G. Roth of the County Committee of Luxerne County, Pa., whose conduct in the Coughlin affair we commented upon in our is sue of Nov. 15. We do not see that either of these letters ailds anything of moment to the facts and arguments already presented, but some may think otherwise, so we cheerfully concede them the benefit of the doubt. Our comment will be found in another columb.-Ed.]

L-THE PYLE CASE.

To the Editor of The Worker:recognition of the past policy of the Socialist Party inviting open discus-sion of questions regarding the Secialist movement and realising that your editorial expression respecting my position on Socialist tactics is merely individual opinion, I wish to offer a supplement to further elucidate my contention and to correct some of the misleading inferences that would he drawn from your editorial and the In the first place court when you interpret anything I have said as a threat to mandamus or enjoin the party to be reinstated. have never asked to be reinstated. As to whether I shall ask to be readmitted to toe party Will depend on tirely upon the party's attitude toward the state. The so-called "threat of infounded on capitaliam and its function junction" was proposed by me to test the question as to whether the Toledo School law was mandatory against the Socialist Party interfering with the nea-political operation of the law. I took the position that every law was mandatory on the points covered by the law regardless of the manner of expression. Charles B. Martin took the position that our school law was not mandatory-against the party and asked me the question how I would prove that it was. I very quickly re piled that the court was the only body to interpret the statutes and the rem-edy was injunction against an effort to expel a member who was making no other claim than to live according to the laws of the state. I told him that, if the comrades desired I would withdraw my resignation and test it for them in the courts at a later date. I pointed out that for the Socialist Party to undertake to defeat the operation of the law was unlawful and that a meeting for the purpose was covered by the statute referring to unlawful assemblage and that any such meeting placed the party and its members in organized rebellion against the sover-eignty of the state; that such a posi-

> This is all there was of the "threat of injunction." If I understand the tone of your editerial, you make a difhave given some attention to the study of the teaching of Socialism and also

was identical with our enemies,

the Aparchists, sind it would be so

to the philosophical principles which which it accepts. I have also given some attention to state-craft. But I fail to make out any consistency between your attitude on the Socialist Party tactics and the teaching of Socialism. If you were living in Imperial Europe there might be full justiication for a rebellious attitude; but country, with a constitutio that fully covers every emergency and with manhood suffrage, there is no de-mand for a defiant attitude toward the state until our constitutional privileges are threatened. There are ample visions for a modification of our laws by a proper use of the ballot. I have accepted the teaching and entire aims of Socialism. But I am not with the ocialist Party when it undertakes to make rebels out of its members. Here is where we separate. I am for the state as it is, until such a time as we can through legitimate means make it better. I believe that our state is better than no state; that constitu-tional methods for changing it is safer than open rebellion. If the time ever comes that our constitutional privileges are abridged by the dominant class by any form of legislation than I will agree with the Socialist Party as to the necessity of rebellion. I will be with th meand justify my act under the legal clause that the Constitution is the supreme law of the country. Constitution You say that I "utterly fail to under stand the difference between the na-ture of the Socialist Party and that of any other party; that our organization is more than a political party; that it is a revolutionary party." This statement seems to mean something more to you than it does to me according to your interpretation. I need not be informed that the Socialist Party aims at a social revolution, but I have always believed that it was by legitimate means. The fact that the Socialist Party is in the political areas would be prima facia evidence that it acquiesced on the point of regularity. A revolution in this country can be attained by constituional methods. It is not necessary to court a rebelifus. You seem to think that a man must be a good rebel before he can be a good Socialist. I do not so interpret the objects and aims of Socialism. remains to be seen whether the So clalist Party will embrace the Tolodo dogma. I hope for the good of the So-

I am with JOHN S. PYLE. Toledo, O., Nov. 17.

II.-THE COUGHLIN AFFAIR.

cialist movement that it will not.

To the Editor of The Worker:--As Pennsylvania State Committee. "New Era" of Philadelphia, and The Worker have raised such a howl about the so-called "Coughlin Affair" in Luserne County, and as our comrades are threatened with being placed in a faise light before the party mem-bership, especially through the article which appeared in the "New Era" and which was republished by The Worker, I would request you to allow as some space to state our position.

At first we thought it best not to waste any time or energy on such a triffe, but now we feel that we as impelled to defend ourselves against in mislending article referred to. Any comrades not acquainted with the situation, upon reading that article would naturally believe us to be a lot of corrupt politicians, or at least Socialists in name only, who do not un-derstand the first thing about Socialist tactics. It makes Comrade Courblin appear as a self-seeking lawyer, who joined the party and furnished it with boodle for the make of securing the Socialist nomination for District Attor, ney. Of course the editor of the "New Era" does not say these things directly, but he uses such language as would indirectly imply such a state of affairs and in addition makes some statements which are not true

Permit me to state the facts relative to our position:

Comrade Coughlin was a proember of the Popullst party until April, 1902, when he joined Local Wilkes-Barre of the Socialist Party. He has ever since been and is now regarded as one of our most valuable and reliable comrades. On July 4 our county convention, at which he was mable to be present, numinated him for District Attorney without his owledge or consent, not knowing at the time whether or not be would accept. To our satisfaction Comrade Coughlin accepted the nomination, stating that, although it meant considerable sacrifice on his part, he felt it his duty to do so, as he was the only Socialist lawyer in Luxerne County, a declination on his part would leave us without a candidate for District Attorney.

Now it might be well to state that Comrade Coughlin, although an active Bocialist, povertheless holds the respect and esteem of a large number of "pious and respectable" people who are not Socialists, but who admired his clean and honorable record and manly qualities, and who naturally de sired to support him but could not con aistently vote the Socialist ticket. Chief among these were the Prohibi-tionists, who at their county conventionists, who at their county conven-tion had left blank on their ticket the place for District Attorney and empowered their County Committee to fill the vacancy. Those of his frientle who were neither Socialists nor Prohibitionists circulated nomination papers under the name of "Citizen's Party." Both these parties endorsed Comrad-Coughlin for District Attorney without as much as notifying him of their action. In fact we had no positive knowledge of the matter until, when reading the Sheriff's proclamation, we saw Comrade Coughlin's name appear saw Comrade Coughlin's name appear on both those tickets. The matter was then discussed by

our comrades who were of the unanimous opinion, that as we had no control of these people, and were under no obligations whatever to them, it would be ridiculous and stuitifying. for us as well as our candidate, to may to them, "You shall not support him." We therefore refused to comply with the demand of the State Committee to compel our candidate to assume a repulsive attitude toward these arm-pathisers, who, not being Socialists, could not be expected to vote the Sotone of your editorial, you make the ference between the philosophy of Socialism and Socialist Party tactics. I callst ticket. Nevertheless, Comrade have given some attention to the study coughlin voluntarily issued a statement to the press, eaying that he had

accepted only the Socialist no tion and was responsible only to the Socialist Party. This, however, did not satisfy the State C natisfy the State Committee, who newforth proceeded to revoke the charter of our county organization, and demanded that the locals in this county take action against the County

Committee. Compades of Pennsylvania this to our position. As the County Commit-tee will no doubt appeal from the State Committee's decision, the matter will rest with you to decide, whether or bot we are guilty of a crime that justifies our expulsion from the party for which we as well as you have seerificed so much to build up. Will your permit a committee of Local Phliade phia to disrupt the organization of our state by such incides? I do not wish to reflect upon Local Philadelphia, an I have no doubt that it contains enough such contrades who possesse the judgment of Barnes, Josephs, and Atkinson, to refuse to sustain the State Committee, which appears to be dominated by Magreiau, which differs from DeLeonism only insufar as it desires an alliance with trade unionism.

In conclusion I desire to refute two false statements made in the "New Era" and republished in The Worker. First, it is said "that it the County Committees believed that Coughly would get, enough votes from thesa capitalistic parties to elect him." such statement was made by any member of the County Committee. We are not so degenerate as to piace any importance upon non so la la votes. If he had been elected by survotes we could not have called it victory for our party. We simply did not wish to make conserves a surely offensive; that is the thing in a nut shell.

The other statement of the "New Era" which I wish to correct is the following: "To the credit of the vote of Luxerne Courty be it said that the, refused to vote for a man who said fired principle to catch votes. Cough his received the lowest vote of candidate whose name appeared the ticket." It is true that Coughlia received the

lowest vote, which the following returns show: Coughlin 574, 12-200 of Mikolamas 1.005 Pressing life. there are always a number baked Socialists who split their dekit naturally follows that some canddate must receive the lowert vote, and in this case it happened to be Conglin. As County Chairman, I am in a position to keep in as close touch will the committee of this county as is pos sible for any other comrade to be and I have yet to hear the first objetion to the course we have taken. If there had been any dissatisfaction nimong the comrades I certainly should have heard of it. The only cause w can ascribe for Comrade Coughin receiving a few votes less than the other candidates, is that the hottest contect between the old parties was for the office of District Attorney, and a num ber of men who voted the remainder of the Socialist ticket were influenced to vote for one or the other of the capitalistic candidates for District At-As I have neither the time nor the

material to make duplicates of this letter to send to all the party papers, I would request that they copy and comment thereon.

Trusting that this matter will be ettied without any detrimental results to the movement, I am

Yours for the Cause, J. G. ROTH, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Nov. 20,

BENEVOLENT BOSSES.

Jersey Trolley Trust Presches a Secialist Sermen to its Men, if They Have Wit to Understand.

Just prior to the recent election the employees of the Public Service Cor-poration of New Jersey decided against a strike by an almost unanimous vote. The Public Service Corporation not only controls the gas and water supply, but also nearly the entire trodey system of New Jersey.

The Corporation, aware of the grow-

ing strength of the union of its em-ployees, promised many things; but, while the progress, it hired carpenters to con vert the car sheds into dormitories for strike breakers. Merrily the saw and hammer could be heard at all hours of the day and night, as though a scaffold were being rected for an early hang-ing. Hundreds of mattresses were purchased and heaped up in conspictions places, evidently to teach the troley men the great truth counciated by pulpit and press, that "the interests of Capital and Labor are identical."

This strengosity and the promises of the Corporation convinced the men that a strike would be an injustice to the former, and they so decided.

The Corporation was so pleased with the "sensible" action of its men that it forthwith proceeded to reward them by SELLING THEM THE MAT-TRESSES AT COST PRICE, and th men, overcome by the munificence of their benefactor, EAGERLY BOUGHT THE MATTRESSES. Surely a realistic picture of the harmony existing between Capital and Labor! An inspiring exhibition of American manhood whose slumber is sweet upon the beds of lilies, emblematic of peace and harmony.

But the Corporation, in its overflow-

ing fundness for the welfare wards, had yet another and more pleasant surprise in store for them, which it withheld until the noise and din of the political campaign. its oratory and fireworks, had passed away. Santa Claus turned green with envy when he saw the frolic the childlike gratitude, of the trolley men as the Corporation announced men as the Corporation automeet that about one bundred men were tweeters an indefinite vacation to regain their shattered health on the a the land of the free and the home of the brave, or to wine and dine with the political humbugs whom they had elected into office. A mighty shout of approval from a thousand throats rent the air when the Corporation repre-sentatives advised the men to vote the sentatives actued the men to your the Socialist ticket hereafter, and with three cheers for the Co-operative Com-monwealth, in which the officers of the Corporation would find ample oppor-tunity to display their talents for leavy manual labor, this memorable

PARTY AFFAIRS.

tent Matters at the Meeting of the

The second meeting of the presen Mational Quorum of the National Committee of the Socialist Party convened at national headquarters Omaha, Neb., Nov. 14, with Querum nembers Berlyn, Reynolds, Work, and Berger present; Dobbs absent. The first session was called to order at 30.30 a. m. The first order of business was, by common consent, a verbal re-port by the National Secretary of the condition of the various state organnations, and also the condition of the locals in unorganised states, with a review of the questions to be considered by the Quorum. This report con-sumed the entire session, with a recess at 1 p. m. for dinner. Session adat 6 p. m., to meet Sunday

at 10.45 a. m. Bunday morning. National Secretary reported that he pointments as lecturers and organisers ment regarding organizers and lecturers and present it at the next session. Motion carried, and Mailly and Berlyn were appointed as the commit-

Communications were read from the Secretary of the International Socialist Bureau relative to our financial standing with the Bureau. Acved by Berlyn that 250 france be paid, in two instalments, three months apart to the International Socialist Bureau, the a letter of explanation by the National Secretary, setting forth the reasons why no larger sum can be paid.

Another communication from the Secretary of the International Socialist Begenu was read, relative to negro lynching in the United States. Work and Reynolds were appointed to draft a resolution, to be presented to the Quorum at its next session. The National Secretary presented re-

ports published relative to fusion in Santa Barbara, California. Moved by Berlyn that the attention of the state organization of California be called to the Santa Barbara case, and that it be requested to take action in conformity with the anti-fusion resolution adopted at the last National Commit-

tary of California be asked what ac-tion has been taken in reference to the elimination of the fusion clause in the state constitution. Carried.

Communications were read from National Committeeman Healey, of Plorida, relative to irregularities in the State Secretary's office of Florida, Moved by Reynolds, that the National Secretary be instructed to send some one conveniently situated to Florida as a representative of the National Committee, to investigate the condition of the present state organization and report to the National Secretary as soon as possible. Carried,

cations were read from vasplaining not not the inationion in neglect of the present state secrety. The National Secretary report decreases the had not yet received a reply the had not yet re glous locals in the State of Kansas, that he had not yet received a reply from National Committeeman Mills to the communication calling his attention to the complaints of locals regardinstructed to send to the members of the State Committee of Kansas a statement of the conditions of the state secretary's office, so far as this office is concerned, with copies of let-ters from locals in Kansas complaining of the inefficiency or inability of the State Secretary of Kansas. Carried.

structions from the Quorum as to the tion required. Carried.
thod of procedure in dealing with Adjourned at 9 p. m., to meet Monmethod of procedure in dealing with the locals in the State of Utah. Moved by Reynolds, that, as a result of the The third session was called to ocsection faken by the National Committee, the State of Utah has been placed Mailly, as committee on organisers and locturers, reported the following, that the locals in Utah be instructed to deal direct with the national office until such time as a new state organisment of Socialist agita. The extension of Socialist agita party is entitled to two delegates, the

importance of the coming municipal elections in Wisconsin, the national of-fee assist the state committee in securing speakers for the election cambridge and agitation be adopted. Especially does this refer to that tarritory where lecturers. Moved by Barger, that applications for positions as curing speakers for the election com-pairs. Moved by Berlyn that, as near as possible, the following speakers be not exist, and where the national oras possible, the following speakers be furnished in rotation to the Wisconsin State Committee for the eight or nine weeks immediately preceding the municipal election, the State Committee of the mational headquarters require to taking up the mational orward the expenses of same: J. Mahlon Barnes, Jas. F. Carey, W. S. Dalton, Max S. Hayes, Geo. D. Herron, Silvio Origo, F. E. Sceda, A. M. Simona, John W. Slayton, S. M. Reynolds, John M. Work, Carried, Moved by Work that a national organizer be furnished to the Wisconsin State Committee for work in the northern and northwestthree months, beginning in January and ending in March Carried.

ni Secretary reported that Harry M. McKee had done excellent work in Arlzona, that his cost to the other had so far been nothing, but and less of time from Yuma, Arisons,

and loss of time from Yuma, Arisona, to his home in California. Carried.

The National Becretary peported the the result of referendem of the locals in the indian Territorial organization. Moved by Beynolds that the National Becretary in morganization of a territorial organization. Moved by Beynolds that the National Secretary in morganization of the locals in the Indian Territory, urging them to develop their local work before attempting to effect a territorial organization. The National Secretary shall have the right to suggest the name of any person on the reservo-liet to any state.

The National Secretary submitted that expanisation carried.

The National Secretary submitted that expanisation to suggest the name of any person on the reservo-liet to any state. to his home in California. Carried.

The National Secretary seported the result of referendum of the locals in the indian Territory upon the question of a territorial organization. Moved by Reynolds that the National Secretary the Indian Territory, urging them to develop their local work before at-tempting to effect a territorial organ-

occrespendence from Acting Secretary Molynomics of Louisians, and asked in-structions from the Quorum about sub-mitting motions concerning the Louismitting metions concerning the Louis-iana charter application, there being two motions practically the same. Aloved by Reynolds, that, to avoid con-fusion, the motions of Work of Lowa and White of Connectical, 'regarding the granting of a charter to the re-cently formed state organization in Leuisiana, be submitted as one motion. Chartist

Local Washington, D. C., could affiliate with the locals of Maryland in forming a state organization. Moved by Berlyn, that the Quorum has no objection to Local Washington, D. C., be coming a part of the state organization to be formed in Maryland, providing the Maryland comrades are willing.

A statement of expenses for speakers for campaign incurred by Local Providence, R. $L_{\rm o}$ was submitted. Moved by Berlyn, that the National Secretary be instructed not to pay the expenses of Wm. Edits of New York to Frovidence, because the national office had not engaged him, nor had anything te do with incurring the expenses.

Moved by Reynolds, that the National Secretary be instructed to send circular letters to locals in unorgan-ised states, giving the rules adopted by the National Committee governing the methods of precedure in effecting state and territorial organizations, for the guidance of these locals in such cases. Carried.

Moved by Reynolds, that a commit tee of 'wo be appointed to draft resolutions governing the acceptance-by locals of persons expelled from the party in other states. Carried. Work and Berger appointed.

Communications were read from Louis Couzion relative to the formation of a French Socialist Federation Moved by Berlyn, that the matter of forming a French Socialist Federation under the direction of the party be deferred until the flext national convention, and that a French organizer be appointed to work among Frenchspeaking people and to organize them into locale such locale to become affili ated with the regular party organizatious. Carried.

Communication was presented sixing the expenses of \$7 by B. F. Adams, from Washington, D. C., to Richmond Va., for campaign work. Moved by Work that the sum of \$8 additional be paid to B. F. Adams for services in the campaign. Carried.

Communication was read from Com-rade Saltiel of Sheboygan, Wis., reiative to a German organizar being appointed. Moved by Reynolds, that a German organizer be appointed, to he-gin work in February, and that Robert Saltiel be selected to fill the place. Carried.

Nation," offering the National Committee a lecture van, to be used under the direction of the national office.

Moved by Work, that, as the national constitution prohibits the national party from becoming connected with any paper, the offer of the "Coming Nation" be therefore declined. Car-

Bohemian organizer be appointed, to begin work under the direction of the to the complaints of locals regard-into the complaints of locals regard-g the state secretary. Moved by ork that the National Secretary be structed to send to the members of State Committee of Kanasa a

State Committee of Kanasa a moved that Hanford be paid up to

Now, 14. Carried.

Communication was read from National Committeeman Kerrigan of Texas, containing a motion to the ef-fect that the National Committee open negotiations with Comrades Hagerty tive to the revocation of the charter of Local Luzerne County, on account of fusion. Moved by Berlyn, that the Quorum approves the action of the State Committee of Pennsylvania in Summarily denling with fusion in Lu. summarily dealing with fusion in Lu-seene County, Penosylvania. Carried.

The National Secretary announced the result of National Committee's ac-tion upon the Utah case, and asked for the treatment of National Committee's ac-tion upon the Chapman at 10 the

til such time as a new state organisation can be formed. Carried.

Herger requested that, owing to the
Rerger requested that, owing to the
Rerger requested that of the Socialist Party organization, makes

"The increasing organising activity of the national headquarters requipe that some plan be adopted which will prevent conflict and waste of energy, money and enthusiasm, and secure economy and stability in the organising work. For these reasons the Naing work. For these reasons the Na-tional Quorum presents the following:

"The National Secretary shall be empowered to prepare a list of active workers who desire to act as organ-izers and agitajors for the Socialist izers and agitajors for the Socialist Party, this list to be known as the reserve list, and to contain the names of persons not already working under the direction of the national headquarters.

"Applicants for positions on the re-serve list must be submitted by the National Secretary to the National Committee, but no applicant shall be doesned acceptable for the reserve list until he or she has received the endorsement of the State Committee of the state wherein the applicant re-sides; in unorganized states or texri-tories, the applicant must have the en-

or local organization requiring the sev-

loss of an organiser or lecturer.
"When the services of any one whose name appears on the meerve list are required by national hond-quartees, the National Secretary shall first subsuit the name of such person to the Quorum, with full information, for its endorsement, subject in turn to the suproval of the National Commit-

tee. "The Nutional Secretary shall issue from time to time to the Socialist press, and in such form as seems advisable to secure publicity, a revised and corrected copy of the reserve list of erganizers and lecturers.

"Acceptance of any one's name upon tee or by there, but the National Sec retary should be informed when engagements are made by any one whose same is on the reserve list, for purposes of information and to avoid conflict and confusion."

A communication was read from National Committeeman Richardson of California, with motions relative to national convention. Moved by Berlyn, that correction be made in motion from 150 members to 100 members, in accordance with the national consti-tution, and submitted to National Committee in due form. Carried.

Work and Reynolds reported the fol-owing resolutions on lynching, which were adopted on motion of Berger;

"Whereas, The International Socialgarding the position of the Socialist Party on the subject of lypching in the United States, especially the lynching of negroes; and

"Whereas, The frequent lynchings which have been occurring in the United States are bursts of animal passion, calculated not only to do injustice to the victims, but also to still further brutalize the participants and the people in general; and

Whereas. The economic condition under the present capitalist system of industry cause the race batred which leads to many of the lynchings, and nise fester the brutal instincts which lead to lynching in general and to the crimes for which lynching is perpe trated: therefore, be it

the Quorum that the Socialist Party of the United States abhors and con-demns the practice of lynching, both of negroes and whites, and that it abhors and accuses the capitalist system which begets frenks instead of and then when the natural moral sense of society is outraged by some one of them, a portion of society becomes re-alstiessly suraged, and the mob and lynching follow. The Socialist Party points out the fact that nothing les than the abolition of the capitalist sys-tem and the substitution of the Social ist system can provide conditions un der which hunger maniacs, kiepto-maniacs, sexual maniacs, and all other offensive and now lypchable number degenerates will cease to be begotter

Moved by Berlyn, that, providing National Committeeman Kerrigan's motion regarding the postponement of the National Committee meeting be the National Committee meeting be adopted, the National Secretary call upon the National Committee on Jan. 1, 1904, to make nominations for a National Secretary. Carried.

Moved by Work, that the National Secretary call the attention of the various state organizations to the claus in the national constitution referring to the election of National Committee men, particularly to the provision re quiring the election of National Con fied in all cases when National Com

mitteemen are elected. Carried.

A communication was read from
National Committeeman Fox of Montana, containing motions to reprimend Milis and Critchlow for recognizing the Socialist Propaganda Club of Omaha. Moved by Berlyn, that the National Secretary be instructed to request Comrade Pox to withdraw his motions, in view of the fact that a somewhat similar motion, proposed by National Committeeman Christenson, had just been voted upon by the National Committee, Carried.

Communication was read from "Il Proletario," of New York, asking various questions regarding the Socialist Party, and by co

ferred to Berger to answer.

The call issued by the international Socialist Bureau for the International Congress to be held at Amsterdam, party is entitled to two delegates, the two receiving the highest number of

lecturers. Moved by Barger, that applicants be notified of the rules adopt

that he be engaged to act as lecture for the party as soon as an opening would justify. Carried. The National Secretary asked for in-

structions concerning three demands for referendum to abolish the Quorum, as to whether a demand received four months ago is still valid. He was in Suggestions were read from State Secretary Oneal of Indians, relative to

issuing campaign loafiets. Moved by Work, that the National Secretary be work, that the National Secretary be instructed to insue four-page leaflets on "The Significance of the Organization of Capital Against Organized Labor," "Are Socialists Practical?" and "The Trusts and Socialism." Carried.

A communication was read from Comrade Bamford, of Oakland, Cal.,

could do very little during the ion werk of December, owing to the hull days. Moved by Herlyn that organ iners who would not be at work ditt ing January be paid salary until Jan. 1. Carried. This motion relates only to organisers who are at work until after Dec. 15, and who will not be in

the field during January.

The National Secretary reported that the party manual would probably

be published in January.

The National Secretary reported having sent invitation to Comrade August Bebel of Germany to visit this country, but had not yet received a

the Quarum to empower him to secure additional assistance in the office. Work moved that the National Secretary be empowered to appoint an a4 ditional clerk, at a salary not to exceed \$15 per week. Carried. Work and Berger submitted the fol-

owing, which was endorsed on motio

"To ensure the stability and integrity of the Socialist movement in America, which will encounter more difficulties and dangers from the per-sonel of the membership as the party grows, and to prevent the influx into other locals of dangerous and unde-sirable political elements after they have been expelled in one place, the Quorum proposes the following regu-

from one locality to another shall be required to deposit his membership card with the local into which he seeks

"Second-The names of members expelled by a local or state organization shall at once be reported to the National Secretary, with the reasons for expulsion, and the National Secretary shall, in his next weekly bulletin, re-port same to the party membership. "Third-Applicants for membership

in party locals shall no required to state whether or not they have been members of the party before, and, if so, to give the reasons for having severed connection with the party. The Quorum also suggests that the membership application blanks contain such questions as to secure the above information."

7th

8th

10th

11th

12th

18th

14th

15th

10th

17th

18th

20th

6th

11th

12th

5th

17th

264

3. 19th

21st 845

50 144

S. L. P. LOSSES.

with that for Keinard, their candidate

22

22

119

Totals .. 2,869 1,614 1,633 1.873

The gains of the Social Democratic Party and the S. L. P. losses are some-

what heavier proportionately in Brook-lyn than in Manhattan and the Bronx.

In the latter boroughs, taken together, as shown last week, the Social Demo

Brooklyn, our state ticket gains 811. or 18 per cent., and De Leon loses

QUEENS COUNTY VOTE.

The following table shows the vote

and Borough of Queens for the present year, as compared with that of 1902;

Matchett, 1908, Hanford, 1902

1st

pocratic state ticket

1902

1903.

122

Berger moved that the Quorum call renewed attention of the party mem-bership to the following paragraph of the trades union resolutions adopted at the last meeting of the National Committee, held in St. Louis, January, 1903: "The Socialist Party will continue to give its aid and assistance to the economic struggles of organized la-bor, regardless of the affiliation of the trade unions engaged in the struggle, and will take no sides in any dissensions or strifes within the trade union sions or strives within the trade union movement. The party will also continue to solicit the sympathy and support of all trade organizations of labor without allowing itself to be made the ally of any one division of the trade union movement as against another.

The Quorum then adjour an expression of thanks and appreciaunder the supervision of National Secretary Mailly and his assistant, W. E.

NEW YORK STATE VOTE. 34

Official Reports for Forty-five Counties New In-Indicate that Total in State 7th Will Bo Hearly \$2,000 for Social Democratic Party and Under H,000 10th

In last week's issue of The Worker we gave the vote for thirty-six of the sixty counties of the state of New York. Some further returns are now

l	SOCIAL DEM	OCRA	TIC VO	TE.
	Counties. Thirty-six previ-	1900.	1902.	190
	ously reported.	8,743	15.551	21.40
	Cayuga	63	80	10
	Columbia	15	19	•
	Erie	401	506	1.11
۱	Fulton	111	465	40
1	Greens	27	74	18
	Kings	2,575	4,881	5,18
j	Onondaga	833	367	47
١	Queens	668	1,087	1,11
1	Steuben	47	185	26
1				
	Totals1	3,002	22,615	30,31

8. L. P. LOSSES.

Counties.	1900.	1902,	190
Thirty-six previ-			
enaly reported.	7,656	9,168	6,71
Cayuga	176	198	6
Columbia	25	8	9
Erie	947	1,081	66
Fulton	186	172	10
Greens		25	1
Kings merters	1,925	2,889	1.61
Onondaga		456	22
Queens		870	20
Steuben		105	8
Totale 1	2 405	14 901	0.00

BROOKLYN VOTE

The results of the official canvass of The results of the official canvans of the vote in Kings County or the Borough of Brooklyn are shown in the following tables, of which the first exhibits the vote for the Social Democratic state ticket this year and last.

VOTE FOR STATE TICKET

The second table makes a similar

The accoud table shows the vote for

YOTE FOR	STATE TIC	KET.	comparison of the vote cast for the 80-				
membly	Hanford, 1	Matchett.	cial Dem	coratic	and S.	L. P.	candl-
istrict.	1902	1903.	dates for	Mayor !	in 1901	and in 1	901:
rst		98					
cond	37	78	H =		100	Keinard, 1901.	Hunter, 1903.
ird	01	67	Assembly District.	anfor	TEOR .	9 11	5 E
arth	100	120	38	- 2	英章	F 5	2 3
fth		210	24	gs.	P	-	
kth		304					
venthst		343	181	545	792	117	114
ghth	36	64	24	67	179	66	60
nth- dississand		96	34	1	5	***	4
nth		'96					
eventh		. 105	Totals	613	976	181	178
relfth		178					
irteenth		354				-	
arteenth		141	D	ICHM	OND V	OTF .	
fteenth		450					
tteenth		211	The off				
reateenth		62	and boron				
ghteenth		105	votes for				
neteenth		421	Hanford's	VOLE I	ant yes	r. De	Leon
reptieth		1,067	has 89, a				
renty-first		676	Democrati 133; Brot	F CABO	Comi	mroller.	125-
Totale	4.281	5.100	Flanagan,	for Pr	esident	of the	Board :
VOTE FOR	CTOPY BHOW	-,	of Alderm	en136	: Ward:	for Bo	rough !
			of Aldermen, 136; Ward; for Borough President, 137; Theimer, for Assem-				
the accoud tabl	he accound lable shows the vote for hivman, 189. Hunter, head of the S.			be &			
three candid	ates on the	Bocisi .	L. P. ticke				

SEABOARD FLORIDA LIMITED.

Only train between New York and St. Augustine will be operated beginning January 11th, 1904.

The SEABOARD is the SHORTEST LINE to the popular Winter tourist resorts of the CARO-LINAS, GEORGIA & FLORIDA. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE.

CAFE DINING CARS.

EDWARD F. COST, CHARLES B. RYAN, TRAFFIC NAMAGER. GEN'L PASSENDER AGENT PORTSMOUTH, VIRGINIA.

Democratic city ticket-Furman for | NEW YORK CITY Mayor, Brown for Comptroller, and Flanagan for President of the Board CAMPAIGN FUND.

of Aldermen-with that cast for Han ford, our candidate for Mayor in 1901: 1st 3d 4th 5th

List 3078-79
C. Schaaf, List 2548.
Mrs. E. Becker, List 304.... Wm. Grawert, List 1808.... Hy. Hanser, List 2746...... J. Heinrich, List 2149...... J. Einwag, List 2581.... Th. Schmidt, List 477..... F. Becker, List 152.... D. Baumert, List 2150..... K. Ochs, List 530.... H. Bode, List 704..... Turnverein Vorwaerts, List R258

F. Larsen, List 6080......
H. Stark, List 577..... Totals ., 2,692 4,510 4,682 -4,784

H. Kahlenberg, List 2412. Our third table compares the Vote for De Leon as candidate for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals with that he received as candidate for Gov Hunter, S. L. P. candidate for Mayor

> FOURTH ANNUAL - AND -DEDICATION OF FLAG - OF -

Amalgam. Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America, A. F. of I. ON SATURDAY, NOV. 28, 1903 Burrows \$1.25
"Our Benevolent Feudalism." By W.
J. Ghent. \$1.25
"Civilization; Its Cause and Cure." At SOKOL HALL,

Betw. Pirst Avc. & Avenue A. Tickets, 25 Centa Each.

the Plane and Organ Workers' Inter-

cratic state ticket gains 1,476, or 14 per cent., over last year, while De Leon loses 1,787, or 81 per cent. In

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Is the title of an article by George D; Herron, in a recent issue of The Comrade. In it the well known author points out the dangers against which the Socialist Movement of this country has to guard. Every Socialist ahould read the article. Ten cents a copy. Special ofter.—Send to-day 25 ets for four different copies of The Comrade, containing more than 100 large pages of excellent reading matter on Socialism, and about 100 beautiful illustrations, sine half tone portraits and cartoons, some of which are of full page size, and printed in colors. Upon receipt of \$7 we will send The Comrade for one year and a fine engraving of Karl Marx, size 13x15, if you mention this paper. A. Hahmann, List 3342..... Branch 180, A. K. & St. K., 1.85 2.10 this paper.
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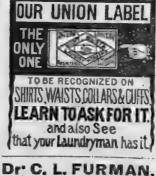
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CARL HAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS: UNION), meets first Tuesday of the month, 10 a. m., at Labor Lycoum, 64 East 4th street. Becretzry, 'H. Frey, 171 East 67th street. MUSICIANS' CO-OPERATIVE UNION, Local 273, A. L. U., of Hudson and Bergen Counties. Meets every Friday, at 11 a. m., at headquariers, 575 Central avenue, Jets y Cl y, N. J.

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THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIAL DENOCRATIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK meets first Sunday of every month, 10:30 a. m., in Link's Hall, 232 E. 88th street, New York. All Scandinavians are welcome. Agitation meetings every third Sunday, at 7 p. m. Secretary, G. Sjoholm, 321 E. Ninth street, New York.

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er Kongaroon ar i which and

THE AIR IS CLOSE.

By Horace Traubel.

Civilization is choking with injustice. It has lived too long in the atmosphere of oppression. It has stayed too long in the midst of the crowding muititudes of the disposeesed. Now it calls for room. Bor the open. For the stars. For freedom. Take down everything that interferes. Take down ail walls. Take down incomes. Take down wages. Take down all prefer-Take down your superior Take down your superior Civilization is gasping for It will die. It will live. Will you kill it? Or will you help to revive its sinking powers? The cry is directed to you-directly to you-who-

The air is close. A storm is none. Something is going to happen. I do not know what. But something. Civilization lays there very ill. Its lungs are congested. Its brain la thick. Its faith wanes. Can it be kept alive? Can it be restored to its emolements? Can it be led on to the more inclusive sentiment of humanity? Or is it to be allowed to die here half back and indoors. It has been confined to a room. It is growing pale and thin. It has called in a nurse. What is to be done? Every day it cries for room. And every night. Its cry is the cry of the future. Its cry trusts away. Take your estates away. Make room for civilization. Have you supposed that civilization can exist where there is no room? Do you think petuated dark? The air is heavy. Civilization there on its bed groans and writtes for a chance to live. What have you done? You have driven it have left it there to die. called in the doctors. The false doc-tors, They have all prescribed. They have administered drugs. They have added poison to poison. But their wisdom was not wise. It has not brought civilization off its sick bed. The grackeries quacked but would not The patient has not needed drugs. Your Roosevelts, your drugs. Sunday schools, your palliating sciences and the arts of your polite leisure. It has needed only one thing. Fresh air, Always fresh air, Why to you not give it fresh air?

The air is close. I do not think civilization can survive many more days with things just as they are. There must be some way of getting it free. Some way of getting rid of the obstructing debris. Some way of opening to it the sources of life. Do not bring your colleges. They are of no use. Do not bring the professors and the doctors. Do not bring the editors and the reviewers. Do not tring anyone. First of all get out of the way yourself. Give civilization a chance. Let it alone. If you must bring anybody bring the people. Do not bring the castes. Do not bring the elect. Do not bring influence and posttion. Bring the outlaw, The wage-worker, The failures, Bring the tramps. The unfashionable, Bring the man everybody hates. Bring the cause everybody distrusts. Bring them. But do not bring any preferred person. I think a storm is well brewed. I think a storm will soon break. I think that is the reason the atmosphere is so thick and civilization has such a hard time keeping its And I think that if the storm foes not break soon civilization will have departed from civilization alto-For so far it has not lived tough to its prospectus. It has a practice too far alonf from its c. It has disintegrated. It has emitted its blood to get impovered. Nothing but a storm can save Room for all the fresh air to get Room for ideas to move about, or for love to find itself. If the doctors will only go out perhaps the fresh air will come in. Something must break soon. Walls, fences, roofs -anything that cribs and confines. Civilization has been fooled and drugged nearly to death. Now let us see what the fresh air can do. Let u what the storm can do.

pride in your civilization. But your air. It is is a sickly affair. to die and you do not know it. You have made it a plaything. You have made it a tyrant. You have You have made it anti-social. You brag of it as though it was so thing extra fine. You travel the world over with its stocks and bonds. But after all your civilization is in danger. It is threatened with dissolution Yet it must be prepared to stand any weather. To be easer for any weather, hard or easy. You have got somehow to get it up off its bed. You have got to get it into the open You have vitiated it with you Injustice. With your private fortunes With your poor and rich. With your With your universities en dowed by rothery. With your chart-ties and your jails. What will you do to meet the storm? What will you do to make the storm easy for civiliza the road that nothing but a fierce blow will remove them. You may be able to soften the shock. But the storm posed that mines close down five days Pevered. Seeing phantoma. Dreaming of broken promises and forfeited ideals. Gasping, grasp-ing, choking, calling. Sick near to r it. Sick of incomes. Sick of the tine pursued by Sick of professors and priests. Sick of high and low. Sick of seeing has thrown a small army of men out the thry children go to work. Bick of seeing the hiplons and breastless young

The air is close. You take great

The air is close. I cannot breathe, girls. Sick of seeing the boys tied and manacled before the manhood in them has had a chance to root. Sick of the strikes. Bick of seeing the workers despised and the loafers honored. Bick of official arrogance. Sick of humility. Sick of pride. Sick of the squabbling governments. Sick of seeing every-body quarrelling with everybody. Sick of seeing all society at war with all seciety. Sick. Sick. Do you think that any one little offense has done all this? That any one little virtue can cure it ail? This sickness is climatic. It is the sickness of a world with itself. It is planetary. It cannot be cured by any of the ordinary emergency remedies. It is a world trouble and demands a world solution. Such a crisis is never tri-umphantly passed except by a storm. It must be, short, sharp and severe. It is cursed before it comes. It is fought against when it arrives. It is

glorified when it is passed.

The air is close. The patient is calling for rescue. You will rescue the patient. Once men went to rescue what they called a holy sepulchre. You do not need to go anywhere to rescue civilization. You can stay just is it to be allowed to die nere non-done? Not only not completed. Die in retreat. For lately civilization has not meant advance but retreat. It has not meant advance but retreat. It has off the highway. Prepare for the But arenare best for what is storm. But prepare best for what is to be after the storm. What is the storm? I cannot tell you. But this I know. I know that the storm is the act of justice replacing injustice. Fresh air is justice. Freedom is justice. Do you think that civiliza-tion will ever be able to reconcile wages and freedom? The poor and cry of the hunted. Take your tion will ever be able to reconcile credited by the lieutenants of capital off. Take your millionaires wages and freedom? The poor and lsun massing this ignorant majority as Btop the chase. Take your freedom? Wages are not justice. No a bulwark. They will have the inertia man can be paid freedom in wages. And until men are paid freedom they are not paid justice. He might be paid the full amount in wages and yet wages would not be justice. Nothing but justice can get civilization off its sick bed and to its feet. Nothing but Ly IMPERATIVE THAT NO 80- CIALIST SHALL BE ELECTED TO Nothing but a surmounting and sustaining of manuals. The sir is thick LESS HE IS ELECTED TO SUCH LASS HE are not paid justice. He might be to bay. You have forced it back to taining or number. The air is thick the last trench. You have given it no options and refused it all vista. You with the other things. The storm will options and refused it all vista. You You have left. Are you afraid? Do you propose to get under cover and try to have sepulchred the living body of civilization. Do you not hear its cries for help? You have got to rescue it. You have got to give it air. Get it out under the sky. Give it a chance to breathe. Give it justice for in-justice. Give it a whole people for a caste. You have septicized the living body of civilization. You are making civilization to mean life. The air is very close. You have got to drag its You, whoever you are. Especially you who brag of civilization. I. who Especially I who am of great

MORE WAGE-CUTS AND SHUTDOWNS.

Reaction from Capitalist Presserity Brings Wide-Spread Suffering to the Working Class.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 18.-The Dominion Iron and Steel Company. Sydney, has given notice of a general reduction in the wages and salaries of all its employees. The notices posted to that effect read as follows:

"Reginning with Dec. 1, 1903, all wages and salaries of the employees of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company will be reduced from 10 to 33 1-3 per cent. Common laborers will be paid \$1.20 per diem."

The bulletin issued to the mechin ists notifies them of a reduction of 15 per cent., and furnace men of 20 per cent. The reduction will affect every man on the plant, from officials to laborers.
PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., Nov. 18,-

A 10 per cent, reduction in the wages of all of the employees of the Andover Iron Company, whose furnace is lo cated here, was annou ated here, was announced to-day.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.--The

rail and blooming mills and blast fur-

naces Nos. 2 and 3 of the Pennsyldown for about two weeks, HUNTINGTON, Mass., Nov. 18. The Massasolt Woolen Mill has shut down. Work, will not be resumed for

ROCKVILLE, Conn., Nov. 18.—The silk mills of Belding Bros. & Co. of New York at this place are now running only forty hours a week, instead

f sixty, as usual, STEELTON, Pn., Nov. 18.-Two blast furpaces here and the rolling mill at Altoona have been closed, throwing several thousand men out of

work. SUNCOOK, N. H. Nov. 19 .- Th otton mills of this district, employing 1,300 operatives, are the first in North ern New England to reduce wages 10 per cent. to accord with the Fall River

ports to-day indicate that between 2,000 and 3,000 miles of Missouri Pa-ciae track in Southeastern Kausas and Southwestern Missouri are without's single section laborer except foremen. The men quit on getting notice of a reduction of wages.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 24 .- A mee ing is being arranged of the coal opera tors of this district for the purpo curtailing the output 20 per present have a tendency to drop. The capacity of mines in this district is

a month, beginning next month.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 24.—The
Two Alice furnaces of the Tennessee
Coal, Iron and Railroad Company in this city have closed down indefinit death. Delirious. Sick of you. Sick of me. Sick of what we have faisely done for it. Sick of incomes. Sick of the current operators

SWAYED BY THE WIND.

By Franklin H. Wontworth.

The newspapers doing capitalst service are jubilant. Bocialism has been set back in Mass-

chusetts; the Colorado Socialists have chased off after a Populist judge; the American Federation of Labor has issued its periodical injunction.

These things would set faint hearts a flutter if they meant anything to Socialism. But they do not

rialism. But they do not.

Socialism has not been set back in Mussachusetts, and no single Socialist in Colorado has cast his vote for a

Populist judge, Socialism is a philosophy, a growth, It is not a series of political spasms, Deep down in the sub-aqueous soil, constantly, and irresistibly growing, biding its moment of apparition, it recks not the petty tempests that str the Illies.

Socialism is like the mice of the fable, eating holes in the present bodypolitic, by means of which the lion of Social Democracy shall be liberated and shall come into power.

The world will have Socialism whe the workers of the world merit it and are ready for it. They must feel able to replace present society with a new force and power.
They are not ready for this until a

majority of them understand Social-ism and are ready to practice it, and live the Socialist life of service.

Until this time comes Socialist success at the polis will be dearly bought; for, while a majority of the working class is outside the Socialist movement and does not comprehend the aims and hopes of its own class, every effort at collectivist administration by Socialists in office will be balked and dis credited by the lieutenants of capital-ism massing this ignorant majority as of customery usage on their side. They will be swayed by a feather. The working class in bress button

OFFICE BY SOCIALIST VOTES.

Sympathetic .. votes .. are . dangerous They raise false hopes, undermine cal-culation,—and they forsake the stand-

ard at the first attack. The American Labor Union in the West declared for the Socialist Party. But declarations and resolutions do

If they did no workingman of Col rado would have bolted to a Populist judge. A man who can be made a So-cialist by a resolution one day can be made a Republican by another resolution the next.

not make Socialists.

All the Socialisms in the American Labor Union in Colorado voted the So-cialist ticket. The workingmen who voted for the Populist judge were not Socialists. No Beckellist forsakes his organization, riveted by bonds of intelligent class-conscious determinism to leap into the rickety apple-cart of the first jurist who does not clap him in jail.

ng to be sympathetic.

Socialist votes are cast for Socialism. They register a conviction; not transient admiration for individuals. A special vehicle has been builded with much suffering and sacrifice to their expression. It is the So-t Party. Votes otherwise cast are not Socialist votes; they are capitalist votes, and they should be so counted. The men who voted the Socialist ticket in Massachusetta last- vear he-

cause they were short of coal are not Socialists. The Socialist votes for Socialism whether his coni-bin is empty or full.

Rocialism is a philosophy; not a by-

Political reverses which weed out hysteria are not defeats; they are vic-

The gain by the party of a single class-conscious workingman in a fac-tory at Lynn, holds more of potent value to Socialism than any resolution the American Federation of Libor might have offered at Boston.

inced that M. C. D. Borden will join the other cotton-mill owners in cutting wages 10 per cent. His mills employ. 7.500 hands

PARTY NEWS.

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National Organizing Fund. The following contributions have

Fund since last report:

J. L. Cobb, Dos Palos, Cal., \$1; Local Lansford, Pa., \$1; W. E. Marsh, erton, Colo., \$1; Robert E. Nichol son, Philadelphia, Pa., \$1; Local Lynden, Wash.. \$3; E. E. Martin, Seattle Wash., \$1,25; Local McCabe, Ariz., \$1; Local West Palm Beach, Fla., \$1; Gen. D. Santer, St. Louis, Mo., \$1; Local Chillicothe, Mo., nineteenth purchases of one of the 25 shares of the Chas. H. Kerr Co-operative Publishing Co., do-nated by W. E. Walling. (This leaves six shares yet unsold), \$10; Edward R. Clarke, New York City, 50 cents; Orlando R. Clarke, Mystic, Conn., 25 cents: Henry L. Slobodin, New York City, 25 cents; Paul P. Gidney, Athol, Mass., 25 cents; W. R. Dawler, San Francisco, Cal., 50 cents; Geo. A. Knip., Newark, N. J., \$1; Samuel Weller, Macon, Ga., 50 cents. Total to moon, Nov. 21, \$24.50. Previously reported, \$2, 178.82. Total, \$2,203.32.

Tours by Carey and Wentworths.

James F. Carey will begin a Western ur, under the direction of national bendquarters, either late in December or early in January. Locals desiring Carey's services can facilitate the making of arrangements by writing to their respective state secretaries or the nanal office as soon as possible. Con munications about Carey's tour should not be addressed to him personally. For full information about terms, e.c., address the ... atlonal Secretary, Social-

ist Party, Omaha, Neb. Franklin and Marion Wentworth of Chicago will make a lecturing tout through Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts, beginning in January. There are few more able lecturers on the Socialist platform than Franklin Wentworth, whose ediorial work on the "Socialist Spirit," nd for the Socialist press generally, has attracted widespread attention for its brilliancy and incisiveness. With Mrs. Wentworth, who, as a dramatic reader, has few superiors in America, these two make a combination for the platform which can hardly be They will travel under the exclusive direction of the national head quarters, and locals will be apprised direct, either by their state secretaries or the National Secretary, of the terms

and other information. Arrangements for Carey and the Wentworths will be made far enough apart so that there will be no conflict, and locals in the states covered can secure the services of both

How York City.

At Colonial Hall, 131st street, near Columbus avenue, on Sunday evening, Nov. 20, H. Gaylord Wilshire will speak on "The Impending Unemployed Problem and Its Solution," and during December George D. Herron will deliver a series of four lectures.

The Kings County Committee will meet Saturday evening, Nov. 28, at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willough-

The Jewish Branch of the 15th A. D. of Brooklyn holds a discussion in Yid-dish every Monday evening in Union Hall, corner Varet and Graham avenue, to which all interested are invited.

All members of the 4th A. D. are urged to be present at meeting to be held Friday evening, Nov. 27, at 282 East Broadway, at which referendum

will be voted on.

A meeting of the Central Committee of the Social Democratic Woman's Society was held Nov. 12, at which all FALL BIVER, Mass., Nov. 24.—It is branches were represented except

Branches 12 and 21. Reports from all branches show satisfactory progress. Contributions to the S. D. P. camps ga fund were as follows: Branch 13, Pall-adelphia, \$10; Branch 22, Philadelphia, \$10; Branch 1, Long Island City, \$10; Branch 6, Elizabeth, \$20, For agi-tation purposes the following amounts were donated to the Central Committee: Branch 6, Elisabeth, N. J., \$10; Branch 8, Union Hill, N. J., \$5; Branch 9, East New York, \$10; Branch 11, Jersey City Heights, \$5; Branch 18, Paterson, \$5; Branch 8, New York City, \$5; Turn Versin Vorwaerts, Chlesgo, \$5; Karl Marx Club, Chicago, \$1. The sgitation tour of Mrs. Grele

Cramer was fully up to expectations. A new branch was established in Syra-cuse with 25 members. All the other branches outside the immediate vicinty of New York have made good gain. in membership, and present indications point to larger gains in the near future. Mrs. J. Murdoch was chosen delegate to the Daily Globe conference. Any ladies wishing to establish an English-speaking branch should communicate with Mrs. J. Murdoch, 605 E. Ninth street, who will see that all possible

At the Socialist Literary Society, 232 East Broadway, on Sunday evening, Nov. 29, there will be an entertainment and dance instead of the usual lecture A ladies' branch will be organized in the near future, and those desiring to join should communicate with H. Reich, 232 East Broadway. The De-cember-lecture program of the Social-ist Literary Society is as follows: Dec. 6. Nathan A. Cofe. "Rocial Econ Dec. 8, Nathan A. Cute, "Social Economy of the Bible;" Dec. 12, G. C. Streeter, "Socialism, Christianity, and the Church;" Dec. 20, Courtensy Lemon, "What 'the Class Struggle Really Is;" Dec. 27, Wm. Edlin, "Prac-

At the last meeting of the Young Social Democratic Club of Brooklyn five new members were admitted. A challenge from the S. T. and L. A. to a debate on unionism was accepted and was left in charge of the Lecture Committee, which has decided Washington street. Parents as A debate has been arranged between two members of the club, to take place in a few weeks. A bowling evening for the members has been arranged, a fife and drum corps will be organized, and enchre narties will be

Lockport Central Labor Union has lecided to hold open sessions at which locialism will be discussed.

August Klenke of Erie, Pa. will bec ture on "Trade Unionism and Social-ism." under the auspices of the S. D. P. of Ruffalo, on Sunday aftern Nov. 29, 3 p. m., in Washington Hall, 212 Washington street, top floor. Everybody welcome and general discussion will follow,

Ponnsylvania.

In Philadelphia lectures are given at the Socialist League, Garrick Hall, 507 8. Eighth street, every Sunday after-noon at 2.30, and at Jefferson Hall, Ninth street, below Dickinson, every Sunday evening. Sunday, Nov. 29, George D. Herron will be the speaker George D. Herron will be the speaker at both places. During the winter lectures will be given at the Socialist Algernon Lee, Courtenay Lemon, Morris Hipauit, and other, New

The State Committee has granted a charter to Local Tarentum, Allegheny Allegheny County is preparing for

the municipal campaign. They have rented permanent headquarters and arranged for a bell on Dec. 14.

County Committee is arranging for lecture circuit of the county.

The Pitate Committee decided to arrange dates for James Carey and Franklin H. and Marion Craig West-worth in the state. Locals desiring

dates abould address the State Secre ary at their earliest opportunity.

Word was received from the Na-ional Secretary that the National Querum approves of the action of the State Committee in summarily dealing with the fusion in Luserne County.

The State Committee approves of the motion of Comrade Kerrigan of Texas, that the next meeting of the National Committee be passed, and re-quests that the National Committee nan of Pennsylvania vote for the

Luther 8. Kauffman will speak before the Rug Weavers' Union, 2009 Kensington avenue, ... Philadelphia, Monday evening, Nov. 30.

Contributions to help pay off the state debt: 20th Ward Branch, Philadelphia, \$1,

How Jersey.

The convention of Socialist workers held in Newark last Sunday was an unqualified success in point of attendance, enthusiasm and effort. Without reflection on any individual, the strongest dissatisfaction was express-eds with result of last campaign, and is good judge can scatter Socialist votes by a mere show of honest sympathy toward the working class, a lad judge could do the same thing by taking capitalist money and pretending to be sympathetic. and workable whole and submit same to the State Committee at its meeting on Dec. 13. This plan, if approved by the State Committee, will doubtless go to the membership for approval. Every plan submitted contained one or more admirable features, and it is believed that the committee as constituted can be relied upon to submit a plan of campaign that will not only win the hearty approval of the party member ship, but give each individual an oppor tunity to prove his allegiance by work.

New England. The first Socialist Sunday School

established in Boston was opened Sun day afternoon, Nov. 15, at the Socialist Party beadquarters, 609 Washington street. It was organised by the Social ist Women's Club of Boston; which has been in existence a year and has forty-five members. Men, as well as women, will be instructors and speakers. Among them are former teachers Charles Burbank, a lawyer, and sev eral former ministers, including George Willis Cooke, of the Unitarian Church. the well-known anthor of Malph Waldo Emerson's Life and Philasophy." "George Ellot: A Critical Study." and "Poets and Problems," and John Ellis, a Universalist minister and a graduate of Harvard and Tufts Collegen. An ex-secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association is superin-tendent of the Socialist Sunday School. When the school was called to order there were 65 persons present, includ-ing a good number of children. Mrs. Rlimbeth Porter, the first Socialist woman elected to public office in Amer-ica, played the plane. The exercises began with singing a "Márching Song" from the "Socialist Songs," compiled and published by Charles H. Kerr & Co., of Chicago. The children stood and repeated a Socialist sentiment. Then followed the rel!-call, each scholar rising and giving his or ber name and residence. After au-other song, Mrs. E. V. R. Goodwin recited a poem, a copy of which was given to each child, to be memorized for repetition the following Sunday. Dr. Antoinette Konikow, a physician, a graduate of Tufts Medical College. the committ Chicago, Ill. and organizer of the Socialist Women's Club of Boston, then spoke on "The Purposes of the Socialist Sunday School." At the close of Dr. Koni-kow's interesting address, to have the children rest from sitting, a few min-

utes were spent in simple gymnastic After singing by the school, the su perintendent gave a short lesson on "Happiness," in which he showed what the essentials of happiness are and that the aims of the Socialist Sun-day School are to essist in bringing about heaven on earth. . It was announced that a similar program will be followed next Sunday, with "Love" as the subject of the losson, and with the main questian, "Where Did This me From?" The 600

World Co were asked to be prepared to give a beautiful thought about love and to tell how the world was made. The exercises closed with singing. The So-cialist Sunday School will meet at 3 o'clock every Sunday afternoon at the vited to bring their children and to offer suggestions or criticisms on the methods used. As music will be one of the leading features of the school, all those comrades who are musicians will be of great service. Visitors are School, with Dr. Koulkow's entire speech, has been published in the new Socialist weekly paper of Massachu-setts, "The New Commonwealth," Nov. 20. Some of the comrades who have written to ask about methods may wish to obtain the full repor The address is Westwood, Mass. It a six-page paper; single copy costs two cents, and the subscription is fifty cents a year. George E. Littlefield and

C. E. Ordway are editors and publish ern, with George Willis Cooke, the fa-John Eills will lecture on "The Function of the Socialist Party in the Great World Movement-Toward Hu-man Unity" on Sunday, Nov. 29, 8 p.

m., at 699 Washington street, Boston The Socialist Women's Club of Bos ton will give a course of lectures in Fanculi Hall, Friday evenings, Dec. 18, Jan. 15, and Feb. 10. Comrades in Boston and vicinity are requested t arrange no meetings to conflict. course will be opened by Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, author of "Women and Economics," who will speak on "What Is Socialism?" George D. Herron will lecture on "Socialism as the Release of Genius," Jan. 15, and John Spargo, editor of "The Comrade," on "The Meaning and Message of So-cialism," Feb. 19. The next meeting of the Socialist Women's Club will be of the Socialist Women's Cum will be held Friday, Dec. 4, 8 p. m., at 330 Shawmut avenue. The first chapter of Charles H. Vail'a "Principles of Scien-tific Socialism" will be discussed. In-teresting letters from California So-cialist Women's Clubs will be read. The Club will plan work for the fair te be hed May 1 for the benefit of the

new Socialist paper. The entertain ment and day Berkeley Hail, Nov. 8, was well attended and very successful. The profits are about \$70, which will be devoted to the Socialist Sunday School and other party work. The members of the club wish to express their hearty thanks to the many comrades wh worked hard to make the entertain ment a success.

In Lawrence, Mass., the Socialist Party has a full ticket, with twentysix candidates, for the municipal elec-tion. The S. L. P. will have no ticket in Lawrence nor Haverhill

Ohto.

Lorain, Lorain County, has been or ganized with eight charter members The comrades there are new, but seem to be of the right kind, and will exert themselves to build a good local move-

Peter Frank of Columbus has been elected as member of the State Com-mittee for the ensuing year, to represent the 12th Congressional District.
John G. Willert has been elected from
the 20th District and A. S. Matter
from the 1st District.

National referendum has been sen to all the locals and branches in the state. Two state referendums are also out to a vote, and the state com has one referendum before it for

tion.
A. M. Stirton has completed his agi tation down the Ohlo river and has re turned to his home in Detroit, Mich. to take a much-needed rest after his long agitation trip.

The locals continue to take in new members, and it looks as though we were going to witness an unprecedented era of organization during the win ter months. The new locals which have been added as a result of the summer's work are getting in shape now, and will be far more active it work of the organization as they become better acquainted with th work before us.

Illinois.

The Socialist Party of Cook County and Hilinois has secured the Coliseum, the largest hall west of New York, with a sesting ennecty of 15,000, fo a great labor demonstration on Sunday. Dec. 6. The doors will be open at I o'clock and will not close until the merrymakers are ready to go home the program is a grand one. No expense has been or will be spared to make this occasion one long to be re membered. Theodore Thomas, and Adolph Rosenbecker's artists (forty in number), will render high class revolutionary music until 4 o'clock. The chairman of this occasion, Jas. H Brower, of Eigin, will then deliver bis address, after which Eugene V. Debs, the orator of the day, will be intro-duced. The procession of the workers will be an impressive sight to behold. Scores of trade unions, representing a great many crafts, have given assur-ance of participating with banners of their respective locals. All will here unite in the spirit of class solidarity and march under the banner of Social ism. A bot, well cooked supper will be served in the annex, where seven hun dred persons can be seated at one time; the price for same will be very mod-erate. The grand ball will start early enough to give all a chance to "trip the light fautastic" and to make merry to their hearts' content. Tickets, kar lets, etc., may be secured by applying to Jas. S. Smith, financial secretary of nittee, 181 Washington street

State Organiser Schlermeyer Will complete his tour on Nov. 21, having

been on the road continuously since Sept. 25. Organiser Easton has withdrawn from the work on Route No. 1. Arrangements are now being made to place another comrade at work over the same route. Stations will be given sufficient time to arrange for the mee

at Broken Bow, Schuyler, and Shelby, A. M. Simons, editor of the "Interna-tional Socialist Review," lectured at Plattsmouth Saturday, Nov. 21, and at Omaha Sunday afternoon and evening.

The women's meetings are, to use time-worn phrase, meeting a long-felt want. On Friday, Nov. 27, the women will give an entertainment, with a little "heavy" stuff to season the levity. (This is not meant as a comment on the lunches they will serve.)

Comrade Kay, member of the committee on revision of the state constitution, has submitted the proposed constitution to Local Omaha for initiation to referendum vote. The committee will also submit the proposed constitu tion to other locals for their initiation as soon as copies can be made

A charter has been issued to a new local at Mason City, with seven men bers, the organization being due to visit by Comrade Strickland.

The election returns, with fourteen counties not reported, would indicat a total of about 7,000 votes for the head of the ticket. Losses in the larger cities have been more than offert by been little advocated.

Basing the estimate on report blank o far received from local secretaries, there are now 800 dues-unving men bers in Iowa-and still gr

More and There.

The Executive Committee of the Italian Socialist Federation sent a message of approval to the Socialists fighting for Socialist political action is the A. F. of L. convention, and "Il Proletario" rebukes the S. L. P. and De Leon's "People" for its abusive and mailcions reports. "The Independent" recently put

lished an excellent article on Class Struggle," by Jack London, the famous author and Socialist. Henry Newbouse, Grand Rapids

Mich., renewing his subscription, says
"At the expiration of a year's read
ing of The Worker, I will say that when I began it was in a half-heartoway, and with very vague notions re garding Socialism; but becoming in terested, have read up on the subject and am thoroughly convinced that it is the only salvation for us."

Comrades, Attention!

The Arrangements Committee of the Grand Labor Industrial Exposition and Food Show, which is to be held next Spring for the benefit of the Labor press, The Worker and New Yorker Volkeneltung, reports that 100,000 admission tickets have already been put in circulation. Comrades throughout the country are requested to push the sale of these tickets and see to it that the secretaries of the respective organizations of which they are members account for them as soon as possible. The Arrangements Committee depends un the income from these tickets to cover the large expenses incurred in making the preliminary arrangements for this unique undertaking.

me comrades may ask, how can I induce a workingman not residing in New York City to buy these tickets? In reply, we may say that two years ago holders of tickets of toe Fair held Nov. 10-16, 1901, in the country were rewarded with pianos, sewing machines, watches and myriads of other ar

But it is not on the strength of these presents that the Committee urges all comrades to induce their unions, friends, etc., to buy these tickets. This Exposition will demonstrate.

UNION LABOR and HUMANE LIVING conditions versus SCAB LABOR AND COMPLETE industrial slavery.

What better mide of agitation for trades unionism can there be than by contrasting conditions in a union and non-union shop? Let us, for instance, take the cigar manufacturing industry. On the one hand will be seen a clean, healthy, union shop, with all modern improvements; on the other a filthy tenement room, which serves as sleeping spartment, cookery and workshop combined. No visitor of the Expodition will amoke any other but blue label cigars after seeing this exhibit. Like exhibts will be arranged of the clothing industry, baking industry, etc.

It was decided to hold weekly meetings of the Arrangements Committee from now on, the amount of work to be done making this imperative.

FACSIMILE OF TICKET!



LECTURE CALENDAR

FOR NEW YORK

Lectures for the week under the aus-pices of the Bocial Democratic Party and auxiliary organizations, whether by Socialist or non-Socialist speakers, and by Socialist speakers before other organizations, are listed below. Uness otherwise stated, lectures are call. ed for 8 p. m.

FRIDAY, NOV. 27. West Side Socialist Club, Clark's Hall, northwest corner Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, second floor. Wm. Eddin: "Darwin and Marx." SUNDAY, NOV. 29.

Colonial Hall, 101st street, near Co-lumbus avenue. H. Gaylord Wilshire: "The Impending "nemployed problem and the Solution."

Brooklyn.

FRIDAY, NOV. 27. Wm. Merris Educational Society of Brownsville, Tobac's Hall, Thatford and Pikkin avenues, 8,30 p. m. Harry Waton: "Socialism and Other Isms." SUNDAY, NOV. 20.

Wurzler's Hall, 815 Washington street. Warren Athinson: "The Sub-stance of Value."

THE DYNASTY

OF THE RICH. By Marrison I. Swift.

The modern man has lost much spirit. In the old days, before he was over-ridden by institutions and taught by education to be a coward, he kept his eyes upon those in power, and when they went too far he resisted. The rich, the aristocrats, were kept to some extent in curb by this popular watchfulness. Many of them came to dust for riding over the common peo-

ple too recklessly.

America is the greatest republic ever known; it is called the greatest democracy. Yet it is a nation without men. There are masses, inferior, cowardly, time-serving, witnessing their libertles

and value of the country, these are base degenerates, glad to sacrifice the liberties of mankind, to wreck what is good in the Republic, that they may put filthy gold in their private pockets. Some few cry out, and in the clash and din of the supreme reigning selfshness, their voices are nimont lust. Hence day by day the Dynasty of the Rich is strengthened and established. Fear grows on the people, the Pirates take more and more, there is no grand revolt to teach the harples of the na-tion that all things on earth are not

Yet every day all nature calls more loudly for a people's proclamation, and this state of things. There must be a new day; there shall be a new day. An uncompromising, absolute sweeping away of the system is what we want and what we will have. No temporizing, no leaving the founda-tions untouched, so that in a little while all may return to its ancient state. We want men who can grasp great purposes and abide by them. We demand justice, we demand equality; we demand that all the results of a world-long robbing shall be corrected. We are not afraid to attack what is called Nature berself. We scora what history teaches—what it is HAID to teach; we can teach history. It is time for something new, time for life Let us put our brains and hands to the task; let us decide that forthwith,

shall come.

In all time faith in a great cause all the In all time faith in a great cause all the avoved "charities," organized has noved mankind. Our cause is the greatest that ever dawned on this world. With all our power let us come to the world to send sample time to establish the nighty revolution in which we trust, for which we requ-

Buy Crien Label Goods

THE YEARS GONE BY.

By Poter E. Burrowes.

Blessed are the years gone by: Good and evil, them am I. Life from the unborn to-morrow I may only falsely borrow. Truthful in their joy and sorrow.

Blessed are the years gone by. Blessed are the years gone by. Whence defeat and victory cry-On, through scotting and derision! On, through thought and social vision! On, through strife of strong decision! Blessed are the years gone by.

Blessed are the years gone by And the dead for whom we sigh. Builders of the race and nation, Stalwarts of the agitation, Silent comrades, take your station. Bleesed are the years gone by.

Blessed are the years gone by, Meek complaint or battle cry. Bleesed are the chains that bound me

Blessed are the blows that found me, Gathering revolt around me: Blessed are the years gone by,

Blesned are the years gone by. Worker's band and pllot's eye. Enger haste and patient bidi ough applause and evil tiding. All to Socialism guiding;

Blessed are the years gone by Blessed are the years gone by, This great year to fortify. We, the workers, fear we never, Glorified by true endeavor;

Time shall hold our lives forever.

Blessing in the years gone by

MUTUAL AID AMONG THE WORKERS. In a recent number of the "Quar-terly Journal of Economics," Vanderveer Custis gives an account of one interesting feature of the agitation against c'.ild labor in North Carolinathe effo. sof various trade unions to ameliorate the evil conditions by "adopting" child-slaves of the mills and providing for them, while soeking by other means to abolish the whole

wrenched from them by the powerzus, and cheering the process; the masses helping the masters to manacle their own arms. This is the product of the Republic, the so-called democracy; secretary to find the most deserving child and to place her name on the child and the child a And the masters, the rich, the pow-erful, who call themselves the brains years of age who was then working 'from daylight till dark' at \$2.40 a fort night. This child was the bread-winner of a family consisting of her-self, an invalid mother, and a brother too young to work. For some time the union continued to pay her an allow-auce equal to her former wages, with the understanding that she was to go to school instead of to the mill. Her spare time was to be devoted to recrea-tion. Besides the allowance paid by the union, the members supplied her with books and clothing purchased by voluntary contributions. The printers were so well pleased with the results of their experiment that her allowance was increased from time to time until, according to latest accounts, she was receiving \$1 a fortnight.

"Several other unions soon fellowed the example of the printers. In no case does the girl thus adopted appear to be the daughter of a deceased mem-ber of the union or to have a special claim of any sort upon it.

"The method of caring for the chil-dren is the same with all the unions. They continue to live at home, and re-ceive an allowance which is at least equal to their former wages. In most cases the children are expected to go to school, and in any event they are

This is but one instance of the widethe task; let us decide that forthwith, in this generation, now, the change hall copies aggregate undoubledly far auruan arowed "charities," organized

> require them. If you know some dreams for sample copies -lies and ad

VOL. XIII.-NO. 86.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 6, 1903.

The Worker.

FOR THE DAILY.

A Timely Call to Renewed Activity.

- Workingmons Co-operative Publishing Association Elects New Officers and Asks Comrades Everywhere to Hasten the Advent of the "Daily Globe."

The November meeting of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing As sociation, which is to publish the com Socialist newspaper, was held at the Labor Lyceum on Wednesday evening, Nov. 20, Comrade Kraff acting as chairman. The meeting was well attended and the comrades pres-ent all pledged themselves to begin anew the work of raising the neces

ary fund for the Daily Globe. In order to obtain the best results and not to overburden one man, the execution decided to divide the work and elect one comrade to take charge of the collection of all pledges and one to superintend the collection of funds from labor organizations. The salec-tion of a member to perform the latter duty was left to the Board of Manage ment. O. Wegener was chosen to at-tend to the collection of pledges; his address is 11 Cooper Square, New York, where all comrades are re-quested to send money on account of pledges, or contributions for the Daily Globe Fund. Comrade Wegener pro-poses to collect all the outstanding pledges this winter and calls upon all mrades who have made pledges to begin sending in instalments at once. operation of every Assembly District branch to assist him in collecting these tions to immediately take steps to co lect the piedres stready made by comrades in the respective districts.

It was decided to send out a call for

funds to every Socialist paper in America and to request them to open their columns for acknowledging re-celpt of funds for the Daily Globe. Warren Atkinson of Brooklyn was

circted President of Association; Dr. J. Halpern was elected Treasurer, and Comrades Herron, Hillquit.

Lemon, Gorber, Fraser, Wegener, and Reichenthal were elected Trustees. The meeting also decided to call upon the New York and Brooklyn Conferences to elect three members from each body, to serve as the Advisory The work will be again re newed with the vigor and enruestness which only men pledged to a cause such as ours can maintain, and it is boped that the enthusiastic support of every Socialist will be given them in this effort to promote the cause of So-BONTON, Nov. 30.—The wages of

In accordance with instructions, the Secretary has issued the following

CALL FOR FUNDS.

To the Socialists of the United States of America. Comrades:—For the past eighteen months, the Socialists of New York

and vicinity have been at work raising funds for the establishment of the first daily Socialist and trade union newspaper in the United States, to be called "New York Globe." By hard work and constant effort, we have managed to collect.over \$13,000 in cash; an additional sum of about \$6,000 has been pledged and will be paid in this win-ter. With several hundred dollars more already pledged by the more progressive trade unions the sum of \$30,000 is already in sight. As it will require a capital of at least \$50,000 to cessfully launch and unbold a daily newspaper in the city of New York, where we shall have to combut and compete with the largest capitalist dailles in the country, a larger amount than we have on hand at present is ed, and we therefore again call the attention of all Socialists of Amer len to the grand undertaking of the New York contrades and appeal to them to help us in our efforts by contributing such amounts to the Daily Globe Fund as each one individually can afford to give for this purpose.

The establishment of the first So-cialist daily is a matter which should concern and interest every Socialist in America. It is not a local matter but one of national importance to the So-cialist movement. The publication of the daily will have a beneficial effect organization in every state. Con rades, we therefore appeal to you in behalf of the cause of Socialism and the speedy adoption of Socialist prinfor the establishment of the

The Daily Globe should be published

Address all communications to

"Daily Globe," Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, New York City. At the meeting of the Board of Managers of the Daily Clobe held last week Courades Reichenthal, Lemon, Wegener, Butscher, Atkinson, and France were present. Comrade Atkin. on volunteered to take charge of the trade unioh work temporarily. Com rade France was elected secretary of the association. It was decided that association is the association of the sequested to state of the anions was elected secretary of the association. It was decided that association is the sequested to the the unions making returns to the unions making returns districts and that the districts be the necessity of promptly paying their cues to the Workingmen's Co-opera-tive Publishing Association. Comrade ed at the next meeting of the associa-

tion. Comrade Lemon will write an appeal to be sent to all the locals in the United States asking them to contribute to the Daily Globe fund. A letter will also be sent to each en-rolled voter in Greater New York for the same purpose. Comrades Butscher and Gorber were appointed to investi-gate the possibility of holding a circus in Liberty Park or to prepare plans for some other form of entertainment. or festival to raise funds. Comrade Butscher and Hillquit were chosen i committee to look into the matter of ming long term non-interest bearing

MORE SHUTDOWNS AND WAGE-CUTS.

The Army of the Unemployed Greatly increased by Capitalist "Economy" in Many Trades.

SEATTLE, Wash, Nov. 26,-1f the whole truth were told, the industrial panic is already on hand here. This city is full of idle men and the indus-tries are either shutting down or cur-tailing forces. The slave brokers who, for courtesy's sake, are called employment agents—have hardly any orders on their blackboards. Yesterday I saw an order on one of those billiourds for two pick-and-shovel men and about twenty-five men made a running break for the office.

This city also has a large chaingang, made up largely of men convicted of "vagrancy" or of petty thefts resulting from unemployment and poverty. Yesterday I saw the chaip gang working in front of a church. But the clergy are silent about this exhibition of "man's inhumanity to man." Let Socialists not fail to raise their voices

in protest. J. S. O. CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—Pollowing its aniounced policy of centralization, the International Harvester Company has decided to lay off 7,500 of its 19,000 employee and thus effect a saving of

\$5,000,000 a year.
The first step in the direction of economy was taken night before last when 1,500 employees of the Deering Division were notified their services were no longer required

The action will also affect workers in Milwaukee, Springfield, Ohio, and

Piano. JOPLIN, Mo., Nov. 30.—Ninety per cent. of the sinc mines of the Joplin district are shut down and will con-tinue closed until the depression in

the ore market is over. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 30.-1t is announced here that there will soon be a 10 per cent, cut in the wages of all molders in New England, by order

about 32,000 cotton textile operatives were reduced to-day. To-day's addi-tion brings the total number in New England who have had their pay cut down this fall to about 61,000, and the cut which takes effect in New Bed-ford next Monday will swell the total to about 75,000, and complete a generni reduction in Southern New England cotton mills. The cut-down in the misjority of factories averages 10 per cent., although in many Blackstone Valley towns, it is stated, it ranges from 6 to 18 per cent., accord-ing to the nature of the work.

To-day practically every cotton mill in Rhode Island, in which state there and about 2,200,000 spindles, adopted the new schedule. In that state nearly 20,000 operatives are affected, and the new order of things will mean a loss of fully \$20,000 weekly in wages. The cut also became operative in milis in Massachusetts and Connecticut con-trolled by Rhode Island capital and mploying about 7,000 additional

Empire Shoe Company cl resterday, discharging 400 employes.

IN ENGLAND.

The United States is Not Alone in Facing Period of Hard Times.

The November issue of the "Social

Democrat" of London gives the following statement in regard to the increase of unemployment in England; "The numbers of those out of em-

ployment appear to be steadily rising. According to the Board of Trade returns there is a considerable failing off in the general state of employment, ly in the cotton and shipparticularly in the cotton and ship-building industries, and the percentage of unemployed members of trade unions is higher than the mean pertrade unions, with an aggregate membership of 558,508 making returns, 32,179 (or 5.8 per cent.) were reported during the Presidential campaign and if every Socialist in the country will contribute we shall have enough money to begin publication in the near future. which returns were received for September, 1902. The mean percentage of unemployed returned at the end of September during the past decade was 4.5. This is an increase of one per cent. on the average of the last ten years. An increase of one per cent. may not sound very formidable, but it must be remembered that this increase is in the ranks of the best paid and ployed in the unions making returns age in all ranks of the working class

"LABOR PARTY" PLAN DROPPED

C. F. U. Decides Not to Make a Flasco.

Socialists Refuse to Serve on Proposed Three-Party Committee to Plan for "Independent Politics"-No Common Ground for Consistent Action Socialism versus Capitalism Is the Plain Issue.

Last Sunday's session of the Net York Central Federated Union demon-strated that there is no probability of an "independent labor party" being successfully launched in this city to divide the votes of the wage-workers who are learning to revolt against enpitalist exploitation and that the po litical lines will continue to be clearly drawn between the old parties, standing for the continuance of class rule and the Social Democratic Party, standing for the complete emancipa-tion of Labor. The resolution adopted in the previous meeting, providing for the appointment of a committee of fif-teen—five Democrats, five Republicans and five Social Democrats—to work out plans for independent political ac-tion, was apparently the product of a moment of thoughtless enthusiasm. A week's consideration had evidently convinced the majority of the dele-gates that there is no need and no place for another labor party, tha those who approve of capitalian ahould stick to their old parties, which give "the real thing," and that those who object to it are adequately repre sented by the Social Democratic Party

and ought to support it. The President, at last Sunday's sea m, began by announcing the name of the Socialists whom he wished to appoint to the committee. Oherware-Kaufmann, Richards, Detleff, and Kl gus were named. Kligus at once de clined, briefly and clearly explaining that he stood for the whole Socialist program and would not stuitify him-self by going on a committee with men who believed in quite opposite prin-ciples to work out a plan that would be foredoomed to accomplish no good and only to confuse the issue. Kauf-man stated that he was not a member he supported it, and the others do clined in the same manner as had Kil-gus. The President then named Brey-er and Wolff, but both declined to serve. Turning then to the old parties the President proceeded with nomina-tions, but here, too, a large part of those named expressed unwillingness to take port in a project that was so

evidently futile. Morris Brown struck the keynot when he declared that the delegate did not represent their unions in this matter, that they con.: act only as in-dividuals, and that it was impossible to make a labor party that would amount to anything by the mere achad considered the question and acted upon it, it might be a different propo-sition, but such was not the case. We knew what the two old parties were we knew what the Social Democrati Party was and what it stood for; but an "independent labor party" manu-factured in the way proposed would be an unknown quantity and would not command anyone's confidence. There was no basis for it and the attempt to bring it into existence would be a laughable fiasco. He thought it best to abandon the project at once, and by a large unjority the house so

PIANO WORKERS' STRIKE

IN THE PEASE FACTORY.

The drastic and brutal methods adopted by Mr. John Pense, the New

York piano manufacturer, in his effort to crush the men who made a fortune for him are of such a mean and discraceful nature as to attract the attention of the whole neighborhood and the trade in general. This capitalist had an idea that the men working in his factory were his per sonal property and for them to release against his tyrainy was something his had sever given a thought to, but much to his surprise and mortification, when Mr. Pease put a notorious scab to work in their midst and insisted on keening him in the factory, the met struck work. Mr. Pease's latest : and hounded by the police. He swore out a warrant for a picket and had him 'arrested for assault. It seems that one of his scale got into trouble on Ninth avenue while the picket who was arrested was doing duty or Eighth avenue at the time, but this did not make any difference to Mr Pease and he appeared in court the next morning and demanded of the magistrate that the picket be fined \$300 and put in fall for three months This the magistrate declined to do, merely binding the picket to keep the paece for three months under a small

A FILIPING OPINION.

bond, which was immediately fu-nished, much to Mr. Pease's discom

fiture and displeasure and he left the

court room a very crestfallen and dis-appointed man. The situation is prac-

out, as none of the strikers have re-

turned to work and are as firm in their

The situation is prac

The old Pilipino statesman spoke de liberately and in a tone of conviction

FROM COLORADO.: A SOCIALIST'S

Roosevelt Sends Rifles and Riot Cartridges.

Republican Governor Peabody, Emulating Record of Democrat Steunenberg Proposes to "Wipe Gut" Socialism and Unionism-Yalks Chearfully of Shooting Pickets.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.-The Was Department has honored the requisi-tion of the Governor of Colorado for 1,000 Krag-Jorgensen rifes and cloth-ing supplies and other equipment for 1,000 men. These are supplied under the provisions of the Dick Milita Law. The requisition is made at this time because of the calling out of the militia- consequent to the mineralstrike DENVER. Colo. Nov. 25 -"If the

the armed union pickets at the Tom-Boy and other mines fired upon by the militia, he will only have to say the word," said Governor Peabody at noon in reference to a report that the militia-had been given instructions to fire when they met the pickets. "The troops are at the disposal of

Shertff of Ban Miguel County wants

Sheris? Rutan. Whatever he wants will be compiled with by Major Will. If the pickets are armed or are disorderly and the Sheriff thinks that the only may to leal with them is by shot and shell, then Major Hill will open

Another pronunciamento of Governor Penhody's just given out through the press is as follows:

"We will fight it out in Colorado if it takes every able-bodied man in the state and some who are disabled, to the end that law and order is main tained and Socialism, Anarchy and Moyerism are wiped off the earth and there isn't a grease spot left to assausinate, dynamite, molest, disturb, or in any manner interfere with the commercial conditions and the peace of Illustrious Colorado, with her limited possibilities—the greatest in all the world in each and every respect."

"Moverlim," he it understood, means trade unionism, Charles H. Moyer being the president of the Western Federation of Minera.

It was also given out from the Covernor's press bureau to-day that he and Adjutant-General Bell had recrived a number of anonymous letters threatening their lives. The papers are full of stories of dynamite outrages, train-wrecking plots, murders anonymous letters, and the like, which erally retracted after a day or two and a new supply promptly is-

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., Nov. 25 .-General Bell, in command of the militia, and virtual despot of this region at present, has forbidden all reminunication between the men arthe Vindicator, mine affair and their friends outside. General Hell said this morning: "We will not permit any 'copy' to be passed out at all. Keniston and the other members of thee miners' Executive Committee may is-sue all the ultimatums they please, buti their magic words will not be heard outside the Buil Pen. Until a new ultimatum committee is appointed on the outside the public will not hear any more exhianation as to how the Vindicator explosion was caused by an

If Governor Penbody, General Heli and the capitalists from whom they take instructions have their way, the public will not hear any explanation except that which suits the mine owners' purposes; but the arbitrary measures being taken by them are causing, many people to form their own con-

count of race prejudice and all the old white miners than other white men would be.

Among the ardnance stores received from the United States government are 15,000 of the new "riot cartridges," encit containing two lead balls.

Notwithstanding-their strenuous efforts, their offers of liberal pay to

strike-breakers, and the hearty support given 'them by the authorities, the mine owners are finding very few men willing to scab and the strikers are

TURNER MASS MEETING.

Demonstration of Protest Against De portation of Allens on Brounds of Political Opinion Called for Cooper Union on Dec. 3.

The committee charged with the de-The committee charged with the de-fense of John Turner, whom the United States government has ordered to be deported on the ground that in ig., an Anarchiel, and more especial on account of his outspokas recogni-tion of the class struggle between the wage-workers and their capitalist of piotters, has called a mass meeting of protest against such governmental in-terference with the rights of con-science and free speech, to-be held in acience and free speech, to be held in Cooper Union on Thursday evening, Dec. & Among the speakers asnounced are Robert Baker, John DeWitt Warner, Bruest H. Crosby, Henry Frank,

While Turner is an opponent of Social Democracy, as are also many of those actively concerned in Eig de-fense, the case is one which keenly in-

ACCEPTANCE.

Clear Declaration of Our Principles.

Latter of Olof Sokelund, Socialist Condidate for Mayor, Excites the Worcester "Evening Post"-A Typical Lockout in Southbridge.

WORCESTER, Mass.-Olof Boke lund wrote the following letter to the City Committee of the Socialist Party in acceptance of the nomination as candidate for Mayor:

"Gentlemen:-Having been notified that you have conferred upon me the great honor of selecting me as your standard-bearer, in this municipal campaign, I will make a few statements in acceptance of the nomination At no other stage of a movement is an active participation in its work fraught with so much peril or pregnant with so much lasting honor as in its early formative stage, or during the stage when its buttles are fought. It is during such periods that the truly great men of the world have been made and come to the surface.

"L therefore, consider it a great honor to serve the Socialist Party, even in one of its humblest positions and never did a movement exist that was loftler in its aims, wider in its scope, or more sincere in its purpose.

"It will be the last, because success ful effort, to throw off the roke of economic bondage, and enable the pro-ducer to control the means of his liveli bond and get the full product of his inhor. It is a self-evident truth that he who controls the jools wherewith wealth is made, controls the wealth when it is made. Therefore, it is the aim of the Socialist Party to take pos session of the tools of production, to be owned collectively by the whol people, and to be operated by the whole people as they are now being operated by the working class. Such a change in the ownership of the tools of production would be la the interest of the working class which is now disnot specied of these tools, but would be against the interests of the capitalist chara which new, by virtue of its con-trol of these tools, is canbled to live in luxury on the product of the work

Gannot Represent Soth Classes,

"Borause of this antagonism of in terests between the working class and the employing class, it would be im possible for me, were a continuous of Worcester, to represent the intercais of both these classes; and it is equally impossible for the candidates of the capitalist parties to represent the capitalist class and the working class at the same time. The truth is being demonstrated so forcibly every year in the innumerable conflets between workingmen and employers that the dullest may comprehend it had they courage and independence enough to give the subject earnest con

sideration "In these conflicts, all the powers of government are mercliessly throws against the workers, police, militia and courts. And it makes no differ-ence which of the capitali-; parties which the political power. A Republican judge could not issue injunctious against the unions and attach their funds with a more evident pleasure than do the Democratic judges, and it is a question whether a Republican president derives any more enjoyment from his act of sending government troops into Idaho to break up a strike there, than a Democratic president derives from sending troops into Illinois to break up a railroad strike there.

A lustalion of colored men is being formed, the idea being that, on ac-"As an agent of the union, I would out of a public building under erection in the official "Report of Proceedings while a Democratic mayor reigned in of the Twenty-third Annual Convenheld that office. Let those who have bor," ninth day, page 4 (morning sesexperienced both in the city of Wor-center tell us which they liked the

> "With a Porialist mayor and a Rocialist city government, the men work-ing for the city and the men erecting our public buildings would get union wages and conditions, because the So-cialist Party is in the field for no other purpose than to give the workers not only union wages, but the full product of their toll. 'With a Bocinist mayor, the wage carners would, in case of a strike, have the support and protection of the city's executive powers instead of being clubbed and maltreated. A Socialist government can be elected 80 no other class, and consequently a Socialist mayor would always he sak ing himself: What is for the best in-terest of the workers, and how can I best bring about the emancipation of the working class?

Workers Always Right.

"Such a stand only a Socialist can take, because a Socialist knows that the working class is always right Not always wise, but always right. To my fellow union men I would say: Look at Southbridge and learn wisdom. The union men of right. Southbridge are getting what they voted for.

"To the business men, I have no premise. For the small business men there is only trouble ahead, and when the trusts get through with them, they will see their sconomic salvation in Socialism. In the meantime we shall mean at least half-a-million memployed, but in the less skilled and worse organised industries the proportion is much higher, and there can be little less than a million of men unemployed at the precent time—and with the winter before them?

There seems to be only one way to induce the Americans to recognize our radae should manifest their disaptional in the meantime we shall go on building mp out of the working class the mightlest party that ever undonce the American sell. Every vote for Bocialism means a government by attendance at the proval of the case of the American sell. Every vote for Bocialism means a government by attendance at the proval of the case of the American sell. Every vote for Bocialism means a government by attendance at the proval of the case of the American sell. Every vote for Bocialism means a government by attendance at the proval of the case of the American sell. Every vote for Bocialism means a should manifest their disaptions of the American sell. Every vote for Bocialism means a government by attendance at the proval of the case of the American sell. Every vote for Bocialism means a government by attendance at the proval of the case of the American sell. Every vote for Bocialism means a government by attendance at the proval of the case of the American sell.

the capitalist parties means more sof-ferings, more tears, more shame and degradation for the workingman's wife and daughter, and less faith in

"When workingmen will vot against the class they strike against, we will be delivered from these busi-ness administrations, and have honest.

righteous, commonseme administra-tion in their place.
"Hoping for an intelligent co-operation of the workers at the polis, I am, "Yours for Socialism, "OLOF BOKELUND."

The Southbridge Lockout.

Last month in the neighboring city of Southbridge, to which Courade Bokelund refers, the American Optical Company and four other concerns, by joint agreement, locked out their en en to the number of nearly 1,000 It was announced in each case that the factory was closed "for the purpose of reorganization" and what this meant became clear when all who wanted work upon the re-opening of the factories were asked to sign the following statement: "I bareby affirm that I am a member of no labor union whatsoever, and agree that I will no join such union while in the employ of said company without giving it a week's notice, in writing, of my inten-

tion of doing so."

Bokelund's letter of acceptance threw the Worcester "Evening Post" into a spasm of horrified indignation which that paper gives vent to in a long, double column, leading editorial. The "Post" emits a shrick at the Socialist program of working class legis-lation, while admiring its "refreshing frankness," and meets it with an old quotation—"there must be classes, but no class shall rule," which, being trans-lated, means that class division must

be maintained and that therefore no lass but the capitalist class must rule. At the municipal election the workingmen of Worcester will have a chance to choose between capitalist class rule and working class rule and if they wish proof of the fact that the nterests of the two classes are so allcolutely opposed that all legislation, as long as capitalism lasts, must be "class legislation" they have only to look to the Southbridge slave-pens where their brothers may not work save at a master's whim,

WHERE DOES SHAFFER STAND?

His Declaration at Boston against "Socialism of Any K nd" Astonishes Steel Workers Who Have Heard Him Speak in Contrary Torms Etsewhere.

To the Editor of The Worker:-In cour report of the American Federation of Labor convention this week. you say as follows: "President Shaffer of the Annigumated Steel Workers declared himself against Socialism of any sort. He stood for 'industrial vote was cast for the Socialist resolution at last year's convention, it was

s correct? I have heard Shaffer on more than one occasion declaring him-relf in favor of Socialism and even saying that he believed in Comn ism. Could you give the exact words that he used at Boston? Who was the capitalist that said he

was a Republican in a Republican state and a Democrati in a Democratic state, but that he was an Eric man all the time? Are some of our labor leaders trying this trick? If so they are going to get left.
Please give us all the information

you can as to the above and oblige, A STEEL WORKER.
Ashland, Ky., Nov. 20.

In reply to the foregoing questions The Worker would state that the re-marks of President Shaffer are given in the official "Report of Proceedings sion), as follows:

"I respect the leader of the opposi-tion against the report of the committee, and know Brother Hayes to be a conscientious, earnest, straightforward man, and honest. I have no desire to array myself against him or against the tendency which he has advanced: but I do desire to set myself in a proper position before the trades unionists of the country. It has been asserted and published that I roted for a Socialistic resolution in the New Or-leans Convention. It is absolutely untrue. During the convention which was held in New Orleans, it was neces giers, to deliver an address upon the subject of trades unionism there, and at left my voting power with a co-delegate who, I thought, believed as I did, but who unfortunately for me, and for a great many other people, was a So-cialist, and he deposited my vote with the Socialist proposition. I sak th careful attention of the reportorior representatives here to this statemen representatives here to this statement. I want it understood distinctly that I do not stand for Socialism of any kind. When expressions are made here promotive of industrial war, I stand for

ndustrial peaco. On page 9 of the same report (after noon session), Mr. Shaffer is reported as voting to concur in the committee' report against all the Socialist reno

-You cannot make a more accepable Christman present to gour Socialist friend than a copy of Morris Hill quit's "History of Socialism in the United States." Price, \$1.50. Order of the Socialist Literature Company

"The Socialist Army" is out of print. It will probably be relacted in a few weeks, with some additional

CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION.

National Body to Be Organized at Chicago.

To Fight Labor Legislation and to Organize the Sympathetic Lockout and Blacklist on a National Scale the Main Objects.

A convention is to be held in Chleago next week to form a national associa tion of building contractors. Among the cities represented will be New York, Chicago, Pittsburg, San Proncisco, St. Louis, Minueapolis, Topeka, Cedar Rapida, Jackson (Mich.), Cincin-nati, Newark, Reading, East St. Louis, and Erie.

The objects of the proposed associa tion are stated as follows:
"To advance and protect the inter

ests of the contractors. "To secure equitable treatment in their dealings with their employees, "To encourage organization and the

formation of associations of contract-To regulate conditions among building contractors.

"To devise means for the better ad-nneement of the interests of the contractors.

"To maintain peace and harmony between the employer and the em ployee. "The basis of the settlement of al

disputes should be conciliation and ar "The sympathetic strike should be

absolutely prohibited.
"Where conditions are proper and employees' associations exist, agreements to be made with them. "A uniform form of agreement be adopted and used in making' joint agreements, wages being adjusted ac-

cording to local conditions. "All agreements are to embody the following principles: There shall be no restriction of the use of machinery or tools. There shall be no restriction of the use of any manufactured material except prison-made. No person shall have the right to interfere with the working during working bours.
The use of apprentices shall not be prohibited. The foreman shall be the agent of the employer. All workmen are at liberty to work for whomsoever they see fit. All employers are at literty to employ and discharge whomse ever they see fit."

The Building Trades Employers' As sociation of New York City is to be represented. It is interesting to note that, while the scheme outlined above is a clear deciaration for the "open shop" idea, President Eidlits of the New York Employers' Association declares emphatically against that idea. The reason of this is, of course, that this association, by means of its lockout of last summer, has forced a good proportion of the local-building trades unions to sign agreements which make them practically powerless against the bosses. While this lasts, the New York bosses are very willing to "recognize the unions."

President Eidlitz also said: "Mucl can be done in the matter of legisla-tion. That is one lesson we have learn-ed from the labor unions. They are constantly in this state introducing bills ostensibly for the protection of life and limb, which when passed, and they often are passed, prove very bur demonie to the trade."

It is indeed "burdensome" to Brother Capital that he should be restrained from compelling Brother Labor to work with the most dangerous mi chinery in the most unhealthful workshops that it suits Brother Capital's pockethook to provide, of that he should ever be required to pay dam-ages when Brother Labor is mainted or killed for his profit. "Much can be done in the matter of legislation

The most striking thing, however, is the following passage from the interview with President Eidlitz, given in the "Times" last Sunday:

"In handling strikes a national armo clation can be useful in PREVENT ING THE MEN ON STRIKE PROM FLOCKING TO ANOTHER CITY AND OBTAINING EMPLOYMENT WHERE TRADE IS BRISK. Many strike has been lost by the employers in that way. The national association, immediately after a strike began, could send out a notice of it to all the affiliated local associations, with a list of the men on strike, and the members of the local associations would be pledged not to give employment to any of these men while the strike lasted."

That is to say, according to Eldlitz' idea, the great foundation of the new association will be to organise the lockout and blacklist-THE SYMPA-THETIC LOCKOUT AND BLACK-LIST, be it noted—on national lines. In this, he will certainly find himself at one with the other contractors.

The war grows fiercer. The lines are ever more sharply drawn sooner comes the day when the ers must use the all powerful weapon they have hitherto neglected—the Bo cialist hallot.

ART UNDER CAPITALISM.

"The musical critic is kicking be are musical critic is kicking be-cause he has two big concerts in addi-tion to the grand opera." "But I didn't expect him to do the opera—the fash-ion editor will cover that."—Cieveland

lon editor will cover that, "Cievamid Plain Dealer. He-"How did you enjoy the opera?" She-"Oh, it was just splendid." He-"Really? But it was all French, wasn't it?" She-"Oh, no! Of course, wasn't it? Inter-On, no: Or course, some of the handromest ones were unmistakably Parisian, but there were many pretty gowns that were evidently made here."—Philadelphia Press.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

CAPITALISTS ORGANIZED.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

They Know Their Common Interests.

filinois Manufacturers' Association Affords One More Example of Far-Reaching United Action Against the

Labor Movement.

from time to time we have given counts of the formation and activity of the great capitalist organizations. such as the National Manufacturers Association, National Metal Trades Association, National Reonomic League, Citizens' Industrial Alliance of America, which are organized to spy upon and disrupt the labor movement, control legislation, resist the demands of trades unions, and check the spread of Socialism; we have also obtained possession of and published various confidential correspondence of these organizations, exposing their

methods and purposes. To this illuminating series of secret communications, the "Chicago Social-ist" adds the following two letters of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, additional proofs of the alert and far-reaching organization of the capi-

talists: "ILLINOIS MANUFACTURERS" AS SOCIATION, "Suit 528 Marquette Bldg.

"Chicago, Nov. 23, 1993.
"Important and Confidential.

"The issue involved in the present controversy between the Chicago City Railway Company and its union cusployees is one in which every employee of laborsin the state is interested, as it emirates the fundamental principle that these shall be no inference with the freedom of labor or of contract.
The Chicago City Railway Company should have your moral support in this fight, and also Mayor Harrison, who has shown a spirit of importial fairness in his management of the police department. You are requested to write the Chi ago City Railway Comwrite the Uni ago City Railway Comfor the principle that non-union has equal rights with union labor; you are requested to also express to Mayor Harrison your appreciation of the sta, d be has taken, and urge him to continue on the same line. The situation is grave, and a united determination on the part of manufacturers and employers is imperative.

"By order of the Board of Directors "JOHN M. GLENN,

"Secretary." 'ILLINOIS MANUFACTURERS' AS SOCIATION,
"Suit 528 Marquette Bldg.

"Chicago, Oct. 12, 1993. Westn, Paper Box & M. Co., Chicago, "Gentlemen:-- Every corporation and manufacturing industry in Illinois is indebted to the Illinois Manufacturers. Association. You have had the benefit

of our efforts. We have not had the benefit of your co operation. "Our success has been extraordinary but not what it might have been if you and others had put a shoulder to the wheel.

"New duties and opportunities for

service governed by present conditions affecting every manufacturer in lilinois have pressed upon us until we feel compelled to make an urgent call upon every house and corporation that is receiving the benefit of our efforts to lend a hand. Your own interests demand that you give us your influence and support, and to that end we ask you to fill out and return the enclosed application blank. Don't de-lay this matter. Dangerous conditions

demand immediate action. "Yours very truly,
"J. M. GLENN,

The capitalists realize, although they may fight over profits and power among themselves, that as against the working class their interests are common; they instinctively act as a class whenever their class interests are threatened. Just as, in time of strike interests are "every employer of labor in the state is interested, as it embraces a fundamental principle," so every working-man should realize that his interests are with every striker and with every attack upon the power of capital. If trade unionism and Socialism confront the capitalists with "dangerous condi-tions, demanding immediate action" upon their part; the workers, who have always suffered under mis conditions, are now confronted by still more dangerous conditions by the organization of capital. Let the working class follow the capitalists' ax ample of class action, and carry the battle to the ballot box, where united

effort is easiest and most effective. MARRIAGE UNDER CAPITALISM.

"Are you sure," asked the captain of industry, "that you love my daughter?" "Come, I say," replied the duke, "you're not going to be sentimental at your time of life, are you?"—Chicago Record-Heraid.

Poorchapp-"I have called, sir, to-to ask for the hand of your daughter." Old Bullion-"Oh, really, now, I couldn't give you my daughter, you know. That is asking too much. But here are some soup tickets."-New York Weekly.

Mr. Trucker-"I think I shall give up my businees, my dear. I might as well have some good out of my money." Hrs. Trucker-"Oh, not yet, money?' Mrs. Trucker—"Oh, not yet, Samuel! But when one of un dies, I shall give up housekeeping and see a little of the world."-Town and Country.

Buy Union Label Goods.

The Worker. IN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York Sinte as the Social Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association. P. O. BOX 1512. Telephone Cell: #02 Jehn-

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBURS. invariably in Advance.

than 100 copies, per copy Spec wook, one year.

50 per wook, one year.

50 per wook, one year.

50 per wook, one year.

60 per wook, one year.

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payto-the Weshes. Communications conevening the editorial department of the
report and the addressed to the Editor
of The Worker. Communications for the
"Wolkness lung" or the hitste Secretary of
the R. Jr. P. should always be separately
eddressed.

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Entered as accord class matter at the lew York, N. Y., Pust Office on April 6,

In the state of New York, on account of crtain provisions of the election laws, the ocicilest Yarty is efficially recognized under to meme of Sectial Democratic Party, and a emblem is the Arm and Torch, as shown

slave.

The Socialist Party (or Social Democrary in New York) should not be confused the folialist Labor Farth in Socialist Confusion in THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Socialist Party (the Social Democratic Party of New York) has passed through its second general election. Its growing power is indicated and its speedy victory for stationed by the great increase of its vote as shown in these figures:

19)0 (Presidential) 97,780 1302 (State and Congressional) ... 229,763



THE EIGHT-HOUR DECISION.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court, affirming the constitutionality of the Kansas Eight-Hour Law, is as surprising to us as it undoubtedly is to the contractors. It goes without saying that the opinion in written by Justice Harian, the oldest and the most liberal-minded of the nine members of the Court. Practically every decision of the Supreme Court in recent years that has not been distinctly on the side of capitalist interests has come from his pen. He represents the older generation of jurists, who had still some respect for traditions of democracy and of humanity. Unfortunately be retires from the bench next year and his successor will probably be a man of the Fuller type.

It is too seen to say with any confidence what will be the effect of the decision. The proverb, "There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip." holds good nowhere so well as in the interpretation of the law. The Su preme Court of the United States is regarded by many with a degree of reverence approaching the superstitions. It is naively supposed to be a sacred and infailible repository of wisdom and abstract justice, above the influence of political considerations. When we remember, however, that not so very long.ago this wonder ful court reversed its own decision o the Income Tax Law-reversed it

In several states, measures similar Whether such a law violates the conthe similar laws recently invalidated by the state courts in Pennsylvania. other states, he carried to Washington on the question of their consistency with the provisions of the national attestion, we need not be too sure that they will be sustained. The substitution of an np-to-date corporation hwyer for Justice Harian, which is a ferent and a much more serious matprobability of the near future, may make all the difference between such inwa heing austained and their being Party cannot gain votes in Louisiana

markable doctrines taid down in Jus-

sound doctrines of political philosophy coming from a source that seldom gives us such-we may say that this

decision suggests two things: Piret, that laws are constitutional if the judges my they are and not constitutional if the judges say they are not, and that it is therefore of the greatest importance that the workingmen elect judges who are sure to say that labor laws are constitutional.

Second, that, as Dooley says, "the Supreme Court follows the election returns"-or, in a larger sense, that the courts are influenced by popular tenlencies and demonstrations of though and feeling. The increased aggressive ness of the working class, both on the political and on the industrial field, in recent years—as shown clearly in the rapid growth of the Socialist vote and vaguely in the organization of local "Independent inhor parties," and as shown also in the increase of the trade-union membership and the vigor of such demonstrations as the anthracite coal strike of last year and the lity to "make up lost time" in the present miners' strikes in the Westhas filled the capitalist mind with dark forebodings and inclined the master class, now to violent and stubborn resistance, now to partial concessions. it is not by humility and "sweet reasonableness" that the workers win even the smallest real concessions, but by emphatically demanding the whole for them.

Let us profit by the concessions, by all means; but lot us not make the this decision to moderate their deto be fulled into a mood of hopeful content, then it may be set down as ertain that even this small concession by victory in this little skirnish they press forward to a new attack on the capitalist lines, then new concessions and greater ones will follow.

THE RACE QUESTION IN THE

Ever since, some two or three years ago, the Socialist Party began to make considerable progress in the Bouth, it has been evident that, sooner or interand sooner rather than later, in proportion as our progress was rapidwe should be forced to meet the "race question" or "color question" as it exlats there and should be confronted with the alternative of making some concessions to opinion and feeling there prevalent in order to facilitate our propagaties or of setting ourselves to the difficult task of carrying on that propagands on uncompromising lines in the face of violent opposition on what is actually a side-issue. It is ratt. r surprising that the question did not arise in a definite form in Florida or Alabama or Texas many months ago, and not at all surprising that it has so arisen in Louisiana within the hast few weeks,

Our renders already know that the application of the Louisiana locals for a state charter has been held up by the National Secretary with the approval of the Quorum, pending decision by the National Committee, as to whether or not the provision of the proposed state constitution of the party for organization of white and black members into separate locals or branches and the plank declaring in favor of compulsory segregation of the black race in certain states, counties, or other geographical districts are violative of the provisions of the national platform and party constitution and of the accepted principles of inter notional Resistant

So far as the first of these matters Sithin two years and without any is concerned, it seems to us that it clunge in the personnel of the court- might well be left to the judgment of we are not inclined to join in worship the comrades in the state concerned. ping it nor to be very sameutee as to If, as is afleged—and we have no reathe permanence of any victory that son to doubt the good faith of those Labor may seem to have won at that who so inform us-both whites and blacks find that they can work more efficiently in separate branches, they to the Kamsas law here in question | should not be forbidden to follow that have been declared unconstitutional plan. We have German, Jewish, hy the highest state courts. The Pre- Italian, Scandinavian, Polish, Bohevalling Rate of Wages Law and the mish, Hungarian, and perhaps other Eight-Hour Law in New York are in nationality branches already in several stances. Whether the decision just states, because a good many comrades given at Washington will tend to re- of these various nationalities think it establish the validity of these statutes | casier to carry on their work for the remains to be seen. In the Knases cause when so organized. We believe case, the Supreme Court simply de- the general experience is that it is declares that a state law making eight strable to swold such separate, organihours a maximum legal work-day on | zation so far as possible, but it has not public work is not in violation of the been found practicable altogether to Constitution of the United States, avoid it without virtually abandoning the work of propaganda among immigrants of those various nationalithe state county slone to decide And ties. Social custom in the South may even though the New York-laws, or he as great an obstacle to the working together of whites and blacks in the same branch as differences of speech Maryland, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, and are to the working together of Germans and Italians in New York City.

> The plank in the proposed Louisiana platform is, in our opinion, quite a difter. Such a plank has no place in a Socialist platform. If the Socialist without such a plank, then it is better that we should not gain votes there. Let it be granted that the black race are right and we have nothing

At the best, however, such separate

organization should be tolerated, not

enceuraged.

tice Harian's opinion-remarkable, as in this country is, in general, as a consequence of its shorter acquaintance with civilization and its sad experionce of slavery, inferior to the white It should be remembered that the black race is not here of its own choice and that the white race therefore owes it a debt of forbearance and helpfulness that it will still take a good many renevations to liquidate. To itself also the white race owes the same duty. The negro is here and seems to be here to stay-so long, at least, as capitalism lasts. The idea of compulsorily remov ing him to a home in some other part of the world, which used to be advanced by some sentimentalists and sepentionalists, is as repugnant to principles of common honesty and humanity as it is difficult of execution and as impracticable as it unjust; in fact, it is nowhere seriously considered. Whether as a matter of duty, then, or as a matter of pure self-interest, it behooves the whites in this country to give their black fellow citisens every opportun march of progress; it behooves them not to leave such opportunities to be demanded by the negroes, but rather to co-operate energetically in securing them, that there may be the least you albie of friction in the process.

Does anyone seriously imagine that this end would be best served by serting aside two or three states excit of their rights and sturdily fighting sively for the negroes and expelling them from the other states? Would the black race advance in civilization more rapidly if so segregated? Such mistake of swallowing the hook with partial examples as we have do not the balt. If the workers are led by justify us in thinking so. And would discord be avoided? Impossible. We mands or the vigor with which they do not live within state lines nowaurge them, if they allow themselves days-not even within national lines. While capitalism lasts, such an arrangement would assuredly prove quite unworkable. To realize this will be taken away. If, encouraged simply imagine Mississippl as a negro state and ask whether the plantation owners and mining companies of Louisians and Alabama would not insist on having black laborers to do their work; or whether white capitalists would not hold stocks and bonds and mortgages in the negro state and maist on federal legislation to protect their interests there.

While canitalism lasts, the segrega tion plan is a futile attempt to shirk the issue-futile, because the forces of capitalism itself would oppose it, if for no other reason. While capitalisa lasts, it is the duty of the Socialist Party, so far as it deals with the negro question as such, to use its laftuen in farer of the educational and esp ially the economic uplifting of the blacks-not to try to treat it as a question apart from the labor question, for that it essentially is not, but to strive for its solution through the solution of the labor question, so far as it can be so solved.

And when capitalism is gone? If there still remains a negro question as we will not deny there may, though very far less acute and threatening than it now is, as being a matter of race difference only, not of race difference plus class conflict-why, then will be the time, in the light of knowledge we shall then have, to devise measures for its solution. Any present declaration on such a possible future problem is, in the strict sense of the word, pre posterous.

Our comrades. North or South should not be frightened or confused by the boger of "social courtity." No one proposes to sutte a law requiring white men to invite black men to their tables or vice versa. We do not find any white landlords or merchants or other capitalists refusing to accept black men's money or showing any scruples about making a profit on black men's labor. They do not hesttate even to employ black laborers to white ones at lower wares. when occasion offers. If economic intercourse of this sort is tolerable, then the relations involved in comradoship of the two races in the Co-operative Commonwealth need have no terrors Workingmen, white or black, have nothing to lose and all to gain by economic equality and solidarity; capitalists alone have reason to oppose itand they, not as white men or black men, but as capitalists.

The Socialist Party, therefore, has nothing to lose and all to gain by adhering strictly to its economic basis in the cines struggle between Labor and Capital, brushing saids all sophisms such as that of "social equality" and refusing to be led into entangling alliances or internal divisions on any other question, great or small, whatever temporary advantage may seem to be offered thereby.

The words used by National Com mitteeman Taibott of Minnesota-and it is susprising to hear them from that quarter-in moving to endorse the Louisiana negro plank, are sufficient in themselves to condemn the propos tion. He seems to argue that because the negroes of the flowis practically have no votes, we need pay no atten tion to their desires or their rights and he praises the framers of the pixuk as "Southern Socialist diplomats that know how to hedge in the Democratic party." For ne-and we believe we

'hedge" on, no need and no place in our policy for what is commonly called diplomery.

THE RACE QUESTION IN THE PARTY.

(We present below two letters con-cerning the action of the Louislans state convention in incorporating in its platform: a plank demanding terri-torial negregation of the white and black races, which letters have been laid before the National Committee as

arguments on the question thus L-KERBIGAN TO MOLYNEAUX.

raised. l

P. Aloysius Molypeaux, New Orleans, Dear Comrade:--As I am respon afble, I suppose, for having the char-ter for the state organization, Socialist Party, for Louisiana held up, I thought best that I write you and present personally what it was that lead me to object. You will see from the editorial I enclose taken from the Dallas "News" of Sept. 26 what use can be made of this declaration of the Louisiana Socialists.

I also enclose you a slip that sets, forth the position of the party on the negro question. You will see from it that the party is not committed to race equality, Socialism stands only for economic equality. When you have examined the literature of Socialism dealing with the race problem, it will be clear to you that the so-called race problem, like so many others that worry humanity at this time, is simply an outgraveth of capitalism, an when private capital is transformed rigi capital under the Co-opera tive Commonwealth, such questions as the so-called race problem will adjust s time object to the negro on the public highways that we use, or the streets of our cities or the mercantile houses where we get our supplies, or the barber shops, or the hotels. Nor do we object to him handling our food as cooks, or washing our person and handling our bodies as attendants in lath rooms. You will notice that the only objection that is mised now is social equality and I think that when you have examined the Socialist posttion more critically you will find that would promise to the negro the right to force his society on these that objected to him, but on the contrary the independence that Socialism promises will make it absolutely the prerogative of every human being to associate with those only who are agreeable to him. Can this be said at this time? You know that capitalism never ex-numes the color of the skin when it buys labor-power and I have seen white men working in the streets of negroes when the best of summer, was such that if the negro could ever be offensive to a white man he must have been them hiereover. I have seen white and black working thus under a negro foreman. I have not the least New Orleans: More than this, I can show eron whites and blacks of the working class forced into being next deer neighbors. Why? Because capifulism has forced exactly the same omiltims of work and wages upon ben and they could not help them-elves, although I know personally that the black people objected to it as strongly as the white people, for they said the poor white trash was forever

ungging them. I have been in the South for twentyfive years. Lycame here with a deep prejudice against the black man. My onle were so-called Northern conper heads. But I was not long in learning that the black man in the South corresponded in every economic detail with the poor white man in the North. The mennest and vilest portions of sub-

sistence only was bls. I have talked with intelligent ne-groes on this subject. My business has brought me toto contact with scholo toxelers and others of that class, and it is the common sentiment among them that if there is any desireon the part of the negro to mingle with the whites it is because the con-ditions under which the white man lives is so much better than that of the black man." They all agreed that the black man had as good houses to live in, as good clothes to wear, and as good food to est, and as good opportunities to get education and recrustion, they would prefer to mingle only with black men, as they understood each other better and that subtle at-traction of race that makes Jewish quarters and Irish quarters and German quarters and Swedish quarters, etc., etc., in all our large cities would draw them together.

If they imitate and copy the white man now, it is because they are in the white man an ideal they long for, in living, dress and manners. Let him have those things, we Socialists say. they are his by right as is his portion of the highway or the street, then let him seak those to whom he is agreeable: Under Socialism he will have no power to force himself either in the economic or social field on those to whom he is not agreesble.

up in our conventions, brought up by me one who was not clear on thewas siways thoroughly threshed out. and everyone became clear. We have never touched upon it in our public declarations, knowing that when a man became a well-informed Socialist he would be able to settle this ques tion for himself. We did not feel like placing in the bands of the enemy any weapon that we could keep out of

I do not see how, under the elecum stances, Louisiana could be admitte to the party with this deciaration standing for Socialism, would mean quite a different thing there than in any part of the world, and you know that the boast of Socialism is that whether it be in Dallas, Tex., or St. Petersburg, Russia, Socialism is So-

speak for the party—we do not wish to be led by "diplomata." Diplomacy is the wise policy for parties that are morally and economically wrong. We are right and we have nothing to I am certain that the resolution

the records by a vote of all the intich pleased to hear from you on this milriect, and I am anxious to have siana counted as one of the or-red string and will do anything in my power consistent with my con-

ns to belp accomplish this end.
Fraternally,
JOHN KERRIGAN. Dallas Texas, Oct. 20.

II -MOLYNEAUX'S REPLY.

John Kerrigan, Dallas Tex. Dear Comrade:—Through Comrade Mailly I am in receipt of yours of the 29th and beg leave to answer as fol-

I do not doubt for a moment that you acted according to your tions in protesting against the ing of our state charter and I want you to feel that it was not in a spirit of personsi resentment that our Local Quorum requested the names of the

The editorial you enclose is indeed a caustic and seemingly unanswerable bit of capitalistic-criticism, but it is only a rehash of an editorial which appeared in the "Picayone" of Sept. 20 and which has been copied by severa capitalistic dailies throughout the South. I beg to call your attenues the conclusive reply to the "Picayune" the conclusive reply to the "Picayune" editorial which silenced that journal and would, no doubt, put a quictus to such sheets as the Dallas "News" if only the trouble were taken to answe editorials. I enclose Committee Half's letter and commend it to your attention; it may have the effect of clearing up this matter in your mind and making our stand clear.

I can assure you, my dear comrade that the negro plank in our platform is on our part, but ou the contrary it is the result of months of oureful study of the subject; we realized that some

and we took the only same one. If you doubt for a minute the neces rity of the plank, I refer you to tenth clause in our platform, which demands certain constitutional avesudments. These amendments, if passed, will practically entranchise the negro and it was absolutely necessary that we make our stand clear, that la clear that we are demanding the ballot for the negro with which to rule himself and secure his industrial independence. and not to rule white men with.

The criticisms of the "Picayune,

Pallas "News," and the other capitalistic sheets are indeed very harsh, but such as will do very little harm if properly answered, Such criticism will fool no one or at worst will fool only a few ignorant negroes who can do the larry no possible harm.

Now let me roint out clearly just what we had to decide. If we had not adopted the tenth clause in our platform, which domands the enfranchisement of the negro, the claim would have been set up that we were not Louest in our proposition for economic and political equality, which would

lave been true.
If we bad adopted the tenth clause and had not adopted the plank declar-ing for the separation of the races, then the cry of "negro sepremacy" and "social equality," which has killed the Depublican party in the South and has been the cause of the "Solid South" since the Civil War, would have been buried at our heads and we would have been crushed in our infancy.

Now we claim that the negro must be organized into the Socialist Party, and that we have indicated the only lires along which all workers, both white and black, can be organized as Socialists. Your own expressions cover our views exactly, If the present capitalistic methods which compel negroes and whites to live in the same quarters of the city, and compet them to work, perhaps, under a negro foretinn, are strongly objected to by both negrees and whites, then when they are endowed with the absolute right of living as they like, they will unquestionably adopt the method deplatform.

After reading your letter carefully.

I am still at a loss to know on what ground you objected to the granting of our charter. The sitp you enclose i have read time and time again during the past two years, and I am thoroughly familiar with the stand of the Socialist Party as regards the negro. You aptly state our position when you say: "Socialism atanda only for eco-nomic equality." Now, Comrade Ker-rigan, if you can show me anything in our negro plank which-he opposed to the economic equality of all men and women, whether they be white, black, or otherwise, I will say then that there is reason for the National Committee to refuse to grant us a ; private employment bureaus. protest. As it is, I fall to see how they can possibly refuse to a charter.

whom he is not agreeable.

I regard it as unfortunate that you conclusion, and while I feel that our raised this question in Louisiana. We here in Texas have had the question up in our conventions however. I feel sure that you have not fol-I also am anxious to have Louisiana

of clear on the counted among the organized states, fortunately it and a deal more anxious than you, my threshed out. dear courade, but I will do nothing not consistent with my convictions to bring about this end. In conclusion, I wou In conclusion, I would urge that you vote for the motion to grant us a state

> P. ALOYSIUS MOLYNEAUX. State Secretary, Socialist Party of

charter, and beg to renmin.

272 Walnut Sc., New Orleans, Lo.

III .- TALBOTT'S COMMENT ON HIS MOTION.

It is a well known fact that the rua jerity of the colored people in the South have no vota. North Carolina has already distranchised more than 500,000 negroes, and nearly all the Southern states that have not disfranchiesed them have expressed their in-Again, the Republican party is a feeble machine in many Southern states and the Democratic party has

used aniared water only to further its race has no political party that turn to but the Socialist Party, but it cannot even turn toward the Socialist Party for It-has no vote in the South Again, there is positively nothing is this chuse referred to in the Louis iana state proceedings that will joop ardize Socialist principles, and there fore I stand for its adoption.

Having lived in the South a numbe of years, and knowing bow astutely ready the Democratic party of the South has been to how! over the slight-cat hint of "race equality," it is easy to understand why the Louisiana comrades inserted the above mention clause in their proceedings. I do no know any of the comrades that drafted the Louisiana state proceedings, but do know that this single clause in the declaration of principles reflects credit Thon them, and proves con that they are Southern Socialist diple unts that know how to hedge in the Democratic party.

VL-ANOTHER SOUTHERN COM RADES VIEW.

To the Editor of The Worker:-I se by a late issue of your excellent paper that the National Committee has hele up the application of our Louisian comrades for a charter on account of the plank in their state platform call-ing for a separation of the races.

I am considerably puzzled to kno why this should be. Do not the con rades of the South know better the conditions that surround the work her and the wisdom needed to carry it on arades who have never bee here, and who can have no conception of the obstacles to be overcome? I myself am a Northern man, and yet Louisiana comrades,

There is not only no hardship or re this demand, but it will when carried out place them in a position of absoiute independence. If there is any reflection on either race by the decama, which is the race upon which the resection rests? You will say, the colored race. But why? The demand separates the whites from the blacks as well as the blacks from the wh tos. The thing is absolutely equal. Who is I have not heard any complaint from

the National Committee on account of the Nebruska State Committee refusing to grant a charter to a local in that state because it was composed of gresses. Of such movements it may school teachers and farmers instead of almost be said that those who come to wage workers in other lines of employ-ment. Here was an injustice that did reflect upon a class, as it made it ap-which causes a certain nu year that these farmers and school teachers had not enough sense to be Socialists.
In the South we are doing all we can

to bring the negro to Secialism, and are loing some good among them, but we cannot advance any mere rapidly by bringing them into the white locals than by allowing them to have and manage locals for their selves. There is just as much aristocracy among the blacks as there is among the whitee, and they have not altogether ceased looking upon the "po' white trash" in a downward direction. It is just as well to let the comrades here work out this matter in the best way they can according to their light, and as a Northern man, I assure you they have a better conception of the difficulties in the way in this section than you, who have never begs here, can have. To explain the color problem would take much more space than you can give me, "The Grander Age" will shortly devote a full issue to this matter, and we then hope to make clear to the Northern comrades that all is not "race prejudice," as many of them think, from life-long rending of Northern papers of "The South Is Again in

the Raddle" variety,
Mississippt will doubtless organize
early in the spring, and she will probably follow Louisiana's lead. We ask the National Committee to think long and seriously before they conclude to leave un out in the cold to work out our own salvation

SUMNER W. ROSS. Biloti, Miss., Nov. 15.

SOCIALIST AFFAIRS

IN FRANCE.

A bill to abolish private employment olces has been passed by the French | Parliament, with the large majority | of 500 against 10 votes. The technist deputy, Contant, a threatist, advoprivate employment offices, without reliaburement. But the majority adopted the labor Committee's plan to bur out the offices for a cartain note. buy out the offices for a certain price, within five years. The bill empowers municipalities to immediately abol sh

The shop employes are particularly eager for the abolition of the private As to the literature of hocialism on the subject, I can quote so high an authority as J. A. Wayland as taking exactly the same stand on different occurrence of the same stand on th empleyment offices, as they are large y depundent on them for finding places, and have to pay fees which are exerother organised weekers, to agitate for the bill. Some excitable persons made disturbance and Prefect Lepine cate with many policemen, who broke up the meeting. There was a dreadful conflict, in which seventy workers and over afty policemen were wounded. The workers and the radical pres were very imlignant. The matter was and to Parliament the next day. discussed in Parliament the next cay, and the focialist deputy Vallant ac-cused the prefect of barbarous crucity. The Prime Minister severely condemned the prefect and promised an inves tigation

The French workers have been deeply ouraged by the utterly unjusti-finite action of the police in attacking the Bourse de Travail, and assaulting the members: M. Lepine, the chief of police, whose attitude was condemned by the Prime Minister himself in Par-Hamont, has not been removed from his post, and Jaurès it was who, when the question was raised in Parliament, moved the order of the day in opposition to the resolution of our revolu-tionary friends. Even Hadicals found that too strong, but Ministerial Social-ists, says London "Justice," like Eag-lish Liberal-Labor members, are more subserviest Ministerislists than the bourgeois Eadleals themselves. It is to be hoped that the eyes of the bulk of the party members will be opened ful work.

to the dangerous policy of their lead ers and that they will see that the only chance for rectalless in France is to join the revolutionary party. Jaurès ook, when he and his faction in the Chamber voted the vote for the secre-police. That is certainly strong. Noz we shall bear that the political polic are a Socialist institution. But it is certainly among the strongest measurement ures which our opportunist have permitted themselves to take in thus supporting so vile an institution as the secret political police. Our Russian comrades have cartainly much to be thankful to Jaurès and Milerand for in the support leat by these heroes to their worst ensures, the Russian Government; but this crowns all.

The complete report of the Frenc Socialist Party's convention held in Rheims, in September, has been pul-Rheims, in Soptember, has been published in octavo pamphlet form and is sold by Comrafe Lucien Rollard, 7 Rms Rodler, Paris. A single copy costs five cents, and two cents additional for postage.

A QUESTION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

An important resolution has been et down by the combined Austrian and German Socialists in Switzerland, for the Amsterdam International Socinlist Congress, calling attention to the need for greater unity of action between the Socialists of various countries, especially in their stiltude towards the various international reform movements, that for example they may shun congresses which are ostentationally avoided by the Socialostentationally avoided by the ostentists of the country where they meet, such as the Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Vienna, which was ridiculed as a farce by the "Arbeiter Zeitung" and the meinters of the Amirian party, but in which Socialists from Switzerland, Belgium, and Denmark took part. The same thing may be observed at many such congresses. The subject is one of great interest. I think comrades might well be asked to consider the attitude of the memhere of their own party in the particu iar country before attending such con-gresses, and to act as for as possible in harmony with them. Moreover, those who acknowledge the class war must feel that it is a great waste of energy, for the mke of a few lectuals," whom we are able to draw into our ranks from these movements, 'o spend time going to these inck of knowledge, but lack of will which causes a certain number of people to hover round our movement a lifetime without joining, or who, when they do join it, hang only on to the fringe of it. We have surely better fringe of It. work to do. It is to be hoped, anyway, that the appeal to the feelings of soli-darity between the Socialists of the various countries will not have been unde in vain. Such calls show the extreme value of the International Bo cialist Congresses, and more especially of the International Conferences, which, being smaller, are more adaptable for business; and it is to be hope that countries which have not been well represented at the latter will see their way to do so in the future. That must, however, he a matter of growth. -Loudon Justice.

ITALY.

The new Italian Ministry will now eet, it is probale, with the unanit opposition of the Socialists. At first the revisionists, Turnii and Bissolati, undertook to support it on certain conditions; but since the Ministry has been constituted, and they have learnt the men who compose it, they seem to have changed their opinion. Ferri and the "Avanti" have all along denounced the Ministry on account of its comseandals which have occurred in recent years in Italy. Revolutionary Socialists were never in doubt that their standpoint must be that of oppo-The situation is certainly markable. The revisionist section viraulting the party executive or the larty organizations, to support the new Minfetry, and even to enter into perotintions as to the merticipation in the Ministry, which, as a matter of fact, fell through. Now, in conse-quence, however, of this anarchical state of affairs, the opinion is growing, and has found expression in a resolu-tion from Mautus, that where things have gone so far an open split would tion such as exists at present. -- London

EWITZERLAND.

The ministerial question is temperarily settled us far as the tienera So-chilsts are concerned, as despite their alliance with the Badicala, their candidate, the hitherto Minister, Comrade Thieland, fulled in his candidature This is in many ways a not unentia-factory solution, as possibly Geneva comrades may now have time to caimcompler the experience gathered in

THE HORSE WAS NOT RICH. Socrates told Ischomnehus that he would have been ashamed of his poverty if he had not once seen an admiring crowd following a fine horse and discussing its good points. "I asked the groom," he said, "If the horse was rich, and he looked at me as if I was crary and answered. How on could a home be rich? And at that I breathed again, hearing that it is possible for a penulless horse to be a good orse, if he has naturally a good char-

WORKINGMEN, BE GOOD.

Whenever President Recoverelt grows eloquent over the beauties of erronal holinean, his enthusiasm realls, for some reason or other, the story of the little Lirl who prayed: "O Lord, make Martha Smith a good little girl, so that I may take her play things away from her and she won't make any fuss about it."-The Public.

It is to be observed that the peo rho talk so eloquently about "the

Our Exteemed Contemporaries ### (and OTHERS)

The Public

The Turner case is revealing the anti-Anarchist law which Congress enacted last winter as a menace to personal liberty of the most extra ordinary character. The old "allen and sedition laws," which have been were very pearls of liberty in com purison with this so-called anti-An-orchist law. It is doubtful if even in Turkey, much less in Russis, the material for a story so significant of absolutism could be gathered.
But the worst is not told there. He

des what is told there and what we

described last week, we find this law a complete reversal of the American theory of arrests. Except in time of war, or when the writ of habeas corpus is suspended, the executive de-partment of the general government is supposed to have no power of arrest. Think of the anomaly of a Presidential order of arrest in time of peace! Or-ders of arrest are judicial writs, issued upon proof duly made, and subject to judicial investigation. But under this law the order of arrest is issued by a member of the President's cabinet. It may be issued by him against any alien who has not lived in this comtry more than three years. The person arrested can be immediately taken from any part of the country to Ellis Island; be there examined privately, without witnesses or counsel, by three men who are appointed and can be dismissed by the cabinet officer basing the warrant; and if two of them re port to this cabinet officer that they, believe the arrested man "disbelieves in all organized government" the cabi net officer can send him back to the country of his birth without allowing him to see friends or family or to settle his insiness offsirs. From this decision there is no appeal to any court or incv. . he practical result will be to put every alien who may take part in political or trade union agitation against the policy of the administration at the mercy of the Sec-retary of the Department of Commerce and Labor for three years offer arrival, and open a door to blackminil

Brie (Pa.) People.

A careful and importial survey of the election returns for this state gives no reason whatever for discourage been active in spreading the doctrines of Socialism. On the contrary and in apite of the reduced figures, every re-sult points to a solid and substantial basis having been reached. Those who measure by votes alone, witnout rehaps feel somewhat disappointed, but the trained Socialist knows that a vote only of value in proportion to the intelligence behind it.

It will be observed that in nearly every county where the vote was small last November, an increase is recorded. In those where it was ginormally large, the expected decrease has made its appearance. It is also significant that whereas last year six countles showed no Borialist vote whatever, this year there are returns from all

The "slump" is the obverse of the landslide" in matters political. Whenever an unprecedented vote occurs, due solely to incidental irritating cir cumstances, nothing is more certain than reaction when the irritant is removed. That the tremendous vote in the could district inst November was clearly due to the authorite conf strike, no one doubts. Both Socialists and capitalists admitted it. What we now see is the swing of the pendulum the other way, but it will be notice! that it has not swing so far by any seans. A large residuum in lefe an a testimony to the efficacy of Socialist agitation, which will be of great value as a nucleus from which to record another advance.

Organization and education must murch in step. If one is pushed at the expense of the other, little will be acconsulished. It must always be remembered that the only thing which of him who casts it. We can get votes easily enough, just as the Remblicana and Democrats get them, but if we get them that way, there is nothing to hinder the old marty politicians from recapturing them. The vote of a work of what he is casting it for, is of value to the capitalist politicians, who more ly desire office, but of no value whatever to a party whose object is the overthrow of the capitalist arsten Education is now the prime n

Brooklyn Engle. Hello! What's this? The Socialists

swamped? And in Masmchus etts, too; This is autonishing. In the Ray State the Socialists have been a more important political factor than in any other part of the Union. They said it was because the people of the oth cum-monwealth were more intelligent and moral than people of the other states. and that Socialism appealed norten vincingly to the best element. Has Massachusetts lost its morals, then, or has the standard of its schools relax ed? We fear there is another and it is this: The Socialists and in bor unionists are one. The inio unions may be composed of the mar intelligent and moral people in the community, but they have a might; queer way of showing it. One cannot shoot into street cars, and blow houses of free workmen, and boyestt shops and churches, and threaten the United States government, and outlaw members of the military force with mi getting himself disliked. The later, unions of Massachusetts have been ess rampageous than these in Pens sylvania and Connecticut, but the, have caused immense losses to manu-facturers and investors, they have d'a turbed the state's finances, they have shaken public confidence; in Hay they have held or important r data against capital, but because unions took to fighting with t selves.

-If money really talked, it might make some interesting remarks all some of the propie who have it. Fr

County, will have a smoker on Satur-day evening, Dec. 5, at Clinton Hall 200 Clinton street, Hoboksa. There will be speaking, music, entertainment

drawing for valuable prizes, etc. The

committee in charge is doing its ut-most to make the affair an enjoyable

as well as an instructive one. Read-ars of The Worker in Helioken and vicinity are cordinity invited. Admis-

Beginning with Tuesday, Dec. 8, let

tures on Socialism and related subjects will be held at the Socialist Party

Club Booms, 511 Hackensack Plants Bond, West Hoboken. Peter E. Bur-rowes will address the first meeting taking for his subject: "Towards So-cialism." All renders of The Worker.

are urand to attend these lectures and

New England.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gliman of New York, the well known writer and

lecturer, author of "Women and Economics" and "In This Our World."

under the amplees of the Socially

Women's Chib of Boston, Friday, Bec. 18.8 p. m., in Fancuil Hall, Au-

The Socialist Women's Club of Bos

ton will hold its next meeting Friday evening. Dec. 4, at 830 Shawmut

The Beston Socialist Sunday School

meets at A.p. m. every Sunday at 600

Boston Speakers' Club meets at

De Silva will lecture qu

Washinham street. The attendance is excellent.

(89) Washington street every Sunday

New Zealand, Sunday, Dec. 6, 8 p .m.,

The official count gives the Socialist Party 25,251 votes in Massachusetts.

The Boston comrades are publish ur

a large Socialist dally newspaper for

At its lost meeting the New Hamp

altire State thousantee adopted re-old-tions acclust, holding a meeting of th

made arrangements for Comrade

Schuylkill County Socialists held

their convention on Nov. 23 and non-

inated a full ticket. Resolutions were

fusion with or the endorsement or any

of the muddletes of the old territor:

of the organization for the stand tak a

in the A. F. of L. convention at Hos

ton and inviting the working class to unite at the ballot box in order to

establish the Co-operative Common-

The Thirty-third Ward Branch of

tions on Nov. 24 had opened the spring

compaign by nominating the following ticket: Wm. Eberhardt, corpenter, for Beleet Council; Hinest Kreft, typeset-

ter, Preferick S. Frye, benner, and Gustave Konstanzer, for School Di-rectors, Division officers will be non-

mated in the divisions of the ward

where the Socialist Party polled more

John W. Slayton has consented to

"Whereas, It has come to our natice

that the Luzerne County Committee of the Socialist Party of Pennsylvinia

has 'allowed the party candidate for liberies Atterney, S. O. Conghila, to let his name appear on the ballot also as a candidate of the Citizens' party

soever stripe; and be it further
"Resolved, That we recommend to
the State Committee to publish for
free distribution a leaflet setting forth

gheny f'ounty ('ominittee:

and Problemion party; and

the State Committee: and

part'es; and

avealth.

unde request for his services.

at the Washington street, Boston,

mission, 10 cents.

at 4.50 p. m.

sion, ten cents.

The following contributions have been made to the National Organizing Fund since last report: Local Essex County, N. J., \$1; Joe A. Thomas, Med-Kan, \$1; H. Meyer, Hill City, Kan, 50 cents; O. Meyer, Hill City, Kan, 50 cents; L. Meyer, Jr., Hill City, Kan, \$1; Local Osmego, Kas., \$1; Local Stonington, Conu., \$1; Local Broad-hoad, Wis., \$5; I. Isador Bernstein, New York City, 25 cents. Tetal to noon, Nov. 28, \$13.75. Previously re-Ported, \$2,208.32. Total, \$2,217.07

James F. Garey's Your.

Inquiries for dates for James P. Carey's lecture tour have been received from several states. In Penn-yl-Vania and Ohio the state secretaries, will arrange Caray's dates. In Iowa dates will be made direct from the na-tional office. It is now definitely arranged that Carey will begin his tour Jan. I, to conclude May 31. As the territory to be covered is large, it will be almost impossible to meet all demands for Carey's services, and locals should therefore remounter that "first come, first served," and tile applications immediately. Address your state secretary or the National Secretary, Socialist Party, Omain, Nob.

Marion Wootworth.

Franklin and Marion Wentworth of Chlengo will make a lecturing tour theaught Indiana; Olifo, Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts, begining in January. There are few more able lecturers on the Socialist platform than Franklin Wentworth, whose editorial work on the "Socialist Spirit," and for the Socialist press generally, has attracted widespread attention by reader, has few superiors in America, hese two make a combination for the ecture platform which can hardly be charies direction of the national prised direct, either by their state see retories or the National Becretary, of the terms and other information.

Organizers Are Doing. and will remain there until Dec. 10. when he will return home to Lincoln, Neb., filling two or three datas in Kanman on the way.

Dec. 2, when he returns home to New Jerney, filling several dates on the

John W. Bennett is booked in North Dukota until Dec. 17, and will return home to Sioux City, Iowa, via South

Thas. G. Towner concluties his work home to Louisville, Ky. P. J. Hyland has finished in Wyom-

ing, and is working his way to Omaha through Nebraska, under direction of the state secretary.

M. W. Wilkins is in Mentana, and
John M. Ray is working through Ala-bums on his way home to Tennessee.

Dates have been arranged for Winfield B. Gaylord on his way to Florida, as follows: Dec. 3, Indianapolis, Ind.; Dec. 4, New Albany, Ind.; Dec. 6, Louisville, Ky.; Dec. 8, Nashville, Tenn.; Dec. 9, New Decatur, Ala.; Dec. 10, Birmingham, Ala.; Dec. 11, Montgomery, Als.; Dec. 12, Mobile; Dec. 13 and 14, Fairhope, Aia. Gny-lord will fill thirteen or fourteen dates in Florida under the direction of the winte secretary.

International Dalogate. National Secretary Mailly calls at-

issue of The Worker of the proceedings of the National Quorum, in that possage, with the infesing sentence re-

Socialist Bureau for the International Aug. 14, 1904, was submitted. Moved by Berlyn, that call for nominations to elect delegate for International Congress be immed on the authors. Congress be issued on Dec. 1, nominations to close Feb. 1; and that the elec-tion close April 1, 1904. Carried. Moved by Berlyn, that the candidate receiving the highest number of votes be declared elected as delegate; the next highest, alternate; and that in case the party is entitled to two dele gates, the two receiving the highest number of votes be declared elected, and the next two to serve as alter-

Utah and Louisiana Affairs.

The National Committee has at last Callure to fuiali an obligation undertaken in connection with the National Committee meeting of 1902. The Utah State Committee then agreed with Na-tional Secretary Greenlaum to pay to Lional Secretary Greenbaum to pay to A. R. Edler, Utah's representative in the National Committee, the sum of \$100,75, covering his expenses in at-tending that meeting. In tieu of paying dies to the national organization; A'tab received dues-stamps for the amount, but paid Comrade Edier fees payments. The National Committee declares Utah to be no longer in good standing and revokes the state ch and orders that Edler be paid by the

The Provisional State Committee of territorial separation of the white and negro races, pending decision of the National Committee. Two motions have been submitted to the National Committee, as follows: By Talbott of Chamitree, as follows: By Tanoot of Misnesota: "That the proceedings of the state convention held at New Or-leans Bept. 18 and 19, 1963, containing the following: "The separation of the black and white races into separate passmunities, each race to have charge

of its own affairs'—be confirmed by the National Committee, and the Louisiana application for state charter he granted." By Work of lows: "That charter be withheld from Louisiana until the narro clause is climinated from its platform." The vote closes on Dec. 16. Correspondence on the question between National Committeeman Kerrigan of Texas and Provisional State Secretary Molyneaux of Louisiana has been submitted to the National Committee and its printal National Committee and is printed eleawhere in this paper.

Readmission of Expelled Member.

We are requested by the Jackson County Socialist Club (Local Kansas City) to publish the following letter in reply to the resolutions of Local Omnha, noted in The Worker of Nov. 15, protesting against the admittance to membership of George E. Baird. who, so the resolution stated, "was expelled from the Omaha Local of the Socialist Party on being proved a corraptionist and a bootler in the pay of

the Republican party in 1990";
"Local Omaha, Socialist Party;
"Comrades:—At our regular weekly mostling, Nov. 17, there was read a resolution passed by Local Omahi Oct. 28 last, and published in various Socialist papers under dates of Nov. 13 and 14. From it we learn that we are consured by Local Omnha for tax-ing into membership one (100, E. ing into membership one Geo. E. Baird, said to have been expelled from your organization. We regret that y u should have seen fit to pass and pub-lish such a resolution without first communicating with us,

The case stands as follows: Geo. E. Pair made application for mombership nessi in this club Aug. 28 last, signing the Edino regular party piedge. The application was accepted at the regular meeting Sept. 1 following, there being no profeet tiled nentnat his admission.

"We notice from a circular which you are sending to the membership in Missouri you say that George H. Turner, our member of the National Com-mittee, knew of Baird's record, and is therefore guilty of allowing an expelled member to rejoin the party here. The minutes show that Turner was not present at the meeting, nor for several therafter. We do not find that any one else knew anything of

tion had as to Baird's previous asso cintion with the party was contained in your letter of Oct. 15, read in our meeting of Oct. 20 following. In this you asked if Haird were a member here, and we replied that he was. We also received the newspaper clipping entitled "The Nebraska Situation, but inasmuch as your communication contained no charges against Baird, the clipping was not considered. It is still on file here. We naturally supposed that on receiving our reply to your inquiry you would have written whatever statement or charges you wished to make.

"Geo. E. Haird is a member here is good standing, and as such is outitle to all the rights of any member. No charge may be brought against him except in regular manner; no one here is in position to make such, as no on has competent evidence. Your resolution informs us that he was expelled by you, but he has made certain a ate-ments regarding that action, which will necessitate a trial here if charge

"We have also received and read is Popinr Bluff, Mo., which you, a Ne-bruska local, are sending to locals in Missouri, regarding the candidacy of George H. Turner for member of the National Committee. We have already why you complain of Turner's attions in the Mills and Thompson case, as hearres with the Nebraska State Quoram.' Turner is still in Boston at the A. F. of L. convention and has had no

"However, this club is not canesra ed in personalities. We welcome the publicity of all facts of interest to So-cialists, but we insist that every one be given a hearing. We have overy

"All the energies of this organiza tion are bent to the teaching of Social

"JACKSON COUNTY SOCIALIST "By Special Committee:-P. G. Fut-

YOYE, W. N. Wharton, E. A. Shankle. "Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 19."

the party was formed there.

The State Committee acknowledges receipt of the following contributions to the Agitation Fund during Septemher, October and November: Local Utica, List 89.....\$ 2.95 Branch 2, 35th A. D., N. Y., List

47	2.70
32d and 33th A. D., N. Y.,	
List 25	4.00
14th A. D., N. Y.: List 37	10.50
Local Fort Edwards, Lists 80-81	3.00
8. Eiges, Bronz	5.00
11th A. D., List 28	4.00
13th A. D., List 34	8.50
F. Dennis, Albany	1.00
Br. 4, A. K. & S. K	10.00
I. Sief, N. Y., List 29	50
Local Troy to Matchett	1.80
Local Watertown to Matchett	.5.00
Joel Moses to Matchett.	1.20
Chas. Matchett	13.50
National Committee	40.00
r'. Dennis	1.00
Branch 25, A. K. & S. K	25.00
Branch 9, Social Democratic	
Witness and a Street Am	

Praviously acknowledged....\$287.20

3.00

terest is increasing as time passes. There have been so many lessons taught to the trade unionists that they are beginning to see that their only hope lies along political lines and uslope lies along political lines and us-ing their strongest weapon, the bailot. During the past few months the en-pentees', machinists', heat workers', and clothing cutters' delegates have been hauled up before the police judge and have had a taste of capitalist law. This is making them and their organ-mations think berioe than they have imptions think harder than they inve-ever thought before. All of the above organizations are on strike, and one would naturally think That after their experiences and their endorsements of the Social Democratic Party's ticket. they would have voted together, or struck at the ballot box, as they have struck in the consume field. However, they learn slowly and only by the hard knocks of the capitalists. The Rochester comrades are undanut-ed and are patiently awaiting the day when all the workers, whether trades unionists or otherwise, will vote to-gether for their industrial cumucipa-tion. At any rate, the leaven has started to permeate the whole industrial lump and the capitalists are too late to stop our growth, either in likelester or elsewhers. Commide McGrady will speak at the Labor Lycoun, Sunday, 194c. 6. All meetings and scats are free.

Bronx Socialist Club has been ganized by the committee of the 31th A. D. for the purpose of developing speakers and to study and discuss So-cialism. Meetings are bold every Wednesslay ovening at the Workin, meh a are welcome.

The speakers' chan organized by the 22d A. D. bids fair to briar; fo th a good number of young speakers for the district. If this matter was taken up by every district in the right man-ner there would be no lack of speakers for the party at any time. At the la t meeting tieo. Hower acted as instruct or. There were about twenty members present and a great deal of inter eat was manifested; after the members had made their speeches the, were criticised and corrected by the chalrman. Every member received as a lesson for the next meeting a subcinlist philosophy, on which he pected to deliver a speech. The mea ings take place ever Tuesday evening at the headquarters, 241 E. Forty-second street, and any young comrade is welcome to join the clars. Communications should be addressed to the everytary, C. Classen, 241 E. Forty-second

street.
At the last meeting of the 16th A.
D. Conrade Pfister was elected delegate to the Daily Globs conference.
All members are urgently reque ted to attend the next meeting of the datrict, which will take place Thursday evening, Dec. 3, at Lafayette Hall.8-10

A meeting of the organizers of the Borough of Queens was held Nov. 2: at which the branches of Glendaie, at which the branches of Glendale, Jamaica, Woodside, Wycheff He'ghis, and Gorona were represented. It was decided to form agitation committees in every ward, to send literature to all the independent voters, and to make an effort to get every smolled Socialist into one party organization, and a committee was appointed to be'ny these matters before the next borough meeting to be held on Dec. 12 at College Point. lege Point.
The first meeting of the Down Tow:

Young Prouic's Social Democratic Club, in its new club rooms, at 304 E. Fourteenth atrect, was well attended. Comrade Reitz acted as chairmen. A discussion on the question Have Capital and Laior to Do with Politics?" was opened by Comrade Spector, and several members particl-The next meeting, Tuesday, puted. The next meeting, Tuesday, thee, 8, will be an important business meeting and all members are request-ed to attend. All those desirous of becoming members of the club are also invited to attend. The club now has a rogular meeting place, and there is Arrangements are practically com-pleted for the entertainment and ball considence that ALL the committee in Nebraska iff given a chance are perNebraska iff given a chance are perfectly able to arrive at proper conclusions regarding their own affairs; and
we protest that the Missouri commutata
are equally able to attend to theirs.

"All the energies of this organiza"All the energies of this organiza-

trens on the occasion.

The Campal' a Committee of Greater New York met at the Labor Lyceum on Wednesday evening, Nov. 25, with Comrade Hahn of Queens in the chair. all blue pald The Secretary reported all bids paid and a balance in the treasury of \$750.35. Three are still about twothirds of the subscription lists out-standing, and comrades and a, npa-thiners holding them are requested to return them at o nee, together with New York State.

the amounts collected thereon, as the Comrade H. Anielewski addressed a Campaign Committee desires t octobe well attended mass meeting of Polesin the Utica Turu Hall on Nov. 22, with the result that a Polish branch of by party was formed there. Spranger were requested to draw up a report of the work done by the Com-mittee. The Committee will hold its next meeting on Dec. 15, when it expects to be able to close up all of its accounts and publish a complete timen-

cial report. first of a series of four Sunday even ing lectures on "Socialism and Life" at Colonial Hall, Ruist street, near Co-lumbus avenus, Sunday evening, Dec. c. H. Gaylord Wilshire's interesting lecture last Sunday provoked a lively discussion, in which Courtensy Lemon differed with the speaker's position and criticized at some length his ver-sion of the inevitability of Socialism and the manner of its coming.

Sonoral Mosting of Lead How York. At the last meeting of the Executive Committee it was decided to call a general meeting of all the good-standing members of Local New York, to be held Sunday, Dec. 6, at 2 P. M. to be ned somer, bec. 6, at 2 r. M. sharp, at the W. E. A. club house, 206 E. Bighty-sixth street. The following order of business was recommended:
1. Discussion on the pending state referendum, 2. Discussion on the pending national referendum, 3. Plans for local agitation and organization. In view of the importance of this reset. Western New York.

The Rochester comrades have started preparations for the coming presidential campaign in earnest. The in-

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EDWARD F. COST, CHARLES B. RYAN, TRAFFIC NANAGER. GEN'L PASSENGER AGENT. PORTSMOUTH, VIRGINIA.

cialist League, Garrick Hail, 507 South Eighth street, at 2.30 p. m., and Wm. H. Keevan will speak at Jefferson Hall. Ninth street, below Dickinson. at 8.15 p. m., under the anspices of the First, Twomer-sixth and Thirtyninth Ward branches.

The State Committee of Olio has decided to meet in special session at the state office on Dec. 8. Each Congressional district is entitled to one presentative and it is expected that

there will be a good attendance.

Howard H. Caldwell will start on a short tour of the Middle West until about the first of the year." He will ill dates in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri, and possibly some few in

to get the fown organized into a pro-paganda brigade through the ward and precinct method and things are beginning to be shaped up for the spring nuntelpai fray. Prederick G. Strickland will speak

nt several places about ('bristmas time on his trip to and from Columbus, O., The various locals are now beginning to pick up in the number of new

members admitted and there are indi-callons of a good and healthy increase all nlong the line. Five questions are now being voted upon by the state membership, there

being three separate referendums out to a vote. If one can judge from pr ent indications it may be said that the comrades generally are evincing an unusual interest in the questions be-

An organization to be known as the tudent Volunteers for Secretism has been launched in Chicago, with the following statement of its objects: 1. To make a list-of-nii-the students of the higher institutions of learning, who will volunteer to become turers or organizers for the Socialist Party when their education is finished, and to keep this list ready at all times to furnish the Socialist Party officials fill any dates the State Committee can make for him during the months of January and February.

Fred L. Schwartz of Allegheny will speak for may of the locals within a radius of 224 miles on Saturdays or Sandays, eshiple only the payment of his railroad fore and hotel exp. 1. is railroad fore and hotel expenses. With the purpose of securing their The State Committee will arrange membership in the Socialist Party. It makes for James F. Carey and the will not be attempted to accomplish all Wentwerthestn Pennsylvania.

The following resolutions were adopted at the meeting of the Alirealize objects No. 1 all students interested are requested to correspond at once with the secretary, Frederick G. Strickland, Iowa City, In.
The "People's Paper," the "Social-

ist" paper of Santa Barbara, Cal., is

Local Mankato, Minn., on account of Congressman James T. McCleary's attacks on Socialism has challenged him to debute, offering to bear all ex-

ota reports the organization of nois locals by State Organizer Klein in one "Whereast, The Wiscon", Prohib" spent in places already organized, then, or so-called Labor and all other. The prospects for a strong organized

reform parties are capitallet vo'e-catching parties, even more deceptive to the working class than the ultra-sin reports that's referendum of the capitalist Republican and Democratic state membership is, being taken or part's; and
"Whereas, The Focialist Party, recogniting that the working class can
of two kinds of members, and which only achieve its own connectation will make the payment of national from wage slavery, represents the dues compulsory upon all members, working class in its struggle against. The national office still has a few

the capitalist class and its political tools, the Republicans, Democrats, Citjzens', Prohibition, so-called Labor and lifeform parties; and "Wherean Alliance, whether virtual or actual, with any capitalist parties, is destructive of our objects and of party distributes, therefore he is to get the people. Price for plain buttons, one cant each to party officials; the gold rim buttons, is destructive of our objects and of party distributes, therefore he is

"Resolved, That we unqualified;" Chicago comrades are looking for-condown the course of the Luzerne County Committee as not class-con-lists and the Single Taxers at the West scious, unsocialistic, and traitorous to Twelfth street Turner Hall, 1168 West the working class; and be it further
"Resolved, That we commend the
State Committee for its prompt action"

o'clock, on the following question in suspending the Luzerne County
Committee and bringing charges
against its members in the locals of
the party; and be it further
"Resolved, That we recommend to
locals in Luzerne County to deal vigorousty and severely with D. O. Coughline and the members of Luzerne County. In and the members of Luzerne County Committee, so that the party will-be kept true to its class-conscious purpose to overthrow capitalism of what.

PARTY FINANCES.

the party's position on fusion in de-tail, and that the same be frequently Editor of the "Ohio Socialist":--In the party's position on fusion in details and that the same be frequently printed in the party press, and that speakers be instructed to impress our position upon our members and the public; and he it further "Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the State and National Committees, to the party press, and to the locals of Luxerne County."

In Philadelphia, on Sunday, Dec. 4; Meyer London will speak at the Secretary in the income. This action was taken after discussing and deciding on the matter of saintied secretary.

Meyer London will speak at the Secretary Critchlow, printed in your paper of Nov. 14, he says: Pay the Secretary first, some one says." It was the state convention of 1902 which said that, in addition to instructing to keep expenses within the income. This action was taken after discussing and deciding on the matter of saintied secretary.

Meyer London will speak at the Secretary Critchlow, printed in your paper of Nov. 14, he says: Pay the Secretary first, some one says." It was the state convention of 1902 which said that, in addition to instructing to keep expenses within the income. This action was taken after discussing and deciding on the matter of saintied secretary first, some page.

H. B. SALIKBURY, COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW SECRETARY IN THE PROPRIES OF THE P

because of my own experience as state failed to receive promised compensa tion, but in 1803 contributed within few cents as much as all the state keep campaign from collapsing-all of which is still coming (?).

Members of the Socialist Party must inderstand that THEY must foot the bills, and to do so must "cut according to the cloth." Organizations, like individuals, can cut a great figure for a comes a day of reckoning, which try

lig to keep quiet doesn't help. The fact that lack of experience ver-enthusiasm, or any other cause created a debt, does not justify as in "making good" by indirectly taxing the members of our own state, and most certainly it is not in accord with Socialism to exploit members of other states to keep up a show or pay our

If it is true that the Ohio State Committee received 30 per cent. of maney received by speakers of the Central Lecture Bureau, a great injustice has been done the speaker and one which could have been dis-pelled by statement as to what they serived. Ten per cent, of fifty dollars is not much-far from what the gen-eral impression is as to what they re-ceived as their share. Nin-ty per cent, is surely a pretty "thrifty" business.

Ohio Socialists must be content to
do just what the instructions of the

state convention of hard will allow We cannot do more and be just an Fraternally,
CHAS. R. MARTIN.

(Copy of the forefoing was sent to The Worker with request to print it in case the "Ohio Socialist" did not de st.—lfd.]

-We do not take possession of ou ideas, but are possessed by them They master us and force us into the arena, where, like gladiators, we must fight for them.-Heine. -Work must always be and ca

tains of industry must always be, but I beg you to observe that there is a wide difference between being cap tains or governors of work and merely taking the profits of iE-John Ruskin.

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LOCAL GO MACHINE WOOD WORKERS AND TURNERS LIRES Brotherinest of Carponices and Johnson of America, Moota ever Tuesder at Rosenium Hall, 22 K. 755 atrest, New York, Francial Seve-taer, J. T. Koshy, 2 Marshal arrest, Maga-politan, J. I.; Recording Severiney, Jan. Noelter, 774 E. Udith alrest.

CARL KARM CLUB (MUNICIANS' UMDNN, mochs first Thesley of 840 month, 10 a. m., at Laber Lycenty, 61 East 4th street. Sourelary, H. b. .

MISICIANS COOPERATIVE UNION, Level 273, A. L. P., of 'Indoor and Horgen Counties. Meets every Priday, 'nt IS a. M., at headquarters, '3' Central arease, Jo y C Ty, N. J. INTERNATIONAL JUWELRY WORKERS' UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. 1, Meets every 2d and 4th Thursday in 6; Gr 8; Marks Piace. Executive nevering every 3 5 a d day 2 belond y to the section of a 5 cm 3 3.

THE BUANDINAVIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK meets first Sunday of every mouth, 10:30 a. m., in Link's Hall, 233 E. 38th street, New York. All Scandinaviars are welcome. Agitation meetings every thir' Sunday, at 7 p. m. Secretary, G. Sjohonn, 321 K. Ninth street, New York.

Arbiter - Kranken- and Starbi - X sil for die Voc. Staaten van Amerika. WE RETURN Sick and Dan h Benefit Fart of

The above saviety was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbaced when the year 1884 by workingmen imbaced when the eight of salidatity and Sectable imaging his matter than the salidation of trengths are present entire seed of 19th heart branches with 18th for Lanca and 4,900 female members is rappul, for a new country working and the control of the salidation and the control of the salidation of the s

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The address of the Financial Secre-tary of the National Executive Com-mittee is: WILLIAM SCHWARZ, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, New

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Me Kangaroos are welcome.

BEW YORK. I No line drawn on smaller animals.

CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL PANICS.

By George D. Herren,

Comrade Herron to a symposium arranged by the Chicago Federation of Labor, and to that organization we owe acknowledgment for permission

The prophecy of financial and indus-trial collapse is becoming common-place. Whether that which is close upon us be a paule that will test and strain to the utmost our present finan-cial system; whether it brings the murmur and menace and hunger riots of some appalling and universal prob-lem of the unemployed; or whether it prove to be merely a long and paralyzing financial depression—whichever of these things be at hand, whatever the end of the approaching industrial crisis, it is but a prelude of the doom of the capitalist system of production and distribution. Whether a better or a worse world lies beyond the judge-ment day of capitalism, the present kind of a world is coming to its end. The present mode of production and into confusion; the machinery will not work much longer; there are enough broken belts, dislocated wheels, and burnt-out fires to testify to this. Furthermore, humanity will not continue to labor for the profits of the masters. Profits will not be a motive strong enough to keen the work, at work, The profit-making organization of so clety is increasingly incompetent. The collapse of capitalism, with something better or worse in its place, is as in-evitable as the succession of the seq-

Not because men have made un their any arrived or intelligent sense of justice revolts against the present; not because the working class has decided that capitalism is lad, and that Socialism is better; not because of anything yet developed or apparent in the will or purpose of the common life, will the end of capitalism come, but because it carries in itself the sources and seeds of its own destruction.
One of these is the relation it sus-

tains to labor. The solidarity or organization it has forced upon labor by its own solidarity and organization is the enemy most hateful to capital. Trade unionism has blocked the capiallstic highway. The trade union is not by any means the solution of labor's problem, nor the goal of labor's struggle; it is merely a method of de-fense in a state of war; it is, indeed, an adaptation of capitalist methods by labor for its own protection against capitalism. No society can be same, or final, or anything but self-destructive which consumes human attention and energy in the conflicts of classes—an employed and exploited class forever defending itself against an employing or predatory class. There can be no rocial harmony in a state of industrial war. And trade unionism is merely the armed camp of one of the forces in a society based upon economic war. But, while organized labor is not the end of labor's problem, it has turned back the progress of capitalism from what we once thought to be its full

and final development.
For this reason the unchecked and tully developed growth of the profitmaking system depends upon the un-resisting submission of labor to the evils and the chances of that system. Capitalism can grow only through having at its command a vast and help-iess mass of unemployed labor. Profits can feed to the full only on the products of hunger-wages. Capitalism can have its unbridled way only so far as labor is kept so unorganized and com-petitive that the inborer must work for allot as a sustenance-wage. The mo-ment the laborer begins to think; the life, as part of a providential or governing order; the moment he begins to inquire into the causes of the misery and uncertainty of his lot; the moment he begins to organize for the increase of wages and the improvement of conditions, that moment canitalism has brought forth that which ed labor is the capitalist-begotten child which will in turn devour its has wrested, from capitalists' is as inevitable as nature.

There are two ways by which the pushi-makers take the produce of labor: -first, by taking from the laborer as a producer; and, second, by taking from the meaning and the new world and the new life that is to grow out of it, will not come until the work from him as a consumer. In the first place, the laborer gets but a fraction of what he produces. He does not work for use, He has no nersonal in. the Secialism only if the Secialism only if the Secialism has no nersonal in. place, the laborer gets but a fraction own bands. Socialism will arrive of what he produces. He does not upon the collapse of capitalism only if work for use. He has no personal in... the Socialist has arrived. And the cerwork for use. He has no personal landerest in or relation to, the thing he rates in or relation to, the thing he rakes. He knows nothing about the value of the product or output of his labor-power. All he receives in his austenance-wage. The product of his labor over and above that, of which product his wage is but a small fraction, sees to the profit-makers. In the second place, the wage-worker takes his wage to market to buy the things that he cats and wears. Perhans it. cats and wears. Perhaps it may be the coat or the bread which he has helped to make. But what he that will not be long in following it may be the cost or the bread which he has helped to make. But what he pays for in the market is vastly more than what he receives. It is not merely the article of consumption that he pays for; that is merely a fraction of that for which he has given up his wags. He must pay for the support of atratum upon stratum of profitmakers, and their institutions, that hulid upon his back and live out of his laber-power. Among the things which full and free and good, and with long, his poor wage pays for, in the pound of sugar or the gallon of cit, or the which the beavens shall become as which the heavens shall become as swent-shop garment, or his ride to his work on the street-ear, are dividendle upon billions of deliurs of varored stock, millions of shire-badied fillers employed in standing armies, police systems, legislators and governments, churches and social institutions. In one form or another, the support of hounds with reduced and compensation bounds where released and compensation bounds who released and compensation bounds who released and compensation. hes and seeinl institutions. In the winess image and co-operative form or another, the support of huge world-parasites all comes genius that may bridge the stars in the wage of the worker when he | their courses, as well as or at a the inext. out of the wage of the worker when he their courses, as well as or ute the mow. Does Brother Labor begin to see fer? How could it, strike a balance goes into the market to buy things, earth from , which apringeth unter that he toted against his own interest? I as between men and men if up and

[This paper was contributed by | The price of all the profits and all the institutions of capitalist civilization is included in what the worker pays for his pound of sugar or loaf of bread.

The thing that he buys is the mercet fraction of what he has peld for; the thing that he gets for his wage money is but the verient scrap of what he

bought but does not get.

The result of this is, that, through the gradual intensification of the struggle for life, the purchasing power of the workers is gradually debauched and destroyed. The people who make the things upon which the world trades are becoming too poor to buy the things they make. The over-production which the capitalist eco-nomist talks about is nothing but this destruction of the power of the worker to buy or consume. This exploitation of labor on the one hand as a producer, and upon the other hand as a con sumer, so that he really gets but a frac tion of a fraction of what he produces steadily brings about this destruction of its own markets by capitalism. For a while, the evil is averted by the con-quest of new markets through the vulgar and bullying cowardice of the modern imperialism. But that is only a very temporary and not a saving ex-pedient. In the end the collapse is inevitable. The parasite that has fed upon the world-body of labor has be-come so monstrous that it is larger than the body it feeds upon. As labo is now organized under capitalism, there is not enough labor-blood or labor-power to feed the capitalist monster. The thing that feeds is larger than the thing it has fed upon. Capi talism will die through its own exlimustion of labor-profits, because it

cannot sustain it.

One result of this is the increasing uncleasuess of capital. It would seem strange that there might come a time when a billion dollars would be of no more use to a man than yesterday's edition of a "yellow" journal. But, strange as it is, it is a fact that is not many years short of becoming tro . Capital is of no use unless it has profits to feed upon. And every day the opportunities and securities of empitulist investment are decreasing.

The battles of to-day upon Wall Street in New York, upon Lombard Street in London, upon the Bourse of Paris, and the Stock Exchange of Berlin, is the battle between the capitalist ginnts, between the concentrated or congested capitalist interests, for the control of the sources of profits. It is the anti-social struggle of the mon-sters of the capitalist deep. When they have destroyed each other, as destroy each other they will, there remains but the waste and void out of which some kind of a new system will

has grown so big that the labor profits

be calle ! forth. Another result is the approaching universal problem of the unemployed. The uncleasuess of capital, of course, carries with it the unemployment of labor. In the capitalist mode of production, the employment of labor de-pends wholly upon the profits which capital may derive from it. If there are no more profits to be had; if capital becomes useless as a profit-making investment; if the profit-making sys-tem of g tting the work of the world done comes to an end, we are then face to face with the strange and Insane spectacle of a world out of work in the midst of a world of almost untouched resources waiting for the workers' hands and brains, and with millions of eager workers seeking work but find-What will happen when this col-

what will mappen when this cor-lapse of capital course no man can foresee. Althoug, I am a Focialist of the Socialists, although my life be-longs to that cause, although I can see no hope for all the hopes that trouble and beffie the human race except through the triumh and establishthrough the triumph and establishment of the Co-operative Common-wealth whic! Socialism proposes, yet I cannot agree with those who hold that Socialism is inevitable merely because the collapse of capital is inevitable be reckoned with in the processes of eve...tion. Increasingly, is man the evolver as well as the evolved; the maker as well as the made. And until child which will in turn devour its parent. The wage and the conditions world, make it with a set purpose and which organized labor will wrest, and after a delilierate pattern, he will not have a world that is worthy of himdo not leave sufficient labor-produce self—a world fit for free men and for the present monsters of canitalist communes, for workers and lovers, to concentration to feed upon. The end live in. The society that comes as the as inevitable as nature.

Another cause is this:—that copitalin is destroying its own markets.

In more result of blind and meansclous force, as the mere outcome of unthinking suffering and purposeless struggle. will be neither final, nor free, nor good.

Hence it is that the coming indus

dreamed-of realisations and gladness or countiess billionen and women? It is for the working class of Amer

ica to decide which.

THE PANAMA

REVOLUTION. Circumstances are strongly against President Roosevelt when he protests that he had nothing to do with bringing on the Panama revolution. Every fact thus far disclosed points to his

omplicity. Why were American warships or dered to the isthmus before the revolt

Why did the American naval con mander forbid the use by the Colom-bian authorities of the railroad for the purpose of putting down the revolt and asserting the acknowledged sover

eignty of Colombia?

Why did the American naval con mander advise the military representa-tive of the Colombian government to withdraw from Panama? Why did President Roosevelt forbid

the landing of Colombian troops for the purpose of suppressing the revolt? Why did President Roosevelt recognize Punama as a new nation before Colombia had had any opportunity to act, when President McKinley had declared with reference to Cuba, in bia message of April 11, 1808, that "resignition of independent statehood is not due to a revolted dependency until the danger of its being subjugated by the parent state has entirely passed awny"?

Above all, why did President Roose velt threaten the Colombian govern-ment with some mysterious and dire disaster as early as July? Here is his instruction (made public September 1) to the American minister at Bogota,

cabled late in July:
"If Colombia neglects to ratify the treaty unamended, the United States will be forced to take measures that will be a source of regret to all friends of Colombia."

If that threat meant that the United States would encourage Panama to secrete and would support its secession, then the circumstances are consistent. If the threat meant anything else, it needs explanation. • • • President Roosevelt is said to have

had la contemplation a message to Congress recommending that Congress proceed with the construction of the Panama canal by force if Colombia would not accept the Hay-Herran treaty. • • •

Why is President Roosevelt so determined that—Colombia or no Colombia, Congress or no Congress, law or no law-the Isthmian canal shall be nstructed across Panama?

Is it because Nicaragua would be the poorer route? That is not for him to decide. The responsibility for choice of route is upon Congress, not upon the President. It is the President's duty to execute the law as he finds it, quite as much as it is the citizen's duty to obey the law as it is.

Is it because \$40,000,000 is to be given to the influential gentlemen in Wall street who own most of the stock of the French company, provided the canal goes through Panama, and that there is no such "watermelon" to be cut in connection with the Nicaragua route? That is hardly probable. Roosevelt's weaknesses do not lead him toward mere plunder.

Is it, then, because the continental railroad ring prefers the Panama route as the best way of killing off the canal project? It is incredible that railroad passes should be so effective.

Perhans President Roosevelt, eage as a schoolboy in circus time for nom nation and election to the office he not holds only by accident, is influenced ing it. He may not trace to their sordil source the influences that are guiding him. However that may be the truth is that large stakes in that \$40,000,000 have played no incon-apieuous part in strengthening the l'annua forces. And this influence has been reinforced by the railroad interests. They do not want any canal to compete with them; but since the demand for some canal is irresistible they advocate the Panama route as least likely to be successful enough to

disturb their interests. Whatever the President's motive may be he has plainly violated the act of Congress which required him, when the Colombians rejected the American ultimatum as to the Panama route, to proceed with the Nicaragua route. United States in a position of ex-

tn-mely humiliating dishonor. It is a dishoner of deeper true than that of the British, which we con-uived at in South Africa, or that which we took upon ourselves in the Phillip-pines. Dishonorable as was our policy with reference to those black episodes in Angla-Saxon history, it was only morally so. Or, at least, the legal dishenor was not pronounced enough to remove it from the field of debate. And as for mere moral dishonor, what of it? What man could get rich, what mere morel considerations were al lowed to interfere? The day of moral philosophy, has it not passed? Aren's we living now in the day when every thing from forgery to benevolent as-similation is tested not by motive but by results? Moral dishonor, therefore, auch as we incurred in connection with the British conquest of South Af-rica and the Yankee conquest of the Philippines, may be forgotten in the glorious outcome of those buccancer-ing enterprises. But our dishonor in connection with the recognition of Panama is not only revolting to the moral sense; it is a consequence also of international bad faith on our part, and of our deliberate violation of the generally accepted law of nations in a transer so unambiguous as to admit of no defense.—The Public.

The capitalists know their interike capitalists know their inter-ests. They insist that the sympathetic strike shall be abolished and every la-hor leader who agrees with them should be spoted as a traitor.—Chicupo Nocialist.

"Capital and Labor are broth cra," said Capital to Labor before eice-tion. "Accept lower wages or go hant another job," says Brother Capital

THE STORM BREAKS

By Horace Graubel.

very close and still. The omens gathered. It was bard to breathe in the atmosphere of the castes. Mos choked and gasped. Truth choked and gasped. Justice was faint and con-gested. Something had to occur. Oppression oppressed too much. Greed was too greedy. Our civilization looked about upon itself wondering what to do. The evers warned us. The old regime, they said, was about to end. End in storm, We were giad. Or we were incredulous. Or we were contemptuous. But all the while all of us were short of breath. The clouds closed everthead. What was on the wind? Civilization cried for life. There was finally one dead moment of lull and terror. Then we knew that the laste had been drawn.

The storm has come. The trees rock to their roots. The palaces are shaken. Fortunes go begging for owners. Estates are looking for their masters. The proudest king becomes the humblest subject. Money has turned beggar. The most certain has become the most uncertain. You were sure of money yesterday. But to-day money is not sure of itself. Riches knock at the door of poverty asking in vain to be let in. Called ransoms ath. I see that in the porm all are equal. All men are off the same piece of goods. We hurried away from each other yes-terday. To-day we hurry together, Nothing is spared. All your sacred properties are scattered. Your pieces of paper called stocks and bonds. You Your profits. Your rents. Proudly elected gods 'vesterday, Today dethroned. Yesterday's revellers to-day's penitents. The army out-armled in the massacre of this storm. The navy wrecked up the rockshores of its own dastardly seas. Priests lost to their religion. Statesmen damned in the perversity of office. God! how the wind blows. Did we reckon up our civilization in figures so easily dissinated? Was its foundation so frail that the first real attack takes it down? We had counted so much upon goods. So little upon men. Of what use are goods to-day? Men alone are bouldir is no use. Greed is no use. Profit and loss is no use. Men alone are of use. Love alone. In yester-day's delusion we paid court to foliages and forgot roots. To-day in the fury of this storm the roots have been exposed and we know where our worship must be bestowed. That worship so long squandered in churches and kept out of life. That worship so long lavished upon the things made by man and denied to man. That worship abundantly wasfed in a world without social unity. The storm is furious. It is singing values right and left. That which we thought eternal is gone. That which we have not thought much of has brought us strength. The millionaires are the first to go. And the rulers. And the scholars who know too much to know anything. They go with the first onslaught. And the paupers stay. The superior people are not superior to this storm. They are not even superior to their own in-feriority. The frutricidal institutions and women remain. The everyday nobodies are equal to the peril. The wholesome laborer stands still erect not shirked from his orbit. So the storm is raging. So strong is being

sifted from weak. So ephemeral is being sifted from eternal. The storm has come. It is a clear ing house. The rich are paying their debt to the poor. Injustice is paying its balance to justice. Now only real ownerships are recognized. In the austerity of this crisis only justified claims are allowed. Dress counts for nothing. Courtesy counts for nothing. Your city house and your country house count for nothing. Your club Innguage of the common. It averages the vocabulary of the active. It adheres to no elect code of behavior. It just says the say of right. It just balances the balance of equity. It just talks straight out the talk of complete the general manager of the lines operated. just talks straight out the talk of command. I see you feint as it to qualify its decisions. Do you suppose this storm is not to do its work complete? Do you suppose it, will stop before its work is entirely done? It did not come in a hurry. It was prepared for by all the forces of oppression and of prophecy. Now that it has come it has come full of menace. It came not by catastro-he but by law. It will pregood the whipping is going to do you.
You only feel the whip. The storm is here. The storm is the whip. Tou shrink, sting, suffer, perhaps die. But the storm had to come. You perhaps have to die. But the storm comes by appointment. It is fulfalment. And you who have worked so lowe for your. you who have worked so long for your own greed alone were all the time without knowing it working for this atorm alone. I do not blame you. But I am trying to explain the storm. The storm is as necessary to you who have prospered as to those you have dispos-sessed. The storm. The clearing. Its

The storm has come. The air was jidown, much and nothing, caste and

class, were not refashioned sternly in the measure and image of the eternal verities? We have too long gone on in blindness led by the blind. The storm will open our eyes. Henceforth we must go on with sight led by the pro The storm has come. The storm i

revelation. It is teaching me to know myself. To know others. To know

how much I belong to them and the

belong to me. The storm is sympathy It is knocking the devil out of me But it is keeping the god intact. It is showing me how penniless I am own-ing everything in a world slose. How more than rich I am owning nothing in a world of lovers. How all my parchment fortune goes up in the first fire. How all my proud incomes are sfraid. How all my poyerties, are undaunted. How all the stolen cul-tures tremble for their life. How unleitered wisdom outlasts the recur-rent furies of assault. It is taking everything from me but myself. It is saying to me: You are yourself enough. It is showing me that only when I own myself alone and nothing else can other men own themselves alone and nothing else. And that only is a world in which this adjustment is reached is liberty finally safe. And that only with liberty safe is man safe. For man is liberty, And therefore, that only with liberty safe will the storm subside. That is what the storm is teaching me in the inveteracy of its anger. For it is now plainly to be seen that the storm does not come to violate a law but to remind us that we have broken a law. The law of hu-man comity. The law of life at the root. The law of social order at the root. The law of communal service. root. The law of communal service.
We have gone on piling up stone and complains of our neglect. Now the law asks: Meanwhile what have you done for me? We have done much for grandeur. Much for aristocracy. Much for rulership. Much for the authority of the great. What have we done for humility? For democracy For obedience? For those who re fuse to exercise authority? The law proclaims in this storm its resumption of the law. It does not make an in dictment. It does not reason. It does not browbeat. It comes in the storm You may die running away or die stay ing here. The storm will go on. For ever on. And still forever. We are in the midst of its trial scenes. One chapter, after another is being un scrolled. We look for shelter. struggle and rally for life. The social forms have narrowed to a few native gestures. All the mockerles of for tune and piace are swept away in the fury of the floods. The storm means to strip us here. The storm means that we have got to go naked into the future. That we have got to clothle ourselves in the righteoneses of a just regime. I am cowed and sorrowful. I am arrogant and jubilant. I am har-ried in the wild hour of the chase. The storm center is in me. In you. The tempests, the tides, the flames, drawn and flood-me, only me. You, only you. I stand in their midst without a weapon. I am cast unshielded into weapon. I am cast unshielded into the passion of this storm. It is pitch dark. I careen in the midst of shadows. I do not see a way out. But I know there is a way. And I know that somewhere on the way out I will meet my true comrade and that he will not deceive me in the beyond.

THE STRIKE BREAKERS' WORK

In discussing the Chicago street car strike, A. M. Stmons, in the "Chicago Socialist" of Nov. 14, wrote as follows: Three days before the strike was called it was announced that "Boss Farley" was in town: "To those who have followed the street car strikes in other cities this has a most omionous sound. This man has for years made it his house count for nothing. This is no paillat-counts for nothing. This is no paillat-ing court of appeal. This court sits until the last cent is paid. Masks are of no avail. Good English is of no of he avail. Good ranguan is of no avail. Your soft skin, your voluntuous body, your dainty sensations, are of no avail. This is a rough court. It talks the language of the common. It averages the country of the coun catastrophe but by law. It will pre-vail until the purpose of the law is subserved. By law it will depart. But it will not go until the last enemy is tracks and round company property. dispersed. It will not leave the field He turned up again at New Orleans with foes in the rear. It is doing its and the usual dynamite accompanijob with firm hands. Without mercy post with firm hands. Without mercy post with firm hands. Without mercy post at the expense of the innocent. It does not hestate to enforce its sentences. It knows that some one must be hurt. You were not sensitive year terdsy when so many were hurt is correctly the ron should be somet. When the translation is the cities in which he operater that you hand the same ways armed to the teeth, and police officials in the cities in which he operater that you should be speak. order that you should be spared. Why lates are always conveniently blind to should we be sensitive to-day because all violations by him and his men of you are hurt in order that all, including yourself, may be spured? That is what the storm is doing for you as work supplemented in his line by Her-well as for all. You do not now see mann Schuettler, who gained his main how it is. You do not know what notoriety by his ability to find bombs

copies of The Worker gratis to all who request them. If you know some per-sons who ought to be acquainted with the paper, send in their names and ad-

property as a season. The clearing. Its fierce syllables appail you. Its inextended sinews charpen the edge of wrath. But how could the storm do a clean job of work if we did not suffer? How could it, strike a balance so hotween men and men if up and hundred copies for 75 cents.

THE INDEPENDENT FARMER

By C. J. Lamb

I am personally acquainted with Mr. Independent Farmer. He is a near relative of the writer. The woods of Michigan are full of him. Yesterday I visited two of him.

They are partners in the renting of a two-hundred-acre farm whose owner lives in town-not an uncommon thing They are both honest men and take oride in paying their debta. Yesterday vas Sunday, but the debts were doubt less pressing, so they were both pressed into work on Bunday. They were hauling corn-stalks, and I felt as though in visiting them I was tres passing on the vested rights of som ssible creditor of these Independen Parmers, who, because of my visit,

might perchauce not be paid in full.

My friends were pretty middling hard workers—they and their wives. One of them is about forty-five years old and since childhood has been a hard worker. His habit is to get up at four in the morning and work till eight or nine at night, beginning and ending with the innumerable "chores," the tending of horses, cattle, hors. sheep and chickens, the milking of a half-dozen or dozen cows. This he has kept up for years and each year found him on the same rung of the financial

Occasionally their landlord, a kindly man smooth spoken, visits the farm and casts his eagle eye over the premises, collects the butter and egg money of the wives, makes a few suggestion about fences or fields and passes back to town, thankful that he has such thankful over the possession of a good horse. And doubtless they feel good over the possession of so good a land-lord. He only gets half the product of the farm and is so very pleasant about it. This leaves the workers half the farm's product, and on that half they proceed to do business with the vari-

ous trusts and business combinations. The railroad is duly incorporated to collect its share of interest and dividends and they must pay or let their products rot. They must divide with their blacksmith, their thresher man and their storekeeper. Their binding twine man collects for the trust he erves and Rockefeller religiously collects his tithes that he may endow a college or capture a steel or copper trust. The Sugar Trust takes its per-centage and divides with the Senate. The Leather Trust treads on his toes, and the Hat Trust slape his earn. The Match Trust, the Tin Trust, the Soup Trust, the Steel Trust, the Lumber Trade Combination, the Hay Dealers' Association, and all the little trusts down to the Peanut Trust, each exact their share of profit and smilingly pro nounce Mr. Independent Farmer an easy mark.

little trust takes a little and each big trust takes a lot, but between rent, interest and profit, the little trusts and the big trusts, our Independent Farmer is "pretty small potatoes and few in a bill."

In rest, interest and profit each

One of these Independent Farmer votes the good, old Republican ticket and the other votes the good old Democratic ticket—and get nowhere at all. And when the year rolls around each

finds himself about where he started that is, if he be reasonably fortunate Sickness in the family, shortage of crops, hog cholers would turn the scale. That would call for the usual chattel mortgage and falling prices would be follow- I by an auction sale in which the sentence would be "Going! Going! Gone!"

The Independent Farmer, however, does still exist, somewhere in the 15.7 per cent. of Michigan farmers who still own their own homes, he may be found. But in the 84.3 per cent. who do not own their own homes he is defunct, or at best only a trace of him irs. Between rent, interest and 'he has been ground out, and the mili still grinds on the remaining sixth of his once poble tribe.

LABOR LEADERS AT THE WHITE HOUSE. During this week a group of selfstyled representatives of the Butte labor movement will leave the city of smoke for Washington, where they will for a few days be given the sacred privilege of worshipping at the shrine of "Teddy the Terrible," while the workingmen they are alleged to represent will continue in idleness, with starration and hitter cold confronting themselves and dear ones as a feature of the capitalist system, of which "Theodore the Great" is so perfect a ambassadors from the Gibraltar of labor will doubtless treasure in their memories as long as they live the oc-casion when they were honored per-sonally with an interview with the grand sachem of the Americans—the ruler of a nation who signed a law making of the United States an abou lute military despotism; a president who directed the soldiers to shoot members of the Western Federation of Miners at Morenci, Aris., and who permitted the United Stries govern-ment to furnish one thousand Krag-Jorgensen rifles and 60,000 rowhds of nunition to the Crippie Creek Mine Owners' Association to shoot in cold blood strikers who might incur the displeasure of capitalism. After these men who have selected themselves as representatives of Butte labor have fawned their fill they will doubtless be permitted to return home for the pur-pose of boosting the rough rider for president next year.

president sext year.

These alieged "leaders of labor" fall over themselves in Butto to say they go to Washington "simply as individuals" and in no way representing the

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

All Comrades and Organizations are hereby informed that 'an

Industrial Labor Exposition and Food Show

For the benefit of the Labor Press, "THE WORKER" and the " HEW YORKER YOLKSZEIYUNG," is being arranged, and will take place April 23 to May 8, 1904, at the SRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Party-third and Fortyfourth Streets, New York.

Organizations are requested to consider arranging Fastivals Ac-

THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE. ******************************

FACSIMILE OF TICKET!



lieve Roosevelt invited them as indi- known? His circular makes the claim The president is not a friend of the working class, but he is years of constant study of political anything but a fool from the Roosevelt standpoint. These "union men" go to Washington as "union men" because Butte is a "union" city and Teddy needs a "union" boost since he made a scab shop of the government printing office.

The president says he wants to con-fer with the "labor leaders." Why don't he "confer" with President Moyer and the Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners regarding the military atrocities in Colorado? Why didn't he "confer" before he sent the soldiers to break the strike at Morenci? Why didn't he ask the opinion of American labor before signing the Dick military law, reducing every American workingman to a con-

dition of military servitude? It is related that in the early history of this country, upon the rumor of an approaching Indian outbreak the covment would invite the chiefs of the Labor. warriors to Washington, where they would first be regaled with wine dint ers and amusements to impress upor t. om the beauties of civilization, after which they would be shown the military strength and resources of the gov ernment to demonstrate to them the fruitlessness of rebellion. Now that labor troubles have succeeded Indian troubles, it is the "big chiefs" of labor who are invited to Washington.

The dournal wishes them a happy journey, a good time and an har-monious return, unmarred with disputes as to "whose back Teddy slapped." If Roosevelt would administer to each one a swift kick at that point where their Butte clother wear patches, he would doubtle vent any disputes as to partiality, and would certainly expre a mon 'ruly his personal feelings of diagnet for labor Loadytern. - American Labor . Union

LECTURE CALENDAR

FOR NEW YORK Lectures for the week under the auspices of the Social Democratic Party and auxiliary organizations, whether by Socialist or non-Socialist speakers, and by Socialist speakers before othe organizations, are listed below. Un-

TRIDAY, DEC. 4. West Side Socialist Club, Clark's Iall, northwest corner Twenty-afth street and Eighth avenue, second floor Algernon Lce: "The Capitalist Sys

tem." Social Democratic Women's Society, Branch 21, 98 Forsyth street. Mar garet Haile will deliver the second of a series of lectures on Henrik Ibaen's dramas, dealing on this evening with "An Enemy of the People" and "The Pillars of Society."

SUNDAY, DEC. 6.

Colonial Hall, 101st street, near Columbus avenue. George D. Herron: The first of a series of four lectures on "Socialism and Life."

Socialist Literary Society, 232 East Broadway. Nathan A. Cole: "Social Economy of the Bible." FRIDAY, DEC. 11.

West Side Socialist Club, Clark's Inii, northwest corner Twenty-lifth street and Eighth avenue, second floor. Algernon Lee: "The Development of

FRIDAY, DEC. 4. Wm. Morris Educational Society of Brownsville, Tobac's Hall, Thatford and Pitkin avenues. B. Felgenhaum

and Fitkin avenues. B. Feigennaum:
"Other Isms and Socialism."
SUNDAY, DEC. G.
Wurzler's Hall, 315 Washington
street. Leonard D. Abbott: "The Society of the Future."
FRIDAY, DEC. 11.

Wm. Morris Educational Society Brownsville, Tobac's Hall, Thatford and Pitkin avenues, L. B. Boudin: and Pitkin avenues. L. B. 1 "The Philosophy of Socialism."

MILLS' LESSON BOOK

When a comrade writes a book of 500 pages, said to embody dation Principles of Social Economy, it would seem that he would gladly use the press of the movement for the purpose of acquainting our courades with the work.

Where this is not done, where in-

stead of coming into the open light in go to Washington "simply as individuals" and in no way representing the unions, but we will wager dollars to doughnuts they will be heraided in the daily papers from ocean to ocean as the representatives of unionism in the Gibraltar of labor in a pligrimage to pay tribute to the "labor" president. The "labor" president. The "labor" president. The man who holds a card in the Brotherhood of Locomolive Firemen and who never soiled his hands with a chunk of coqi; who was even made "neverous" because the sagine of his palace train whistled too loudy. Does anyone bethe book reviewer's columns of our

that the work is "the result of thirty problems at first hand."

In view of the self-admitted fact that Comrade Mills had his speech prepared for supporting the Bryan campaign of 1900, the fruits of "thirty years of constant study" very slow in ripening. The fact that Milis was "thirty years constantly studying" before he embraced Social-ism, should not and no doubt did not make his welcome into the movement

any less ardent. When, however, a member of our party, whom it took thirty years of study to become a Socialist, brings out a work and claims for it the prestigeof being fundamental, that is something which demands analysis and dissection. Comrades should purchase the work and give it a careful perusal before attempting the wholesale distribution planned in the circulars being sent to secretaries of locals. -St. Louis

NEW YORK CITY'S

CAMPAIGN SURPLUS.

To the Editor of The Worker:- I understand that the Campaign Commit-tee of Greater New York has come out of the campaign with a surplus of veral hundred dollars in its hands, and that it is proposed that the committee dissolve and that this money be apportioned among the locals of the

It seems to me that such action would be more than a mistake, that it would be an act of bad faith to the contributors. This money was given to provide for a campaign, not to cover the expenses of the ordinary work of our locals nor to pay their debts. To campaign purposes only can it justly be applied. That a quarter or a third of the whole amount contributed for the city campaign remains unused when the campaign is closed is a fact that reflects little credit on the Campaign Committee. However, "there's no use crying over split milk." But since we have falled to do in the campaign of 1903 all that we had money to do for, we should make up for our fault by applying the surplus strictly to campaign work for 1904.

What is there to be done? Let me suggest two or three things. The lists of registered and enrolled voters will be published in a few steeks; money would be well spent schiling circulars to the voters calling their attention to our past progress and to the importance of next year's conflict, urging them to activity, and suggesting to them the ways in which they can best serve the cause. Again, we seem to be in for a period of hard times and unemployment; money would be well spent in the distribution of a special leafet explaining the causes of this trouble and the way out. Yet again, occasions are likely to arise which will make it desirable to hold large public meetings or demonstrations in all the boroughs, and the campaign fund surplus could very properly be drawn upon for such a purpose.

If none of these things are done then, the surplus from our city eamin trust until the opening of next year's campaign, and by no means applied to the ordinary work of the locais.

If the present Campaign Committee dissolves, as is proposed, then we should elect either a Preliminary Cam-paign Committee of 1964 to use the money on some such lines as I have indicated or a Campaign Fund Tr Committee to hold it intact till next rummer.

I would suggest that between now and Dec. 14 (when, I believe, the Campaign Committee contemplates winding up its affairs and committing harukari) each of the locals should consider this matter and should decline to receive any share of the surdus and indicate whether its proportionate share is to be held till pext summer or spent in preliminary cam-paign work—and, if the latter, under whose direction,

A CONTRIBUTOR.

MORE LIGHT ON THE LUZERNE AFFAIR,

To the Editor of The Worker:--In the last Issue of The Worker there appeared a letter on "The Linerne County Situation," signed by Courado J. G. Roth, in which he assumes to

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 30

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

Agents sending in subscriptions without remitianess must state distinctly how long they are to run,

Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XIII.-NO. 37.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 13, 1903.

FOR THE DAILY.

Progress of the Work of Raising Funds.

The Importance of Having a Socialist Daily Newspaper Before the Presideatlel Compaign - Activity of the Daily Glabe Conforcace.

A. D., S. D. P., Brooklyn; Giger Makers No. 149, Brooklyn; Bushwick The work of raising the balance of the Daily Globe Fund is being taken hold of in earnest and before the end of this month it is hoped to have enlisted in this work every Socialist in Greater New York. The comrades in Brooklyn are especially active and have already made a good start. New York will follow this good example and do likewise, or better if

Every cent that has been pledged collected this winter without fail, and comrades are urged to lend a beloing hand and see that it is done O. Wegener, 11 Cooper Square, New York, is taking charge of the pledges in Manhattan, Broux, and outside points, while Comrade Butscher will look after the pledges in Brooklyn, in addition to his many other duties for the party. Comrades in the respective boroughs are requested to give them generous support in the work they have attempted. Socialists and sym-pathizers out of the Greater City who have made pledges are requested to begin at once to make payments on acunt, forwarding the money to Com-

rade Wegener. Socialists who have as yet not pledged or contributed to the Daily Globe Fund should know that it is the intention of their comrades in New York to publish the Daily Globe during the Presidential campaign, if the bar-ance of the money necessary can be raised in time. The great assistance a daily paper would be in spreading the ideas of Socialism among the working class must be obvious. A new impetus and interest would be immediately centered in the movement with the publication of our Socialist daily. If you believe these statements true, if you want to see the movement grow.
If you want to reach the people and
make them familiar with Socialist principles, help us to establish next year the first Socialist daily newspaper. Send in your contributions at nce, no matter how small-but the larger the better—to belp swell the fund, help push forward and strengthen the Socialist movement of

Below is a statement of pledges made since the last report and of amounts collected. NEW PLEDGES

114011 7 00000 12 00000	
3f. M. Lint	\$10.0
Anthony Lonsbury	22,0
Paul Werner	2.0
Rich. Meade	"ľs
Chas. Hoeg	1.0
Br. 08, W. S. & D. B. F.,	
Brooklyn	75.0
Br. 4, W. S. & D. B. F.,	
Brooklyn	100,0
Max Kaplan, Brooklyn	3.0
Wm. Goldman, Brooklyn	3.0
Bam Rutnanski, Brooklyn	3.0
A. Nimkowsky, Brooklyn	5.0
A. Kronenberg undditional	
pledge)	5.0
Creviously reported	7,674.5
Total amount pledged	
CASH ON PLEDGES	
A. M. Kaplan, City	\$1.0
F. Krafft, Jersey City	5.0
R. Holzman, City	.79
E. Weyse, Paterson, N. J	1.7
Jos. Rudka, Passaic, N. J	2.0
W. Zuberer, Passaic, N. J.,	2
Rudin, Passale, N. J	.2
Dr. Hunowitz, City	3.0
Alex, Fraser, Brooklyn	10,0
J. P. Hofstad, Brooklyn	3
M. M. Lint, City	
	T.0
Haspel, Brooklyn	.2
Swinson, Brooklyn	
Rausch Brooklyn	.2
Rwinson, Brooklyn	.2
Rausch Brooklyn	.2 .5s

Total cash on pledges, \$3,290.95 CASH CONTRIBUTIONS. Harry Greenwood, Philadel-Joe Abeles, Ben Cliff, L. I... Max Sand ti. Calert Punch Card 116, Passaic, N.J. J. B. Hosenstein, Cleveland, Elght chain letters..... V. A. Squires, Vancouver, B. C. Arbeiter Saengerbund, Utien.

88, W. B. & D. B. F., F. Feudins, Chicago, 111. Proceeds of Brooklyn Confer-B. Smith, Middletown, N. Y. Brooklyn, N. Y. Br. 75, W. S. & D. B. F.,

Petchers' Union No. 211, Brooklyn Potters' Union, New Castle Annigatizated Ment Cutters', Harrison, S. J. Brotherhood of Carpenters, Ogdensburg, N. Y. Union 1407, Perry, N. X....

Jos. Gilliar, Jersey City. ...

press pending trial. The Social Democratic Party of New York is identical with the Social-lat Party of other states. The differ-1.00 ence of name is due to requirements of the election law. Our emblem is the 8.00 Arm and Torch.

Total contributions..... \$2,224.39

themselves 25 cents each for the Daily Globe Fund: W. S. & D. B. F., Brook

lyn. Branches 166, 163, and 155; 15th

A. D., S. D. P., Brooklyn; 1st-2d-3d

Lodge, I. A. of M., Brooklyn; Brothe

hood of Carpenters No. 32, Brooklyn Brewers' Union No. 60 and Branch 75

W. S. & D. B. B., have already paid

their assessment, as given in report above. It is hoped that the many

other labor organizations in Greater

Daily Globe Conference of New York.

from the United Journeymen Tailors of Greater New York were duly seated

as delegates, as well as Wm. F. Ehret

from Local Union No. 382, United

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Theo. Kerfs and Phil.

Bauer from the Manhattanville Branch

No. 91, Arb. Kr. & St. Kasse.
Committee on securing speakers re-

It was decided to elect a strong or

ganization committee to act jointly with a like committee from the So-

cialistic Co-operative Publishing Asso-

ciation ("New Yorker Volkazeltung" and The Worker), Local New York of

the Social Democratic Party, and the Bohemian paper "Hiss Lidu," to initi-ate and carry out a practical and sys-tematic agitation to establish the Daily

Globe by harmonious and unified action between these bodies and all workers. A committee of five was

elected to serve, according to the above

plan, consisting of Aug. Lang. Theo. Kerfs, M. Kuppersmith, S. Solomon,

E. Diemer and Gavan H. Jack ween

After some discussion on the calle-

tion of about \$40.000 in pledges out-

standing it was decided that delegated

can be called upon to serve as collectors by O. Wegener, who has charge

It was decided that nominations for

Brooklyn Conference.

The Brooklyn Daily Globe Confer-

were seated from the 8th, 15th, 16th

and 17th, and 20th A. D. branches and the Kings County Committee of the

Social Democratic Party, the Amai-

nddition to the organizations sirendy

pledged, delegates from Br. 155, W. S.

& D. B. F., reported adoption of the assessment proposition. The Financial

reported his local asked their Executive Council to give official recognition to the Daily Globe Fund and push the

matter in the trade paper. Some of the delegates present reported they would endeavor to have similar action

taken by their recordive hodies. Two

tion was passed permitting any body

organized for the purpose of furthering the interest of the Daily Globe to

be represented at the Conference. Com-rades Marr, Rixon, and Goiss were ap-

plonted on the Advisory Board of the Boar dof Management. They were in-structed to recommend to that body a

convenient method that can be used

by individuals in getting donations for the Fund. The next meeting of the Conference will be held on Thursday,

Dec. 10, and every second and fourth Thursday thereafter, ht the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. Organizations will be

notified when a delegate is absent for

lected the 25-cent assessment from

each member are urged to do so at

once. Every Assembly District in Brooklyn was notified of this proposi-

GORDON IS "CALLED."

Comrade Chas. H. Coulter. Mayor

of Brockton, Mass., has brought an action for libel in the sum of \$20,000 against the "Million," the anti-Social-

ist paper published at Haverhill, for

false statements made in connection with an attack made upon him by a disappointed office-seeket, who for-

merly claimed to be a Socialist. The attack was instigated in an attempt to defeat Coultes for re-election, every

voter in Brockton having received the

paper. One of the defendants in the libel suit is F. G. R. Goedon, editor of the paper. The sheriff was placed in charge of the "Million" office and

gamated Painters and Decorators, a Br. 155 of the W. S. & D. B. F.

of this part of the work.

neeting thereafter.

they can.

ported progress

and Chas. Steiner.

izations have voluntarily ass

Wage-Cuts and Shutdowns in Many Trades.

Workingman Are Getting the Rotural Results of the System Most of Them Voted to Support-Cotton and Silk Workers, Coal Miners and Others Suffer.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 5.-Cot n manufacturers here have received circulars from manufacturers in North Carolina, inviting them to attend a meeting to be held in Charlotte, N. C. next Tuesday, for the purpose of considering some plan for a united curtail

Two of the local mill owners have A regular meeting of the Daily Globe Conference was held Dec. 2 at the Labor Lyceum, Geo, McVey pre-sided. E. Tysell and M. Kuppersmith ne to North Carolina in an unomelal

It is said here that if they report any strem', in the movement in the South it is possible that an effort will be made to bring about favorable action CHARLOTTE, N. C., Dec. 5,-The resident of one of the largest cirth

milis in the South said to-day: The situation is critical, view it any way you may. Taken as a whole, believe the condition confronting un is the worst in twenty-five years. The only remedy I see is a general curtailment, the chief benefit from that be-

ing that the mills could run at a BOSTON, Dec. 7 .- The wages of 15,000 cotton mili operatives were re duced about 10 per cent, to-day in Nev Bestford, Fitchburg, Baltic, Conn.; Taftville, Conn.; Fisherville, Mass., and Pawtucket, R. I. The total number of milihands who have had their crisis is now about 80,000. Five thou sand additional operatives in Berkshire County have been given notice that their pay will be cut next week. Of the operatives affected by to-day's notice, about 12,000 are employed in

NORWICH, Conn., Dec. 7.-Notices of a 10 per cent, reduction in wages, to take effect Dec. 14, were posted to-day in the mills of the Shetucket and Fail Companies. These mills employ 1.200 hands. At the Ballou, Attawagan, and Teteoket Mills, employing 2,500 opera-tives, a 10 per cent, reduction went the regular election of all officers of the Conference take place at the next regular meeting to be held on Thurs-day evening, Dec. 10, at the Labor Ly-ceum, 04 East Fourth street, and that the regular election be held at the into effect to-day.

Slik Warkers Suffer.

"Wages have been cut about 15 ne cent. In some of the silk milis at Pater-son and elsewhere, and there are many idle looms in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut, according to the manufacturers, commission men and selling agencies in this city.

"It has been reported that Johnson & Cowdin's employees at Paterson accepted the cut in wages, but that at the mill of Pelgram & Myers 50 out quence a strike may result in this mill and may spread to other plants. Regarding the possibility of a strike a well known manufacturer said:

There are never strikes in duli

Secretary reported having received \$100 from Brewery Union No. 60, re-sult of assessment; also \$2 from labor unions outside New York. The dele-gate from Carpenters' Union No. 12 times. The men are only too glad to get all the work they can.'
"Greef & Co. represent the Phoenix "Greef & Co. represent the specific Silk Manufacturing Company, with a mill at Paterson and two Pennsylvania mills, one at Pottaville and the other at Allentown. It is said that the restriction of operation does not affect the Pennsylvania milis as much as the company's plant in Paterson. In explanation of this it is said that New hundred more circular letters were or-dered sent. It was decided to send speakers to the various unions in Jersey silk labor is higher-priced than that of other states, and if a company has several milialit will naturally give Brooklyn, whether represented or not, urgin gthem to send delegates and to nak for voluntary assessments. A mothe preference to the one having the act along this line, and there are said to be more idle looms in Paterson, in proportion to the total nu her of machines, than in other si manufacturing places,"

Goal Miners Threatened.

MEVERSDALE, Pa., Dec. 3.-No-lices have been posted at the several mines of the Somerset, Continental, and Merchants' Coal Companies in this region notifying the employees of a 10 per cent, reduction in wages, to become effectie

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 8,-One of largest noft coal operators in the Massillin district is quoted to-day as stating that a reduction in miners' wages must be made at the termination of the existing wage agreement. It is said that the operators will pro-pose a 10 per cent, reduction. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 3.—Stat:

Secretary-Treasurer William D. Ryan of the United Mine Workers of Americs, in an interview to-day, declared he know nothing about published state ments that the coal operators of the bituminous field, at a conference to be held at indianapolis in January, would demand a reduction of from 10 to 20 per cent. in miners' wages, but the If such attempt was made there would be such a strike of miners in the competitive district, which includes Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, that the latest strike in the anthracity region would pale into insignificance, YOUNGSTOWN, O., Dec. 6.—J. C.

Butler, Jr., Chairman of the Bessemes Pig Iron Association, said to-day regarding the output of pig from that the blast furnaces tributary to the Lake Superior ore region show up to Dec. 1 sixty-dve furnaces in blast and ninety-one furnaces out of blast, or an tille canacity of 57 per cent of the whole one furnaces out of blast, or an idl capacity of 57 per cent, of the whol

against 167 for the previous week and 185, 237, 224, and 220 for the corresponding weeks of 1802 to 1800. About 22 per cent. of the total number of concerns falling had capital of \$5,900 or less and 11 per cent. had from \$5,000 to \$20,00 capital.

Mitchell's Union Section 185,000 to \$20,00 capital. VOTED FOR.

MARK HANNA REJOICES.

Watched Haverhill Campaign with Much Interest.

Haverhill "Gazette" Says on Eve of Election that Republican National Committee Will Make National Sumpaign Against Socialism -- Republicans Win in Haverhill and Brockton.

HAVERHILL, Mann. Dec. 8 - The on here to-day, defeating the Nocialist Mayor, Parkman B. Finnders, in this camplaign for re-election. < 1 White there is rejoicing in the Re-

publican eginp, they recognize that the Socialist Party has a wenderful fac-ulty of growing stronger in defeat and coming back to victory at the next opportunity. We have had the experience before. We elected ('hase for two terms; then a Republican went in, only to be ousted by Flauders. So we re-member that there is another election and a more important one in 1904.

In Brockton, the result is the same The Republicans win and Mayor Coul-ter, will take up the fight in the ranks. The following special correspon

deuce, which appeared in the Haver-hill "Gasette" on the eve of election, shen, shat we were "up against" and how the contest was regarded by our "(Special to the Haverbill Gazette.)
"WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5.-

Senator Hanna of Ohio, who is chair-man of the Republican National Com-mittee, which meets in this city Dec. 11, is watching with no little interest effort is being made to defeat Social ism and adding to the laurels already won in that direction at the state cine tion, when Representative Carey was supplanted by a Republican.

"Senator Hanna and his associates on the National Committee are much encouraged at the decided failing off in the Socialist vote at the Massacha-setts state election and are keeping close tabs on the coming city election, to see if the same decrease continues, If it does they propose in next year's presidential contest to take a pro-nounced stand against Socialism and put up a strong campaign against it all over the country. This matter will come up at the coming meeting of the National Committee.

"Senator Hanna is especially noting resces in Haverbill and Brockion to talk with him one could easily get the impression that he is a residen of either pince, so well does he seem to know local politics. Probably so one in Washington, unless it be Secretary Moody, will read the Haverhill re turns next Wednesday morning with more interest than the Obio Senator."

PARTY MEETING.

Takes Action in Favor of Kanning State Committee in New York City,

A party meeting of Local New York was held in the W. E. A. Clubbouse last Sunday to consider the state and national referendums. Comrade Lloyd presided. The meeting was declared to be without binding force, because of the lack of a quorum, and proceeded to the discussion of the questions at issue and expression of opinion there-

The proposition to remove the State Committee to Rochester was discussed at length by Comrades Phillips, Spargo, Hillquit, Belchenthal, Abrahams, Bernstein, and others. It was pointed out that this proposition has been made without any public statement of reasons and that little interest was being taken as shown by the small vote in the districts that had reported. It was considered that the question was an important one and that its de-cision ought not to be allowed to go one way or the other by more default.

one way or the other by mere default. The following resolution was adopted:

"It is the sense of this meeting that, in view of the impending state and national compaigns, the removal of the state headquarters from New York to Rachester would be a dangerous experiment, and that we call upon the mambers of the local to court their desire. nombers of the local to cast their foti vote in favor of retaining the State Committee in New York until the campaign of 1904 is over."

It was also resolved to take action for get a special meeting of each district eld during the week, to send a committee to explain the views of the gen-eral meeting and to get out a full view

Fra meeting and to the meeting do-clared in favor of the proposed amend-ment to the national constitution of the

of the most rigid discipline within the party, so long as it is exercised from below and not by a few who hold offbelow and not by a tew was not op-cial positions: I heartily endorse the position taken in Comrade Clark's ac-ticle on 'The Need of Vigilance' in The Worker of Nov. 22." So writes Comrade Gottschalk of Chatham, N. Y.

--- "The Ecchomic Foundations of capacity of 57 per cent. of the whole regin.

Rany Felierss.

Bradstreet's reports 220 failures in the United States during the week, Tork, for \$1.25.

LABOR UNIONS.

Mitchell's Union Sued for \$85,000 Damages.

Capitalists, Encouraged by Labor's Palitical Conservatism, Grow More and More Aggressive in Their Use of the Courts Against Labor Organiza-

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 4.-The Vic tor Fuel Company of Trinidad, Colo. against John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers, and other union men in corpection with the

President Mitchell was also served with a summons to court in the suit of the Victor Fuel Company for an injunction to restrain the United Mins Workers' officials from "interfering in any manner with the operation of the

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.-Judge Jess Holdem in the Circuit Court decided to-day that Franklin Union of Press Feeders was in contempt of court as an organization for appointing and permitting pickets to interfere with the rights of individuals who had taken the places of striking press feed

This is said to be the first time in this country that a trade union has been found guilty of illegal acts as a

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5.-Judge Thayer, acting as special Judge of the United States Circuit Court, granted an in-junction to-day restraining severtyare members of the St. Louis Type Founders' Union No. 5, and other for-mer employes of the St. Louis branch of the American Type Founders' Company, from "interfering with the busi-ness" of the present employes of the

Attorneys representing the American Type Founders' Company went before Judge Thayer, in Chambers, to day, and represented that the com-pany had been suffering from a strik-declared in six cities.

flince the strike in St. Louis, it was stried, the striking employees, most of whom are members of Union No. 3 have been picketing the foundry her ng employees to quit.

Prittshifti, Pa., Dec. 5.—The Palmer Window Glass Company, a New Jersey corporation, which own and operates a sixty-pot window glass factory at Shingle House, Potter County, this state, has entered suit in the United States Circuit Court for an order to restrain President John Phil lips, Jr., and the Window Glass Work-Association of America from withdrawing the scale which it prerented to the firm, and from three association working in the factors of the plaintiff.

VIOLENCE IN STRIKES.

In a great street car strike ill ten per la inevitable on both sides. On the side of the corporation it finds vent in subtle ways. Professional "strikebreakers," the hired thurs of detective agencies, are imported to play in the role of "honest workingmen" seeking "honest work for an honest living" and being denied this natural right by "vicious strikers"—a trick of corpora-tions which furnishes material fo: platitudinous editoriais in plutocratic papers. Other tricks ever less excus-able and more subtle may be played by that party to a strike which fights with money instead of numbers. On the other side, strikers or their friends are apt to vent their temper with bricks and cobblestones. That these riolent attacks are expressions of momentary temper and not of malice or deliberate lawlessness, is evident enough 14 4. enough. If the strikers were deliberstely lawless, they could wreck our lines beyond possibility of restoration for weeks. That they confine their disorders to personal assaults and petty obstructions makes it clear that they are irritated rather than mali-cions. But the real point is that dis-orders of this kind are inevitable in a great strike, while human nature is as can prevent, betray such reckless defi suce of public rights as to be unwor

I CAN'T DO THAT SUM.

By Frank Obsessus.

(With apologies to Mabel Barrison of the "Babes in Toyland" Company. .If the working people of the world, Would never, never, once wake up. But always were content To divvy up the things they made With the rich bums who do not work Yielding them the robber's share, Just because they must, and getting back not quite enough To keep them all alive— How many skeenteen million years, Working on this plan, Would it hake the intelligent working.

Put down six and carry the two-Tick-tack too. Gee, but this is hard to do-Tick-tack too,
Tick-tack too,
You may think and think and think

Before they owned the earth?

UNITED WAR ON UNIONS.

Employers' Organization Denounces Even the Label.

Citizens' Industrial Association Meets at Dayton and Calls on All Capital-Ists to Join in Systematic Attack on Organized Labor.

DAYTON, Oblo, Dec. 4.-Before adournment to-day the Executive Com-littee of the recently organized C.tione' Industrial Association of Amer ica RESOLVED AGAINST MEM-BERS PLACING THE UNION LA-BEL on articles of their own manu-

The committee express tion to the Eight-Hour Bill now pead-ing in Congress, and provided for the formation of a "later information buresu" for the use of members.

The following platform was adopted as an open letter to the public and affiliated associations:

"The present industrial conditions

have become so deplorable by reason of the indefensible methods and claims of organized labor that the time has come when the employing interests and good citizenship of the coan-try must take immediate and effective neasures to reaffirm and enforce those fundamental principles of American government guaranteeing free, com-

"In its demand for the closed shop, remixed labor is seeking to over-brow individual liberty and property rights, the principal props of our gov-crument. Its methods for securing this revolutionary and socialistic change in our institutions are also those of physical warfare.

parable degree. Many firms have been driven into bankruptcy and the cases are innumerable in which workingmen give below have been disabled and even murded, while numerous families have been rendered destitute by reason of the tyranny and seditions attacks upon as-

clety by the strike organizations, "A condition of anarchy has ex'sted continuously in some states for months past, and, in fact, the acts of lawlesscommitted under the sacred name of labor are of such frequent occurrence that the public sense of the enormity has become blunted. T period of great prosperity brought about by the unrestricted operation of the law of supply and demand is also eing destroyed by the acts of violen: c of organized labor, and as a result we are now confronted with the possible

"While we most emphatically object to being classed as encules of organ-izations of labor that are conducted upon lawful and beneficent lines, yet we as unalterably opposed to the present program of violence, boyest-ting, and tyranny now being carried out by the majority of labor unions.

"We therefore urge the rapid organ-ization of those who believe in the maintenaince of law and order, and he perpetuation of our free institutions, to the end that they may wield their full and proper influence upon the destinies of the nation.

"Since organizations exist for the pparent purpose of defying law and omnou sense, and are able to intimidate and influence public men and municipal authorities, there is no alter-native left to those who desire to pre-serve bearable conditions in our body politic than that of forming counter organizations.

rganization that we can hope to exercise a potent and salutary infinence over public thought and the conduct of public officials, to the end that the rights of American citizenship can be assured to free and independent inhar the rights of property protected and legislation of a socialistic nature preented from being enacted into haw

"We invite all associations, local state, and national, that sympathize with the purpose of the Citizens' Industrial Association of America, to enter into affiliation with us at the earliest practical time, and we urge the immediate formation of local branches of the national organization in all the cities and towns where no organiz tions now exist that are eligible for nembership in this association. The committee berewith instructs

the secretary of the association to open the books of the organization and enroll in its membership all associations that desire to affiliate with it."

RAILWAY WORKERS' HEAVIER TASKS The tendency of the railroads-as of capitalist industry in general—to get more and more work out of a given number of men, is illustrated by figures of twenty important railways of the United States, showing the average freight-train load for the last four On all but five of the twenty the

average train load was larger in 1902; than in 1901, and on three of these five it was larger in 1902 than in 1900. On all but eight of the twenty the average train load was larger in 1908 than in 1902; on five of the eight it was still larger than in 1901; and on two of the other three it was larger than in 1900—only one road showing a smaller average train load in 1903 than

In 1900.

These figures, with increased average speed, largely explain the enormous increase of the profits of railway companies. On the other hand, the figures are explained by longer hours and more intense labor for the engineer, the fireman, the conductor, the brakersau, the awitchman, the Treight handlers and all the others when the fireman and all the others was

MARTIAL LAW IN COLORADO.

Military Officers Establish a Strict Censorship of the Press.

General Bell Threatens Ceath Penalty for Even "Unarmed Resistance" to His Will-Wi.olesale Arrests without Charges or Chance of Trial-Roosevelt Ready to Send Regulars.

The extent to which the state au-horities of Colorado have gone in United Mine Workers. helping the standard Oll interests and the Colorado Fuel and Iron, Company to break the strikes of the gold and confuniners, organized in the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers, respectively, outdoes even the records of Homestead, Pu'lman, and the Cour d'Alenes.

The proposition to treat even UN-ARMED "resistance" to the commands of a military despot as treason, nunishable by death, is comething new in American history. In the most critical moments of the Civil War no such construction of the law of treason was ever resorted to.

Equally outrageous is the setting up of a military consorable of the local press and even of the dispatches to be sent to outside papers. After cutting off the appeal to elected judges and civil officers, the military tools of capitalism propose to cut off also the appeal to public opinion.

In his wonrisomely wordy message to Congress, President Roosevelt says not a word about these unparalleled conditions, nor about the arrogant coaduct of the same group of capitalist in Montana, who locked out a quarter "Recause of this warfare the indus-trial interests of the nation during the last year have been injured to an irre-inst year have been injured to an irre-

The news from Colorado which we give below to taken from Associated Press and other dispatches to the capttalist press. It is safe to say that the facts are even worse than here pic tured.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 4.-Governor Peabody at noon to-day issued a pro-clamation, declaring Cripple Creek under martial law and suspending the writ of habcas corpus. He declares that the gold camp is in

a state of insurrection and rebellique, and that the civil authorities are Wholesale arrests of strikers at

pected of implication in the Vindicato explosion and other cases of violence will be made to-morrow. The Bull Pen will be enlarged so as to accomdate several hundred prisoners,

Federal Troops Ready.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- President Rossevell declined to interfere in the strike conditions in the Telluride dis-trict of Colorado. He will not go so far even at this time as to order au investigation into the condition

An appeal from the Western Federation of Miners was presented to the President to-day by Senators Teller and Patterson of Colorado, urging him to exercise Federal authority in bring-ing about an adjustment of the situation which has arisen between the miners and the authorities of the state of Colorado. Following is the text of the telegram laid before the President;

"In behalf of the metalliferous miners of the state of Colorado will you personally request President Rovelt to immediately investigate co tions in the San Juan and Cripple Creek districts of Colorado?"

The telegram was sent by Charles Federation of Miners.

At the conclusion of the confecence etween the President and the Colorado Senators the latter sent the following telegram to President Moyer: "The President states to us that under present conditions he has neither the power nor the right to take such action as you request,"

The New York "Evening Post," in line "Troops Rendy If Needed," says that the publication of an abstract of a report by General J. C. Bates, who was sent to the upheaved districts. coming simultaneously with the President's refusal of the miners' appeal, may be construed as an indication that the Federal government had been getting ready to send United States troops to Colorado at a moment's notice, the latter, he says: should Governor Penhody request it, and cites President Rossevelt's and cites President Roosevelt's promptness in sending troops to the Arisona copper mines last summer. where the amployees of the Amal gamated Copper Company were on strike. In that case the troops were on the ma.ch within thirty minutes after the requisition was made.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 3,-Fred Wake-DENVER, the man, a private in Company F. at Camp Goldfield, Cripple Creek, has been arrested as a spy. He is now in the military prison awaiting trial by the military.

The United States ahall consist only in the war against them, or in allier war against them, or in allier war against them.

court-martial.

Delos A. Chappell, President of the Victor Fuel Company, and F. J. Hearne, President of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, had a conference to-day at which it was definitely decoded to reject the proposition, which had been agreed upon at the conference at Trinkind between President Mitchell and the district offic als of the United Mine Workers, to call off the strike if the operators will

W. F. of M. Address.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 5.-The Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners to-day issued an address pledging the moral and financial support of the organization to its members in Colorado, Arizona, California, and everymother locality where they are fighting a battle against corporate despotism and for the uplifting of human-

lty.

Concerning Governor Peabody's astion in placing Cripple Creek under martini law, the address says: "The Executive Board can find no works sufficiently strong to denounce this action, the most brutal form, of coercion that makes a Russian Riberia a paradise when compared with Co

"We know no surrender, and Justice will arise from the staggering bi administered by a callous executive. and the future will record the political tevenge of an oppressed people who are awakening from their lethargy to smite unbridled tyranny a blow that will cad in its eternal death."

Press Consorship.

VICTOR, Col., Dec. 7.—A censorship of the press has been established here. Major Naylor called at the office of the Victor "Daily Record," the only dally paper in Victor, and informed its offi-ter and proprietor that a censorship had been placed upon the rolumns of the "Record."

Editor Kyner was told that he must not publish anything but ordinary news matter, and was compelled to show his proofs.

Major Naylor PROHIBITED THE PUBLISHING OF THE LEADING EDITORIAL Mr. Kyner had written commenting on the situation. He likewise FORBADE THE EDITOR TO PRINT THE OFFICIAL STATE-MENT OF THE MINERS EXECU-

TIVE COMMITTEE. CRIPPLE CREEK, Dec. 5 .- Follow ing the suppression of an editorial in the Victor "Record." Provost Marshal McClelland threatened to cut Cripple Creek from the outside world by looking up the correspondence of the Denver papers and to CENSOR ALL MATTER TO BE SENT TO THE DENVER PAPERS.

Major Naylor, commanding officer in the absence of Colonel Verdeckberg, stated to-day that a news censor from the end of Benver would arrive in the district and be in charge of all news to be published in the future. The name of the censor he has not di-

vulged. The declaration of martial law has paralyzed business in this city. Heavi-ly armed pickets of the National Guards are stationed on all arrest cor-ners, and many residents of the city do not venture upon the streets

Provent Marshal McClelland is oc upying the Mayor's office. caused the arrest of neveral persons.

but no important arrests as yet.
In consequence of Governor Pea-body's order placing Teller County under martial law a committee of Women's Auxiliary of the labor unions in this city, numbering 700 members, has sent a telegram to President Rossevelt appealing to him "for pro-tection against the unjust rulings of the Governor of the state."

Judge Seeds has ordered the release of some of the many military prisoners by habens corpus proc Governor Penbody has declared that he will "take steps to milify the ac-tion of the court" if any more of the Bull Pen prisoners are set free, and orders have been issued to th to re-arrest those 'liberated by the

It must be understood in this connection that many of the prisoners are held absolutely without accusation, at the mere arbitrary will of a military officer. Judge Seeds has granted orders for release only in cases where no charges had been made

Treason Newly Defined.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., Dec. to... Adjutant General Bell, who has arrived here, has issued a statement defining martial law as it will be enforced. He defines "military necess

"Armed or UNARMED resistance y citizens of the United States against the lawful movements of the militia is TREASON and the punishment is DEATH."

James Gaughan, the Under Sheriff. whose action in recasting an impris-oned striker against whom an in-formation charging assault was to be filed, was the immediate cause of the sending of troops to this district.

ing to their enemies, giving them "id and comfort." But it seems that this nilitia general is able to sur up a new definition and rule that unarmed re-sistance to the militia, in time of peace, is a capital offense.

Every reader of The Worker in invited to send in the addresses of such of his acquaintances as may be open to new ideas in order that sample copies of the paper may be sent to

The Worker. IN DROAM OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York State as the Social

Democratic Party.) PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, By the Sachalostic Co-operative Pub-Haldna Association.

P. O. BOX 1512. Telophone Call: 302 John-

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. invariably in Advance.

Hundle Bates them 100 copies, per copy 5 per week, one year...... 25 per week, one year...... 25 per week, one year...... 50 per week, one year.....

Address all business communications, and make manay orders, checks and drafts pay-like to The Worker Communications on evailing the editarial department of the super should be addressed to the Editor by The Worker. Communications for the

tered as second-class matter at the York, N. Y., Post Office on April C,

the state of New York, on account of sin provisions of the election have, the alist farty is disclaify recognized under name of Nectal Pennocutic Party, and sublem is the Arm and Torth, as shown after is a small, ring ruled, morth inston which bitterly opposes unloss and carries on an abusive of of simpler against the real Sect-ment, which supports the trade uni-

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party (the Social Democratic Party of New York) has passed through its account general election. Its growing power is indicated and its speedy victory for-shadowed by the great increase of its vote as shown in these figures:



The mass meeting beld in Coope Union last week to protest against the deportation of John Turner "for disbelieving in government" was either very inspiring or very discousaging. according as one considers the attitude of the audience or that of the speakers John S. Crosly, John DeWitt Warner, Henry Frank, Congressman Baker, and Ernest Crosby-as well as those who sent letters-notably Edward S. Shepard-were far too fearful of being idered extremists for their words to have much effect. Not content with merely stating their dissent from Anarchist ideas, they argued, almost without exception, that the law was a product of excitement rather than of deliberate intent and made their main plea on the harmiese character of Mr. Turner's special sort of Anarchism, not on the reactionary character of the law itself. A protest that is one-third spology and another third qualification is not likely to frighten the capi-3:Hat stateshren of the Roosevelt type very much. What saved the meeting from being a finece, so far as moral effect is concerned, was the revolutionary attitude of the audience, which Shat it might applaud,

that the expulsion of Turner is the work. It is our part to aid it and help greatest outrage that has ever been in educating it, and in doing that there Perpetrated under the same transfer of the work as a political party. state authorities of Colorado against | THE NATIONAL REFERENDUM. the striking miners, and that with the evident approval of the Administra- ment to our national party constitu tion at Washington, outdoes the in-

Yet the fact remains that the law under which it is proposed to deport ideally perfect system, but only that Turner and the proceedings that have it is a decided improvement on that been had against him are in tiagrant | now in vogue. violation of all constitutional guaran- It is argued against this proposition ties and traditions of civil liberty and that the National Committeeman from strike at the very basis of progress a small state may be just as wise a and public order.

In the first place, the law provides state, and that therefore his vote that an olien may be expelled for the ought to have equal weight. This ar holding of certain opinions, atterfy regardles; of his acts.

in to workings, providing that a man | men." but as representatives of state may be ordered expelled for the hold- organizations. Each of them is elected ing of such opinions even though he and is subject to instruction or to re has lived up to three years in this | moval by the membership of his state country and formed material and so. He speaks and votes-or should speak clai ties here the breaking of which and vote-not for bluself, but, for bla men involve areat suffering to him.

In the thad place, the entorcement of this inquisitorial and retroactive and it is regrettable; but even so, i law is 'put in the hands of the execu- may be supposed that the members in tive: "I is to be carried out by administrative process, just as political principled are dealt with in Russin; the party policy prevailing in that, state. victim is deprived of the protection of

moment of excitement, that he did consider it as "part of a well considered policy of the men who control the great monopolies of the country to fair or conductve to good results that undermine sivil and political liberties | the representative of the smallest in the interest of their own privileges." Whether Mr. Baker or anyone of his party will act' consistently on this live of the largest state and that the ground, we have our doubts. But that majority of the members of the Nathe ground is well taken we are very sure, and that, if the government succeeds in carrying out this reactionary plan in dealing with allens holding and good plan, the amendment should opinions distasteful to the ruling class. it will soon proceed to apply still more drastic measures to all, whether allens or citizens, who dare to question the sacred rights of profit.

SOCIALISTS AND THE TRADE UNIONS.

A correspondent finds serious fault with what he considers the too moderate action of the Socialist delegates in the recent convention of the American Federation of Latior and, in view of the defeat of their resolutions, urges "that the time has arrived for the members of the Socialist Party to stop fawning at the feet of the Federa-

The strictures upon the course idented by the Socialist trade unionists at Roston seem to us not well founded. They did not "diseard revo lutionary tactics and became pure and simple reformers." They made it perfactly clear that they stood for Socialism, unequivocal and unqualified, and that they wished the Federation to take such a stand. The battle was fought on that line against a well organized opposition and the clear test in the interest of the justice and reof strength which resulted seems to sultant barmony that ought to charus very satisfactory.

With the second part of our correnondent's argument, however, we north agree. We have for some years past attached too much importance to the adoption or the defeat of Socialist solutions in various unions or in the Federation. Such resolutions, M adopted, hind no one, and if they did bind anyone to act for Socialism against his own convictions, it would se very bad for the Socialist cause.

To our mind-and we have said it already three years ago-all that we as Socialists have a right to ask and all that we have reason to desire from the trade unions is a fair chance, an equal chance with our opponents, in carrying on the work of economic and political education in their midgt. The introducing of resolutions is worth while only as it gives an opportunity for discussion. The passing of such resolutions is important only in so far as it shows the effect of such discussion. If a Socialist resolution is passed on its own merits, that is an

indication that we are making progress, and it is nothing more. The trade union movement has its legitiuate and important functions. Because the commissarint and the hospital brigade do not go to the front in battle and vould, by themselves, be powerless, it does not follow that an army can fight as well without those services at its back. The trade union cannot put an end to exploitation and class rule; it seems probable that it cannot even win for the working class as a whole any considerable increase receive. But, granting all this, its usefulness as a means of defense and of mutual aid in the daily fight is not to be underestimated; and infinitely more important yet is its service in training the workers in organized action on class lines and unconsciously develop-

The trade union movement is here to radical passages in the various addresses and evidently wished for more | good. It ds not our part to oppose it nor to impre or neglect it nor to grow impatient with it and undervalue its spetrated under the American ting. Is no need that we at all neglect our

ing them to class consciousness.

In supporting the proposed smendfamy of the Turner persecution a thou- tional Committee a voting power proportionate to the membership they represent, we do not claim that this is an

man as the representative of a large gument is not good, for the simple rea son that the members of the National In the second place, it is retroactive Committee are not chosen as "wise constituency. If they fall to instruct each state choose each year a mar who fairly represents the ideas of

ordinary trial by a jury or even by a be a body of "wise men," representing the whole party, it ought to be elected by the party rs a whole and removed by the party rs a whole and removed by the party rs a whole party. Whether the resolution presented by the whole party. Whether the resolution presented by the whole party. If the National Committee were to

not consider this law the product of a that would be a good plan is not the question before us. The question is: Having a National Committee composed of state representatives, is it state organization be vested with power equal to that of the representational Committee be elected by and held responsible to the minority of the party membership? If this is a fair be defented. If it is unfair sind unwise, the amendment should be carried.

According to the dues payments for the last three months, the state or territorial organizations of Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Idaho, Kaunas, Maine, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Ore gon, South Dakota, Texas, and Vermont, have less than 250 members each. Yet each of these has a voting strength equal to that of California, with its 1,000 members, or New York. with its 2,200. The six states of Mass achusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Celifornia have over 45 per cent, of the party membership; yet they have but one-fourth of the voting power in the National Committee. The seventeen smallest state organizations have altogether only about 22 per cent, of the membership; yet they have a clear majority in the National Committee.

It is not in the interest of any on state or any one geographical section, not in the interest of the large states any more than of the small ones, but in the interest of the party as a whole, acterize a Socialist organization, that we urgs every comrade to attend the meeting of his local and record his vote in favor of the proposed amendment.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY AND THE UNIONS.

To the Editor of The Worker:--What in the name of common sense was the matter with the Socialists who were delegates to the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor? Why did they discard revolutionary Socialist tartics, only to become full-fledged pure and simple reformers?

The press informs us that Comrad-Max Hayes introduced the following resolution as a substitute for the Committee on Resolutions' report to the Since wages can never be regarded

as the full equivalent for labor's toll. this convention recommends that the workers use their political and economic power along the lines of their class interests to occure for labor the full product of its toil." Was Comrade Hayes ashamed to in-

wert the word Socialism in the resolu tion? Was be-hypnotized by Mr. Samuel Compers? After introducing such a milk and water resolution, f am not surprised that Mr. Gompers and his labor lieutenants started to "roast" the Socialist delegates. I was not in the least surprised to learn that the "Hayes resolution" was knowed under Why should the members of the So callist l'arty beg au endorsement from right to expect an endorsement from the American Federation of Labor than we have to expect an endorse ment from the Civic - Pederation through the recognized lenders of that organization—Mark Hanna and his fleutenant, Samuel Gompers. Why not try to get an endorsement from th Citizens' Industrial Alliance? Why not try to capture the National Asso-ciation of Manufacturers? Why should Socialists try to capture the American Federation of Labor?

The objects of the American Federation of Labor is to secure for its mem-bers a portion of what they produce. It holds that the capitalist is entitled to a portion of the wealth that the laborers produce. It holds that the capitalist is a necessary factor in our system of production and distribution. It aims to keep the capitalist system intact and thus aids to pernetual wage-playery.

It is my opinion that the time has arrived for the members of the Socialist Party to stop fawning at the feet of the American Federation of Labor.

The principles of the Socialist Party should never be trailed in the dust at the feet of Mr. Compers or any other man, he he trade uniquist or otherwise. The capitalist papers are unanimou in the statement that James F. Carev's defeat was largely attributable to the trade union quarrel which has torn the working class in Haverhill asunder during the past year. This quarrel was fomenfed by the capitalist emissaries in and out of the unions. What part did the President of the A. F. of L. play in the late campaign? The Social Democratic Herald" published the following bit of information in its

issue of Nov. 14: "In connection with the labor union warfare which figured largely in the defeat of James F. Carey, it became known that the visit of Edward L. Dailey of Lynn to this city played an important part. He came to this city on a secret visit and interviewed many labor leaders. It was understood at the time that Mr. Dalley visited Haverbill, it was at the request of Provident Gompers of the A. F. of L., who wanted Carey defeated, as with the probability of the renewal of the fight over the recognition of Socialism at the national convention of that or-ganization in Boston, President Compers wished to see Carey shorn of his political honors rather than that he should attend the convention as a delegate with continued success in the political world."

There you have the whole story in nutshall. In it you see the handiwork of the paid agents of the capi-

step further by declaring in favor of idependent political action, what purpose of instructing their Commit-tonid be the result? Would the con-pution endorse the fiscialist Party, ar-ould it declare in favor of a autional meni it is a step toward democratic vention endonse the Socialist Party, or would it declare in favor of a national laber party, whiching of the raine plan as the Union Labor party of Rau

Francisco? Francisco?
Suppose the convention had recommended the formation of a national union labor party, what a nice mean the Socialist delegates would be I To be consistent the Socialist delegates would have to support the action taken by the convention.

It is high time that Socialists begun o understand that the trade union novement can never be anything more thun a palliative, and can do no more good than a porous plaster can do by putting it on a wooden leg. The trade union movement cannot and does not propose to abolish the wage system of slavery. The trade union can only improve the condition of a fraction of the working class, and that can only be hed at the expanse of the other fraction.

The Socialist Party aims to abolish the system by which the laborer is robbed of two-thirds of the product of his labor.

Comrades, the time has arrived for

us to concentrate our time and energy to propagating the principles of Social ism, rather than to divide it, in advo cating Socialism and pure and simple trade unionism in the one breath. Comrades, what is your opinion of

this subject? WILLIAM GLANZ. Paterson, N. J., Nov. 22.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

To the Editor of The Worker:-- Thus for but little has appeared in the So cialist press relative to the proposed smendment to our unitonal constitu-tion. This amendment is of so much importance that I cannot refrain from saying a word about it for publica-tion. Under the present constitution National Committeemen, so far as voting is concerned, stand in about the same relation to the party membership as l'uited States Semitors do 10 the people, except that there are two of the latter from each state and but one of the former. So matter what the membership in any state, the Committecnian's vote balances the vote of any other Committeeman-though one mar represent ten or twenty times as many disfranchisement of a percentage of the voting power of every state with a membership above the average; and, on the other hand, states with a mem-Lership below the average are enabled to pad their voting power far out of proportion to the membership of such state. Being opposed to both the principle of disfranchisement and "ballot-box stuffing." I want to register my protest against the continuation of a system that is foreign to the spirit of neerncy. If the Socialist movement stands for anything in party affairs it stands for democratic management and control-not management and control through a representative system which gives to some states ten or twenty or fifty times more voting power in proportion to party member ship than some other states.

I happen to have been one of the Committee on Constitution at the Inmember that this question of state representation and power in the National Committee was one that caured considerable perplexity—to myself at any rate. I resitsed that to give each state one vote regardless of party membership would be inequitable and unjust. But with the limitations in every direction which then hampered the movement, just what plan to offer as a substitute was the puzzling question. We were launching upon untried seas, and the only thing we could do was to adopt the plan which seemed best AT THE TIME, and trust to the value of experience to improve upon it. We have found from experience

I may be something of a crank on the subject of democracy, but unless I am badly mistaken the first great lesson Socialists must learn is the lesson of democracy. We can never have we understand how to democratically control party affairs, not to mention industry. So anything that tends to-ward democratic control in the party ought to be encouraged. But we must tate to change our systems in any respect whenever it is advisable to de

One mistake made by comrades is in thinking of the proposed system of voting in the National Committee as referendum at all. We are now about to take a referendum vote on a con stitutional amendment. If this amendment is adopted then each National Committeeman will vote according to the members of the party in go standing in the respective states the respective states which will still be a representative sys tem, but a long step nearer the demo-cratic ideal than the present plan of each state having one vote. Wipe out the state lines, and who for an instant would tolerate the present inequitable distribution of voting power! The sys test which brings into play propor-tional voting power in the National Committee is far more just than voting by states. And we shall continu to have the safeguard of the general

One argument I have heard against the proposed change is that if we rely too much upon the membership direct, opportunist movements may grow up in different sections which would compromise the whole movement. We are face to face with that danger now, it seems to me, just as much as we are ever likely to be. The membership must be made to understand its rebilities, and in no way can this be accomplished so effectively as by placing responsibilities upon it. But this is beside the issue. National Com-mitteemen will continue to vote, under the new system, according to their best judgment, just as they do now— unless individual states take a referenmiess individual states take a referen-

dum on any given proposition for the control—in the direction of unjority rule—and it is a very lame docisilat movement that can't rely upon the principle of majority rule. When we depart from that we follow in the footsteps of the old parties, and everyone knows what that will lead to.

I have faith in the general member-ship to do the right thing. The allege,! "half-baked" in the party evidently are a small minority. The majority is all right. Let us not seek to keep that majority from being heard, or prevent them from acting., Most of the Sowill, I am satisfied, from this time on. largely outnumber the papers with an opportunist temiency. Therein lies our greatest safeguard. I can see no danger ahead from the adoption of the proposed change in the constitution. and it will save us from the rocks and quick ands of opportunism. Let us adopt the amendment "by a unautmous rising vote."

F. L. ROBINSON. Louisville, Ky., Dec. 5,

A LETTER TO MILLS. Mr. | Walter Thomas Mills, Kansas

Cay, Mo.: Dear Comrade:-In your circular letter of Nov. 19th to the comrades of Kaussa, I find a statement which I feel obliged to correct out of justice to others. It concerns subjects upon which you must have been inisinformed, and will doubtless gladly co-oper

ale with me in correcting.

I refer to the statement that Comudes Wentworth, Spargo, Mailly and others, are members of a "Fellowship" which is a special organization, and in no way answerable to the Socialist l'arty. Let me state that there is not and never has been, any organization known as the "Fellowship." The term was merely given to a fund set apart to enable a few young men to give their whole time to the Socialist movement for a certain period of time. The distinct and first condition of this fund was that each recipient should be answerable only and solely to the Socialist Party, or the branch of it with which he might be co The members of the so-called "Fellow-ship" are answerable to no organization or no person, and stand in exactly the same relation to the Socialis movement that every comrade stand or should stand.

In the second place, I think the im

plication concerning Comrade Mailiy is especially unfortunate, as it suggests that he is receiving a salary from the fund in question and also his salary as National Secretary at the same time. Such a statement might be construed as a reflection upon ble integrity. The implication is absolutely incorrect. Mr. Mailly's membership in the so-called "Fellowship censed, and his meagre salary from the fund censed, when he because es tablished as National Secretary of the Secinist Party, nor has be received a dollar from the fund since then, nor would be receive such a second salary under any circumstances. I think this implication is especially to be regret-ted, for, if there lives a man on the planet of more sensitive or chivalrous integrity than William Mailly, I do not know where to find bim, nor do know where to find a man who is pouring out his life in greater idelity or unselfish devotion to the Socialist movement. I think the implication is also unfortunate, because of the fact that we have troubles enough in the Socialist movement without creating any new personal equations or dis-putes. I deplore all such and whin that the energy which is devoted to personal attack and defense might be converted to the service of the cause

uto the subject matter of your letnd, indeed, my long absence copy of the capitalist system of representation—and the time has come when the Socialist movement of America demands the substitution of something better.

I may be tice to the comrades whom you name, and out of justice to the movement in which they work, and I am sure you come to you upon the subject.

As your letter to the Kansas rades is an open and published letter I feel that it is only proper and just that I should also make this correction an open and published letter, an I therefore send it to the Socialist as at the same time I send it to GEORGE D. HERRON.

Current # # # Literature

HISTORY, OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. By Morris Hillquit. New York. Funk & Wagnalis Co. 1908. Cloth, 321 pp., with index. Price, \$1.50.

The task of the historian of the So cialist movement in the United States, and especially of the first to undertake as any student would care to under-table. The ignorance or positive misconception among the general public odcerning the very nature of the novement, as well as concerning its other nocial movement might comparatively disregard; the two or three or more independent sources of the more-ment, involving different phases or who are active in its ranks to-day, and tain early and extremely interesting and important periods and episodes, the records and documents are incomplete and difficult of access, necessitations of the stringent "me fusions"

ing both dilipsuce and eareful judg-ment in the historian; linally, white no one outside of the movement can be expected to understand the spirit well caough to give even a tolerably intelli-gent account of its development, one who has long participated in its work is likely to latior under the proverbial disselvantage of being unable to see the ferest for the trees. No one could have been named more competent to neet and overcome these many and various difficulties than Morris Hillquit, and the success with which his labors have been crowned is occasion for congratulation both to the author and to his readers-may their name

Le Legion!
One might, perhaps, find fault with civilist press is as clear as a bell-let; the book on the score of the things them continue to do their duty and all that it does not say and the subjects will be well. The revolutionary press that it does not treat or treats but very briefly. Especially, it could undoub edly have been made more entertain-ing—and to be entertaining is a virtue in any book, though not by itself a anticient virtue-if the author had in cluded more quotations, personal de-tails, and anecdotes in the way of Illustration and had given himself freer rein in narration, description, and comment. But the desire for conciseness was evidently ever present it his mind and the dispreportion b tween the magnitude of his subject and the practical limitations on the size of a book in "these degenerate 'yn" quite justifies his course. We could wish for the expansion of the first part, dealing with the sectorion and utopian communities, into a vol-ume as large as the whole of this, and of the second part into perhaps two

> has anticipated the wish. It is a good thing to "look unto the rock whence we are bewn and to th hole of the nit whence we are digged." It is not only nor chiefly by the et pirical precepts or warnings draw from the recollection of most failures and successes that we can profit from the study of history; more important ret is its use in revenling to us the great principles of the evolving whole of which we now living and acting are a part; to understand how the presen has grown out of the most is to be able to look ahead and to adapt of ideas and our conduct to these prin riples in the evolution of the future out of the present.

such volumes. Doubtless the author

The Socialist morement of to-day to mething very different indeed from the community movement of afty of seventy-five years ago. Superficial obmuch better if they knew nothing o the latter. But there he a very real connection between them, nevertheless, and the student of modern Socialism must know the utopian periodjust as the student of auatomy and physiology must investigate the emtryonic development and observe organs or characteristics that disappear

Our author's treatment of the sectarian and the utopian-Owenite, Fourierite, and Icarian-communities is far and away the best that we have. The facts of their establishment and their varying fortunes are narrated in due order and proportion, and the neasure of success—direct and tem-porary or indirect and leating—that they achieved is as justly estimated as the inevitability of their failure. viewed as experiments in practical communism, is clearly set forth in the pursage (pp. 140, 141) beginning: "The founders of all communities proceeded on the theory that they could build up a little society of their own, eliming! from it all features of modern civiliza-tion which seemed objectionable to them, fashion it wholly after their own views of proper social relations, and isolate themselves from the surrounding world and its corrupting influence But the times of Robinson Crusoes, in-dividual or social, have passed."

We are inclined to criticize, as some what too sweeping, the statement, in the introduction to the second part tp. 149, that, "on the whole, the early ntopian theories and communistic colonies had but little influence on the formation of the modern Socialist movement in the United States; the two movements are entirely different in nature and origin." The direct con nection between the utopian and the seen rather in the influence of utopian ism in its European home in the formation of modern Socialism in Europe especially through Weltling upp. 160 and following); but it seems to us that will be glad to join me in correcting and following); but it seems to us that our author has rather underestimated our author has rather underestimated the delivery to rightly the work of Relidegree to which the work of Bris hane, Greeley, Dana, the Brook Farm-ers and the mere existence, though in constant struggle and general failure. of the many communities has arouse intellectual or sentimental interest for men who would not otherwise so easily have been reached-men of such type that, though most of them have proved of very little service, a few have been very useful indeed. How ever, it is only on the question of degree that we would quarrel with the writer, and we recognize that, if he may somewhat unduly minimize this influence, it has generally been grossly exaggerated.

The introduction to the accord part is a masterpiece as a brief statement of the essential nature of the moder: Socialist movement and the conditions requisite to its development, as well as the reasons for its comparatively late and slow growth in this country The chapters on "The Ante-Bellum Period" and "The Period of Organiza-tion," extending down to 1877, treat of such a work, is about as difficult a one a subject very little known to the mi jority of the Socialists of to-day though we have a few courades stil active in our ranks who took part in those early struggles and helpedmake the experience by which defails, past and present, imposes upon him a sort of responsibility which the historian of the anti-slavery movement or of trade unionism or of almost any Weltling and the other German pio neers, the inducace of the International in America, the graduat divisi of the Socialist and the Anarchis wings (this carries us over into the aspects in its development, introduce complexities that make its history obscure, even to a large part of those of the party with the many sparadic ishor and reform parties of more o the historian has to clear up this observity; again, so far as concerns certified either as vaguely collectivist in

rule, the severe trials through which the movement had to pass in the industrial depressions of '77 and of '86 with their concomitants of blind and premature revolt, ruthless suppression and temporary reaction, followed always by a brave return to the charge. legd us up to the definite beginning. fifteen years ago, of the present period continuous independent political

This period, as many of us well

know by hard experience, has not been without its strenuous conflicts, internal as well as against outside fors. The attitude of the party toward and its relations with the trade unions has been the subject of a great part of this conflict. The rise, power, and decline and fall of the Krights of Labor is an episode that cannot be understood apart from the history of the Socialist movement, and a most important one in its effects both on the party and on the unions. Closely connected with it is the history of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, a shorter, sharper, and more conclusive recapitulation of the same experience. This experience brought us, on the one hand, to the division and reorganization of the Socialist political ingrement and the rise and the rapid and apparently solid growth of the Socialist for Securi Democratic) Party and the gradual decline of the S. L. P. suit, on the other, to the formulation of what promise to be lasting and mutually helpful relations between the political and the fudestrial organizations. It would be too much to say that the question of the relations of the Socialist Party 10 the unions is settled; but it is probably not too much to say that it seems well on the way to settlement and that the internal conflicts of the future in the party-for assuredly there will be internal conflicts in every living and wowing movement-will be chiefly on

In the last two chapters our author deals with events in which he has taken his part along with great numbers of those who will read his book. The latter can hardly fall to be finpressed with his success in maintainng an impersonal and judicial atti tude, for it is even harder to write con temporary history fairly than to write accurately of a period whose materials ire so scanty as those of the anteeilum days. All in all, we can only say that

the book more than fullities the ex-pectations with which we took it up and that it is all but Indispensable to anyone who wishes to know the So-clalist movement in the United States as it exists to-day. In what we may call the mechanics

of authorship, as well as of publica-tion, it is very satisfactory. But few typographical errors and but few instances of careless expression are to be found. Albert B. Parsons is referred to on page 208 as "R. A. Parsons." On page 235 as "R. Par-sons." On page 190, "War of the Rebellion" should surely be "War of the Revolution" to make some-but here the error may be in the document from which the passage is quoted. In the note on page 253, it would have been better to refer to the English transla-tion of Plechanon's "Anarchism and Socialism"than to thetierman. But the citing of such minor imperfections as these is itself a tribute to the carefulness with which the book has been prepared and carried through the

"Che Cosa è il Socialismo?" (What Socialism?) is a stateen-page pamphict in the Italian language, written by our well known comrade, Silvio Origo, and published by the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association as a number to the Socialist Library entlines of Bocialist theory and of the facts that necessitate the organized emancipation. The development of the industrial world from the stages of chattel siavery and femial se to the wage-and-profit aystem of capitaliant is briefly aketched, the nature and causes of the class struggle under engitalism defined, and the trusts explained as the lugical development of the capitalist system. Then follows an analysis of the principles of the old parties and of the Socialist Party, as opposed to both of them allke. pumphlet should prove very useful for propaganda among Italian-apeaking workingmen. It can be had from the Socialist Literature Company at 5 cents a copy or, in quantities of one more, at the rate of 25

We, are pleased to note in th Arena" for November a strong article y our comrade Owen It. Localny on "The Rights of Property and the

THE PITTSBURG "ANTIS." PITTERURG, Pa., Dec. 1.-The campaign being over, it might interest

the comrades elsewhere to know what work has been done and what the results in Allegheny County have been This county has been the stronghold of the S. L. P. and the Socialist Party pever made much beadway until the present year. But during the last year there have been five locals organ-lzed, all of which are flourishing, and five branches, one of which has about eventy members in good standing There have been light on the street about twenty mostings addressed by Comrades Kolowsky and Zamelo in Polish; about forty addressed by Comrade Mervis and others in Yhdish, and about two hundred by Eng. lish speakers, Controles Ada tohen, Wright, Williams, Newcon Delp, Swartz, and Wagenlander, and Taylor of Philadelphia and Knepf ungel of Peorin. About one hundred meetings were also held in halls.

Our veto in the county increased from 523 to 1,075 in the year, while that of the B. E. P. dorreased from 1,231 to 200, although they had a weekly organ.
This decrease in their vote brought

from them the complaint that there had been "a lumping of herculean efforts in Allegheny County to bring about unity by destroying our militans and uncompromising class-conscious organization."

The credit for the work done is du

efforts" was not to destroy their organization, but to educate the working class. We have not attacked the S. When the workers get to understand Socialism they vote for it. Then tho S. L. P. is left in the lurch.

These self-styled "militants." lieving (like the more ancient lieving (like the more ancient Utotruth of a doctrine is to be found, not in itself, but in its advocate, have breied themselves making attacks upon members of our party and the epitheta "crook," "fakir," "Populist." "helddle-class graffer," etc., have not been neglected.

Last year the B. L. P. of Pennsylvaida secoded from the regular S. L. P., and not up a "National Executive Committee" of their own, believing that the money which goes to the N. E. C. in New York gets into the wrong Londo, and that the "logical center" for it is in Pittsburg. They are Anti-De Leon De Leonites; that is, they are of the De Leon school, but are posed to Daniel himself. They care more for the privilege of dominat-ing the movement than for the educa-tion of the working class; hence they spend their maney in baseless lawanits instead of in agitation; hence also their efforts to keep the Bucklist Farty spending money on invenits, so hs to keep our agitation in cheek. They contested our right to the sole use of the word "Socialist" on the state bullot, when the Socialist Perty was an official party and when many of them knew it was just throwing money away. One of them unwittingly explained why they forced this mit when he told the writer. "We will make it cost you something, anyhow." They made a frantic attempt to keep our county ticket of the official ballot, and this suit cost our County Consmittee \$50. We won. They must have expected it to cost us much more, for one of them could not concent his disappointment when told the amount. They invoked the aid of the taw and then when defeated they hysterically denounced the law as "capitalist law" and "judge-made law."

The underhand tricks which capitalist politicious usually resort to any here resorted to by these people who claim it to be their function to guard the name of Socialism from being "dragged into the empiralist swamps." We know of at least one of our agin-tors to married man, at that) whom they tried to have discharged in the hope that he would leave the city. His suppleyer told our comrade that prominent members of the S. L. P. had an proached him, and tried to have this man discharged for his activity in the movement. A newly organized branch of our party meets in the office of a who is a sympathiser. friend has been twice approached by them and asked to withdraw this priviiege. The second time, two of them came apparently as a committee, demanding that our meetings there be stopped, but were turned away with

And this party claims to be out to educate the working class! Curious methods of educating are now in use. Several months ago they claimed to the "membership is growing steadily." too! Yet they had not more than 228 straight votes. Their literally "out of sight."

Envy of the success of the Jewish branch caused them to make a systematic attempt to break it up. But they were always unswered to the satisfaction of the audience, which finally got tired of the daleful siren or parrots song that the and closed him up quite offertually.

A year ago, when these milliants (perhaps realizing the impotence of their organizations were ensuing about for something to unite with, they were greatly insulted because our State Committee told them they were walcome to join the same as other class conscious workingmen. They wanted to be admitted as an organization; to he received with a heating of drums and tom-toms, instead of quietly taking the place where they could do the as individuals they would be losing practige, and they seem to care more for their prestige than for the welfare of the working class.

If we believe them, the distinctive feature of the Socialist Party is the "mere bulk." But they were very anary when the Socialist Party refused to add more bulk to itself taking their whole organization. The Socialist Party knew that there was but not scrength to a Socialist organization.

However, the Socialist movement is making great progress in Allegheny County. It is a good thing that this movement does not have to depend on n few men in order to advance. Re-hind it are social forces which make its progress not only possible but in perative—the forces of sucial development. And this shows the Utopha character of those who think that any 'erook" or "fakir" can block its ad vaties, or that "good men" can custre

GUY WILLIAMS.

LECTURE CALENDAR

FOR NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 11.

West Side Socialist Club, Clark's Hall, northwest corner Twenty-lifth street and Elghth avenue, second floor, Algernon Lee: "The Development of

PRIDAY, DEC. 18. West Side Socialist Club, Clark's Hall, northeast corner Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, second floor. Algernen Leet: "The Sociafist Moon ment a Product of Capitalism."

Brooklyn. PRIDAY, DEC. 21.

Wm. Morels Educational So bely of Brownselle, Tobuck Hall, Theiford and Pitkin avenues, L. B. Bondin "The Philosophy of Socialism." SUNDAY, DEC. 13.

Wupzier's Hall, SIS Washington freet. Adolph Benevy: "The Evolution of Self-Culture and Child Effica Brooklyn Secialist Clab, Buffalo

to the coursedes of Allegheny County Hall, Buffish arenus and Fulton served. Algertion Lee: "Prosperity and Rard Martines The Thomping of herenical Tanca." Hall, Buffalo avenue and Fulto

Hathimpt.

Local charters have been granted to

houn; Wilklus in Montana; Bennett in North Dakota; Ray in Georgia; Towner closes in Virginia Dec. 1. Winneld R. daylord will fill dates in Inclans. cky Tennessee and Alaban a cury to Florida.

Illimis State Committee has adopted resolutions demanding "That the any National Committeeman from any state wherefrom the results of a referendum of the state electing said National Committeenum, roperly attest ed by the state organization, has not en submitted to the National Secre-

State Secretary Helfenstein of Callfornia reports that Local Santa Bar-bars has been duly notified to show cause why charter should not be re voked, and sends copy of state consti-tution which shows that provisious have been made seeking to protect the party in that state against fusion.

August lichel writes, in reply to in-vitation of National Secretary, that he Germany are such that it is impossible for, him to leave even for a month, the entire party strength being needed there at this time, however much he would like to accept the op-portunity to visit this country, and eet the comrades of the Socialist

in reply to inquiry, the National Secretary informed Wilbur Putnals that he was not entitled to vote as national committeeman from Louisians until state charter had been granted by National Committee.

Chas. R. Martin of Ohio has been In the national office.

The Mational Convention.

Various, members of the National Committee have made the following new motions relative to national con-

genizing Fund this week are the smallest since the fund opened. He cause there is not a campallyn on, the No. 1 _By National Committeenan Richardson of California: "That a National Convention of the should not consider it unnecessary to contribute to the organizing fund. The national headquarters still has organ-Socialist Party of the United States (including the Social Democratic Party in the states wherein the law compels bars in the field and will continue to have them. While National Organ-teer Bigelow, Goebel, Ray, Bennett the use of that designation), he, and is hereby called by the National Com-mittee of the said party, to meet at 10 o'clock a. m., on June 15, 1904, in the and Towner will not work during the holidaya Wilkins will still be in the field, and a national organizer will becity of St. Louis. Mo. 2. That said convention shall mominate a candidate for President and a candidate for Vicegin work oarly in January in the northern part of Wisconsin. John C. Chase will also start out next month to cover the New England states. In ent of the United States, and February Bohemian, German, and French organizers will enter the field, and the Italian organizer shortly af-terwards. Preparation will be made states and territories shall be entitled to representation in the said conven-tion as follows: One delegate for during December and January, Meaneach expanized state or territory and one additional delegate for each 100 members or majority fraction thereof in good standing in the locals of a ter equipped will the untional office b. to carry on the work. By the time March begins, every section of the country should be covered. It is to be tate or territory on the first day of Murch, 1904. C. That each delegate shall have one vote, to be cast in perhoped that the comrades will give a hearty response to this reminder and help furnish the means by which the non or by proxy, as he may determine of apportioning and unorganized states can be got in o ritory shall be determined by its shape for the campaign of fiel. Coin cards, made to carry from 25 cents to rship. 6, No part of the expense incurred by any delegate attending this convention shall be paid by upon application. Drop a postal for one right away. Address all contribu-tions to the National-Secretary, Social-ist Party, Onnia. Neb." the national organization." Comment "I name St. Louis simply because of the Internstional Exposition that will be in progress lext summer at that place and the very natural desire of delegates to visit it. The time, June 15, will The National Secretary has issued the following statement: "Credence has evidently been given make our campaign none too long, and yet, perhaps, long enough. If represenin some quarters to the statement that the national party referendum to nmend Section 1, Article 2, of the natation is based upon membership of March 1, 1903, sufficient time is given

No. 22.-By National Committeeman Berger of Wisconsin: "I move that the next national convention of the Bothe next national convenion of the 35 cialist Party be held in Chicago, in "referendum of the party shall be presented of St. Louis, as proposed by Darrade Richardson. Comment by Darrade Richardson. Comment by Derger submitting Chicago are as follows: 1. There is no Socialist movement of any strength in St. Louis whereas, "preceding the proposed amendment, constitutes a violation of Goelel, N. J.; Critchlow, Ohio. Total, Markey Pia.; Miller, The world cause the St. Louis press. The void great attention to our convention. 2. The World's Fair held in St. Louis at that time would result in the White Elephant from Siam or the Court gress of Loug-haired Men getting about the same attention in the St. Countiers. The constitutional content of the original proposition endorsed and forwarded to the national office. about the same attention in the St. Louis press, and especially in the dispatches, as our convention. 3. In spite of the World's Fair, the number of ment. This was done in this case. The of the World's Fair, the number of delegates in attendance in Chicago would be larger than in St. Louis, became Chicago is nearer to the great bulk of the membership, while, on the other hand, delegates who attend a to the fair than to the business of the convention, "3, Chicago has better railway facilities than 8t. Louis, and would enjoy all the advantages of the low fare to St. Louis. 5. The advanprices they are charging for botel ac-

of electing delegates, and also to ac-

aplish such election. I think the

No. 7.- By National Committeeman Berlyn of Illinois: "That the Nationa sented as the result of the conference of the Illinois State Committee and the National Committeeman from Illi-

No. 1 By National Committeeman Schardson of California, relative to total Committee meeting:

carlst Party to meet in St. Louis on June 15, 1904, that the National Con-mittee of the Socialist Party meet in St. Louis, Mo., at 10 o'clock a. m., on June 10, 1804." Comment submitted with motion;—"I think the National Committee should meet before the na-

to the convention. If the committee time! Committee to see upo the promite desires to meet after the convention adjourns is can be determine at its ourliest meeting."

Fund since last report: Local Naug tuck, Conn., \$1.75; Local Goodlan

Total to noon Dec. 5, 85.49. Previous by reported, \$2.217.07. Total, \$2.2.256

The Rational Referendum

tional constitution, now being voted upon, has been submitted in conflict with the national constitution, and an explanation from the national office

may therefore be in order.
"Section 2. Article 6, of the national
constitution provides that 'all propositions or other matter submitted for the

three paragraphs in question cannot be construed as "comment" unde by the National Committee or the Na-tional Secretary when the proposition

as originally drafted was submitted

exactly as received at the national of-fice.

The form for the circular carrying

The form for the circular carrying the referendum to the party member-ship was submitted to the National Committee three weeks before being basted to the membership. Not one national committeenan objected to

the form as proposed by the National Secretary, and the circular went our accordingly. Not only that, but the proposed form itself went to the 20-

Raisgutes to the international Congress Business of the Rollead Committee No. B:—By National Committeeman of Nest Turk—mas to the proceedings Loral charters have been granted to Green River. Rambler, Dietz. Buffelo and Sheridan. Wyo.; Hird and Rrebs. Indian Territory: Soddy. Tenn.; Habrisanburg, Va.; Augusta, Ga.

John W. Brown is in Arizona; Goe.

John W. Brown is in Arizona; Goe. referred to the Quorum of the Nather Charles Bergier be appointed Rohemian organizer. (2.) Northeaticu from State Committee of Florida that in the present of delegates to the Inter-national Convention. It seems to me the members of the Quorum lines again confounded the International tory and Mrs. W. H. Healey et c at temporary state secretary, and report by Kathonal Secretary that he had ne-Congress with the international Boreau, and the functions of descrites to the congress with those of our secre-taries on the Bureau. We are encordingly recognized Mgs. Heatey as temporary state accreticy, (3.) Reso-fitjohs received from Local Lewiston, titled to two-secretaries on the Inter-national Bureau, since the S. L. P. has elected none; but in the congress we are entitled to as many delegator as we choose to send. Instead, therelunbo, regarding administration of mation concerning a referendum for state officials which had been initiated by Local Boiss. National Secretary reported linving written state seem alternates, we should first decide of the full number of delegates we care plauntion. (4) Correspondence with Local Moncia, La., concerbing a memto send, bearing in mind that we are in no way restricted as to number, ber having aunguneed himself as can didate for an office in Democratic and then elect them all as delegates. primaries. National Secretary ad-vised that charges be preferred against member and expelled if found our own convention will most likely b guilty. (5) Proposition by Writer Huggins, representative of "Wilhire's Magazine," that national office arcalled not later than June, and I bo-lieve it will be best to leave the entire matter in . Its hands. The convention can act more intelligently on the que range Western tour. (6, Request that national office contribute toward print ng of stenographic report of Socialist chate in American Federation of Laelected and on the choice of proper representatives. I will therefore ask you to submit the following as an smendment to the resolutions of the bor convention. (7) Report f.om state secretary of Kansas that new state efficials would be elected Dec. 1. Quorum: 'The number and choice o delegates to represent our party at the International Socialist Congress in Amsterdam shall be left to the ensuand National Secretary reported that he would take no further action until ing antiquel convention of our party.

National Committeemen are request ed not to act upon matters referred to the Quorum until the action of the

. "Application of properties and a second an

The following contributions have been made to the National Organizing National Secretary has submitted to the National Committee copy of correspondence with T. J. Hagerty, relative to his becoming associated with the National Lecture Bursau. Kas., 28 cents; W. J. Brown, Green+ burg, Kas., 50 cents; Local Mt. Olive, Ill., \$2; Local Stonington, Conn., \$1. Total to noon Dec. 5, \$5.49. «Prévous

National Committeeman Talkett of eralug the Louisian application for larter, on the grounds of unconstitu-, The National Secretary says: "The receipts reported for the National Orreminded that the vote upon Work's notion, not to grant charter until the negro clause is climinated, closes Dec.

> Action of National Committee up a nations relating to application for flurter for West Virginia, submitted at. 22 was as follows:

Motion No. 1. Shall the charter ap-Yes-Ilichard on, Cal.: Pleaten, Colo : Reynolds, Ind.; Work, la.: Dobbs. Mlun.; Christenson, Neb.; Claffin, N. H.; Goebel, N. J.; Hilliquit, N. Y; Mass sey, N. D.; Critchlow, Ohlo; Barnes, Pn.; Lovett, S. D.; Kerrigan, Tex. Boomer, Wash.; Berger, Wis. Total, 19. No-White, Conn.; Berlyn, III. Total, 2. Not voting-Healey, Fis.; Miller, Idaho.: Fox, Me.: Turner, Mo. Pox, Mont.; Halbrooks, Okla. Total, 6. It is therefore voted that the charter

be granted. Motion No. 2-"That hereafter all applications for state charters for newly organized states be not upgroved or recognized unless the state organization presenting such have con-formed with the method of procedure provided by the rules of the National received by the rules of the National Committee adopted January, 1963. Yes-Richardson, Cal.; F.oaten, Colo.: White, Conn.; Reynolds, Ind.; Work, In.; Dobies, Ky.; Mills, Kan.; Carey, Mass.; Taibott, Minn.; Christenson, Neb.; Chillin, N. H.; Goebel, N. J.; Hillquit, N. Y.; Massey, N. D.; Barn s, Pa.: Lovett, S. D.: Kerrigus, Tex.: Bonner, Wash.: Berger, Wis. Total, 19. No-Berlyn, Ill.: Critchlow, Ohio. Total. 2. Not voting-Healey, Fin.; Miller. Idaho; Fox. Me.; Turner, Mo; Fox. Mont.; Halbrooks, Okla. Total. 6.

The motion is therefore adopted. Motion No. 3.—"That no state of territorial organization shall extend its activities beyond the limits of its own particular state or territory unthe national organization, which has sole jurisdiction over states or terri-tories where no state or territorial or-ganization exists." Yes-Richardson. ganization exists." Yes-Richardson Cal.; Floaten, Col.: White, Conn.; Ber lyn. Ill.; Reynolds, Ind.; Work, In.; Dobbs, Ky.; Carey, Mass.; Talbott. Goebel, N. J.; Critchlow, Obio. Total, 2. Not voting—Healey, Pla.; Miller, Idaho: Mills, Kaa.; Fox, Me.; Turner, Mo.: Fox. Mont.; Halbrooks, Ok'a.: Lovett, S. D. Total, S. The motion

Comment.—Floaten, Colo., (voting yes on all three motions)—"I believe that the rule of procedure as laid down by the national office ought to be adhered to wherever there are any ob-jections raised. But as all who have mny objections to the proceedings have consented, and it appears that the comrades acted in good faith, I shall say 'Yes,' grant the charter in this case." Berlyn, Ill. (voting no on Nos. 1 and 2)—"My reasons for so voting are that the regulations adopted at the Rt. Louis aeston of the National Committee are binding since they were adopted, and until repealed we have no right to make exceptions which would be implied by adopting som rule to govern future actions." Christenson, Neh. (voting yes on all three motionsi—"While some irregularities are certainly visible, I nevertheless be fleve that the boys acted in good faith and would have conducted the con and not a single paper or party mean-her said anything then about its 'lie ge'lty.'

There is another side to this ques-tion. Would the National Committee brought to bear." Critchlow, Ohle tion. Would the National Committee have any right to omit three paragraphs from the proposition when submitting it to the membership? When the present National Receivary, to most what he believed an emergency, proposed to the National Committee cover the ground without adopting any more rules to enforce the former rules, No. 3 is entirely unnecession of mational headquarters and composition of mational committee was objected to, mostly on the grounds that the National Committee had no creating for submission of proposed.

June 10, 1801." Comment submitted was objected to mostly on the grounds that the National Committee should meet before the method of right to after or amend any propositional convention, as matters may come before it that it desires to rafer twould be as dangerous for the National Coran, Mana; Christenson,

Neb.: Hillmit, N. Y.: Critchlow, Ohio Barnes, Par.: Mooner, Wask: Total, 9: No-Pleates, Color: Tetal, Ir. Met voling-Richardson, White, Healey, Mil ler, Dobbs, Milis, Fog. Tafbott, Tur-ner, Fox, Claffin, Coebel, Massey, Hal-brooks, Lovett, Kerrigan, Berger, Total. 17. The circular was therefor "I cannot see how matters could be proved upon by the same number of state is best in the National Commit ree," (National Secretary called Comthe National Committee has no choice in the matter, as the national constitucertain number of locals question minut he suferred to the membershill The committee was asked to approve or not approve the circular which would take the matter to the membe ship. ('ritchlow, Ohio (voting yes) "Providing that the blanks submitte are put into such form that individua thembers of the party can each have a blank to register their ballot upon. I also suggest that the locals calling for the referendum be named always in the referendum; otherwise the national office might be charged with initiat ing referendums." (The circular speci- ity and flord Times." fied that individual ballots were to be provided. The names of locals demonding referendum were reported through the weekly reports to the Na-tional Committee, and which reports are also sent to the press.)

New York State.

At the meeting of the State Committee last Tuesday it was decided to extend the time-limit on the referenquarters to Jun: 1: This action was taken on account of the small vote, only (1) votes having been reported up to the time of State Committee's met.

Gaylord Wilshire will debate with Ernest H. Crosby on "Socialism vs. Single Tax" at Mesonic Temple, Main attwet. New Rochelle. Sunday. Dec. 13, 230 p. m., under the nuspices of the local branch of the People's Forum

of Cooper Union, Henry-Antelewski of the United Polish Socialists addressed one of the largest Socialist meetings ever held in The members are much ensuraged, and hope to effect the organization of the other foreign elements in the near future.

Albany County gives 600 votes for Matchett, Secial Democratic candidate for Associate Judge of the Court of Appenia, and 320 straight Social Dentceratic ballote. Last year we had 123 for the head of our state ticket in the county and in 1900 we had 63.

tortiand County gives the Focial remoratic Party 22 votes; a year ago we had 5; two years ago, none. The Bochilst Labor Party has one vote, as against 7 last year and 12 in 1900.

Rockland County gives 88 Social will be taken, and other pressing mat-Democratic votes, as against 40 in

1982 and 32 in 1000. The S. L. P. has 24; last year it had 23 and in 1000 it The following speakers will address

the Rochester Labor Lycoum in the City Hall on Sunday afternoons at 3 o'clock; Dec. 13, Rev. C. E. Hamilton, on "Ethical Patriotism"; Dec. 20, Geo. H. Smith, on Injunctions—Their Ori-gin and Their Present Use"; Dec. 27. Rev. Horace A. Crane, on "Friends and Fors of Labor"; Jan. 3, Dr. Geo. W. Goler, on "The Prevention of Disease"; Jan. 10, Salvator venn, "The Russia of America"; Jan. 17, Mrs. Mabel Kennon, on "Race Suicide"; Jan. 24. Richard Kitchelt; Jan. 31. Samuel McAuliffe, on "Education of the Child in Its Relation to Life's Bat-tle." Admission is free.

The General Committee of Local New York will hold its regular monthly meeting on Saturday avening, Dec. 12, in the W. E. A. Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street.

The last meeting of the 32d and 33d A. D. was mainly devoted to the ques-tion of agitation and meeting place for the district. On the committee's report it was decided to hold business meetings on the second and fourth Wednesday evening of each month in the Mt. Morris Educational Club. 131 E. 110th street. It was also decided that the district in a body join the Mt. Morris Educational Club. A course of lectures, to be held every course of lectures, to be held every sixth street. Branch 3 has removed to Friday ecculing, will begin ou Jan. 8, Algernon Lee speaking on "The Capitalist System." The succeeding lecture sympathizers in the cause to women sympathizers in the cause to talist System." The succeeding lectures will be: Jan. 15, Fred'k Krafft, "Is Our Country a Republic?" Jan. 22, held Dec. 17. Branch 18, Paterson, he G. C. Streefer, "Socialism as a Theory | holding lectures the first Sunday in of Government;" Jan. 29, Mrs. Bertha every month. A movement is on foot M. Fraser, "The Workers and Their to establish a Bolemian branch, and Mastera." The comrades are urged to all Bohemians who wish to join should

The Bronx Socialist Club has met bor Lyceum a great success, with gratifying success since organia- Branch 9 will hold a Wellmacht Fest attendance to date. The lectures and discussions held thus far have proved for they will kindly make known the grap interesting and instructive, as can be seen by the fact that all of the street. meetin a lasted until midnight or past. All co trades and their friends are ungently requested to help make the club a greater success, by being present at the meetings, which are held every Wednesday, evening, 8 o'clock, at the Club House, 3300 Third avenue.

The Socialist Club of Brooklyn, beginning on Sunday, Dec. 18, will re-new its Sunday night lectures, and a number of prominent speakers will be heard during the winter. Buffalo Hall, number of prominent speakers will be heard during the winter. Buffalo Hall, at the corner of Buffalo avenue and Fulton street, has been secured, and it is not eaving too much to declare that it is the fluest in the city for the purpose. It is heated by steam and lighted by electricity, and those who attend will be sure of comferct. All members of the party are invited to agist in making these isctures at success. Come yourself, and bring with you at least one friend, and thus encourage those who are working with might and main to further the cause of Socialism is our time. On Dec. 13

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Algernon Lee will speak on "Prosper-

The Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Asso-clation will celebrate its twenty-sec-end antiversary on Sunday, Dec. 20, in the large half of the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. The program will begin at 7 p. m. Admission free; hat check, The headquarters of the 22d A. D.

241 E. Forty-second street, is one of the few places in this great city where progressive workingmen can their leisure hours during the winter evenings in interesting and agreeable company. A number of comrades are there every evening engaged in party or agitation work; others find food for brain and mind in the reading of books and Socialist pa-pers, or in discussion and debate; others again seek recreation in music. ur at the pool or pinochle table, and, in addition to this, a singing class will be organized. The speakers' class meets every Tuesday eventra. You'n; comrades all over the city should come and take part in this timely enterprise and fit themselves for next year's campaign. The ability of an as sembly district to uphold a headquarters of its own without special dues or has fifty-three members in good standing at present, and is making ren well efforts to increase this number. The implementage are bold every firtday evening. At the last meeting it was decided to revive the Murray'll l Agitation Committee, so that the next Agitation Committee, so that the next campaign can be carried on in a way its importance demands. The next meeting, on Friday, December 11, will be a very important one and every member sliquid be present, as the vote in the netional referendum

ters decided on. Twenty-five sympa-thizers, as well as the members, will he notified by postal. Comrades of New York and vicinity, or Bocislists visiting the city, are invited to give this sociable spot in the capitalistic wilderness a call. The comrades of the 6th and 10th A. D. are urgently called upon to at-

tend a special meeting to be bold on Priday, Dec. 11, 8 p. m. Never since the existence of this district organization were matters of such importance acted. The 28th A. D. will hold a special meeting on Friday, Dec. 11, at 1497 Avenue A. Important business is to

owel and arted upon. will meet on Monday. Dec. 14, at 8 p. m., in the West Side Labor Lyceum, 342 W. Forty-second street. All cour-rades residing on the West Side are in-

The Kings County Committee will meet in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, Saturday, Dec. 12, at 8 p. m.
At the last meeting of the Social

Democratic Woman's Society several comrades were appointed to visit the various branches to inspect their workings, and to give instructions as to Mastera." The committee are urged to use all their efforts to assure a good attendance. All Jewish renders of The Worker are requested to join the Jewish branch, which holds a special meeting on Friday, Dec. 8, at 134 E. Hoth street.

Henceting on Friday, Dec. 8, at 134 E. House was the first anniversary of the Brooklyn Lateral County of t

ation. Each meeting is better attend-the day following Christman, Dec. 24, ed than the previous ones, and on Dec. English speaking ladies who desire to 2 a meeting was held with the largest connect themselves with the English attendance to date. The lectures and branch will receive prompt attention

> The regular semi-annual meeting of Local Hudson County will be held Hunday, Jan. 10, at 2 p. m., at the headquarters, 875 Central avenue, Jer-ney City. The business to be trans-acted includes the election of officers, organization of a Daily Globs Confer-ence, discussion of relations to Free German Schools, and other important

tion of a monthly paper, the "Socialist Appeal," and the catablishment of a class for the instruction of men intending to become citizens,

How England.

The comrades of Worcester, Mass of acceptance of Olof Bokelund, candl date for Mayor, which appeared in The Worker inst week, togethe, with the denunciatory editorial of the Worcester "l'ost," and Comrade Boke

lund's reply thereto.

Mrs. Chariotte Porkins Gliman, the well-known author of "Wemen, and [Economics" and "In This Our World,"] will lecture on "What Is Socialism?" under the numbers of the Socialist Women's Club of Boston, in Faneuil Hall, Friday, Dec. 18, Tickets cost ten

The Socialist Women's Club of Boston will meet regularly at 330 Shaw mut avenue the first and second Fr days of each month, at 8 p. m. next meeting will be on Dec. 11. Dr. M. J. Konikow will lecture of The Merits and Demorts of Co-oper-

atlyn Serieties" on Sunday, Duc. 13.-8 . m., at 130 Washington street. The Boston Socialist Sunday Scho neets every Sunday at 2 p. m. at the

Washington street.
Courtensy Lemon will speak in Waterbury, Conn., on Sunday after noon, Nec. 13. This will be the first of a series of lectures by different

(Continued on page 4)

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THE SCANDINAVIAN YORK meets first Sunday of every month, 1930 a. m., in Link's Hall, 233 E. 38th street, New York. All Scandinaviana are welcome. Agitation meetings every third Sunday, at 7 p. m. Secretary, G. Sjoholm, 321 B. Ninth street, New York.

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ar Kangaroos ara welcome. MEW YORK. No line drawn on smaller animals

CLEAR WEATHER AGAIN.

By Horace Traubel.

itself equal to justice. Many of us saw only failure and death. Eaw only Did not see beyond th the storm. Did hot see beyond the storm. But he prophets were always there. Their faithful voices could always be heard above the cry of the wind and the crush of destruction. We knew that if the race could survive this storm it could survive anything. For this was not a storm up in the air. It was not a sephyred blow. It was not a fiash in the pan. It was a storm at the foundations. It was not a test of foliages. It was a test applied to the very root-stock of social It meant that you could hope for anything. It also meant that you might fear for everything. For it you night fear for everything. For it came after many questions as a final question. It came after questions had been shirted or answered wrong. It came as the question that had to be answered right. The storm of yesting. terday. The storm through which we have come to this beautiful morning.

Clear weather again. Now I know how much the storm had to do with weather. How much the evil had to do with the good. How much the millionaire had to do with the unist. How much of my phan-l self I abandoned with the storm yesterdsy. How much of my real self I have brought over. Now I see what the storm was for. Why I had to starve. Why I had to be hated. Why I had to be misunderstood. Why my dreams were so slow coming true. Why my friends deserted me and why Why my release the my friends. Why the universe scened against me. Why as long as I was for myself the universe could not have been against me. Why the work always had to be everything and why the pay always had to be nothing. Why the people did not bear me. Why it was enough for me hear myself. Why religion was against the storm. And why art was against the storm. And why the state was against the storm. And why all the great and the powerful were everythe great and the powerful weter where against the storm. The editors.
And the legislators. And doctors who doctored the body.
And benks with vast treasures. Why all these were against the storm. And why only the weak were for the storm. The weak. The people without money. The peowithout power. The people with-The people in the courts The people. The children of perpetual hand threet. Not enough fed. Not ugh clothed. Not enough housed Why only the weak were for the Why only the weak armed only with storm. The weak armed only with sideas. With dreams. With suffering, sideas. Why ed only with only with starration. only the weak were for the storm. Why the powerful and the great were ngainst the storm and could not pre-vent the storm. Why the weak and the obscure were for the storm and brought the storm.

Clear weather again. Now I know what clear weather means. And that what clear weather means. And that is why I know what the storm meant. What the days before the storm meant. What it meant for people to be overfed and underfed. What the temporary victories of greed meant. Why the greedy were the first to suffer from greed. Why I sometimes wondered if love had not gone back on love. That is, that the universe had gone back on itself. For the sorof social wrong were so sharp they drove right into the soul. And the soul got to asking questions. And the questions of the soul were not ways cheerful. But they kept right on asking themselves in all sorts of ways. And the troubles grew. The were more and thicker. and that was what made the air so And that was why the morn came on. And that was why this superb morning has followed the storm. This morning of justice. All of which I did not know at the time. But all of which is now clear to me. Clear to me, and jubiliant and satisfying to me, in the miracle and law of a perfect result.

· Clear weather again. Well, we have We have got here with every thing and nothing. But we are safe. We are in good health. All the property has been brought along. But all owners are lost. The debris has en left behind. The musters have been left behind. The slaves have all been left behind. But all the men the roll. Nothing we need is missing. Not a thing. We are not one item whort. Most of the things we were udest of are left behind. They the other things proved themselves entable of the ordeal. And here we are, scirred but unburt. Scarred with the scars of love. With the scars of faith. Yet untouched.

Clear weather again. Think of it. You who still doubt always said could not produce the storm, ien the storm came you said we could not live through the storm. Now that we have lived through the storm about. See what you may see. Ask urself your questions over again, not this that you see worth living fur? You say you do not want to live in a world of angels. Neither do L. I. This is a world of men. It is a world in which frailty has a better chance to be taken care of and to which passion has a better chance to make peace with law. It is a world in which everything has a better chance to live out its own righteous mers and live down its own villainy. strong enough to strengthen but never

Clear weather again. The crisis was You see property very small. You see that the owner net. Man proved equal to it. The Clear weather again. The timet. Man proved equal to it. The man very big. You see that the owner mac has come out of it unacathed, race has come out of it unacathed. Yes, glorified. The race has shown time to the first time sacred. You used to think that made property the only thing that made property sacred was ownership. Now you see that private property was always profane. Now you see the property of al that used to be the property of one be come the property of one by being the property of all. Is this an impossible world? Is justice impossible? In the old days you had to hold on to everything with both hands. But for that nothing was safe. You were always a drowning man. Now you may see that you need to hold on to nothing Everything is safe. You must hold on to yourself. That is all. Is this an impossible world? Did you think that men could always live on the line of peril? Did you think that man was always to be tied to a life preserver? That he was always to live on in fear? Going to hed not knowing but that a social cataclysm would before morning destroy him? Malevolent social forces laying for him in the dark? His sleep disturbed by dreams of ruin? His wake disturbed by facts of ruin?

Was man to perpetuate this dynasty

of hell? Look about you once more

See what you may see. Ask yourself whether this world does not offer you a superior suffrage. Clear weather again. Clear weather has brought a new kind of a man. Or the old kind of a man living out a new kind of life. I do not know just what it is. Nor how it is. But I know it is. Every man now sails his own ship. No alien is now at my rudder. Every man lives his own life. He lives n alien life. Now that the storm has cleared away we find that everybody has plenty of room. We find that every man knows there is enough room for all. That no man will now take more room than he needs. All that he needs. But not more. We find that the best way to induce men to live together is to give them a chance to live apart. In the new world of enough room the human spirit is learning how to live. We have got property rights out of the way. We have kept the property but abolished the rights. The storm unsettled wrong in order to settle right. It came out of dark days. It provoked all nature to inevitable fury. The elements raged. The ruln seemed complete. There was no visible way of escape. But the prophets still prophe sied. And when the destined work was done the sun came out again. We find in the revelation of this morning that no mistake was made. Every thing of real value has remained. Nothing has been lost that we cannot afford to lose. What we have gained is the one treasure to which all other must converge or be worth-have gained the chance to We betrayed ourselves to property. And property betrayed us to despair. Now we have seen that the man of millions with no chance to live was poor. That the man without cent with a chance to live is rich. And now that the storm has cleared we see that the social order never had but one task. The task to give people a chance to live. That when it was treacherous that task it was traitorous to the whole of life. That social order was not order but chaos. And that was why the air grew close upon chaos.

for chaos. That order which exists in SOCIALISM IN SERVIA.

the universal chance to live.

And why the storm came after the air

got too close for breathing. And why now that the weather is clear again

we see that order has been substituted

Comrade Stolanovitch, Secretary of Servia, reports to the International Bureau on the recent parliamentary elections in that country, the first in which our party has achieved success at the polls.

During the latter years especially of the reign of the late King Alexander the most brutal tyranny prevailed, all who did not how obsequiously to the criminal gang ti cialists were singled out for particuhad several narrow escapes in getting larly malevolent treatment. Whatever here. But we have strived. And we are all safe. Dead or alive we are the royal scoundrel was removed last June, the fact remains that a much greater degree of popular liberty has been enjoyed since then.

On Aug. 2 was held the first nation mensures were taken to participate actively in the September elections.
The results were highly encouraging, more than fulfilling all expectations.
At Kragonyevatz, our candidate, Dr. Mickel Ilitsch, one of the best Socialist scholars and propagandists, was elected by a large majority. In Leekovats, our candidate. Wladimir Savitz received so large a vote that a secon ond election the candidate of the united expitation parties won by a majority of only 00 votes. In Bel grade the contest was especially se-vere. Comrade Stois: ovitch claims that it was only by falsifying the list of voters that the capitalists were able to carry the day, Even so, the Socialist candidates were defeated by very small majorities.

Comrade Popovitch writes in th "Neue Zeit" that the party organization is making great progress, both among the industrial workers in the cities and towns and among the rural laborers, and that it is recognized by the propertied and ruling class as a formidable aliversary, whose power is sure to grow from day to day.

The results accomplished in the elec-tion are the more remarkable in view of the fact that the property qualifi-cation for voting excludes a large part of the working class.

-It is preposterous for the Moro of Joio to want to set up a government of their own, as they have no canal to well.—The Chicago News,

-The new republic of Panama car ag enough to tempt. Do you think an impossible world? Luoh again, see the big things of the old ing a graft investigation.—The Denver

SOCIALISTS IN REICHSTAG.

Not One Attends the Court Reception.

Carry Out Instructions of Party Con gress in Claiming the First Vice Presidency - Effect of Increased Socialist Vote on Imporial Policy.

The Reichstag or Parliament of the German Empire was formally opened in the White Hall of the Emperor's palace on Thursday, Dec. 2. The press dispatches say:

"The assemblage was smaller than on the last occasion, twenty-five of the loyalists having been turned out by the Socialists, not one of whom ever attends the opening of the Reichstag, which is ementially a court function all the members present wearing a royal order. . . . After luncheon the members reassembled in the Reichstr for the preliminaries of organization All the Socialists were then present."

The Social Democratic members combated Paul Singer for First Vice President and also nominated candi-dates for some of the secretaryships. In the election, which took place of the following day, they received, of course, only Bocinlist votes.

The Vice-Presidency Discussion.

As the daily papers in this country have given 'very confusing accoun and made quite misicading comments upon this incident, treating the nomi nation of Singer as an unexpected de velopment and a violation of the reso adopted by the party convention in Dresden, it is necessary to give a correct statement.

By custom, the Social Democrati Party, being the second strongest party in the Reichstag and the strong sidered as entitled to the first vice presidency and one of the secretary ships. But, on the other hand, it is equally well established by custon that the members of the "bureau" the officers of the Reichstag-must be presented at court, and the Democrats have always refused to

kow-tow to the Emperor.

During the past summer, especially after the parliamentary elections in June, certain elements in the party-the so-called "Revisionists," who dis the so-called "Revisionists," who dis-sent from the rigidly revolutionary ideas which prevail in the party-advocated the acceptance of these offices, with the condition of court presentation attached, "as a demonstration of the party's strength." A considerable element in the old parties, they said. would gladly yield this recognition to the Increased Social Democratic dele gation and would vote for whatever man, the Socialists might nominate This was certainly true. The capital-ist press loudly applicuded this evi-dence of "reasonableness" on the part of Bernstein and the other Revision ists, and Singer was suggested as the right man for the place-Singer, by the way, being a strict adherent of revolu-

tionary ideas. The Bresden Congress.

This question, after being extensive discussed in the party press and ocal organizations, occupied a good part of the time of the party con held at Dreaden in September. In the debate upon it, the whole question of the proposals and the conduct of th Revisionists was threshed out. The debate was often acrimonious and the capitalist press on both sides of the water predicted a split in the party How little likelihood there was of a split, and how little support there was for the compromising tendencies out-side of a small group of "intellectuals," who did much more than their share of talking and writing, and so compelled public attention, was destrated by the vote cast on the two troversy. One of these resolutions was proposed by the party's Executive and was virtually a censure on the Revi tionists for their methods, especially in using the capitalist press for attack on the party's declared principles and policy and on many of its chosen lead eris. This was carried by a vote of 283 to 24. The text of this resolution printed in The Worker of Oct. 18,

Bebel-Kautsky-Singer

Resolutions Carried. The second resolution was moved by

Bebel, Kautsky, and Singer and was in the following terms:
"The Congress instructs the Social Democratic delegation in the Reicha tag to assert their right to have the first vice-presidency and one of the sec-retaryships filled by candidates from their ranks, but to refuse to undertake attendance at any court ceremonies or to submit to any conditions not prescribed in the constitution of the Em-

"The Congress rejects in the most emphatic manner the revisionist efforts to change our tried and victorycrowned tactics, based upon the class struggle, by substituting for the conoverthrow of our opponents, a policy of conciliation with the existing order of things.

"The result of such revisionist tac tics would be that a party which works for the most rapid possible transformation of the existing bourgrois society into a Socialist society and which is in the best sense of the word revolutionary, would be changed into a party occupying itself with the reformation of hourgeois society. The Congress is therefore opposed to the revisionist movement now existing in the party, and is of the conviction that the class antagonisms do not decrease but rather grow sharper and clearer It accordingly declares:

responsibility for the political and eco nomic conditions resulting from the capitalist mode of production, and ac-cordingly it refuses all endowsement of means that tend to maintain the ruling

Kautsky resolution adopted by the In-ternational Congress at Paris in 1900, cannot seek to participate in a bour-

geols (fovernment,

"The Congress furthermore condemns every effort to conceal or deny

for a reconciliation with the capitalisi

The Congress expects that the 5ctal Democratic delegation in the Reichstag will use its increased in fluences gained through the efforts of the voting masses, for the enlightenment of the workers as to the aim of Social Democracy, to defend with all their power the interests of the working class and to strive for the extension and assurance of political lib-erty and equal rights for all and overgetically to oppose militarism and the colonial and expansionist policy and injustice, oppression, and exploitation in every form and to act energetically in favor of the enactment of laws to protect the workers and bring about their notifical and accial enumeries. their political and social emancipa

This declaration was carried by s vote of 282 to 11-those voting in the negative being Bernstein, Gertruc David, Elm, Grenz, Grünberg, Hering Hué. Loewe, Paul Müller, Gustav Müller of Breslau, and Karl Schwarz. It will be seen, therefore, that the

Socialist fraction in the Reichstag, in nominating Singer after absenting themselves from the opening cere monies, were simply carrying out the instructions of the party in accordance with its accepted policy of irreconcita-ble heatility both to mountry and to all political expressions of capitalist interests.

Effect on Government Policy.

it is considered significant that the Government, as its policy for the couning session is outlined in the speech from the throne at the opening of the Reichstag, declares its intention not to ask for increased army appropriations within the next year and proposed further ameliorative social legislation There can be no doubt that this modes counsellors in due to the large increase of the Socialist rate, for the Socialist fraction has always been the head and front of the opposition to militarian and the labor and social legislation adopted in recent years is frankly avowed as a concession to Socialist

tag, which have ja..t been held, result in the choice of 202 Conservatives, 07 Centrists (or Clericals), 79 National Liberals, 31 Radicals, and 24 of aundry minor groups, with no Socialists. This is due to the electoral system—the unibers being chosen by electors, of whom one-third are elected by the verrich, one-third by the moderately rich, and one-third by the rest of the population. The Socialists refused to ente into, any conlitions and contented themselves with the moral effect of a straight vote, showing themselves no merically the largest party and thus demonstrating the position of the Landiag as a mon-representative govefning body.

FROM MONTANA.

Copper Trust Establishes Reign of Terror.

Socialists Systematically Blacklisted-Outreguous Conduct of the Trusts is Making More Socialists, However.

BUTTE, Ment., Nov. 22.-The 85lalist Police Magistrate elected in Anneouda last spring took his office ast Wednesday, after being fraudently kepf out of it/for over six months As the time approached for the trial of the case, the Republican incumbent resigned, and Comrade McHugh as sumed the duties without any opposi-tion. He will, however, have to sue for his salary for the months that Hayes held the office.

A veritable reign of terror exists in Anaconda. Deliberately, secretly, in-sidiously, Amalgamated Copper Com-pany is weeding the Socialists out of the works, and had been doing so ever since the sintdown ceased. Each man has a brass identification cheek, which he carries while at work. At the end of the day he hange it up on the book which bears his number. Some fine morning, instead of his brass check, he finds a blank on the hook—a plain blue card. This means not only that he is "fired," but that he is unable to get work in any town in Montana get work in any town in Montana And in the worst case, when the af-thir goes over to the Railroad Commis-

A few instances will show to what extent the Copper Trust will go in its efforts to stamp out Socialism. A school girl in Anaconda heard a Socialist speaker on the street, became inter ested, bought some literature, and proceeded to talk Socialism to her school friends. Her father was "blue-carded." He protested that he was and always had been a Democrat, which was true. An interview followed between the father and one of the Motween the father and one of the Me guls at the works, and the unfortunate wage-slave was informed that his daughter was "talking Socialism around the school, and he would have to make her stop it if he wanted to resume work for the company." He promised that it would stop, but when he approached his daughter on the subject he was met by a flat refusal. they left hundreds upon hundreds of She told her father that neither the company nor a dozen jobs would muszie her tongue. The result was the use of a two-inch strap until the plucky little heroine was reduced to

the Socialists. There is no attempt at evasion. The shift bosses and foremen tell the men frankly, "You are a Socialist," or, "Well, Bill, we got you they had not been so mercilessly rush this time; you were at the street meeting and driving both their "hands" ing and driving both their "hands" and were seen clapping your hands." "No, I am not, and nover But such a good will would have cost have been a Socialist." "Well, go and get a signed attenuent from some prominent Hepublicans and Democrats this year, a year ago, and each year, and you can get back." Quite a few But they crave as much profit as and you can get back." Quite a few have gone back to work under these conditions, and ttell it not in Gath; even a few Socialists who have Republican and Democratic friends, There are spotters everywhere—in the atloom, in the boarding houses, on the streets, and in the stores. The resentment, bitter, violicitive, but silent among all the people, business men and gorkers, Republicans and Demo-

erats alike, is something awful. No me dares to express it in words. "Th waits have cares. But it is there and will find its expression at the next election. We know there are hundreds of formerly Democrat and Republican workers who will registe their opinion of this attempt to estab lish Mexican peonage when the proper time comes. The company is making

A DECK 'Che administration of Mayor Frinks has been the only administration the city of Anaconda has ever had that was free from "grafting." Even the Republican and Democratic papers ad-mit this. The School Board, which was elected as a trade-union ticket, and whose first act was to elect a So cialist Party member as Superintend-ent of Schools and another party mem-ber as principal of the high school and Socialists as school clerk and janitors is making a splendid record. Th schools of Anaconda have a larger at tendance, and are in a more efficient condition than ever before. A stron; Tenebers' Union, affiliated with the American Labor Union, is one of the results of this change in the personn of the School Board.

The case of the City Treasurer Comrade Tobin, comes up is days, and it is a foregone co that we will win.

FIGURES THAT SPEAK.

lewish daily "Forward," translated for the Worker by I. E. Rabinovitch. During the six months, from the first to the thirtieth of September, the Manhattan elevated trains alone bave carried, in round numbers, about on: hundred and tweny-six millions of pas sengers. During the same months o year the number of massenger was only one hundred and eight millions. That is, the number of passen gers has increased by eighteen millions. This amounts to about 100,000 more passengers every day.

One hundred thousand passengers more means one hundred thousand nickels more for the company every day. The number of care and trips however, has remained about the The overcrowding on the elevated roads was already well high unbearable a year ago; it is easy to imagine how it is now, and how it will get be lafer on, in the winter months, when the overfilled trains become still more crowded.

A year ago the company did not run its business for mere charity: it was then making many millions. This year it intents to make more millions and to make them at the expense the stiffing public. That is the company's good luck, they say, to "earn" the hundred thousand daily added nickels. And as long as there is yet room for a pin left, the passenger is invited to pay a nickel and push him-

This is an old and standing custom with the companies—to pack in as many passengers in as few cars as possible. To rud thore cars involves extra expenses, but to make the public choks and sufficiente for lack of standng room costa nothing.

Helpiess atands the public against this custom which no law in the present state is strong enough to break. Helplessly do the millions of passen gers crowd and press one another daily in the morning and the evening rush. Impotent, they press forward, struggling in vain, to reach one of the hanging straps. Impotent, they scram-ble with all their might for the platforms.

Each year, about this time, when the season of the greatest rush begins, the daily press raises an alarm. This is also a long-established custom. But the companies do not get scared. They know that it will not harm them. Working men and momen are those that suffer most from this overcrowding-wage-corkers traveling simultar: county in these hours of rusts to and from work. And who will samesily

and truly make it his concern? The daily papers clamor for a while They clamor simply so-just as the nightingale sings-and then they stop The first loud "sensation" or scandai abruptly breaks their tune. They then begin a new song.

sion, the companies still have nothing to fear. "Usually, in such a case, a motion is made there that new franchises be granted to the companies.

And a like state of affairs, or per haps a triffe worke yet, prevails also in Brooklyn, and on the surface as well as on the elevated roads.

And not with nickels and with suf-

foration alone does the public pay its penalty.

ons were killed this year on the troiley lines and elevated roads. Five crippled. These were mostly children: me were also aged, feeble, and sick people, who were not swift and agile enough to run away from Death. And

never find consolution. use of a two-inch-strap until the plucky little heroine was reduced to submission.

Quite a few Democrats and Republicans have been discharged, too, in their effort to make a clean sweep of the Socialists. There is no attent at the free lists of the second of the seco

ner they get their many millions of

These dollars make a mountain of gold, upon which many Americans look with exultation. But a cometery full of dead lies buried under this gold mountain. And were these dead to rise they would form a dreadful army. Long, long rows of skeletons would array themselves and shake their bony fists before the joy-sparkling eyes of

their unpunished murderers.

But the dead will not rise. They will never disturb the rest, never dis-pel the joy and happiness of these an-gels of Death, in human shape—able to make millions of profit each year Stient are the murdered in their clence of the Goulds and the Bel monts and the Baldwins, whose souls are tightly wrapped up in trust papers and bonds. Dumb and silent re mains also Public Opinion-absolutely powerless against these almighty few.

This is the horrible result of the horrible development of capitalism, which becomes ever more and more

The recent past has brought out or the arena the millionaire and the cities of millions of inhabitants. The near future will call out on the scene the billionaire, with cities of tens of millions of inhabitants. And cheaper and cheaper will become human and more and more crowded and chok ing and suffocating will become the factories wherein the people work, the iouses wherein they live, and the public roads upon which they travel. And more and more choking and stiffing and oppressing will become all and everything in this world.

"The Billionaire is coming, the Billionaire is coming," is heard on all sides the clamor of the capitalist world. But it is the Efficientire who will see the destruction of the capital-ist world, of this narrow, choking, and squeezing world; it is the Billionaire and Justice as expressed in Sociali

PARTY NEWS.

(Continued from 3d page.)

speakers arranged by the Waterbury

Pennsylvania.

At the regular meeting of the State Committee on Dec. 7, Comrade Ridi in the chair, a charter was granted to a local in Charlerol, Washington Coanty. Request was received from C. F. Thayer of Atlantic, Crawford County,

The comrades in Westmoreland County will place a local ticket in the effective work than the two were field this spring.

The Luxerne County Committee has appealed from the decision of the state Committee in the Coughlin affair, and the appeal will be sent out

following resolution was re-

ceived from Local Wilkesharre; "Whereas, The name of D. O. Cough-ling appeared on the ballot in the late election as the candidate of the Prohibition and the Citizens' parties, as well as the Socialist Party, he having been endorsed by the two foregoing parties without the consent of, or after ousultation with, any member of the

Socialist Party; and
"Whereas, The Luzerne County ommittee ignored this position of affairs, claiming it not to be its duty to have D. O. Coughfin return insuit those who thought they did hi ionor, notwithstanding that the State Committee called upon it to take steps against the said D. O. Coughlin, notwithstanding he did publish a declaration that he was the candidate of the

Socialist Party only; and
"Whereas, The Luzerne County
Committee still persists that it had no right to condemn D. O. Coughliu, as no rule or regulation of the Socialist Furty had or has been violated; and

"Whereas, The State Committee has requested Local Wilkesbarre to take ection against the members of the County Committee, with a view to expuision, because of disobedience to it demands; and "Whereas, The County Committee

maintain there has been no 'fusion. combination, or compromise,' and that it, as a body subject to the supervision of the locals, should be the arbiter in county affairs, believing itself equally as capable of defining the words 'fuse, Committee; therefore be it

"Resolved, By the members of Local Wilkesbarre, in meeting assembled, fully conversant with all the facts in the case, that we sustain the position of the County Committee, and not only refuse to condemn that body for its action in the Conghilia case, but declare our belief in the righteons of its position, and that we shall con tique to recognize it with or without a charter: be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these res lutions be forwarded to the State Secretary.

The State Committee revoked the charter of Local Wilkesbarre for insubordination in refusing to try the members of the County Committee. The Nineteenth Ward Branch of Lo

cal Philisdelphia will give a series of lectures in Fairhill Hall, Fifth street above Dauphin, during the winte months. Luther 8. Kaufmann will de 13, at 2.30 p. m. Candidates for Select Council and School Director have been nominated by the Nineteenth Ward Branch and nominees for division officers were en-

DESCRIPTION. Twenty-fourth and Thirty fourth Ward Branch has started a Question Club, which meets after their business meetings every Saturday evening, at 4200 Lancaster avenue

James P. Carey, formerly Representative in the Massachusetts Legis lature, will speak in Philadelphia or All locals should have their vote for

National Committeeman in the State Secretary's hands by Dec. 14. Contributions to belp pay off the state debt were as follows: Nine-teenth Ward Branch, Philadelphia, \$1; Thirty-third Ward Branch, \$1.

The disorder in the State Secre tary's office continues. National ComPRELIMINARY NOTICE.

All Comredos and Organizations are hereby informed that an Industrial Labor Exposition and Food Show

For the benefit of the Labor Press, "THE WORKER" and the "NEW YORKER YOLKSZEIYUNG," is being arranged, and will take place April 23 to May 8, 1904, at the GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Forty-third and Forty-

fourth Streets, New York. Organizations are requested to consider arranging Festivals Accordingly.

THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE.

************************************ FACSIMILE OF TICKET!



mitteeman W. R. Healey, with the approval of the National Secretary, is juf the state, is taking a much-needed approval of the National Secretary, is creat in preparation for his Mrs. W. R. Healey is State Secretary pro tem. Charles H. Matchett, of New York, has been instructed by Na The Cooks' and Waiters' tional Secretary Mailly to investigate and report upon the situation so far as | meyer to deliver an address before it affects the relations between the that organization. late State Secretary, A. D. Hill, and the national organization. The trouble came at an unfortunate time, just as everything was in hand for a thorough canvass of the state, and with a proscanvass of the state, and with a pres-pective large increase in the member- of Local Omaha. His afternoon adship of the party. But the develop-ment of the state is merely checked

for a time.
Picules and barbecues have been very effective in the "discovery" (to themselves) of the Socialists in this state, until the cool weather checked, which proves that Local Omaha is in have been known to drive twenty miles or more to hear a Sochetst Oriando Local has been particularly active in this sort of propagands, but several others have done much good service in this direction.

The Woman's Auxiliary of Jackson ville has dishauded and the members have joined the local there en masse The result will be a body stronger for when meeting separately. The local meets every Sunday afternoon.

There are no locals as yet in Western by Middle Florida, the organiza-tion being confined mainly to the peninsula. There are five negro locals in the state. Race prejudice is not so in-tense in this state as in those just north of it. Ir all, Florida has thirty locals, but it is difficult to state hor many dues-paying members there are,

in the present condition of affairs.

The second number of the "Florida Socialist"-the first of the regular is sue-will be published about the first of January. It will be a four-page six-column paper, devoted mainly to state news such as Socialists cannot find in other papers. A preliminar number was issued Nov. 4, to get the operative company which will publish it before the stockholders and other members of the party. Great interest in the publication is being shows

throughout the party in the state For a year past the Jacksonville Metropolis," an evening paper, has admitted a Rocialist department to its Saturday edition, carrying the state and general news of the party and editorial remarks to aid the propaganda,

The State Committee has engaged Frederick G. Strickland for the 1901 mpaign. He will begin the work of

Local Muscatine has no John M. Work for National Commit-

the lown Legislature. Lawyers and bankers and other parasites have been delegated to look after the interests of NOT SOCIALIST Local Clinton is booming admitted

four new members during November and realized \$13.50 on an enterea ament.

I. S. McCrillis, our late candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, has been elected temporary organizer for the lown movement. He is particular ariy effective among the far Comrades in each county should for terms and then arrange for a school-house campaign

The monthly report blanks fur-nished local secretaries are not com-ing as well as they should. This feature of the work should not be neglect-

The tenth biennial report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics contains an interesting set of tables, the purport of which is to invite foreign capital to locate in Iowa. In these tables it is shown what easy marks the laboring people are. In some industries Iowa labor receives as high as four percent, of the product manufactured. The question might be raised if this corresponds to labor's "fair share" so frequently alluded to by the Hon. A. All Iowa Bocinlists should get ready

now for the municipal campaign. A Socialist ticket should be put up in every city where election is to be held. The vote on the national referendum inhmitted to the lowa locals should be forwarded to the State Secretary and all returns be in by Jan. 1, 1904. Returns from Missouri Valley and

Lost Creek have been received. Unorganized Socialists in Iowa de-airing speakers or information of any kind regarding the movement should correspond with the State Secretary. J. J. Jacobson, 1120 Twelfth street,

Hobraska.

A new local has been chartered at Torch.

farmer question to the entire satis-faction of our best Marxian students,

rest in preparation for his account tour, which will include an entirely

The Cooks' and Waiters' Union of

Local Platsmouth reports that the

ecture given there by Comrade 81

mons on Nov. 21 was an intellectual

treat. The same and more can be said of his two lectures under the auspices

dress on "Fundamentals of Socialism" showed a grasp of the subject that

even pleased the most critical; and at

night. Comrade Simons handled the

perfect accord with the party on this question. A member of the lo-cal said: "Whenever the National Secretary ton arrange to have Comrade Simons lecture every night for a week at Omaha, we are ready for him. and feel sure that his sound rewill clear up every befuddled that is strong enough to listen to him." Secretary L. R. Itake of North Platte reports an eloquent address by National Organizer John W. Brown.

The audience was not large, but in-telligent and responsive. The people showed that they had become fired of populistic denunclation of the governent and that they are getting real work of the Socialist movement,

The Woman's Socialist Union of Omahma has advised its members to buy from only those retail clerks that have paid-up union cards and to walk out of the store where no union clerk can be found.

Here and There.

Local St. Thomas, Outario, of the cialist League, has over two hundred members, maintains a public reading room, and is now raisng a fund to engage a paid organizer. For that purpose the women of th-League are arranging a calendar exhibition to be held the first week in January, and appeal to comrades everywhere to send them the pretty advertising calendars which i iouses will gladly give when they know it is for exhibition purposes Calendars should be sent to Mrs. H. M. Anderson, Box 1981, St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada, in time to arrive not

later than Jan. 1. Wherever there is a public library comrades should make it a point to ask for Morris Hillquit's "History of Socialism in the United States," and, if it is not on the shelves, to urge that the libraries nowadnys for books on Socialism and too often the books they

REPRESENTATIVES.

ing.

Montana State Committee Calls Public Attention to the Stinding of Five Labor Members of Legislature-

P. J. Coopey, State Secretary of the of the State Committee, has Issued the following public statement:

"As the impression prevails that Representatives Beaudry, Schwend, O'Keefe, Morrissey, and Gauguer of Deer Lodge County are representa-tives of the Socialist Party, and as a special session of the Legislature is at hand, without making or intending any reflection on the above mentioned members of the Legislature, the public is hereby notified that Representatives Beaudry, Schwend, O'Keefe, Morris-sey, and Gaugner were not elected on the Socialist Party ticket, are not now and never have been representative of the Socialist Party, and that the So-cialist Party is not responsible for any of their actions, attitudes, votes, or utterances as representatives in Legislative Assembly of Montana.

The five members named were slected on an "independent bloor ticket in the fall of 1902. form was identical with that of the Socialist Party, but they were not members of the party and did not tecognize its authority. How genuine was their profession of Socialist opinions remains to be seen.

--- Socialist and Social Democratic Socialist and Social Democratic are virtually interchangeable terms. The Social Democratic Party of New York and Wisconsin is identical with the Socialist Party of other states. It is the party of the working class against all parties of capitalism. Its emblem in New York is the Arm and Torch.

-The receipt of a sample copy of State Organizer Schiermeyer, hav- this paper is an invitation to aut-

Agents are personally charged and held responsible for capaid aubscriptions sent in by them. Only duly elected and approved agents schnewledged.

VOL. XIII.-NO. 88.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 20, 1903.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

FOR FREE SPEECH.

History and Present Status of the Turner Case. he has to stay in prison on Ellis Island, not being allowed to see friends or his counsel except in the

Beder New "Anti-Anarchist Law" Allens Can Be Begerted by Administrative Process for Their "Bellefs"-Free Speech League Appeals for Funds to Rosist Insidious Attack on Constitutional Liberties.

The attention of all persons who believe in free speech and freedom of belief is asked to the principles in-volved in the case of John Turner. The facts, and the law under which he was arrested and is still confined pending uppeal, together with the constitutional questions involved, are as

John Turner, an English labor organizer and social reformer, while ad-dressing a meeting in New York City Oct. 23, was arrested by federal offi-cers upon a warrant issued by Secretary of Commerce Cortelyou, and taken immediately to Ellis Island. The next incoming he was taken be-There was an "anarchist" and had been here less than three years, and Secretary Cortelyou ordered that he be deported to England.

be deported to England.

It is a mistake to assume that the auti-Anarchist Law applies only to persons advocating tickness or assume that the persons advocating tickness or assume that the surface of Commerce for three years after his arrival. And it will open a surface does not blackness to blackness t persons advocating violence or assausi

persons advocating violence or assaust-nation—though this impression was given out when the law was conacted. A writ of habous corpus was ob-tained and the case argued before Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court. Then it was found that the government rested its case primar-land. ily upon so much of Section 38 of the immigration law (as amended March 3, 1983) as reads: "That no person who dishelieves in or who is opposed to all organised government, or who is a member of or affiliated with any organization enterprings or teaching is not accussed of advocating assauling. ganization enterining or teaching such dishelief in or opposition to all organized government ". . . "shall be permitted to enter the United States.

The charge before the board was that Turner was an "snarchist," and therefore excluded under section 2, which among other chasses, excludes: "Polyghmists, anarchists, or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the govent of the United States or all erament of the United States or all government." Commel for Turner contended that the word "anarchist" in this section was not defined, but that if it was held by the court to be fetned by the clause following it. Turner should be allowed to prove that he did not adversary withing. Government of the section of the secti did not advocate violence. Government counsel admitted that the word "anarchist" was either defined by the clause following ft, or else was synonymous with the clause in section 38 excluding the "person who disbelieves in all organized government."

The only utilegrance of Throng couled by the indispensation with the administration of the country of did not advocate violence. Govern-

The only utterance of Turner quoted in the government argument was this extract from his speech of October 23:

"All over Europe they are preparing for a general strike which will spread over the entire incustrial world. over the entire incustrial world. Everywhere the employers are organizing and to me, at any rate, as an anizonia, as one who believes that the people must emancipate themselves, I included the second to this expression as an Organization of every one to free expressions of these concerning a proper organization of except the second to this expression as an Organization. people must emanetpate themselves, book forward to this struggle as an opportunity for the workers to assert the power that is really theirs. The trade the Federal power that is really theirs. rorward to this struggle as an optualty for the workers to assert the fer that is really their. The trade on have feen growing, and have reached big prepartions. The insable outcome is a struggle between two, and the general strike ofers dvanced people an opportualty to construct their power, and to us, now reached hig prepartions. The in-evitable outcome is a struggle between the two, and the general strike offers demonstrate their power, and to us, who belong to the advanced move ment, an opportunity to help the workers to gain in audacity and course, and thus determine as quickly as possible their emancipation."

I'pon this extract the government may be properly tested. Funds are needed for this purpose, and in order that Turner shall not want for food nor his family anfire during his incarceration. If he is willing to submit to several months' imprisonment in order that Americana may test the law, he should not be purposed. to advanced people an opportunity to demonstrate their power, and to us, who belong to the advanced move-

I'pon this extract the government lawyer commented as follows:

In the law, be should not be put to any suffering that can be avoided.

"From these remarks it is apparent that this alien regards a 'general strike' as a means to an end, to wit: Even small strikes are usually accompanied by violence and a general strike would certainly involve great social disorder and confusion. If an archy ever comes about; even for a phort time, it will no doubt be through the disorder and violence of a general strike. A general strike, therefore, cannot be regarded as a penceful means of establishing anarchy."

This comment is given here to show attitude of the officials towards labor agitation, but it is not material to the case from a legal standpoint; the extract from Turner's speech was only introduced as a secondary argu-ment in case the court declared so much of section 38 as related to "per sons who dishelleves to be unconstitu-tional. But the court upheld the entire law.

Judge Lacombe, in deciding against ing alieus for imenity or contagious diseases or other physical causes had been declared constitutional, "it is not perceived why the principles laid down in a long line of decisons do not ally to a person who is difency of specific beliefs as to the con

cacy of specific beliefs as to the conduct and regulation of society."

As to the contention that the law violated the First Ameadment to the Constitution, Judge Lacombe held that the "exclusion of an alien who is an aharchist" is not a prohibition of the free exercise of religion, and "as to abridgment of the freedom of speech, that clause deals with the speech of persons in the United States and has no bearing upon the question of what person shall be allowed to enter therein."

From this decision to annual has that clause deals with the speech of persons in the United States and has no bearing upon the question of what person shall be allowed to enter therein."

From this decision an appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court. It

was necessary that this appeal should act as a stay of deportation, for if Tur-ner had gong back to England the mat-**NEW YORK VOTE.** ter could not have been brought before the court. Ball was refused, so that to test the constitutionality of the law

presence of officials, who make notes of the conversation. He is kept in a little cell except when alloared daily exercise in the company of guards, and unless his friends continue to supply him with money to purchase food, he will be on a diet of bread and coffee and sony any lost number of these.

FREE SPEECH LEAGUE,

mer. H. Gaylord Wilshire, Charles Oberwager, William Graven, Algernon Lee, Peter E. Burrowes, Dr. E. B.

"ACADEMIC FREEDOM."

Socialist Club in a Kansas College Or-

dered by Faculty to Dishand.

An Associated Press disputch from

was suppressed.
"The organisation was formed by some of the admirers of the Rav. Charles M. Sheldon, and was conduct-

ed according to his ideas. Some of the leading students of the college were

Social Democratic Party Gains Ten Thousand.

The Official Count Gives 33,359 Votes · Five Thousand.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 15,-The State Board of Canvassers has completed its work and announced the full results of the state election held on Nov. 3. The figures for the candidates of the and soup, and not much of these.

If this law is sustained, an order of arrest can be issued by the Secretary Social Democratic Party and of the B. L. P., respectively, for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, the

> Total....33,309 10,677 23,400 15.886 the heads of the state tickets of those tionists lost 1,143.

DEFEND FREE SPEECH.

Nor should the case be allowed to drop from public netice. Subscriptions for the Turner Fund should be sent to Dr. E. B. Foote, Jr., Treasurer, 120 Lexington avenue, New Alabama Socialists Make a Test and Jury Sustains Them Against Hostile Judge.

State Secretary Waldhorst of Ala

bama reports the acquittal of J. L. Mc-Guire on a charge of obstructing the FREE SPEECH LEAGUE,
175 Broadway, New York,
E. W. Chamberlain, President, 111
W. Forty-second street, N. Y.; A. C.
Pleydell, Secretary, 175 Broadway, N.
Y. Committee-E. C. Walker, Goo. E.
Macdonald, Benj. R. Tucker, Jos.
Barondeas, D. Rousseau, W. F. Doll,
Alexander Jonas, Herman Schlueter,
Dr. J. A. Maryson, Moses Oppenheistreets. Comrade McGuire was ar-Socialist street meeting in Birming ham. The case was tried before a jury in the Criminal Court of that city on Dec. 8 and the jury brought in verdict of not guilty. The Prosecuting Attorney brought out an ordinance on kite flying and another on ash and rubbish barrels, in an effort to make a case against kicGuire. The Judge's charge to the jury contained some sweeping statements, which caused the Socialist's attorney to protest vig orously and make the Judge give the vital points of his charge in writing Comrade Waldherst says the local S lalists are jubliant, as the acquittal McGuire establishes their right to the use of the public streets for meet

Topeka, Kas, under date Dec. 12, says: "The Faculty of Washburn College to-day endered that the Social-EMIRENTLY RESPECTABLE. Uncle George:-"I don't like to say ist Club of the College discontinue its Fireting. He appears to be a nice sort of chap, and there's no denying that he's got lots of money, but how does he get it? They do say his ancestors "It is said to be the result of letters being received from Eastern financial supporters of the college saying they would withdraw ald-unless the club

re no better than pirates." Carrie:-"And left him the money Oh, I'm so gladi I was afraid yo were going to say his father or grand father worked for a living, or some diagraceful thing like that."-Boston

"If our combination is illegal," said the capitalist, "I suppose we will have to change it." "Wouldn't it be easier to change the law?" asked his associate.—Chicago Evening Post.

SOCIALISTS IN THE REICHSTAR

ernment to Aut on Army Dutrogen

BERLIN, Dec. 11.-In the course of

discussion on the maltreatment of

private soldiers in the army in the

Reichstag to-day Beron von Kardoeff alinded to the enormous increase in the German Socialist vote. He said

he would not assert that the army had grown untrustworthy, but he declared

that its ranks were filled with Social

ists, who were increasing in numbers with the growth of their party. "My opinion," said Baron ven Kar-

dorff, "is that we are on an express train which is rolling with wind veloc-ity into the Socialized state of the

future. At any rate, something musi

be done to prevent the growth of the Social Democracy, and the most ef-fective means to this end would be to

withdraw the suffrage for five years

from Socialists who profess to be revo-lutionists or republicans."

ocialist laughter

victorious end."

This statement was greeted with

Continuing, the Baron said: "The

Government must do everything in its power, for if nothing happens a revo-lution is coming with certainty."

The speaker pointed out that it would be impossible to suppress '80-

cialism with intellectual weapons, and be urged Catholics and Protestants to

conclude a truce in order that they

might jointly combat this new danger.
"It will then," said he, "be easy to lead a struggle against Socialism to a

The Socialist members have at last succeeded in forcing the government

to acknowledge and take action upon

the shameful brutalities prevailing to the army. It has in the past been pos-sible for the officers to inflict all

lunginable indignities and outrages

upon the private soldiers with prac-tical impunity; even the most cod-

blooded murders, committed "in de-fense of an officer's honor," have been condoned if not approved by the authorities, 'The Social Democrata.

while condemning the whole system of

militarism, have made a special pro-test against these abuses; and the in-

crease of the Social Democratic vote has given weight to their words. Sev-eral officers are now being prosecuted

veteran, as their capdidate in his stead and easily elected him.

At the municipal elections in Berlin

the Social Democrats won all their old

seats and five more; the Liberals re-tained two; for another there is a sec-ond bailot between Liberal and Social-

ists, and for the remaining seat a sec

oud ballot takes place between an anti-Semite and a Liberal. Comrades

Singer, Stadthagen, and Antrick were

At the municipal elections at Char-lottenburg our comrades got six out of

the eight seats to be filled up. This

is a useful set-off to the Prussian Landing elections, where our com-

rades, despite numerical superiority,

are excluded by a class suffrage from

ng the elected.

all representation.

for brutality to privates.

nment Supporter Calls for Dip franchisement-Socialists Force Co.

for Matshett - & L. P. Losas Over

of Commerce against any alien who has not seen here for three years. The person arrested can be taken from any in the subjected for, are shown in the subjected table:

	person arrested can be taken from any part of the country to Eilis Island; be	in the subjoin			, are a	BOWN
1	there examined secretly without wit-			-	4-1	
1	neuses or counsel, by three men whose	Countles	B E	S.	Ben B	20 20
- 1	positions depend upon the favor of the	6		Fiel	PH 144	F E
١	Recretary issuing the warrant, and if	2	H. 1		Hanford, D. F., 1902.	De
1	two of them report to this cabinet offi- cer that they believe the arrested man		3	Pop	P.,	
1	"dishelieves in all organised govern-		Match, 1903.	1903	1.0	1,00n
	ment," the Secretary can send him	:	S &	a p	3	NA
	back to the country of his birth with-		- 7		:	:
	out allewing him to see his family or	Albany	600	279	123	443
l	to settle his business affairs. Fro.n	Allegany	00	27	15	45
•	this decision there is no appeal to any	Broome	104	42	21-	61
	court or jury. The practical result will be to put every allen who may	Catteraugus	126	34	17	. 53
1	take part in political or trade union	Cayuga	106	CD	30	102
	ngitation against the policy of the ad-	Chantauqua	589	106	90	194
٥	ministration at the mercy of the Sec-	Cemung	.304	47 23	26	49
9	retary of Commerce for three years	Chenango	87 18	14	5	16
2	after his arrival. And it will open a	Columbia	63	20	19	18
- 1	wide door to blackmail by federal offi-	Cortland	25	5	5	7
3	As the Chicago "Public" comments:	Delaware	23	. 3	2	14
	"When the President can arbitrarily	Dutchess	118	48	14	49
-	arrest and deport, any alien of not	Erie	1,112	.680	SOB	1,031
12 16	more than three years' residence	Essex	47	61	68	29
t	how long before he will be able arbit-	Franklin	40	28	465	18
	rarily to arrest citizens and deport or	Fulton	403 125	100	33	172 43
9	incorcerate them at his own pleas-	Genessee	180	15	74	25
1	ure?"	Hamilton	6	1	1	1
3	Turner is charged with no offence	Herkimer	290	44	234	116
1	except "disbelieving;" the meeting he	Jefferson	521	55	348	126
В	addressed was peaceful and violated no law of the State of New York; he	Kings !	3.217	1,045	4,381	2,869
-	is not accused of advocating assauding	Lewis	28	3	7	3
	tion (nor of advocating violence ex-	Livingston .	38	24	6	18
0	cent upon the dimey ground of approv-	Madison	108	22	56	33 564
-	ing of labor unions and strikes; he has	Montgomery		960	2,198	63
M.	been president and is now general or-	Nassau	66	80	24	31
d	gauizer of the Shop Assistants (Itetail	New York		4.025	10.885	5,820
0	Clerks) Union of Great Britain, and a	Niagara		.68	51	40
1.	few months ago he attended a labor conference at Brussels as a delegate	Oneida	596	149	147	181
8	from his union; he toured this country	Onondaga	475	203	347	456
	in 1896, speaking in the principal	Ontario	57	20	16	25
1	cities without molestation, and in	Orange	250	117	142	187
r	twenty years of public speaking and	Orienns	77 95	25	-	
19	labor organising work in England, he	Otnego	. 91	36	10	21
Ł	has never even been arrested .	Putnam	12	5	14	. 7
e	It has been reserved for free Amer-	Queens	1,110	206	1,037	370
-	ica to treat as a condemned criminal a man who in a European country has	Rensselser .	1,085	169	/ 233	489
0	never concealed his opinions and has	Richmond.	145	89	120	123
d	never been molested for expressing	Rockland	88	. 24	40	23
e	them.	St. Lawr'ce	54 85	66	18 43	97
1-	Uniess protest is made against this	Saratoga Scheneetady	432	203	136	187
CI.	now alien law, it is extremely like,y to	Schoharie	13	11	5	4
)-	be followed by a sedition act for the	Schuyler	D	5	2	5
	benefit of such native citizens as may	Seneca	63	42	10	28
đ	he in disagreement with the adminis- tration. Tyranny always begins with	Steuben	208	50	185	105
31	the most unpopular man or class and	Suffolk	150	46	45	G1
15	extends by degrees; it should be re-	Sullivan	22	14	5	G
d	latered at the beginning. To desend	Tioga	19	14	34	11
ī.	I Tuestor is not at all to defend what no	Ulster	169	37	30	48
ŀ	want do in the future of What he in-	Warren.	47	14	50	12/2
-	Have now but to stand for the right	Washington	100	20	117	65
e	of every one to free expressions of	Wayne	00	15	20	29
I	ideas concerning a proper organization	Westchester	761	302	700	557
e	of society. The sole question at hone is: Shall	Wyoming	26	14	6	15
9	the Federal Government be a judge of	Yates	15	. 10	4	0

Denis O'Brien, the joint candidate of he Republican and Democratic par ties, received 13,498 less votes than did two parties last year. The Prohibi

ANOTHER BIG CUT IN WAGES.

Thirty Thousand · Pennsylvania Coke

Workers Get 30 per Cent Reduction. CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 12.—
A reduction in wages averaging 17 per cent, and affecting 30,000 men in the Connellaville coke region was ancompany takes the initiative in this, the first reduction since the great strike of the early nineties, and to-day nouncing the reductions.

The cut in wages was a smaller cut In the selling price of coke. This megns that other coke plants in varius parts of the country will have to

reduce wages or shut down. of the Amaigamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, to consider the propositions of the manufacturers to remove the restrictive clause as to output of the mills, and that the men accept a reduction of wages, ad-journed to-night after having peactically acceded to the removal of the limit of output, and deciding to put the question of wage reduction to a referendum vote of the lodges.

The manufacturers say the wage reduction is as necessary as the removal are to compete with the non-union. So runs the dispatch. In other words, the union is called upon to consent to a system under which the cheapest men will set the standard of wages and others will be leveled down to their scale.

MARY TAILURES LANT WEEK.

Bradstreet's reports 341 failures in the United States during the week against 239 for the previous week, and 247, 223, 247, and 225 for the cerre-sponding weeks of 1902 to 1809. About 51 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of \$5,000 or less, and 10 per cent. had from \$5,000 to \$20,000 capital.

Box Union Label Goods

UNION FINED.

First Case of Collective Penalty for Conspiracy.

Franklin Press Feeders' Union of Chicago Fined \$4,000 for Allegad Conspiracy to Commit Unlawful Acts in Strike and Boycott,

CHICAGO, Dec. 12-A fine of S1.090 for illegal acts was imposed upon Franklin Union No. 4, Press Feeders, by Judge Holdom to-day. The Court found the union as a corporation guilty of contempt of court for violating an injunction restraining. it as an organisation from interfering with the business or employees of ten printing firms, members of the Chi-

cago Typothetic.

Judge Holdom's action creates a
precedent, it being the first time in the
history of trudes unionism is this country that a court has fined a union as a corporation. With his decision Judge Holdom has handed down an opinion in which he severely condemns the acts of pickets and union members following the press feeders' strike.

"Such warfare cannot and will not be tolerated by the courts in a land of peace where people are governed by law," said Judge Holdom; "and the law would be lacking in one of its most necessary attributes if it was impotent to punish for such violation. The case will be carried to a higher

It was alleged that members of the union were guity of acts of violence against scabs, and Judge Holdom dwelt upon these in his opinion, but the significance of the case as a conviction of a union for "conspiracy" is shown by the following passage from the judge's opinion

"Bearing in mand that the charge in the bill is that of conspiracy and that the acts enjoined were those used in furtherance of such conspiracy, it would seem from the evidential facts that the actions of the union at the meeting of Sept. 27, in the establishment of the strike headquarters in Custom House Court, the assault and intimidation by Assistant Sergeaut-at-Arms Kavanaugh and by Visiting Committeeman Hagberg, the payment of strike benefits at the strike headquarters by the union treasurer with the union money, and the fact that no discrimination was made against the members of the union known to be guilty of acts in themselves criminal guilty of acts in themselves criminal, establish the union as a conspirator with its offending members, party and privy to the violations of the injunc-tion of which some of its members whend convicted, and therefore guilty of violation of the injunction and amenable to discipline of such viola-tion pervising it can be an discriminal tion, providing it can be so disciplined under the law."

It may be noted that this union is

for brutality to privates.

Paul Göhre, formerly a clergyman, who joined the Social Democratic Party some four or five years ago and who was elected to the Beichstag last June, resigned since the Dreaden congress. (Where was a Revisionist and nature a smarted under the rebutte while the compromising tendencies reverled at Dreadeh. The party in his district—the fifteenth Saxon—chose Comrade Schöpfiln, a tried and true votern, as their candidate in his stead one of the few incorporated under state laws. It was as an incorporated body that it was proceeded against in

FLEECING INVENTORS.

Federal Courts Sustain Contracts by Which Employers Gisim Sole Right to Inventions Made by Their Employees.

The United States courts have, by a recent decision (Thilsodean vs. Hilderth, 124 Fed. Rep. 892) held that a contract between employer and em ploree by which the latter, as a condition of getting employment, agrees that the employer shall have the bencfit and enjoyment of all those inventions and improvements relating to machines used in his business which the employee may make while there employed and agrees further, if he ceases to be employed thera, to keep secret forever all inventions he may have made during the term of such employment, leaving them to the sole use and profit of that employer, is not unconscionable agreement as against the employer nor contrary to public policy and that the employee is

forever bound by it. The practise which the Federal in diciary thus endorses is a very com-mon one. In many large machine manufacturing, chemical and other sorts of works where inventions are there is a clause in the regular em ployment contract by which the man who is fortunate enough to get a job transfers to the proprietor in advance PITTSBURG, Dec. 11.—The special all rights in any invention or discorwell-known fact that men of inventive genius, like artista, are generally lack-ing in the selfish cunning that wins business success, that in their enthusiasm over their ideas they often deny themselves bodily comforts in order to study and develop those ideas. and that consequently such men are often in hard straits. A man of this type and in such circumstances is practically at the mercy of the few men who control the opportunities of employment in his particular trade and must choose between accepting the capitalists' terms, however hard and risking destitution and utter fail

contract slavery men will labor on in-ventions from which they can expect neither riches nor fame, is one of the most conclusive replies to the "incentive of hunger" argument so commonly urged against Socialism. Socialism ald assure every man a chance to work, to receive the full value of his product, and to enjoy more leisure than now falls to the lot of any but the rich. Can any same man really be-lience that such constitions would dis-during invention and scientific re-iences or that such constitions as this capitalist court decision upholds tends to force them?

THE HESSIANS OF COLORADO

Mine Owners Pay State for Use of Troops.

Brutal Coneral in Command is a Pot of Rossavelt's..."Sun" Predicts that Federal Treess Will Be Sent-The Lynch-Law "Citizens."

In the eighteenth century some of he petty princes of Germany used to swell their revenues by hiring out reg-iments of their subjects to fight for Kugiand, for France, or whoever paid the best price. The state of Colorado has best the

record of the Hossians. The Colorado militia is frankly hired out to wealthy citizens of that state, to help them in their conflict with the cities made them wealthy-to the min owning companies, to help them in their conflict with the striking miners. That we may not be anspected of drawing upon our imagination for this astonishing statement, we quote the words of the New York "sun," an un-impeachable capitalist authority. The

following is from the "Sun" dispatch: "DENVER, Col., Dec. 12.-Gov. Pea body continues to reply to all persons who urge him to withdraw the military forces of the state of Colorado from the mining districts that he will keep the soldiers actively employed there until peace and good order are established. Yet as the days go by conditions grow worse. It is an unequal contest which is waged, and the Governor seems without wise advisers and short of resources.

"The state treasury was in no con-dition to meet the heavy drain caused by the active military operations. The state's credit has been at a low ebb for a number of years. Four years ago Gov. Thomas had to obtain the consent of the Denver clearing house to a loan without legal security in or-der to keep the charitable and educational institutions open. By the tacit consent of the judiciary this loan was made good by the last Legislature by an appropriation to cover the clearing ouse certificates.

The now revenue measure passed

two years ago brought promise of a tester financial condition, but after the floating debt was met and the de-layed needs of the state provided for last winter, the treasury was again de

last winter, the freesury was again oc-pleted. Now, with the loss of reve-nues, due to many causes, the outlook for next year is exceedingly dark.

"The military fund was vary low at the outset of the present trouble, and there was some doubt of the ability of the state to defray the expenses of the military forces in active service.
At this juncture THE WEALTHY
MINE OWNERS AND CORPORA-TION MANAGERS, who for so many years had grouned under the tyranny of the Western Federation of Minera and its alifed labor organizations OFFERED TO ADVANCE TO GOV. PEABODY THE FUNDS NECES-SARY TO WAGE THE CAMPAIGN personally directed, by the labor lead-

"It is DUE TO THIS SUPPORT that there is a contest between the state militia and the strikers in Cripple Creek, in Telluride and, this week, in the coal camps in the vicinity of Trin-idad. How long the Governor can keep his soldiers in the field depends upon the support given to him by the combination of mine owners and allied corporations.

The militia in the strike field is under the command of Adjutant-General Rell, of whom the "Sun" gives the following account:

"Reli is a young man and first came to public notice when Roosevelt Wrote confidently on another full dividend infy you, lest you carry out about the Rough Riders who fought in from the Steel Trust, fear it will be THEN CARRY IT OUT.

the Cuban war. "After the war, Bell went to Cripple Creek and obtained employment as a special watchman about the big ines. Later, when things became some in the district. Bell was holding a comfortable post at a good salary when, to the surprise of the lib ALL FORMS IS DRIVEN FROM public, Gov. Peabody appointed him Adjutant-General. It was a surprise of the lib ALL FORMS IS DRIVEN FROM Public, Gov. Adjutant-General. It was at once asserted by the labor leaders that he was appointed for the sole purpose doing the bidding of the mine operators. and that his salary would be con-tinued by the Mine Operators' Area ciation despite the fact that his salary by as Adjutant-General, as provided by

"Bell was hardly put in office before he became so self-assertive and so arbitrary that the Governor was aimost daily annoyed by the troubles that ensued. The new Adjutant-Gen litia went down to Colorado Springs last winter that in a few days Gov. Peabody had to call him back to Den ver and assign other officers in the guard to the field command. No one uld muzzle Bell, however, and his li-advised utterances were publish daily in the local press, to the delight of the labor leaders.
"But Gov. Peabody has not yet sup

pressed his Adjutant-General, and th daily utterances of Bell make capital for the labor leaders. Neither has Bell hesitated to intimate that be has a 'pull' which even Gov. Peabody

white riouse. President Roosevelt is the backer of this truculent com-mander of mercenaries, who puts a ceasorship on the press and threatens to hang mea by court-martial for "un-armed resistance" to his will.

We quote further from the "Sun" Signath;

"Yep. It's a wonder somebody didn't sell a lot of two-cent stamps at three sociation, feeling assured that floy, cents apieca."—Puck.

ON MR. MORGAN'S AUTHORITY.

many others only a little less distinguished, appears at the foot of an appeal for charity in which attention is called to the special distress which is class this winter.

Distress is no new thing, Not among the WORKING class. Winter always brings special distress. Of course. But this winter brings VERY special distress, as even Mr. Morgan knows. And why? Because Capitalism (perfect system, ordained by God for special benefit of God-fearing Christian sentlemen), is having one of its periodical breakdowns.

Morgan and his confederates owners, to live in luxury without work. The system which gives to a few moru the many wages insufficient to buy more than the bare necessities of life, ends inevitably to a periodic glut of the market, a production of more goods than can be sold at a profit to the canitalists. The capitalists then discharge a part of the workers (forbid them to use the means of production they have made) and reduce the wages of the rest-in order to save their own profits from being reduced. Then they sit down in their warm bomes, between a good dinner and an evening at the opera, and think about the sufferings of the poor and thank the Devil they are not as other men, hungry and cold, and write a touching appeal for charity.

in the inst year wall write his check for a hundred or two to provide soup and barrack lodgings and pious tracts for the poor wretches from whose weary toil be "made" it. The man whose lawful lost runs into the tens of millions may even give a thousand or two. The newspapers will chron icle his "princely generosity." The puipit will praise his Christian charity. . ("list the flow of Man had not where to lay his head.") The police will keep impudent beggars from annoying him with the tight of their misery-let them go to the soup kitchens if they are hungry, or to the station house, or to the river, or to Hell. His conscience is free. He has given to charity-the tithe of the tithe of the tithe of that he has lawfully taken from the totlers. Times are hard. Mr. Morgan will

'The man who has "made" a million

not buy so many ten-thousand-dollar pictures (which he hasn't brains to appreciate) this year. Times are hard. Mr. Hockefeller will not build another palace this year. Perhaps he will not even give the usual bribe to his university professors. (Poor President Harper! Let us hope he will not turn pessimist.) Times are hard. Mr. Carnegle will not endow so many libraries this year. (A pity, too-for so many people have too much leisure now, and might like to sit in a warm library and read.) Times are hard. Eminent gentlemen, who had counted confidently on another full dividend infy you, lest you carry out the threat,

to keep the state on a war basis until lawlessness shall cease, openly assert that the strike troubles will not end until the Missian Federation of Mis-

"These is not another feature in the unfortunate attention in this state, and

flint is the so-culled 'Citizens' Alli-

ance, a secret operation of leading business men in a number of cities

and towns which is pledged to fight.

by man which is pledged to fight, by man methods, the unions themselves. This Or-inod into the methods of a vigilance committee in the Idaho Springs case, last July, when members of the Miners' Union there were driven out of the camp and warned not to come back."

It will be remembered that the capi-

tive New York "Times," openly ap-proved this lawiess conduct of the self-

"Unless there shall soon come

truce, or an expressed willingness of the opposing leaders, the mine opera-

tors and corporation managers on the

one side, and the officials of the West ern Federation of Miners and the coa

mine leaders on the other, there wil

be nothing left but FOR THE FEI)-

AND CONTROL THE SITUATION.

Cleveland sent United States troops to break the A. R. U. strike in 1891

Will Roosevelt send them against the

"Why, they've been selling the post office all sorts of things at all sorts of

A. F. of M. now?

talist press, especially the representa-tive New York "Times," openly ap-

styled "Citizens." Finally, the "Sun" says:

J. Pierpont Morgan's name, with | cut. (Can't buy dukes for their poor daughters if Steel dividend goes down. Weep for the daughters and the dukes.)

Times are hard. You carpenter. likely to obtain among the working locked out three months last summer and new laid off, what say you? Wife won't get that new quat she ought to have had a year ago. You steel worker, cut ten per cent, what say you? Mortgage falling due; life insurance must be met; forty years old, used up and down and out pretty soon; big chance of accident, too; have to economine on children's Christmas. You textile mill "hands" (not supposed to have hearts or brains), lucky if you get seven a week when you work; cut the means of production, the things | ten per cent. now, and likely to be laid that the propertiless tollers must have off pretty soon (taid on the shelf, like access to in order to work. They atlow the tollers to work only on such heap, like a worn-out tool), what say terms as shall enable them, the own- | you? Landlord wants his rent; didn't lay a brick or drive a nail in building the house, but WANTS HIS RENT. wealth than they can consume and to | (Do you hear?) Cold weather, this, to be wicted. Also, grocer and butcher want cash; sorry, but Meat Trust and Grocery Trust will evict HIM if he hazn't cash. (Grocer and butcher are Republicans, believe in legitimate business enterprise and Teddy and the Canal.) You weave cloth. Of course, you have warm clothes, at least. No? Children shivering? ("The poor ye have always with you." Wonderful are the dispensations of Providence-

and Morgan.) Well, what are you going to DO about it? Shiver? And beg? And truckle to your boss? (You truckled to him before, and this is what you get.) And kow-tow to Mr. Hanna, thu Brasen Image of Prosperity?

QUIT IT.

Quit begging and truckling. The beggar gets the kicks that he invites. Quit bowing and salaaming. The man that prestrates himself before another gets trampled on, of course.

Stand up straight like men that you were born to be. Tell Mr. Morgan you want more than free soup. Tell the Masters of Bread that the tithe of the tithe of the tithe of what they have inwfully fleaced from you, given back in impleme charity, doesn't at all fill the bill. Tell them (and mean it) that you propose to change the law, to throw the Sacred Rights of Property into the ash-barrel along with the Di-

vine Right of Kings. Tell them, in language so plain and strong that they shall bear and believe (the devils believed and trembled, you remember), that-

You propose to vote, next chance ron get, that the people who do the work shall OWN THE THINGS THEY WORK WITH and get the FULL value of the things they make -which is Socialism.

Tell them that through the press through your unions, through public meetings, through processions and demonstratious-any way, so you tell them loud enough.

Tell them that and make them believe it (and it must be true), and they'll melt their plate and sell the lowels from their wives' necks to sat-

Peabody vill not change in his policy | STRIKERS JAILED AS "VAGRANTS."

One of the Tricks Used by the Capital ist Authorities in Colorado.

National Committeeman Floaten of Colorado writes to the National Be tary of the Socialist Party crom Telluride, in the miners' strike .egion, under date Dec. 8: "We are having hound over to court on a pretended charge of conspiracy, and without a the soldiers went around and picked up over thirty workingmen and took them before the Police Magistrate, who found most of them guilty of vagrancy. He save them two days to leave town or go to work, although not one had asked anyone for enything. They refused to leave or go to work until the strike was off, and now they are working the streets under a mili

THE GROWTH OF PATRIOTISM The Professor of History:—"In the creat rebellion, how many soldiers

tary guard.

The Pupil:—"About 15,000,000."
"Great Scott, man! You must have got your information from the pension lists!"--Life.

fought on the Union side?"

BUILDING UP A FORTUNE.

Young man, do not be afraid to burn the midnight oil. If you do you will pile up a great fortune. John D. Rockefeller receives his fourth quarterly dividend of \$4,800,000 Dec. 25, Never mind whose fortune.—The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

-The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe

The Worker. AN ORDAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY on in New York State as the Seeini Democratio Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, By the Socialistic Co-operative Pab-P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John-

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invertably in Advance.

B per week, one year. 1.73
10 per week, one year. 1.73
20 per week, one year. 7.70
20 per week, one year. 1.20
21 per week, one year. 1.20

consect.

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th these populations in disregarded Rejected manuscripts with be returned anothers stamps are enclosed. The Worker spee to press on Westerner, correspondents sending news about 1 their constants, when the true to be not a constant to the constant of the part should be adjusted in the Panerd of Directors, Socialist spreastive P bitishing Association, 384 lians street, New York.

m the state of New York, on account of train previous of the election laws, the cisins There is otherwise recognized under states of Secial Democratic Party, and emilions to the Arm and Torch, as shown

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Secialist Party (the Secial Democratic rty of New Yorks has nessed Extrogratic result general election. He growing power indicated and its speedy victory for-adowed by the great increase of its vote shown in these figures:



PERHAPS TIMELY. We wish to say now and to say it with all possible emphasis that, realizing well the tecrible stress of the hard noting well the policy of reaction and bleed-and-iron repression that the capitalist class and its political agents seem received to follow, we yet hold that any man who, at this critical time, may commel the abandonment of the methods of education, organism tion, and political action followed by res of resistance or repriesi by physical force is to be regarded as an enemy of the Socialist movement and a dangerous misleader of the working class, even if he be not suspected as a secret agent of expitalism. This statement may prove timely or may not. In auticipation of things that may be done or said in the name of Socialism by pretended friends of the chuse, we make it now and events will show whether it was needful.

IN THE DAYS OF DEFEAT.

Had there been no election of 1902. with its unexampled Socialist mins in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, the vote cast six weeks are in those two states, as compared with that of 1901 or any preceding year, would have have had examples of such laxity. It rightly so-and the loss of our two made all over the country and especalways wavy or sig-sag, now rising slowly, now taking a sudden unward has been the experience of our party. From 125,000 votes in 1871, we rose to only did we begin to gain steadily as had received its death-blow in the German Empire; to-day, German capitalit has yet to fight a losing battle the Red Fing. Nor will it be different in the United States. Though Hanna prove as strong and as relentices as the Iron Chancellor, he has every likelibood of living to acknowledge his failure, as Bismarck did. Bocialism can survive a whole series of "deathblows" such as it has received in the than a party that should capture the have voting sewer projectioned by last two months in Massachusetts and White House he equivecation; and their countis

Pennsylvanis-survive them and profit by them.

And profit by them, How to profit by them? That is the question. It is not enough that we assure each other that we are not much hurt by our little knock-down, not enough that we proclaim our faith in the destined victory of our cause. By faith it is said men have waxed valient in fight and turned to flight the armies of the aliens, but it was not without deeds to justify their faith. If we have the faith that avails anything, we will show it most in the days of temporary defeat. The same considerations that assure us of our ultimate victory will enable us to one and to remove the causes of our momentary failures. If those causes lie with no, and to see and use the means to evercome them, if they lie without our ranks.

After such extraordinary advance as we made last year-especially when, as then, they were partly by Local Butte, Mont., against the pro-"thrust upon" us rather then "achieved"-we are always likely to grow flushed with confidence and either by rashpess or by pegligence or both to throw away the opportunity of following up our victory and even to leave our own lines exposed. This is a common human fault, but it is a fault and should be guarded against.

Aside from mere neglect, mere fulling asleep on our laurels, the mistake we are most likely to make at such times is that of overestimating the importance of the political side of our work as compared with the work of education and organization-of so fixing our attention on quantitative reenits as to neglect the quality of our movement. Now in ours, as in every really great movement, quality is everything. The greatness of the German Social Democracy has been shown this year, not so much in its million added votes as in its sturdy refund to sweeve by the fraction of an inch from its strict line of policy in order to appears the ciamors of "revisionists" within or to meet the friendly advances of "radicals" without; and if the party had not been of the stalwart quality that it showed at Dreaden in September, it would hardly

have enimed the million votes in June.

What we have ever to bear in mind.

in times of triumph and of defeat, is that our task is to make Socialists, not only to get votes for Socialism: that we cannot make Socialists by such means as suffice for old-party or "reform" or "independent labor" politics; that things which others may do with impunity or even with advantage it may be all but criminal for Socialists to do and that Socialists must do many things that seem utter folly in other eyes. To the Socialist who is worthy of the name the fidelity of the party so its rigid principles and high ideals in an sacred as to the virgin her maiden henor-not only a thing that must not be grossly sold, but that must not be suited by light words or equivocal manners or touched with the shadow of a doubt. We are false to "that high light whereby the world is saved" whenever and wherever we seek to please or to avoid displeasing that vague phantom called "the public" by any the least departure from the letter-or the spirit of our party law. Socialism is a law unto itself and we owe first and undivided alle giance to it: if our allegiance to other laws or customs conflict therewith, so much the worse for them. And well it is, as true it is, that whonever we for a moment are false to this imperious law, we are quickly and inexorably punished and set right.

in Massachusetts and in Penasylvania this year-not to speak new of been heralded as a great triumph-and was but a little fault they committed at Wilkes-Barre and a little one at Waltham-little in thems in Haterhill and Brockton would have intention, and their immediate effect, made but little impression. When is and not to be wondered at consideraddition, we beer in mind the constant | ing the great influx of new and inexand streamons efforts that have been perienced men and the intextenting influence of a tripled or quadrupled vote. fally in Massachusetts during the last | But such faults are like "the little year to turn back the rising tide of So- pitted speck in garnered fruit" and cialism, we have no reason to regard | have a marvelous evil power of growth the partial reverses of this fall as at and infection. It is good to find that all discouraging. The line of progress | the State Committees did not at all is never a steadily ascending one, but hesdate, for any fear of censure, to National Committeeman, one delegate demand the righting of the wrongs done the cause or to cut off the recalleap, now fulling as suddenly, now citrant offenders; and it is to be hoped slowly or quickly recovering its up- that the rank and file throughout each | York or the 1.418 of Illinois or the ward trend. Even in Germany, such state will actively sustain the State 1,240 of Massachusetta. Each com-Committee in its vigorous action and rade in Vermont has one thirty-fifth will, moreover, guard against the repe- of a vote in the National Committee; 850,000 in '74 and to almost half a tition of such lamentable errors by cack comrade in New York has one million in '77; in the following year we | turning all their energies to the mak- sixteen-hundredth of a vote in the Na lost (3),000 votes and in 1881 we fell to ling of truly revolutionary Socialists, 312,000; not until 1884 did we make a not lip-servants of the Revolution, but proposed amendment is carried, each new high record and that surpassed men who will have capitalism and state will have a voting power proper the vote of '77 by only 57,000; then every form of capitalist politics and tional to its membership; in other love and cherish the noble traditions well as rapidly. Twenty-two years of our cause with all the ferror of ago the word went out that Socialism | their being and who will be worthy to my with proud defiance before the against the present plan and in favo world and with modest pride among comrades, "I am a Socialist." A party that has no apologies to make, that is against the hosts that advance under not afraid lest it give offense, that is no respecter of persons, that is right | large and responsible to and removable and known itself right and goes by the party at large, it would of straight forward toward its goal-that is the sort of party that, though H should not so much as elect a village | they do, separate and very unequal constable, will do more ultimately and immediately to serve the working class

what is more, that is the sort of 80 cialist party and the only sert that will make permanent gains even at tise polls.

When the Massachusetta Socialists cat this year eight thousand out of the twenty-two thousand new votes that they had gained last year, the capitalist press, Republican and Democratic alike, thought the news worthy of big headlines and wrote wise editorials about the great Socialist defeat. When the Socialists of New York made a gain this year of ten thousand on top of a gain of ten thousand last year the capitalist press, Republican and Democratic alike, said not a word about it, Comment is unnecessary.

Local Louisville, Ky., in a statement sent out to the Socialist press, makes an excellent reply to a circular issued posed amendment to the autional party constitution and in favor of another amendment, which Local Butte hopes to get to general vote, providing that "in all conventions, committees or other deliberations of the Socialist Party one vote for one member pres ent shall be the rule and proxies snall not be used nor permitted nor plural voting allowed."

The proposition now before the party provides that National Committeemen shall have a voting power proportionate to the membership they represent. The Butta circular, in some what confused innersage, attacks this proposed plan, as "proxy voting" or pluzal voting." The Louisville com rades point out that it is certainly not plural voting and can be described as proxy voting only in a very strained conse of the phrase.

In a certain sense, every representa tive or delegate may be described as holding a proxy for his constituents. But certainly the Butte comrades da not propose to sholish proxy voting in this sense, for that would be to abolish both committees and conventions.

Property speaking, a proxy is used poly when one person entitled under the rules to vote, whether in a primary body or as a delegate, temperarily en trusts his voting power to another member of the same primary or delegate body. It is a method that has its excuses, but is subject to great abuse.

Voting by representative or delegate is quite a different thing. Where many matters are to be taken up in a COHTER Of CONTIDUOUS action, and where a large number of persons are interested and entitled to participate in their decision, it is found advisable to have many of these things decided by the vote of certain chosen representatives of the primary ledy, rather than to have the trouble and delay of a primary or general vote on each. These representatives-in this case the National Committeemen are supposed to vote according to the will of their respective constituencies, or the majority thereof, as nearly as they know h and in this case, by annual elections and the power of recall (as well as of appeal to the general vote) we make it pretty certain that a National Committeeman cannot misrepresent his constituency if that constituency has any will or opinion on the matters he is called upon to help decide

Walter Thomas Mills casts in the National Committee is the vote of the comrades of New York or of Kanasa Each of these comrades has been elected with special reference to his ideas of party policies as representing the general ideas of the majority of the party in his state; each of them is subject to instructions and is in communication with the State Committee and the locals in his state; each of them is at that time living in Girard and on the best of terms with the 'Appeal.' their delegate. If anyone chooses to time, in direct opposition to the known the 'National Office.'
say he is their prixty, he is free to do wishes of the Kansan City Local."

1 have no personal

The vote which Morris Hillouit or

so; but that is not what we commonly ARE THESE: mean by proxy. Non as to plural voting. Under the present system, the thirty-five comrades of Vermont cast, through their vote; so do the eighty-two of Idaho or the ninety-four of North Dakota of South Dakota; so de the 1.636 of New tional Committee; and so forth. If the words, every comrade will have equa voting power. Where does the "plural voting" argument come in? Obviously of the amendment now before the

party. If the National Committee were body of men elected by the party a course follow that they should all have equal voting power. Representing, as portions of the party membership, it is just and reasonable that they should

A GROTESQUE JUMBLE GY PALERTHOODS

Our athustion is called to an article entitled "Socialism at Barre" in the Outober imme of "Blune," the trade paper of the shiployers of the quarrying and stone-cutting industry. The article is a grotesque jumble of inconsistent falseboods. The writer hegins by stating that Barre, Vt., next to Paterion, N. J., is the principal stronghold of Socialism in the United States follows this with a reference to the shooting after which occurred at the shooting after which occurred at the shooting after which occurred at the shooting after which occurred the same of the shoot of the same of the ers to unite to blacklist the "agitators" to "keep Anarchists and Socialisis from association with honest workingmen." and to "drive these vermin to their holes,"

If the motive were not so evident, we might put down to ignorance the ridiculous statement that Barre and Paterson are strongholds of Socialism -Barre with its two or three hundred and Paterson with its four or five hundred Socialist votes-as compared with the dozen or score of cities that have contributed from 1,600 to 20,000 each to the total of about 200,-000 cast in the whole country last year. Every one who knows anything about the movement in these Awo cities know that there is a constant and acute conflict there between Socialism and Aparchism and that this struggle has greatly handicapped the Socialist movement in both places. Further than this, it has been made clear by correspondence in The Worker that the Anarchist movement in Barre is disgraced by an alliance of at least some of its leaders with the middleclass business men and Republican politicians to drive out the Socialists. that the crime to which "Stone" refers was the direct outcome of this alliance, and that the actual victim, Certi, was himself an Anarchist, and the intended victim, Serrati, a Socialist.

We are not surprised at the complete misrepresentation of the facts in "Stone," and we are rather pleased than starmed by the threat of a blacklist; fee, if carried out, it will simply result in hastening the awakening of the working class from their condition of "honest" decility and unking them for the overthrow of capitalism. Bring on your blacklist, gentlemen.

A PERSONAL NOTE.

My attention has been called to statement made by National Commit-teeman Mills of Kanaks in a cucular faunad by him, which would imply that I am still drawing a malary as a member of the Fellowship of the So-cialist Spirit. I wish to my that I am of drawing a salary from the Fellowship. My salary as a member of the Fellowship ceased as soon as arrange-ments could be under to meet the changed conditions brought about by my unexpected election to the office of

National Secretary.

The press is requested to publish this note, as the circular in question ng the party membership.

Fraternally submitted, WILLIAM MAILLY. National Secretary.
Omaha, Neb., Dec. 11.

ANOTHER LETTER ! TO G. WHADE MILLS.

W. T. Milla, Kansas City, Mo.: Dear Comrade:—In an eight-page lossiet, addressed to the "Dear Comrades in the State of Kanson," make the following statement about

me which I feel it my duty to correct: 'When the 'Appeal to Rea the co-operation of W. E. Clark, now in the National Secretary's office, and many others, attempted to organize in ment. I actively opposed the proposal.

organization of any movement in the state of Kansas. I was never a meas-ber of any organization in Kan-as except the Typographical Union, I never knew anything about the secret organ intormed from the Appeal office that you were one of the executive officers. I did help organize the "Appeal to Reason Club" of Kanssa City, Mo.,

whose only purpose was to distribute the "Appeal to Besson" and other Socialist literature. It was organized, or rather six of us agreed to contribute a regular sum for sending the "Appenl" to addresses, and I was chosen secre-tary, on the 14th of July, 1901, with the knowledge of Committee George H. Turner, member of the Local, and Na-tional Committeenan from Missouri. We pover had any public meetings

and never altompted to do anything int singulation literature.

I never laid anything to do with the recret society known as the "L.A. V." in any other place except Exman City. And the plan had been dropped at Girard before we decided to call our were expected to be greecot. Your name was mentioned as a mamber of the attentive committee. The secre-tary mentioned a letter that condemn-ed the society, and I insisted on its be-

If the Party were opposed to the or-

ankation it ought to be abandoned. Resurning to Kansas City that same night, I went on distributing the "Appeal," and working with the Local whenever I would. (No loss than ten netive members of the Kansas City Local made Trequent contributions to the "Appeal to Reason Club.") I was appointed on various committees of the Local during the time of my con-nection with the club; and at the very pext election I was the nominee of the Local for Mayor, being nominated

citib to "L. A. V.", and when he told mb that the Party was opposed to it.
I fold him that we would have nothing more to de with the name, but would go on distributing literature as we had October, and about the time I was pended that the "I. A. V." had been

So please note that our club in Kanone City was never an organic part of the secret society, of which you were reported to be an executive officer; and that therefore I could not have maintained a branch in opposition to the known wishes of Local Knums City for the reason that it was not a

So much for the "secret society." But, with my present understanding of Socialism, knowing that the Party organization is of far more importance than an radiscriminate distribution of Stereture, I would not think ill of the Comrades nor accuse them of trying to deprive me of my liberty if they had opposed me then. The organisation of the Secialist Party is of greater value to the Socialist movement than any man in it. It is dangerous to obstruct its progress. These daring to try have been crushed by its relentless

Next, let me cansider why you false ly accese me to the Comrades of Kan-

tus and elsewhere.

You have returned the fact of my presence in the "National Secretary's effice" and in the "National Office." If w did I hannen to be in the "Na-

tional Secretary's effice?"

Why, and by when, was I sent to

the "National office?"

I went to St. Louis to attend the last annual meeting of the National Committee, a friend and admirer of you. Knowing you had grievous faults, I byerlooked them for what I thought to be the good of the movement.

with others, you made me believe the "Eastern Comrades" were trying to do something dantardly to the Party. Laboring under that impression, I ensury accepted a temperary position in the national office to consti in moving the office fixtures from St. Louis to Omaha, and to "use the wire if necessary" to futurm National Osm inkieeman and Quomin Member Tor her in the event of any attempt on

National Committee.
I came to Omaha a firm believer in this: Publicity is the breath of Secialism, and I promised Comrade Turper that I would see to it that absojutely nothing was done that did not get to the Kational Committee. When National Becretary Mailly

came, he at once took steps to keep the entire membership informed by seading all reports to the National Committee, State Secretaries, Locale in unorganized states and the So

Then I notified Comrade Turner that Comrade Mailly would not at tempt to do anything without the knowledge of the entire National Com-

After that, I had nothing to report and the National Secretary kept me in the cause because of my ability to do the work he had for me to do. And because I had nothing to report, I suppose you have concluded that I, too. had joined hands with the "E Comrades" to get control of the Party.
Right here, I want to say that the

only National Committeemen who have written threatening letters to the National Secretary, or who have in kny way attempted to interfere with the regular work of the office, or dictate the policy of the National Office, have been men in sympathy with you. The other Comrades have gone on with their own work, recognizing the feet that not the National Committoo, but the membership is the Party, In view of this, and other facts, of

them is subject to recall whenever the comrades of his state think he has consend represent them. It is their vota, accordingly, that he casts, as that was to bring discreon on "National Secretary's office" and on

aoon as you found out that you could not dominate it, I am convinced that you would attempt to rain the character of any one in the Party, if he as thoing you thought you could elevate

Yet, as strongly as I believe this to e true of you, I would not even mention it now were it not for the fact that my bilence might cause some to think that you had told the truth about me, and because of the injury that your falsehouds might do the national I say to the Comrades in Kansas.

and everywhere in the Party, do not hitch your wagon to a "star." No matter how beautifully a self-che leader talks, nor how saintly he looks. Every member of the l'arty has au equal right with every other. If any men wants to serve the party, let him first recognize the fact that he is not greater than the Party. If you do not And the plan had been dropped at Girard before we decided to call our club by that name, which, by the way, was nove put into effect. I was at dirard the first of September, I think it was, and tailed with the accretary about becoming an organiser, but did not accept the proposition. A meeting was held that night, at which you were expected to be present. Your demand your rights, as members, and wreck the movement. All I want is this, that the party membership shall control the Party, and as long as I am in the movement, I shall insist on all the membership being kept informed about everything that is going on within the movement.

In closing, I wish to say that whenever I have anything for publication that contains anything arginst you. I

shall not be so indecent and unfair as

you a copy.

Copies of this have been sent to the chalist gram. Fraternally yours, W. E. CLARK.

Ommhn, Reb., Dec. 10. THE RACE QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Worker:-Very reluctantly. I feel compelled to criti-cine the general tenor of your editorial on the "itaco Question in the Party." You, of course, recognize the ing incongruify of such a plank in any Bocialist piatform as the Louisiana "Socialists" have proposed. So far, as good. But you immediately proceed to tuply, on a bails of racial or class dis tinction, first—that the negro is admit-tedly an "inferior race;" secondly, tediy an "inferior race;" secondly that being "inferior," it is desirable t helid up barriers against him, or, to time your more acade "to segregate him," but that this "segregation" cannot be obairabla "segregation" cannot be ob-tained under a capitalistic regime, bu-may be obtained under a Socialisti e; thirdly, that it is the duty of the "superior" race to adopt a benevo-ient policy toward the weaker race and charitably unlift it! Since when, may I ask, have you, a Socialist, be-come converted to the doctrine of "henevolence"as a working force to bring about the reign of truth and jus-

Not only as a Socialist, but simply as a fellow human being to the negro, do I maintain that no race can be classified as "inferior" that rises to the measure of its opportunties. The Anglo-Saxon race has done no more than this, and has done it only in spots and sections. Innumerable individuals. fortunately situated, have benefited by opportunities and have achieved great results and produced Shak spectres and Miltons-warriors and statesmen when the world is satisfied to call great. But vast masses of Abgle-Saxon population-having no faverable environment-have remain si ducing nothing but profits for their masters. Judged by the masses whom Jack Lepton describes as the "Pro-ple of the Abysa," the Angio-Saxon race in, indeed an "inferior race!

The ne-called "nerro race" of America-for the majority of its race are not "negroes" at all, but half breeds and other mixtures of various nationalities-can justly be said to have risen to the measure of its apportunities. Where the environment has been faverable, it has produced sfrom its working class population, tool; in a few decades, an astonishingly large number of advicated refused self-conwho, in obscurity, and often poverty, are leading blameless and useful lives as teachers, professors, clergymen, writers and artists—not to speak of the still larger class who are producing wealth for their masters as prasants and laborers, and whose so-railed "degradation" is certianly not greater than that of the dospined peasants and laborers of Russia, Italy and other Eurepean countries.

Have we, as Socialists, any right to held out to the white Southerner the attractive balt of future "negre segregation" se an inducement to his acceptance of Socialism? In it not on a par with our telling the Irishman that his hated "Dago" rival is to be 'negregated" under Socialism—or, as he un-derstands the phrase, to be simply "kicked out?" What an attractive progrem might we not thus offer to the Christian who objects to the Jews, to the American who Chinese, and so on! who objects to the

If we believe in international Socialism, we cannot judge any race by Our civilization must first be cured and purified before we can topreach any race because it has not yet learned to wallow in the foul depths of our own hypocrisy and correction

CAROLINE PEMBERTON. Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 5.

THE STATE REFERENDUM.

To the Editor of The Worker -- In regard to the referentian vote on state headquarters, I will state a few reasons why Local Syracuse endorsed the proposal to remove headquarters. In the early part of last campaign we wrote to the State Committee offering \$25 towards sending a cond and we never received a reply. The same hap-pened when we later wrote inquiring about the addresses of Comrades Her-ron, Brown and Vail. Chas. Efect was to speak here for a week. After the "National Office."

I have no personal fight against you.
With me the party is everything.

from Comrade Ufert that the State That is what you say. THE FACTS
With me the party is everything from Comrade Ufert that the State
ARE THESE:
With you judging from the way you.
Secretary wanted him to go to some other county, and he hoped it would be satisfactory to us. As we had not made any arrangements, we did not care. By this time it was plain to the mpaign Committee that, to be of turing a speaker, we must wait ti be was here. A few days before Labor Day we received notice that possibly Comrade Fieldman would be here during the Letter Carriers' convention but we have not seen him up to date.

Again we received notice that Comrade Spargo would speak here. About three days before the date set, when Comrade Sparge came here, we spoke to aim about this, and he told us that he was informed four days earlier than we were.

We had, in conjunction with Rock ester, engaged Comrade Hagerty. Later we had with us Comrade Herres. This is only to show that a city like Rochester can well look after the welfare of the state. We have no per-sonal axe to grind, but we like to see a State Committee which will act in hentremille way.

We will admit the State Secretary had lots of work, but why then not give him an assistant or two, if necessary? We admit the State Committee has done as well as they know how, but as next year is presidential election, we desire to do more, and this stone should be one of the wagner for alone should be one of the reasons for

tains anything against you, I it would be an experiment and power

THE CLEARING OF THE FOG.

By Franklin H. Wentworth.

Purkmen B. Flanders and Charles
L. Coulter, Socialists, citizens of the
rorld, have been defeated for re-elecion to the office of Mayor in the cities

Hammittee of Mayor in the cities

Hammittee of Mayor in the cities

The statement of the product of the prod H. Coulter, Socialists, citizens of the world, have been defeated for re-elec-tion to the office of Mayor in the cities of Haverhill and Brockton, Massainto the Democratic platform, which have had the sound of sincese utter-ance; but the men selected for candi-dates have been "safe" men—men like The capitalist newspapers are proclaiming the Republican victory.

But the victory is not a Republican victory; it is a Socialist victory, be-cause, in stringing its how with the shaft which struck flown. Flanders and Coulter, Ospitalism has lost from its quiver its arrow of supreme effi-

When Republicanism is so bard pressed as to be willing to win its victories with Democratic votes, it is itself letting down the drawbridge that is the strategic defense of the castle of plutocracy.

What Socialism most desires is the

elimination of the Democratic party-that fee bank in the channel; and plutocracy, in a disconcerted attempt to recover its outposts, is clearing the atmosphere for its own undoing.

At every point at which the two old parties seek fusion to accomplish So-

cinlist detent, the Democratic organization at that point is weakened, if not disrupted, and real democratic spirits are thereby driven to open their minds to the claims of Socialism. It is risky business for capitalism. It is proof of the Socialist's polit-

ical acumen that he has correctly di-vined the purposes of the Democratic organization, predicted its action, and published its hypocrisies. When it goes to the service of its plutocratic masters it is doing just what the Sociatist expected it to do. If, in aboucoming its organisation and fusing with the deputations party, it helps to win an election, such an election is no victory; it is a flight to cover

Fusion is weakness, an indication of low vitality where parties are honest. In this case it is an indication of

Exery physicratic victory wan by fusion publishes to the world the truth which the Secialist has struggled so persistently to make clear; that the pecket of the plutocratic cont, secretly repleuished from the same source as the Republican party, while professing principles of difference.

When the Democracy goes crawling on all fours into the Republican camp, as it did at Haverhill and Brockton, it blackens with infamy its whole history, and uncovers the fact so long real friend of the workingman, but a more stalking-horse, prostituted for litre, to politically minicad him. With the Democratic party have

been voting men who are naturally slacere friends of the working class because they, themselvet, are of the working class. Organized labor less long been casting its vote for this sham democracy as for a liberator. These men, howest themselves, are leath to believe that their professed friends have been betraying them. In Haverhill and in Brockton they

now may see ft. Few of the workingmen who voted he Democratic ticket in 1900 knew then, or know now, that of the money which went to sleet Mr. McKinley, Mr. Unnus get mere in Massachusetts from men calling thomselves Demo-crais than he got from men calling

beamelyes Bepublicans.
The Democratic party, evon in its birth, never really representing any-thing but Sourbon greed and discon-trat, has, since its logical death, been

correct of the workers.

They have been gaivanized by pintecratic money.

If has been kept alive as a vehicle upon which to hang just radical phrases enough to dissipate the voting.

They can bide

They can bide their time; there is work enough to do

placed in a few hands, also not being able to write leaflets. Did our present State Committee print leaflets for the state? No. We were informed they had no money. Of course the courseadon of the state did not feel like donating towards a committee which

arted as stated above. Comrades, it has always been the trouble with the committee located in New York City. Let us make a: changs. Ecad your voting blank carefully, and then if you are impartial, you will said that it is a great improvement over the old way our party affairs in this state, and I year, President Scimifer in his bolieve there is not a single commule report stated that he "wanted it un-who will claim Bochester will not do derstood that he favored Socielism its duty toward our movement. We rightly subspaced and numberstand know that Local Rochester, when This is not literally, but in substant chosen as headquarters, will go to what he stated. He followed it with a condemnation of some raque form agement to the hearts of all commules, of "violent" Socialism, which, of and result in bringing forward our course, exists only in the imagination. great movement.

R. BAEDER, Organizer of Local Syracuse,

writes in protest against the local meeting of Dec. 6 and the "stringent and drastic measures" taken there, arguing that the Executive Committee had no right to call the meeting, that power being reserved to the General Committee; that, no quorum being present, the meeting had no right to take action and that its action should have no weight; that only in danus emergencies should such action be taken and that no such emergency action must be to cause suspicion and

NEW YORK CITY'S CAMPAIGN SURPLUS.

Comrade Spreager, Financial Secre-tary of the New York City Campaign alone should be one of the response for courands to vote for Rochester.

The spaces brought forward that Local Eschester would weaken its local and would not be able to seminare the affairs satisfactorily, also that its municipal to the instructions of the city convention in holding for each local a half of the Committee, writes to protest against the reflection upon that body in a let-

from reform to revolution. For a party bearmor entered the arens which declines to accept pluta-cratic money, which davelone its resources from within, which asks no advice from experts; which creates it is

Grover Cleveland, who could be de-

reactionary tendencies.

pended upon when in office to nutlify

By seeping before the people a sham radical party, a party of mere

noisy opposition, designed to carry of discontent into innocuous channels, plutocracy has long forestelled the in-itiation of a real radical party. hence

It mays for its long immunity by tue

development of a party which unras

referendum expression. Airendy tha tocracy has attempted to sow disco. I in this party by using for the purpose wenk and selfish members of the or ganization, but such persons are quie ly discovered and forced out of th party into the public service of Capatalism. This has been done in the case of two or three people in Massacrase chusetts, and other, similar, cares may reasonably be expected to develop Such people can be effective in a false party, institted "and maintained for purposes of confusion, but the revolu-tionary initiative unerringly finds them and brands them.

When plutocracy begins to wipe out its stalking-house to strengthen 1.4 promisive cheming to the bosmut, i heart. It is a confession, first, that plutocracy fears that the So h is novement cannot be successfully on rupted; and, second, that the Sociality Party' is making such headway that plutocracy cannot lunger spare votes from its camp with which to galvaforce carry all its eggs in our bush of

In other words, it is being fore d out into the daylight, out of the shadow of secretiveness, where it is no longer hide behind the bray of its long-eared fuithful.

It must at last recognize the class struggle, which it has labored so trar. fly to obscure. It must at last to-forced to meet the arguments which it knows it cannot meet whihout coming into the light branded with its age long infamy.
Once the issue is clearly made, with

no long-eared influence to hiray the people into apathy, the principles of Socialism will spread like a prairie

There will be work enough and ser vice enough in the future for Park-man B. Flanders and Charles H. Coul-

They can bide their time They are citizens of the world; they are battling not for themselves, but for their cause. They know that their inconsequent defeat has cost plu racy dear-so dear that the working class has won by it. They are glad to lose a single battle in the van, which erves to throw far forward the who s line, which helps the winning of t. o ultimate victory. Their little bout has struck a rest, but unde Their little mio:

shock a false lighthouse has crumbled Thus the Great Ship is micr

not beaten. They have been Mayors when their Councils were against them; they shall be Mayors when their Councils

money contributed therefrom. The Editor, having accepted responsibility. feels it necessary to apologise for hav-ing inadvortectly allowed a criticism of a party committee to appear amony mously

SHAFFER AND OTHERS.

To the Editor of The Worker:-I might add something to your reply to might add sometime to and Kyyour issue of Dec. 6, regarding T. J. Schaffer, President of the Iron and

Steel Workers.

It might be well to state that Gons pers is still following his line of tac-tics which he pursued years ago. It is a well-known fact that Comperused to proclaim himself a So inlist We have also a letter from Edward B. Bock of New York, who urges the removal of the headquarters on the ground that the present State Committee was delinquent in the Wood affair that few than four months ago tions and that it neglected the western part of the state.

told a comrade that he was a Socialist, N. B. Reichenthal of New York but, as on former occasion, stated w. knowledge of the "diplomacy" of the "lenders." This secures the support of the ill-informed among the Socialia

Thes. Kidd, mother and close confident of the administration, once claimed himself a Socialist and delivered a fairly good Sociali years ago. He it was that depounded Compers in the most vigorous terms A. R. U. strike. He has since been emasculated by "pure and simpledom." This list might be continued indefin

The question arises, what "indu ence" is at work that amothers revointionary sentiment among the lenti-ers? The rank and file gione will some time answer

Terre Haute, Ind., Doc. &

PARTY NEWS.

ing held Nov. 14, 15, 16, have been sent aut to all the state secretaries for dis-tribution among the locals, and so all locals in unorganized states. As the

The omission of the class struggle clause from application cards recently issued by the mational office has created some comment and discussion among comrades in different parts of the country, and the National Secrethe country, and the National Secretary desires to explain as Follows:
The National Committee, at its meeting held meetings as follows:
1, laving held meetings as follows:
2, laving held meetings as lengthy report of his work in Texas since Nov.
2, laving held makes a lengthy report of his work in Texas since Nov.
2, laving held makes a lengthy report of his work in Texas since Nov.
2, laving held makes a lengthy report of his work in Texas since Nov.
2, laving held makes a lengthy report of his work in Texas since Nov.
2, laving held makes a lengthy report of his work in Texas since Nov.
2, laving held makes a lengthy report of his work in Texas since Nov.
3, laving held meetings as lengthy report of his work in Texas since Nov.
4, laving held meetings as follows:
4, laving tional Secretary to get one an appli-cation and providing for filing with the state committees. This card was pia, Bristol, Fort Worth, Cleburne, modeled on one gotten out by the Ohlo State Committee, An the cash incident ville a lawyer tried to disturb the af-State Committee, An the chain moment of the a mayer tried to undure the army upon fixet entering that deposit a state of the platform, and after the fixed the platform, and after the limit the platform, and after the limit the platform. Recretary did not stop to examine the pledge upon the Ohio card, which he against Goebel by calling him a "Northern nigger-loves, trying to destruck off, assuming the pleage was the same as that upon the application card then being issued by the National Office. For was the differential of the result that te Becrutary of Washingon called attention to it, several nths after the new cards had been as fermicity, 4. c., including the class He writes boundary of the outlook in Texas. Goebel began in Louisiana

mitted to the National Committee the application of Carl D. Thompson to be which involves the question of the na-tional organization appointing for work in any state men unsatisfactory to the state organization. A summary of the correspondence will be pre-

Mutional Organizing Fund,

The following contributions have been made to the National Organizing Fund since last report: J. W. Vincast, Murray, Idaho, \$1; Jas. Twogood, Ma-con, Ga., 25 cents; A. L., New York City, 25 cents; Lenis Rogavin, St. Louis, Mo., \$1; Otto Kaemmerer, St. Louis, Mo., \$1; Local Bevier, Mo., \$4.35; Mins Mnthilde Weil, Philadel phia, per The Worker and "N. X. Volksmeltung," \$12.50; H. Kunse, Chu ton, Ind., \$1; P. Rieger, Stonington, Conn., 50 cents; M. Suesi, Newark, N. J., \$1; John Harand, Macon, Gn., 25 cents. Total to noon Dec. 12, \$25.30. Previously reported, \$2,222:56. Total,

November Report.

National Secretary Mailip's financial report for November shows receipts of \$1.000.54; expenditures, 1.572.58; balance Nev. 1, 8677.42; balance Dec. 1, \$165.35.

nace Nov. 1, \$617.42; belance but to the local property of the loc Iowa, \$35; Kanma, \$3.90; Emtucky, \$20; Massachusetts, \$110.05; Michigan, RIS; Minnesota, \$25; Mostana, \$15; Nebraska, \$25; New Jersey, \$50; New York, \$100; Ohio, \$25; Okinhoma, York, \$160; Ohio, \$25; Oklahoma, \$14.80; Oregon, \$17.05; Pennsylvania, \$50; South Dakota, \$11.10; Texas, \$15; Indian Territory, \$6.20; Louisiana, \$1.30; Maryland, \$1,50; North Caro-lina, 50 cents; Rhode inland, \$15; South Carolina, \$1; Tennessee, 48,20; Virginia, \$4.80; Wyoming, \$10.70.

The largust items of expense were: Balaries, \$163.59; office help, \$189; agi-tation and organization, \$401.70; Lee-ture Bureau, \$135; Quorum meeting,

The amount of dues in the highest other received in any mouth except Richm. \$124.65; printing, \$204.50.

The Matienal Organizers

With the approach of the holiday ison, nearly all of the organizers. with have been for several months working archivously to hasten the coming of the time when "Peace on earth and good will to men" will be something more than a phrase, will return to their homes for a rest before again taking the field against capitalism. That they have carned and deserve a rest so one can gainsay. There are That they have earned and deserve a rest to one can gainsay. There are few to rier worked men in the Sociatist Party than those who have been acting as national organizers. How and developed their sense of classical control of the acting as national organizers. How true this is can be appreciated when it is remembered that the territory worked this year has been almost entirely now, virgin soil, but not berren. M. W. Will y any means. The results that are ound to follow will testify to the value of the labor performed more than it is possible to estimate now.

It would require too much apace to past month. It is to be regretted that the organizer reports to the mational office cannot be printed in full, as they make very interesting another content. the work of the organizers during th make very interesting resuling, The letters from committee at different places visited are also interesting, the feature of these reports being the manimity of opinion that the particu-iar organizer who had whited that par-theniar place was "the right man in the right place."

nett visited Heela and British & D and Ledgerwood, Fairmont, Walpeton, Christine, Frame, Mapiston, Camelton, Hunter, Larimore, Grand Forks, and Buxton, N. D. New locals were or-granized at Hecht, Hatton, and Buxton.

Arrangements for their dates in Indi-na, Ohlo, New York, and Massa-A misearriage of mails caused Bennett to lose several days. From among the many letters of commendation of Ben the National Secreta nett's work received, the following arrangements direct. many letters work received, the following nett's work received, the following nettern North Dakota are quoted:
"Comrade Bennett gare a splendid laik on The Philosophy of Recialius"

Everylody presrrangements direct.

The National Committeeman Alassay of North Dakota are quoted:

The National Quorum has andersed a concert and ball at the Metropoiltan May Wood Rimons of Chicaga, which laik on The Philosophy of Socialian to a crawded house. Everyhody present was delighted with the way he and the given later. All arrangements will be made of the case of the subject, and many expressed the with the would return in the hands of the respective state secretaries or the National Secretary.

John W. Brown enters Chicaga, which are concert and ball at the Metropoiltan made and concert and ball at the Metropoiltan Research and concert and ball at the Metropoiltan Research and concert and ball at the Metropoiltan Research and concert and ball at the

inter berapied and many standing." Bennett will close his tour Dec. 22. From Nev. 9 to Dec. 4 Geo. E. Bigslow has addressed mentings in Arkan-ses, at Hot Springs (where twelve new members joined the local affar his meeting), Fruntington, Mantreel, Jenny Lind, Banassa, and Gwynna; in the Indian Territory at Wilburton, Harts-hovme, Krebs, McAlester, Afa, Boff, and Tyrola; in Oklahous at Obottaw City, Locar (thoughe Hartshorais in unorganized states. As the work of the Quorum was important, all locals should receive a copy, and secretaries should read same at the first meeting field.

The omission of the class struggle class strong to the class struggle class of the talk to the farmers we have ever had in the territory. We hope to secure his services again." Higelow will close his tour Dec. 22 in Kanaas.

there was a larger crowd at the night meeting. During a total of fifty-four days in Taxas, Goobel spoke seventy-one times, organized air locals, took about 290 yearly subscriptions to So-cialist papers, and put out much other ligenting at no expense to the party

literature at no expense to the party.

Nov. 26. He will fill dates at Mobile

and Hirmingham, Ah., and Kashville and Kasxville, Tenu., on his hame-

ward trip, closing at the latter place

John M. Ray closed his work in

Georgia Nov. 20 and returned home

via Birmingham. During his tour, which began Nov. 2, he spoke in Tan-

nessee at Manchester, Chattanoogu,

and Soddy, organizing a good local at the latter place, a large mining camp.

In Georgia he visited Dalton, Atlanta,

and Columbus, staying in Atlanta nine

dags. He addressed twenty-one most inga in all and got seventy-two sub-

scriptions to Socialist papers. The

weather was exceedingly unfavorable, too cold to hold outdoor meetings. Comrade McKnight of Dalton writes

that Ray made a splendld impression

at both meetings and overyone was highly pleased.

P. J. Hyland concluded his work in

Wyoming under the direction of the national office on Nov. 22, at Buffalo.

After leaving Chepenne, Doc. 2, he vis-ted Whoatland, Donglin, Casper, Cambria, Sheridan, Diem, Monarch,

and Buffalo. New locals were organ-

ized at Green River, Rambler, Dierz. Sheridan and Buffalo. Hyland writes that the territory he covered is hard to

Wayneshore, Shenandoah, Luray, Mnuasast, Warrenton, Culpepper, Charlottesville, Louisa, Richmond, Lynchburg, and Pulaski, and Mid-

dichoro, Ky., closing his hour at the latter place Dec. 2. Towner got many

subscriptions for Socialist papers. His

also received a warm reception from

ner reports about Virginia that in no other state he has visited have things

is the borry mun that the old-narry

Chappell writes enthusiastically of

Towner, and declares him the most suitable man for the South that he has

seen, without attempting to belittle

other organizers who have videed

Northern California. His tour of Arisona was unique, insemuch as he cleared all expenses on the rip, with

a balance over of \$10. Territorial Siece

Winfield R. Gaylord begins in Flor-

ida Dec. 15 for a stay of several weeks.

M. W. Wilkins is still at work in

Montana. He reports having met with

an accident at Columbia Palls on Nov.

12, but went on filling dates, until he got so had that he had himself exem-

ined by doctors on Nov. 22, and was

found to laive a cracked rib and frac-

The Mational Lecturers.

Arrangements for James F. Carey's

dates in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illimois, and Indiana will be in the hands of

the respective state secretaries. in Missouri, fown and Kentucky dates

will be made direct from the national headquarters. Locals desiring Casey's

services should gove. I themselves se

retary Albert Ryan, in an appropriati-letter on McKee's work, says: "I

politician is constantly holding fore the working class." Of

Dec. 17.

tial nail in the Socialist structure. Let the comrades keep him busy." John W. Brown began his tour or will fill dates in that state until nearly the close of January, when he will en ter Oregon for at least fifteen date.

should indexinate that Socialist andi-ences are hungry for the solid matt of our philosophy. They can arraign coditions for themselves and picture their own Utopias; what they demand is scientific doctrine undiluted. Com-

rade Brown uses no big words, but he

drives home and clinches

commandatery letters about Brown are being received at National Hond-quarters. Mila Tupper Maynard, of

Denver.

Negorty and the Sixthenal Lecture Sureau. The following letters have been exchanged between Thus. J. Hagerty one of the two Oatholic priests who have been lecturing for the Socialist movement, and the of the Socialist Party; "Nov. 24, 1908. movement, and the National Secretary

"Dear Commite:-The National Que rum, at Ws meeting held Nov. 14, 15 and 16, adopted the Tollowing motion: "That the National Secretary be instructed to communicate with all well-known members throughout the country relative to acting as lecturers and

antional office, and that they be re

wish other information required."
"It is intended, in the interest of system and co-operation, and so as to provide the growing number of organ ned states with the best speakers whenever desired, that the National Lecture Bureau assume charge of such speakers. By this means it is expected that the increasing demands for Socialist speakers from all parts of the country can be met and satisfied, while same time offering speakers who wish to work continuously in the field the opportunity to do so. The systematic method of routing and dat ing speakers be adopted. In conformity with the Quorum's instructions shall be guid to open negotiations with you with a view to your becom-ing attached to the Nutional Lecture Bureau, and trust you will inform me of your terms, length of time yes are at liberty to fill engagements, territory you would prefer to cover, and such other information as will assist us in arriving at a definite understanding and mutual agreement. This informa-tion will in turn be submitted to the Quorum for its consideration and ac-

tion, subject to the approval of the "Hoping for an early reply, I am. fraternally yours, "WILLIAM MAILIA".

"National Secretary."
"Chicago, Ill., Nov. 28, 2968.
"Wm. Mailly, National Secretary, So-

dalist Party: "My Dear Comrade:-Your letter of the 24th must, was delivered to me on my return to Chicago inst night. Permit me to thank you for the offer to at present the ill-feeling, as narrow as it is unreassuable, against se-called "high-priced speakers," is so rampant in our party, that I do not care further to expose myself to it by placing ag-self in as it were, a public pillory, as an object for its unrestrained attack."

"I am gotting all engagements which I can off at my own regular ferms which in all embalding.

terms, which, in all probability, are considerably in excess of what the Na tional Lecture Bureau could afford to offer. If, at any future time, I should have any open dates, not in conflict with the fixed amount of time which I set aside for my studies, I should be giad to give them to you at mutually satisfactory terms.

"Traternally yours,
"THOS. J. HAGERIT."

From Comrade McGredy.

The following letter is self-explana

"Mr. William Mailly, Omaha, Nat: Lecture Bureau, as it would interfere with the work that I have planned for with the work that a nave parameter the future. Later on I will gladly embrace the opportunity to sarve the So-cialist Party through the agency of the National Lecture Mureau.

"The question of terms cannot be considered, as it would depreciate my ability and destroy my efficiency on the restrain to necept a price that would be agtisfactory to all the comrades. Therefore, I wish to my that my services will be free whenever 1 am in a position to respond to the lavitation of the locals. I cannot give you course of law studies I intend to de vote all my energies to the cause of Socialism. Protocoutly,

"T. MeGRADY. "Bellevue, My., Dec. 2."

New York City.

The William Morris Educational Se cordingly and make early application. Cuty has had a very successful series.

Franklin and Marion Wentworth of Friday evening lectures at Tolac's will fill several dates in Illinois at the Hall, Thatford and Pitkin avenues, Brecklyn. This Friday, Dec. 25, John Spargo will speak on "The Mozal Value of Economic Rightsommess." It chusetts are in the lands of the respective state accretaries. In Illinois the National Secretary will make the assured. On the following Friday, Christman night, the society will hold a concert and hall at the Metropolitan Somger Hall, Pakin avenue and Wat-

et any time. Literature Agest Gacks with his address. He is torceful and affective, an ideal Socialist speaker. Too many of our lecturers are afraid of their audiences intalluctually. They should understand that Socialist audigates of the Campaign Committee for settlement, Board of Organizers recemmends semi-named meetings with seport of its work to the County Osm mittee. Cards to be used in visiting speakers for the winter agitation especially such as will speak at trade union meetings. Comrades Hebrer Fraser, and Lackenmacher were elected as committee on revision of by laws. Financial secretary reported: Balance on hand at last meeting \$124.75; income, \$38.02; expenditures \$48.05; balance on hand, \$115.31. Sub divisions were instructed to send in gested that they are the leaflet "Why Socialists Pay Dues" as a means of collecting dues from members in ar-rears. It was decided to call a borough meeting of all party members for the third week in January to elect County Organizer, discuss the by-

The attendance at the Colonial Hall lectures this season has been so great that the small hall has proven madequate. Last Sunday eve room was at a premium. The commit-tee in charge had to arrange for the large hall for next Sunday, when Dr. Geo. D. Herren will again be the speaker. At each lecture many strangers have been present, and a consid of pertinent questions they ask, and their impairies regarding party affairs, it is very evident that Socialism is being seriously considered on the upper West bide.

The 6th and 10th A. D. will met en Friday evening, Dec. 18, in the Labor Loceum. Officers for the ensuing term will be elected and other imports

business disposed of.

An entertainment and dance will be given by the comraces of Van Nest on Saturday at Bachmann's Casino, Unionport Boad, Van Nest, George Finger will be the speaker of the even-ing. The singing society "Unter Und" as well as the Misses Jeanette and Risabeth Cremond and several other conrades, will entertain the contrades, and music will be furnished by Lacui 310 of the Musicians' Union. Comrades and sympathiaem everywhere are cordially invited to spend a Yes pleasant hours with this new branch, and at the same time bein them to made by the district during the recent campaign. The following officers have heen elected for the ensuing six months: Secretary and Literature Agent, Chos. F. Hohmenn; Financial Secretary, Otto Witteklad; Organizer and Delegate to the General Commit tee, Chas. J. Fulst: second delegate to the General Committee, Bickard, Heppe: Transurer, Jacob E. Klinge: and a compaign committee composed of the following energetic commitee: Jacob Kohlmann, George Gillieth, Ja-cob H. Klinge, Hichard Hoppe, Chas. J. Fulust and Chas. F. Hahmann.

At the last meeting of the City Committee of Jersey City a lecture com-mittee was elected to work in conjunction with Eleventh Ward Brauch No. 2. first lecture to be held in cumbonse. Next Jecal meeting will be held at hondquarters on Jan 10. Next simply work. conflict with entertainment of the Free German Schools, Comrades holding punch eards for Delly Globe are

The Warkingment's Edmentional City of Newark will meet on Sunday, Dec. 20, at 8 p. m., at 431 Seventh street. All members should attend, as the Board of Managers has important business to bring before the meeting. After the regular business a general

discussion will take place.
The recommendation of the commit-tee elected at the recent mass convenof the State Committee, and shout the of the State Communication with some alterations, while the rest were half over to the next meeting. Delegate Krafft listen to reports at visits to manication of the 24th cit. received.
In reply, I regret to any that it will be impossible for me at the present time to accept the invitation of the National function to addition with the National of men denomeing the misman denomeing the misman denome denomeing the misman pleasure at the careless methods of Local Essex, and in a leaser degree of other locals. He pointed out their livos to maintain a miscrable ex-istence. But the most inspiring of all stence. But the most inspiring of all or men denouncing the misman agement and corruption of Republican and Bemocratic administrations should at least be able to prove that they can manage their own party affairs properly. He thereupon moved that all locals failing to fill out the report blanks my proper shape for them. necessive meetings shall forfeit their charter. This was carried, after Sec-retary Kearns had stated that he could not send in a correct report of the standing of New Jorsey as to membership and finances because of hair's breadth out of the revolutionary the rundition of affairs censured by way.

New England.

The Manachusetts Executive Committee has issued a statement disciplining all responsibility for any act of the Waitham Clab. This club was suspended by the committee on Nov. 2 for placing in nomination as a candidate for the Lagislature a comment. for placing in nonimation as a candidate for the Legislature a commands who is a member of the militin, and refusing to allow him to withdraw or request him to withdraw when ordered to do so by the Committee.

The State Executive Committee has also taken action on an editorial in a superior.

also taken action on an editorial in a recent number of the "New Commonrecent manner of the "new Common-wealth," a privately owned paper sup-porting the flocistist Farty in general, in which the "non-partisen" -firshic School Ansociation of Beston wair praised and that hedy was declared to be "as ally" which "should command the moment and interest of source for be "an ally" which "should cammand the respect and interest of every focialist." The Executive Committee work as soon as possible, but during the day these were ten applicants for every position at the dispersion of the publishers of the paper in

"The Executive Committee of the Manachmetts Socialist Clabs hereby anters its protect against the enderse-ment you practically give the Public School Association of Beston on the Crusader.

SEABOARD FLORIDA LIMITED.

Only train between New York and St. Augustine will be operated beginning January 11th, 1984.

The SEABOARD is the SHORTEST LINE to the popular Winter tourist resorts of the CARO-LINAS, GEORGIA & FLORIDA. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE.

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EDWARD F. COST, CHARLES B. RYAN, TRAFFIC HAWASER. BEN'L PASSENGER AGENT. PORTSMOUTH, VIRGINIA.

continuing as the one in question, with

its makeshift policy of supporting 'the cleanest candidates, 'arrespective of their political affiliations,' could ever will the goal of their estemable effort.

to my nothing of their being candi-

bers are entrestly requested to be

Possayivania.

At the meeting of the State Com-mittee held Isc. 11 a charter was granted to Local Homestend, Alle-

theny County.
York, York County, will place to

ticket in the field for the February

Charlerol, Washington County, will

pominate officers for the spring elec-

Locals in New Castle and Meadville

will make a date for Comrade Carey.

Runday afternoon, Dec. 20, at 2.30 p. m., and Jefferson Hall, Ninth street,

below Dickinson, in the evening at

h. m., on "Brotherhood: The Hope and

Sobraska.

A proposition will be submitted at the maxt meeting of the City Central Committee of Local Omaha for the

local to take up the study of Socialist history, maing Comrade Hillquit's "History of Socialism in the United

States" as a text book.

The financial roports of the three

organisers who have been working

under the direction of the State Que

rum have been submitted by Secretary Labilic of the State Lecture Bureau

The ruports show that the ergunizer

that a workingman is not a success at

extracting large donations from his fellow workers, oven to pay his own

expenses in taking them the message

heir own class.
The Revision Committee has com-

ploted its work and submitted the

proposed constitution to the locals of the state for their consideration and

Much has been said recently short

Omnha are doing for the cause of Bo-

is inspiring to see them go out in all kinds of weather to distribute curus

advertising Socialist meetings, and to

psorly paid cierk. They teach from the concrete to the abstract. Great interest is manifested by the growing

classes. When these children grow up

Here and There.

same paper: "The office of the Associated Charities was througed yester-

cialism. Too much cannot be said. It

received expenses for their They give illustrate the fact

Sorialist movement.

state debt, \$1.

the Recialist Party."

econd page of your last issue. The | LECTURE CALENDAR Committee is surprised that you should entertain the fallacy that such an or-FOR NEW YORK

Lectures for the week under the auspires of the Social Democratic Party and auxiliary organizations, whether by Socialist or non-Socialist speakers, and by Socialist speakers be fore other organizations, are listed below. Unless otherwise stated, lectures

legary, class-conscious movement like are called for 5 p. sh. FRIDAY, DEC. 18. The regular semi-annual joint masting of the Boston Socialist Chiles will be held at Socialist Hussiquariers, West Side Socialist Club, Ciark's Hall, porthwest corner Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, second floor. Algernon Lee: "The Socialist Move-ment a Product of Capitalism." 600 Washington street, on Tuesday evening, Liec. 22. Matters of importance will be acted upon, and all mam-SUNDAY, DEC. 20.

Colonial Hall, 101st street, pear Co lumina avenue. George D. Herrou: Socialism and Life." Socialist Literacy Society, 232 E.

Brondway. Courtenay Lemon: "What the Class Struggle Beatly is." Brookiya. William Morris Educational Society Brownsville, Tobac's Hall, corne

Thatford and Pitkin avenues. John Sparge: "The Moral Value of Eco-MUNRIAY, DEC. 20.

Warnier's Hall, 215 Washington street. Henry L. Slobodin; "The Ideal Commonwealth." Buffulo Hail, Fulton street and Buf-

Arrangements are being made by Local Reading for a series of lectures by some of the leading lecturers in the John Sparge of New York will speak in Garrick Hall, 507-00 S. Sixth street, PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTIZERS.

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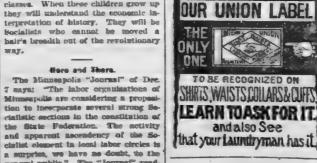
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THE BELGIAN CITY ELECTIONS.

American Press Reports of Socialis Defeats Highly Misleading - Local Reverses More than Balanced by Sanoral Sa us.

Beveral capitalist newspapers in the United States have given prominence to accounts of slieged reverses of the Socialists in the Heigian municipa elections, held on Oct. 18. The reader have been given to understand that those reverses have been general and crushing, and that they were due to the gross incompetence of the Social-ists who were in office. It is not to be donled that we have lost some impor tant sents; nor need it be denied that some of the Socialist officials may have proven incompetent, though this is not very clearly progen. But it is necessary to insist that rise general re-sult of the elections was a ducided victory for the Socialist forces, not a de-feat, the losses in some cities having been more than balanced by gains in others of which the explicit papers have not a wood to say; and further, that the actual losses are very easily p:plained by circumstances which brow no discredit upon our party, but rather demonstrate its fidelity to the working class.

One of these causes was the unpre-

cedently vigorous campaign againt fo-cialism waged by the capitalist class— especially by the owners of the coal mines and the factories, in which the larger part of the Belgian people are employed. In many places, during the week before election, the offices of the industrial companies were practically deserted, the superintendents, for-men, clerks, and other confidential employees being kept out electioneering for the bourgeois candidates: Socialists were openly threatened with di charge and in many cases the threat was carried out.

The motive for this extraordinary enumpaign is not far to geek. Socialist administrations had found it necessary to increase the municipal revenues in order to carry out their many projects for the improvement of the co of the workers. They had raised the needed funds by levying heavier taxes the corporation property, which had heretofore got off, vary lightly. Another cause for such losses as we sustained is to be found in the resi-

dence qualification for voting. It is necessary for a man to have lived three or sometimes even four years in the same city in order to vote in the city election. There, as here, working-men have to move oftener than do business and professional men, in search of employment or to escape the raising of rents. For some years there has been a steady advance of rents in the large cities, especially in Brussels, and a corresponding exodus of the workers into the faubourgs, or subbrhan towns, outside the city limits. This move ment has been hastened by thre causes: The enforced destruction of many of the poorest city tenements to make way for new streets, parks, etc.; the steady extension of trolley lines into the surrounding districts; and the action of the workingmen's co-operathemselves outside but near to the cities. Several thousand workingmen have neaved from Brussels into the neighboring faubourge-during the last three or four years and have thus spite of all this, the Socialists

held their former strength, both in the popular vote and in the number of councillors elected in the city of Brussels, while gaining several hundred votes in the faubourgs.

At is to be remembered also that on-der the Relgian law, white practically every man has a vote (provided he has lived long enough in the town), the propertied and professional classes have plural votes; the holders of diplomas-including the lawyers, doctors, clergymen, and many teachers-have each an extra vote, and the possession of certain property entities the owner to one or two extra votes, so that men of the "upper classes" have generally from two to four votes each. . More over, in each city council, in addition to the members elected in the ordinary way, there are a number of "supple-mentary councillors," half of them elected by the employers and the other

ance with the Liberain; they learned their mistake when they saw that the Liberal candidates of the conlition went in and the Socialist candidates

In some twenty communes theatly in the mining district, where we had gained a majority in the last election (1890), we have just votes and kept only a minority in the councils. The charges of general incompetence seem to be based on two lustances—those of Quareguon and Heristal: at lengt those are the only cases that are definitely cited. In the former place it is said that the Socialist administration left the city treasury bankrupt. In Heristal it is alleged that eight of the nine Socialist councilors "did not possess the radiments of education." Conddof age and that popular education in Belgium is a thing of the last few years, wrested from the rul-ing class by the aggressive action of the Socialists, it is not surprising if locialists, it is not surprising if many of the Socialist councilors so Rocialist councilors, however ill edu-ented themselves, have used all their perpetual lease. power to extend and improve the

twenty councils, these are but one-fifth of the hundred that we carried in 1890, and the loss is partly bananced by our conquest of several communes in the agricultural and heretofore over-whelmingly Clerical province of Lux-embourg. In still more places we have embourg. In still more parces we many elected one or more councillors where we were before altogether unrepres-ented. Four years ago we elected

Current # # Literature

STATE EXPERIMENTS IN AUS-TRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND. By William Pember Beeves. Two vols., 391 and 367 pp.; maps and index. New York: E. P. Dutton & Go. 1908, Price, \$7.50.

It is to be regretted that the price of these volumes renders them com-paratively inaccessible to most read-ers, for Mr. Reeves has given us the clearest, fullest, fairest, and most readable account of what is one of the most interesting subjects in recent politico-economic history. His book. we feel, requires notice somewhat be youd the ordinary limit of reviews in this paper.

The development of the Australadan colonies cannot but be interesting on account of certain peculiar conditions-their geographical apartness their characteristics of soil and cli-mate, the almost exclusively British origin of this population, and, especinly, the recency of their settlement If the word "experiment" can ever be justly applied to new political or social institutions, it is applicable to these faraway lands, full of vast natural opportunities and even more remarkable natural difficulties, in which an "Anglo-Saxon" population has estab-lished itself, not by the slow process which prevailed in North America, but rapidly and with little opposition from aborigines, carrying with it into that new environment the arts and habits and thoughts of a highly developed capitalist state. If their contemporar, suggestive to us, on the other hand the greatest caution should be excremed in luferring from Australasian experience conclusions to be applied to the solution of American or European problems. The differences between Austra-lusia and America are far greater than those between America and Europe. Political methods and institutions might be very ill adapted to the others. We have still to see whether the measures adopted in Australia and New Zeniand will succeed in permanently and materially modifying the develop ment of the capitalist system there away from the, line of its normal development in other countries; and if they do, the question still remains whether similar methods and measures here would have similar effectsor, rather, the presumption remains that they would not, and the question,

how far and in what way they would differ. Mr. Reeves devotes his first fifty eight pages to a vivid description of "A Continent and Some Islands," the field of the state experiments, and the forty-four following to a brief characterization of the methods and spirit of the Frogressive movement—a move-ment thoroughly English (or thorough-ly petit hourgeois) in its indefiniteness and its empiricism, setting up expe-diency as its chief ideal and uncompro-misingly adhering to the rule of com-promise. The reset of the work is even promise. The rest of the work is given to an account of the several "experi-ments" of the past quarter-century. Space compels us to pass over the chapters on Australian federation, wo-men's suffrage, preferential voting, liquor laws, and immigration laws, and devote our attention to the eco "experiments" which have attracted so much attention to the Antipodes and which fall mostly under three heads—the land laws, the old-age pensions, and the labor laws.

The seven colonies have an area of over 3,000,000 square miles and a population of less than 5,000,000. Considering only that third of the area which is not difficult to settle quare mile, hardly one-fifth as dense as that of the United States to-day. barely denser than that of the United States in 1780. Yet the land question is an old one, a source of strife almost from the earliest days of the colonies' growth. This seeming anomaly is accounted for by the fact that the raising of sheep and cattle was, owing to climatic conditions, the first great in-dustry to arise, together with the fact that before Australian history had got well under way-say by 1851, when gold was discovered and rapid immielected by the employers and the other haif by the wage-workers, in Schnerheck and some other towns our comrades, in their fear of a Cleron comrades, in the company compa lasian land were granted, freely or for nondual considerations, to whoever had influence with the governments. and equally vast tracts were usurped by "squatters" who, with the growth of the country, became ginat pastoral laudlords. The land so acquired was generally, of course, that of the best quality, and the gradually expanding agriculture of the country soon found itself hemmed in and oppressed, while the immigrants who had more strength and energy than money had little or no opportunity to establish themselves as independent proprietors.

The agrarian legislation, which has been called forth by this overwhelm ing land monopoly is not a consistent system, but a mass of various and often contradictory makeshifts. The details of the many regulations for the rale of government lands, limiting the amount to be taken by each purchaser and requiring some minimum of residence and improvement (regulations similar, in a general way, to those adopted in the United States—and far elected, being poor workingmen, evaded as persistently, need not concern us here. Of the methods adopted in dealing with the land question, however, some call for special mention

perpetual jense.

Land taxes are levied in all the coloules except Queensland and West-ern Australia, but those of New Bouth Wales and Tasmania are merely revenue measures, while in the other three colonies they have also the avowed purpose of breaking up the large estates. The Victorian law (1877) and that of South Australia (1884) are half-hearted measures, hou-ever, and have failed even to check in the pound, or about two-fifties of one per cent.; in addition, there is a graduated tax on all setates worth more than £5,000, ranging from one eighth of a penny up to two pence is the pound on estates worth over £210,a tetal of about one and one-fifth per cent, on the unimproved value of their land. Absentees pay 20 per cent, more than do residents. So far, the reduc-tion in the number and acreage of very large estates is slight, though noticeable. There is also a graduated income tax.

idopted in all the colonies except Tasmania, beginning with New Zealand in 1902 and South Wales coming last in 1901. The New Zealand law authorixes the Ministry of Lands to borrow up to £500,000 a year, at an interest rate not above 4 per cent., and spend it in repurchasing private lands; land may be bought by friendly arrangement or by compulsory process—com-pulsorily only in the case of large tracts. Lands purchased by the gov-ernment under this law must be cut up into allotmenta of not more than 340 acres of first-class land or 2,000 of inferior land and leased in perpetuity, preference being given to landless applicants, at an unchangeable yearly rental of 5 per cent, on an initial valu-ation, which must be high enough that the rental will cover the interest paid by the government on the money bor-rowed for the purchase and other ex-These leaseholds may be transferred or mortgaged, like other estatta. Under this law, in the nine years ending in March, 1902, one hunred and seven estates, aggregating 448,349 acres, had been bought, at a cost of £2,280,000; of this, 387,000 acres had been let to 2,038 tenants and the revenue was more than covering the cost to the government. The Australian repurchase laws are conservative compared with those of New Zealand In none of the Australian states ha the government the power of compul sory purchase; in Queensland, Wester Australia, and Victoria the repur chased lands are sold in small allot nents, under certain requirements as to residence and improvement: in South Australia they are lemed in perpetulty, as in New Zealand; in New South Wales they are leased for nine ty-nine years, with a revision of the rental every twenty years.

As we have said, there is little cor sistency in this whole body of agrarian legislation. Colonies that are yearly corrowing money for the repurch of large estates to be divided up and resold or lessed are simultaneously elling large tracts from the public lands in fee simple, without even ef-fectively limiting the amount to be held by one owner. The only cousistent purpose through it all has been o encourage subdivision and occupa-ion, and this has been effected only to a small extent. So far as the land legislation is concerned, it is ridiculous to polat to the Antipodes for examples of "practical Socialism." On the contrary, it is distinctly remodul legisla-tion, intended to modify the tendencies of capitalist development by maintaining or bringing into existence a middle class of independent individual pro-ducers and small capitalists. The one partial exception is the New South Wales law, which, we may note, is among the latest of the "experiments"

and is limited in its scope.

Remembering the smallness of the population of Australasia, we should expect the chapter on the laber question there to read like the far chapter on the snakes of Ireland. So far is this from being the case that almost the whole of Mr. Reeves' see ond volume is given to an account of the factory laws, minimum-wage and arbitration laws, and other labor legislation, with the connected subject of

uld age pensions.
False as is the inference the Single Taxers draw from the fact, it is a facthat monopoly of land generally pre-cedes and gives birth to monopoly of other means of production and the capitalist antagonisms arising there from, and this has clearly been the case in Australasia. A fourth of the people of New Zealand live in four cities, nearly half the Victorians in three cities, a third of the people of New South Wales in one city, over a third of the South Australians in one, nearly a fourth of the Queenslanders In one; the sweatshop was quite in vogue aiready fifteen years ago; the army of the unemployed has for many as in the older countries; and there have been many strikes and lockouts as bitter and proportionately even more extensive than any the United States has seen.

The labor parties of the colonies (under various names) though time tured with Socialist ideas, have not until within very recent now only on a single scale), approached the definiteness of aim, the closeness of organization, or the intransicent policy of the working-class parties of the Continent, of the United States, or even of Great Britain. "One ster at a time" has generally been their motto and bargaining with other elements their method. Despite the rhapsodies of the late Mr. Lloyd, it may be seriously doubted whether, in the remarkable body of social and labor legislation in carrying which they have had a part, they have gained enough of good to make the game worth the candle and still more seriously doubted whether the good they have got is not closely combined with losses that they will have to struggle hard to recoup. Our author is an ayowed, though a very modest, champion of the legislation in question, having had a considerable hand in its making; but putting his account tooubts are rather strengthened than allayed.

The Old Age Pensions law of Net Zealand (1898) commands warm, if not unqualified, admiration as a measure for mitigating one of the most beinous evil effects of capitalism. Every needy person over sixty-five years old who has been living in the colony for elected one or more councillors where were were we were before altogether unrepresented. Four years ago we elected about 800 councillors in less than 200 municipalities. This year we have won about 1,200 seats in over 350 multipalities. This year we have won about 1,200 seats in over 350 multipalities. The year we have the state of the state

other income over £84, a pound is de-ducted from the pension claimable. The rules in regard to examination of claims seem to be as free from redcannot seem to be an ever from red-tape and humiliating conditions as is consistent with the practical adminis-tration of any relief measures of the sort. During the first three years of the operation of the law, 14.412 pensions were granted; 2006 ceased, four fifths of them through death; at the end of that time, of the 840,000 people in New Zealand, 31,353 of whom were over sixty-five years old, 12,406 were receiving pensiona, over 10,000 the full £18 a year. That, even in a new country like New Zenland, two-fifths of the people should, on teaching the age of sixty-five, be in such poverty as to come within the provisions of this law is a terrible enough answer to the thrift-and-industry cant commonly preached to the working class. It cannot be doubted that in the United States the proportion is still greater. Within two years, New South Wales adopted a law modeled on that of New Zealand, but a little more liberal in some of its provisions. About the same time. Victoria adopted a similar plan.

We may now turn to the Australi cian labor laws, strictly so called-to us far the most interesting of all the "state experimenta." The laws regulating sanitary conditions and guarding of machinery and restricting the working hours of women and children are not very different in principle from those of our various states; nor, with some exceptions, are they more string-ent than the best of ours. The same may he said of the provisions for early closing of shops and the employer liability laws. In some of the colonie the state employment offices, the laws to prevent withholding of wages or payment in "truck" by contractors, and the limitation of working hours in the mines are a little better than anything in force in the United States though not abead of some laws exacted in some of our states and declared up constitutional by the courts—a trick the dulge in. The colonies have done more to provide work for the unemployed than has been done in the United States, but the unemployment problem still exists, even in prosperous times But all these are minor matters com-pared with the Wage Roard system of Victoria (1896) and South Australia (1900) and the Compulsory Arbitration system of New Zealand (1894), New South Wales (1901), and Western Aus. ralia (1902).

The enactment of the Victorian law oliowed upon an investigation of the sweating system, which had shown the existence of a large number of fright-fully overtasked and underpaid workers. It provided that for six specified trades—and for such other trades or industrial processes (with a few specified exceptions) as the executive the consent of one legislative branch, might see at subsequently to bring under the operations of the law-there should be set up permanent trade boards, each consisting of from two to five representatives elected for a term of two years by the employers of that trade and an equal number similarly elected by the employees, with a chairman agreed upon by them; if either of he refuses or falls to elect rep-resentatives or if the representatives fall to agree on a chairman, the Governor appoints. The board has power to fix minimum time wages (defining the standard work day and the rate for overtime) and piece rates and to fix the maximum proportion of ap-prentices to be allowed. Up to the time of Mr. Reeves' writing (September, 1902), some thirty-eight boards had been established for as many trades. The law does not forbid em-ployees to demand and strike for more than the wage specified in the determination of their Wage Board; it does forbid the employer to pay less, even by the consent of his employees. All the employers and employees of a regulated shop may participate in the election of their respective representa-tives, regardless whether or not they are organized. The government does not have to wait for an application from one side or the other nor even for a dispute, but may act on its own intiative in bringing any trade under the law. The South Australian law is a

close copy of the Victorian.

The New Zealand law, the occasion which was a series of violent strikes and lockouts, differs considerably in its method and is more extended in scope, but is not dissimilar in its general effect. The colony is divided into districts in each of which a Board of Conciliation may, on petition, be set up, composed of equal numbers of representatives of employ-ers and employees, elected by the members of registered (virtually incornerated) employers' associat and trade unions in the district, with an impartial chairman. Any party to an industrial dispute may appeal to the Board, which has power similar to peases. The award of the Board of Conciliation has the force of law, our either party may within a mouth ap-peal from it to the Court of Arbitra-tion of the colony. This body consists of a Judge of the Sapreme Court Couciliation has the force of law, but designated by the Governor and two representatives elected by the employ-ers' associations and the workers' unions, respectively, all for a term of three years. This Court's award has the force of law for the district whence the case comes or for the whole colony, and there is no appeal. For violation of such an award the aggrieved party can recover damages from the employer or the trade union at fault, in no case of over 1500. Nonunion workers are individually responsible to the extent of f10. In practise, the award is binding on all employers of the trade and district affected whether organized or not, and on all trade unions, whether registered or not. Awards may deal with wages, hours of labor, proportion of appren-tices, holidays, the right of employer to refuse to employ unionists or of the latter to refuse to work with nor by statute law, on which an industrial

"The text of the New Zealand la in its present amended form is given in the Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor for Nov., 1903, to-gether with an extended report on "Labor Conditions in New Zeniand" by Victor S. Clarks

dispute may arise, as well as enforce ment of union regulations, payment of dues, etc. In many cases the Court has ruled that misnish must be given preference in employment, if equally competent. When an award has been made, for an employer to institute a lockout or for a union to strike against it is a violation for which damages may be recovered. An employer is, of course, free to shut his works wholly or in part. An employer may pay higher wages or grant shorter etc., then those awarded, but the working may not concertedly demand and strike for them; he may not pay lower wages or require longer hours than are awarded, even though his em-ployees individually consent thereto, After three years, either party may apply for revision; otherwise, it remains in force. New South Wales and Western Australia have followed the New Ecaland law pretty closely.

As to the workings of the scheme

it seems that in the majority of cases the law has been invoked by the em-players and that the majority of the one have been in their favor, and that it has pretty effectually prevented strikes and lockouts. It must be re-membered, however, that the experiment was begun at the end of a period of depression and the beginning of a period of prosperity which seems only now to be nearing its close. During this period, wages would certainly have risen and conditions of labor improved without Wage Boards or Courts of Arbitration, though it must be admitted that strikes and lockouts would have oun involved. It remains to be seen whether, in the hard times now ap parently impending, the Wage Boards and Boards of Arbitration will do much to prevent the reduction of wages; and that they can at all pre-vent the shutting down of works or the laying off of a portion of the work-

ers is not claimed.

The compulsory arbitration or legal minimum wage system is not "is Socialisme sans doctrines" nor any kind of Socialism whatever. It is an absolute recognition of capitalism and an attempt to render it tolerable (and therefore, impliedly, to perpetuate it) by regulating it. It may be "a step toward Socialism"—but only in the sense that a victorious Bocialist party might use it for a purpose contrary to its present function-or it may not. In exactly the same sense, the power of idemning property now used principally to enable railway companies to acquire rights of way, might conceivfiscation for Socialist purposes; or the vagrancy laws, the conspiracy laws, and the power of injunction might prove very useful to a working-class administration in carrying out Social-

The advocates of the scheme franki abandon the free-contract theory which logically and historically belongs to capitalism. They recognize the disruptive tendencies of capital-ism, which, growing up by means of free contract, has ended by rendering free contract impossible. The Socialist agrees with them in repudiating the contract theory. But they hark back to a theory of status, belonging to earlier class societies, to find a means of checking these disruptive tenden-Alex." The Socialist, our the other hand holds that the disruptive forces gen erated in the mature development of any economic system are potentially the reconstructive forces that are to

hulld up the succeeding system. The closest historic parallel that oc curs to us-and it is a close one-is that of the French situation in 1789 It was hoped, even by many of the bitterest critics of then existing conditions and most strenuous clamorers for change, that the States-General representing the privileged and the oppressed classes, would be able, by ef fecting certain compromises, to establish a workable modus vivendi be tween the classes and perpetuate the old system. It is easy to say that, if the choir. I am the resurrection and the nobles and the clergy had not been the life. You try to kill me. To stop quite so stubborn, this hope would my voice. To humble my will. But have been realised. But it was psychologically impossible for them to be otherwise; and, what is more, it be otherwise; and, what is more. It about the value are busily at work a funeral. You are busily at work to wish a nuthing worth while without calling the roll of the dead. What will to yield anything worth while without being thereby compelled to yield more and yet more. Had they been less

prevented. So we may say that, if the capitalists are wise e ough to make timely ssions, it will, while and liberal or not preventing the social revolution. much relieve its asperity-provided store concessions be of such a char-acter as will not only improve the material conditions of the working class, but simultaneously increase its capacity for collective thought and for I upposeful united action. And this is the greatest positive objection that the Socialist will raise against the plan of compulsory arbitration, that it tends to narrow the views and diminish the collective assertiveness and selfreliance of the working class.

"New Zealandism" is no longer the disturbing fad it was in the American Socialist movement two or three years ago. But it is not unlikely that simiiar plans will again come to the front in this country and that the Socialist Party will have to be prepared to them intelligently. Reeven' book will be of the greatest use in such preparation.

It is reported that Italy, following the example of Franca, is about to enter into an important treaty with Great Britain, whereby the two coun-tries shall be at liberty sot to go to War with one another should they both be unwilling .- I'unch.

CAPITALIAY POLITICS.

"If I had my way," said the man of high principles, "there would be no said Senator Sorghum, "If you didn't put any money in politics, it isn't likely you could have your way." -- Exchange.

make Sécialists of other people. One of the best ways to do that is to dis-tibute party papers. Try an occa-sional bundle of The Worker. One hundred copies for 75 ceals.

GRAPES OF WRATH.

By Norsco Traubal,

You are on top, dear masters. You are having a good time. You eat, drink, ciothe, travel, swagger, and, of course, die. I say: Have all the fun you can now. The time is soon com ing when no man will be able to steal his fun. When every man will have to pay value received for fun. Your extras will all be cut off. You will m longer live on bounties, margins or piracles. Tou are planting for the harvest. But the harvest will not be the harvest you expect. I am not a prophet of evil. I am a cryer of good. Of universal and eternal good. I do not backbite your surplus. I sympa thize with the other fellow's shortage But for his shortage your surplus would be secure. But for your plus his shortage would not exist. The law of the one is the law of the other. The repeal of the one law will wipe out the flood and the drought There will be plenty of fun left. But it will not be the sort of fun you experience over the prostrate body of labor. Eat yourself fat now while you can. Drink yourself drunk now while you may. Clothe yourself in the livery of the autocrat now while your rule continues. Palace yourself in arrogant luxury now while the bill re mains unreceipted. You have had the most of your allowance. The rest of your time is short. The current presses very strongly your way. You think the tide is fixed for you without turn. Walt till it sweeps back, Then see whose victory is paid mos for. See whose victory is most worth having. You are so strongly trenched you cannot concede doubt of your ability to stand the slege. And I admit that no casual assault could endanger your estate. But your enemy is no casual enemy. It is history. It is national law. It is the irresistible impetus of the awakened human spirit. Have you supposed things could keep on as they are? Is he tree to be conserved in the foliage instead of at the root? Can the cornice make faces at the foundation? Supget out from under? What will your cornice do? You have planted seeds of disintegration. Rebellion has not made itself. Rebellion is your own offspring. It is your most direct descendant. Every dollar of bandit income in your hand or mine is so much powder constituting the omit collateral of rebellion. Your deeds go to bed with reaction and get up in the norning with revolution. I do not try you by my tests. .I try you by your tests. I quote your own law against you. By your own laws you will be destroyed. I see that your time is near at hand. A few more victories. A few more years of feasts and feathers. You are blind, Appetite is always blind. So is greed. So are is always blind. So is greed. So are good clothes. So is a trip to Europe. So is your sideboard. I do not see how I can give you sight. You insist on keeping your eyes shut. I can only warn you in a loud voice. I can only strike an alarm for you to bear. I can only make you uncomfortable with my reiterated prophecies. And you can learn to hate me. You can send your sheriffs to levy on my property, can send the law with its gag. can loose your hounds on my track. But I am never so choked with warning as in the chase. And the more nearly you run me down the more ominous the chase becomes for you. And you take me home in your game-bag. You exhibit me to the ravished consciousness of your caste. And then am I more than ever dangerous to you I follow you now to your dinner, to your parlor, to your office, and sound the calm note of my quarrel. You can not go to worship in your church with-out hearing me dissonantly in the prayer of the priest and the hymn of my voice. To humble my will. But it is not me you can kill. It is you who are dead already. You walk about the earth a corpse left over from

judgment? I am a sounder of alarm stubborn, the Revolution would have been less sudden and perhaps quite planted. You planted in all the innubloodless, but it would not have been cence of guilt. You planted interests expecting interests eternally to grow. You planted your own private glad-ness in return. You planted your children against the children of the world. And you expected the social compact to make itself whole in the result. But I tell you no one part of this world can be successfully planted against any other part of this world. That no harvest can be successfully the harvest of one man or a few men. That no man can successfully plan except no man can successfully plan except for the total good. Any other motive will poison the vineyard. And the crop of the nower who nows greed is the crop of anger and desolution. And bands that gather against the need of all will find their palms scorched with the sin of the aggressor. That is why I say your food does not feed you. That your clothes do not clothe you. That your houses do not house you. That while any man anywhere is without food or clothing or shelter your spirit starves and is naked and is shandoned. And that anything you do only in your own name is a charge made against the assets of all the rest And that the feeblest voice you raise for all goes straight to the throne.

calling the roll of the dead.

you be prepared to do on the day of

--- A. ciairvoyant was fined \$150 yesterday for telling fortunes. Yet President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay are still at large, notwithstanding the display of second eight that led them to have a naval force all rendy for a Panama revolution before it hapnened .- New York World.

-Scrinist and Social Democratic are virtually interchangeable terms. The Bocial Democratic Party of New York and Wisconsin is identical with the Socialist Party of other states. It is the party of the working class against all parties of capitalism. Its emblem in New York is the Arm and

-We are glad to send s copies of The Worker gratis to all who request them. If you know same persons who ought to be acquainted with the paper, send in their names and ad-

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

All Comredes and Organizations are hereby informed that an

Industrial Labor Exposition and Food Show For the benefit of the Labor Press, "THE WORKER" and the "NEW YORKER VOLKSZEITURG," is being erranged, and will take place April 23 to May 8, 1864, at the GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Forty-third and Fortyfourth Streets, New York.

Organizations are requested to consider arranging Festivals Acpordingly.

THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE. ******



THE CLASS WAR IN AUSTRALIA.

Employers' Federations Raise Funds to Fight Socialism in Federal Elections.

Australian capitalist papers describe n formidable movement by federated employers' associations of the Commonwealth to oppose Socialism in the Federal elections, which take place this month. The movement began with the Pastornlists' Union Queensland, ("Pastornlist," it may be explained, is the name given in Australia to the owners of the great cattle and sheep ranches.) At a meet ing held at Brishane in August the plan of uniting all capitalist interests in a campaign against Socialism wa commenced and £2,000 subscribed for the purpose. The fund was to be in-creased to £10,000 in Queensland alone. The Employers' Federation of New South Wales, the next state south of Queensland, immediately took up the plan and undertook to raise a fund o from £10,000 to £15,000. ers' Federation of Victoria, it was stated, would raise £20,000.

The Sydney (N. S. W.) "Daily Tele graph" says of the movement: "There is no secret about its objects. They are definite and downright. They are aggressive. The main point is the building up of a strong fund for fighting purposes-in short, for fighting the Socialist Labor Party at the polis when the Federal elections come on. The Employers' Federation of each state proposes to raise a large sům of money for the specific purpose of 'as-slating present political organizations to band together in opposition to the Socialist Labor Party. tails of the fighting platform have no yet been completed, but, roughly speaking, it is intended to assist can didates for the Federal Parliament who subscribe to the platform of this organization to secure election. Mr. R. S. Walpole, Secretary to the Em ployers' Federation of Victoria says. The Object of the defense fund is to assist present political organizations in banding together in opposition to the Socialist Labor Par ***

It is intimated that an attack will be made on the arbitration laws already in force in several states and on state interference with private enterprise in any shape or form."

Whatever the immediate result of this move, no doubt its altimate effect will be to strengthen the definitely conscious and independent So movement, which has been growing for some years, in spite of the concessions made in the way of arbitration laws, but which is still comparatively small.

PARTY MEMBERSHIP.

The following table shows the avermbership of the Socialist Party for 1902, for the eleven months so far elapsed of the present year. Nov. 30, 1993. The figures are derived from the National Secretary's reports of dues paid, by dividing the am paid in each period by the amount of one member's dues for such period-60 cents for a full year, 55 cents for eleven months, or 15 cents for the last three of these months. The table does not include the membership of locals in some fourteen unorganized states

THE WOLLD'S COMMITTEE STATE	Or Bermann of	40
and territories.		
	11 mo.,	L
States 1902.	1900.	3
Alabama 73	130	
Arizona 70	140	
Arkansas 40	182	
California1,014	1,0001	1.
Colorado 492	711	
Conecticut 209	2142	
Florida 82	140	
Idaho 01	82	
Illinois 803	1,418	1.
Indiana 450	487	
lowa 101	443	1
Kansas 20	263	
Kentucky 67	213	
Maine 220	201	
Massachusetts . (EE)	1.246	1,3
Michigan 127	255	
Minnesota 220	440	1
Missouri 514	498	
Montana 130	310	1
Nebraska 87	200	
N'w Hampshire 107	142	1
New Jersey 318	700	1.0
New York 987	1,630	27
North Dakota 44	94	
Ohlo 577	873	8
Oklahoma 75	118	2
Oregon 172	133,	- 3
Pennsylvania 541	700	1.4
South Dakota 63	94	1
Texas 02	108	
Vermont	25	

Washington ... 480

370

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BROOKLYN ORGANIZATIONS, Attention!

For the convenience of the members of the Browleyn organizations affiliated with the labor Secretariat, a tranch office has been opened so messlay, Dec. 1(4), in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughly avenue. Office hours are from 2 to 6 p. m. week days, All Brooklyn cases can from now on be submitted at the above branch. H. E. KINILEIN, Asa't Secretary.

Monster Discussion Meeting.

held by the 30th Assembly District, S. D. P., this Sunbay, DEC. 20, at 2 o'clock p. m., in the Clubrouse, 203 E. 86th St. Speaker; J. MAHLON BARNES of Philadelphia. Subject—The Cocont Ronvention of the A. F. of L. and the Socialist. FREE DISCUSSION.

Entertainment & Dance, given by the Social Democratic Party,

BRANCH 2, VAN NEST, ANNEXED BIST. At BACHMANN'S CASINO, Unienport Road, Van West, Saturday Evening, Dec. 19, 1903. Commencing at 8 o'cleck.
TICKETS, including Natcheck, 15e, each,



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It has received many flattering press notices all over the Cuited States, and to enable every Socialist and advanced thinker to own a copy of a lim-ited edition the price has been reduced to \$1.00 per copy, postpaid. The book is elegantly bound in cloth, stamped in gold, glit sdge, 220 pp., with portrait

of the author. The Elements of Revolution,

being Chapter XLIII of this book, has been printed as a pam-phlet, together with opinions of -the press and the chapter headings of the book. It will make a splendid propaganda pamphiet. Price, single copy, 5 cents; twelve copies for 40 cents; much lower in larger lots. Agents for Write for terms

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and the second section with

since August: North Imkota has pald

none since July.

It is not pretended, of course, that the figures given are more than ap-proximately correct, since in some cases a state organization may in one mouth buy dues-simups enough to last

for several months and in other cases the state secretary may neglect his duties for some time and members 133 willing to pay dues may consequently have to wall some time for their strains. The shorter the period of time, the introduced would these accidental considerations have, since a state in which there is a real working organization would not allow the pay-ing of dues to be neglected for many mouths and, on the other hand, no state is likely to buy stamps for more than two or three mouths in advance, at the most. The figures in the first two columns may be taken as pretty accurately showing the average mem-bership for the year 1802 and for the first eleven months of 1963, respectively.

STILL IMNOCENT.

"Senator, what was the nearest you ever came to being bribed?" asked the 000 girl who always blurts everything right out.
900 "It was the time I voted for the

postal lox bill and received 7,000 shares of stock in the concern that was to make the boxes when the bill gavo It a monopoly on the business."
"I should think that was a clear case

60 against you."
Out "No. The measure didn't go through
772 and the stock never amounted to any thing,"-Chicago Record-Herald.

No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 27, 1903.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

Agents sending in subscriptions without romittances must state distinctly how long they are to run, Agents are personally charged and held responsible for

unpaid subscriptions sent in by them. Only duly elected and approved agents asknowledged.

VOL. XIII.-NO. 39.

I WANT TO BE COUNTED.

By Horace Traubel.

I want to be counted. I do not want count? You are void. You have to stand out from the rest. I am willing and glad to remain in the crowd. to the feast of the future. You have I am willing to serve and for no one to know me. The humblest job in the cause is not too proud a job for me. gins of performance? Are you to The proudest job in the cause is not stand by and see all things done and too humble a job for me. Here I you to do nothing? Are you willing too lumble a job for me. Here I you to do nothing? Are you willing stand. I am ready. I want to be counted. Come early or come late I shall hear the call. You may raise walting for the storm to blow over? your veice in my hardest sleep and it will arouse me. Or in the blare of the boisterous day and it will single me bravely back than stand still like a out. God is not way off somewhere waiting to be worshipped. God is in the cause. And in the cause I worship God. The counters are abroad. They go their rounds solemnly enrolling their allies. I want to be counted. Do you think you would like to be

left out? Do you think you would like the list all made up without your name? We are all alike. We are sauced bad and good. We are as beautiful as a beautiful idea of God and as ugly as an ugly idea of the devil. But may count one. I do not want to count more than one. But I want to count all of one. And I want that one to be significant. I want that one to enjoy the full distinction of its unireal office. I can make my one mean eclinee. It is up to me to make it conserve the noblest impulse. Why should I quote myself at the lowest figure? That is not modesty. It is default. I must rate myself high. I must make ny rating good. I want to be counted. want to achieve the victory of that sublime classification. I do not want my name at the head of the list. I am satisfied to have it come anywhere on the list. Only I want it on the list. I want to figure in the assets of the world's love. Life is a failure when it is quoted anywhere else. I do not want to be quoted as dead at the root. I want to be alive all over. And then counted. Counted in the assets of

Are you counted for love? Are you ah enfranchised being awakened to the divinity of the figure one? Or are you still bound to a stake and ciphered in the nothingness of an indifferent heart? I think you, too, want to be counted. Counted for the children of the next frost. Counted for the largest faith. Counted for, not against, the race. Counted on the side of things that move on. Not counted on the side of things, that stand still. Counted for the oppressed. Counted for the general joy. Counted for en-largement. Not counted for degenera-tion. What does life amount to if it betrays life? What does life amount when scheduled for retreat? The sue is here. You must go ahead or back. You cannot stay where you are. You have got to make up your mind and venture out upon the historic current. Man is taking account of hearts. Is your heart to be counted? Is your will to be given to decadence? To be pieced out, one piece for folly are almost at the turn of the road, and one for faith? Or is your will to be one will anointed for the temple? the light. And that is why I want to If you cannot count one what can you | be counted.

violated the covenant. Are you to be only a fraction hovering on the marweakling or sneak away like a coward

the life of yesterday for a few. We will live the life of to-morrow for all. We lived the life of yesterday for property. We will live the life of to-mor-row for man. We are not asking for more food and clothes. We are asking for more life. Life, is what we want. Life full of life until it overflows with life: If we need food to help us to get life then we will have food. But life is what we want. Life for all. Every cup full. No one left to thirst with a deficit. I want to be counted for life. What will give us life? You do not think money will give life? Or private

property? Or anything which gives life for a consideration? Life must be life for a consideration? Life must be a free gift. The gift of the whole to the whole. The gift of all to all. Life belongs to all. Scamp and saint? There is enough of the best life for all. I expect life to retrieve life. I expect under the new arrangement to see the ranks intact. The celestial lag-gards will all catch up. The stomachs will catch up with food. The brain will catch up with thought. The soul will catch up with dream. No man will go ahead at the expense of the rest. The man who goes ahead will go ahead by the free will and as the delegate of the rest. He will not in-crease his estate. He will broaden the acres of his sympathy. But there are some terrestrial things that will never catch up. The interests will not catch up. The profits will not catch up. The landlord will not catch up. The deeds, the mortgages, the liens, the buyings, the sellip; will not catch up. I see the chart. . see the dark road. . know we grope and stumble and are tired. But we grope knowing we are to touch something. We stumble to get up again. We tire only to rest and rest only to start once more. And we

Do., List 3009.....

A. Francis, List 806...... Kranken Kasse, Br. 4, Brook-

W. F. Ehret, List 142.....

nerchor, Brooklyn.....

Ph. Bauer..... F. Kepp, List 452..... B. Wolf, Brooklyn (List lost)

H. L. Slobodin, balance on List 1408..... Jos. Ginsburg, List 2753....

Henry E. Krause, List 308... Morritz Princer, List 424... John Assel, List 637......

S. D. Wonen's Society.

8248 Pasaberg, List 422.....

Carpenters' Union, No. 309,

Fred. Schmidt, List 876.... R. Bock, balance on list 66...

Richard Hoppe, List 240

G. Vogt, List 3292.....

Previously acknowledged, 2.641.12

DR. JOHNSON'S PREDICTION.

Depend upon it, sir, this rage for

trade will destroy itself. You and I

will not live to see it; but the time will come when there will be an end

to it. Trade is like gaming. If a whole

company are gamesters, play must cease, because there is nothing to be won. When all nations are traders

there is nothing to be gained by trade, and it will stop where it has been brought to the greatest perfection; to wit, in Britain.—Dr. Samuel Johnson,

onx, Lists 3245, 3247,

Do., List 3264. ..

2.50

1.25

But as for me, count me in the rebel advance. Let me pioneer with the new day. Let me keep on with the stream. Let me be an atom of the plainest earth. Let me be a drop of the commonest water. Let me be an unseen star somewhere in space. But let me be counted.

I do not know the next turn of the road. But I know we are near by. And I know that when we make the turn we will see the light. And I intend to keep up with the gang. My feet may be sore. My cyclids ma; be heavy. I may be sore. My eyends has, be heavy. I may be tempted to give up. But I will stick to the pilgrim crowd. I know there are leaving. But I know there is justice in the life ahead. We lived

as follows:

CAMPAIGN FUND. Further contributions to the New York City campaign fund of 1903 are

Brewers' Union No. 1-	W.
· Eichler's brewery\$.25
Conrad Stein's, List 3437	1.50
J. Ruppert's, List 3449	13.00
Ebling Brewing Co.'s., List	
3443	8.70
Bernheimer-Schwartz', List	
3450	3.75
Elias Brewing Co.'s, List	
3441	3.00
F. Brunhöber, List 2006	1.80
Kranken Kasse, Br. 24, List	
3025	2.65
Do., List 3028	2.00
A. Schuler, List 1377	1.00
A. Koschmick, List 1082	.50
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J. Guggenheimer	.25
J. Sehring	.25
J. Schoen	.25
W. Schaefer	.25
G. D. Gordon	.25
L. Behein, Brooklyn	1.00
M. Glueckman, Wilkes-Bar-	
re. Pa	.50

Christ. Meyer, Brooklyn R. Meyers, Brooklyn W. Bernauer, Astoria..... Grubitzer, List 207. Franken Kasse, Br. Brooklyn, List 3331 N. Rosenberg, List 1838 H. Pischer, List 876..... 8,00 Wm. Bolhöfer, List 708. A. Deltsen, Brooklyn, List 2.00 J. Juckem, Brooklyn, List 1.00

2307 Br. 4. Brooklyn, List 3343..... F. Hoppe, List 253. Liedertafel Emalité. List 3296 Wm. Paschberg, List 417.... C. Kolbitzer, List 3140.....

R. Meyer, List 384 F. Hoeller, List 217..... Kranken Kasse, Br. 23, List 3013, collected in Mehlen's plano factory Kranken Kasse, Br. 158, List Do., List 3061. Do., List 3062

Do., List 3066.

--- Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor. said the other day that he had read Socialism in two languages. He had better have understood it in one.— .75 | Eugene V. Deba.

NEW YORK CITY VOTE.

Final Official Figures for Social Democratic Candidates-Gain of 72 Per Cent. Over 1901.

Charles L. Furman, Social Del ratic candidate for Mayor of New York, received in the recent election, according to the final official canvass, 11,318 votes in New York County (Manhattan and the Bronx), 4,529 in Kings County (Brooklyn), 970 in County, and 133 in Rich County; in all, 16,956-a gain of 7,122 over our vote for the same office in

Morris Brown, for Comptroller, received 11,874 in New York County 4,716 in Kings, 1,005 in Queens, and 135 in Richmond; in all, 17,780—a gain of 7,703.

Peter J. Flanagan, for President of the Board of Aldermen, received 11,917 in New York, 4,859 in Kings, 1,015 in Queens, and 136 in Richmond; in all,

17,927— a gain of 7,883.
Richard Bock, for President of the Borough of Manhattan, received 10,080 a gain of 4,337.

Gustav Dressler, for President of the orough of the Bronx, received 1.518gain of 705. Cortes W. Cavanaugh, for President the Borough of Brooklyn, received

4,020-a gain of 2,013. Frank Bessen, for President of the brough of Queens, received 987-a gain of 401.

Christopher Ward, for President of the Borough of Richmond, received 131—a gain of 24.

LABOR SECRETARIAT. The last monthly meeting of the La-

or Secretariat was presided over by

Bro. F. Larson of Bricklayers' Uni

No. 35. Credentials were presented by

Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union

No. 26 for M. Wilks, Brotherfood of

Carpenters No. 12 and 56, for P. Brog-lie, Jr., and A. B. Schliding, Bakers' Union No. 7, for C. H. Schnefer, and all were accepted. The Assistant Secretary reported on the agitation for the Brooklyn branch, and recommend ed that such a branch be opened on Dec. 1. The recommendation was accepted, and the Board given full power in the matter. Attorney J. Hillquit reported, among other mat-ters, that about ten members of United Carriage and Wagon Workers' .vos. 26 and 110 have a claim for wages against a bankrupt firm, and although it is true that wages are in such cases the first claims to be settled, it is also true that it takes a few months before a settlement can be effected, as all creditors must file proof of claim with the referee. A case where a mad dog bit a child of one of the members of the Carpenters' Union was brought to the attention of the counsel; a letter was written to the owner of the dog and the claim was settled. A claim for damages by a member of Butchers' Union No. 211 was taken under consideration. A member of Becr Drivers' Union No. 24 has a claim for wages against the Elm Brewing Co.; the action is pending. Baker Boss Harlem, who used the union label without the permission of Bakers Union No. 306, was notified by couns and the use of labels was discontin ued. A similar charge by Bakers' Union No. 25, against Boss Baker Seiss, is pending. Bakers' Union No. 320 brought several shops to the atten tion of counsel on account of unsani-tary condition; the inspectors of the various departments were notified to this effect, and, as in some cases n remedy was made, action was begun in court against the bosses. A mem-ber of Machinists' Union No. 335 had a claim for \$10 for breach of contract against his boss; this was compro-mised for \$7.50. Another member of the same union has a claim for \$50. back wages; action was begun. A member of Bakers' Union No. 1, who left his position before his week was up, and then claimed for work done, has no cause of action; according to the laws of New York the boss does not need to pay a cent to an employee who leaves his job before the week is up. Not even sickness is a legal ex-No. 300 had a claim for \$12.25, wages settled for \$12. The case of Spengler, member of Carpenters' Union No. 56 who was killed while at work, and whose family brings a claim for dam-ages against the contractors, is in the hands of counsel. Bakers' Union No. 50 reported unaentary conditions in several shops; the inspector was noti-fied, and the union is requested to watch the shops in question, and if no change is made in thirty days to no-tify the Secretariat. H. E. Kintlein was re-elected as Assistant Becretary. Wils recticular Assistant Octuber 17.

Delegates absent were: Basers' No.

88. L. Sauer, ninth time: Bakers' No.

25. H. Werner and H. Happe; Bakers'
No. 90. J. Bonner and O. Bollman;
Butchers' No. 50, Ch. Buchmensky;
Cigarmaters' No. 90, Aug. Lange;
Cigarmaters' No. 90, Chas. Bollmann; Carpenters' No. 200, Chas. Rollmann Bricklayers' No. 85, J. Rupp; Painters and Decorators' No. 409, E. Gass and Aug. Sessier; Engineers' No. 1, J. Ebrenperger; Carriage and Wagon Workers' No. 185, J. Ried; Carpenters No. 201, J. Weigl; Jewelry Workers No. 1, H. Weigert, R. Scheftel and E. Koep picus; Machinists' No. 318, A. F. Mue ler: Carpenters' No. 32, M. Brown Bakers' No. 320, G. Solimene; Bakers No. 284, I. Herleth and O. Haar; Bar bers' No. 507, J. Schwarze; Wagon Workers' No. 110, E. Duffy; Bakers

port that: "labor organizations are ac cepting reduction in wages without controversy." They are like the de-ceased wife of the old German who ile," replied "Mein Gott, she het to

No. 805, Alex. Braum. Next meetin

Dec. 26, at 8 p. m.

FROM ROCHESTER.

Workingmen Have Abundant Practical Demonstration of the Class Struggle in That City.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 21.-Th working people of this city have had abundant lessons in the theory and practice of the class struggle during the present year and perhaps this goes far to account for the splendid increase Secial Democratic vote here last

There has been a carpenters' strike on since last May, a butcher' strike slace June, a machinists' strike for the same length of time, and now a strike of clothing cutters which has already

On Oct, 2 the Clothing Cutters Union asked for a conference with the local clothing manufacturers' combine to discuss the eight-hour question. The organized bosses refused to meet recognise them in any way. The union then immediately made a formal de-man! for the establishment of the eight-hour day and gave notice that if this was not conceded by Oct. 12 a strike would be declared. The demand was refused and the strike began. The eight-hour day prevails am ug the clothing cutters in most parts of the country and the Rochester cutters doermined not to remain longer behind in the movement. But the Rochester bosses were resolved to break up the union so that they could have an absolutely free hand and dictate hours, pay, and conditions at their pleasure, In this attempt they have been aided by all their brother capitalists of the clothing trade and by capitalists of all trades in the city. The local daily press has been completely on the

sses' side in this, as in other strikes In this strike, as in those of the car-penters, machinists, and butchers, the power of the law has also been used against the workingmen. Infunctions of a sweeping nature have been freely issued against the unions, orderly "pickets" have been brutally handled by the police, and union men arbi-trarily arrested on trumped-up charges and dragged off to jail like thieves or

All this, of course, is nothing new, At this, or course, is nothing new.
It is just what the working class is
suffering, to a greater or less decres,
now here and now there, wherever the
workers try to better their condition or to aspire to freedom.

The conduct of the local daily press both toward the strikers and toward the Social Democratic movement has been shameful. Every act of the unions and of the Social Democratic Party has been either ignored or misrepresented and maligned. Especially since election, the results of which seem to have been to the capitalists like a red rag to a bull, they have been carefully and diligently lying about Socialism—and not only lying about our principles, but stooping to petty meanuesses to hamper our for Friday, they will announce it as for Saturday, or else name the wrong hall, in order to mist ad people and make them think that we have failed to hold the meeting. In the reports of the Sunday Labor Lyceum lectures and discussions every socialist. and discussions, every Socialist speaker is faisely reported, while care is taken to report fully and even to "fix up" and improve the speeches of those who oppose Socialism. It is this which has decided the local comrades to try to start a weekly Socialist paper here, to offset such misrepresentations.

THE DIFFERENCE

The great Christian powers stood aghast at the atroctities of the heathen Turk. Their blood boiled with rightcons indignation. The time had come for concerted action.

"I have disposed of the Finns, and That's imposed out the Jews at Kishipeff and other places," said Russia, her face beaming with beneyavenge the crueities perpetrated by the infidel, Christianity calls on us for action. On to Constantinople! Avenge our slaughtered brethren! Seize the

"Now that the Boers have been kiffed or driven from their homes," cried John Bull, his sturdy figure vibrant with indignation and horror, "the vo of humanity calls on us to prevent fur-ther massacres. And, anyhow, it won't do to let Russia gain too much influence in that part of the world."

"The water cure has fallen into disfavor and the Filipinos' hopes of inde-pendence squeiched," observed Uncle Sam. "Now we must teach the Turk that he connet be allowed to slaughter men, women and children."

"Germany's forces have not had much practice since the massacres of Chinese about Pekin," exclaimed the German emperor, "But the mailed for is now ready to deliver a blow for the rause of Christianity. The heathen

"My troops have taught the natives deserved lessons in Madagascar, Al-giers and China," echood France. Now, in the name of humanity, we will join in demanding of the sultan The heathen Turk, while frighte

was also plainly somewhat puraled.
"Perhaps my soldiers have been a ttle too strenuous," he observed, in aswer to the horrified protests of the virtuous Christian powers. "But it seems to me that they are only deing, on a little larger scale, what your own troops have done."

The Christian powers stood even

ere aghast than at first asphemous wretch!" they ended in horrified chorus. "Your eseer has been one of conquest and massacre, ours one of benevolent as-similation."—Edwin J. Webster, in

MORE WAGE CUTS.

Multiplied Signs of Prosperity's Collapse.

From All Parts of the Country Come Reports of Reduction of Wages or Clesing of Works.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19 .- Four thousand nen employed by the Illinois Steel company in South Chicago will be laid off for an indefinite period on Thurs day, according to a notice sent out by the officials of the company to-day. JOLIET, 1ll., Dec. 21—The suspen-

sion of work at the Illinois Steel Com-

pany's plant here will be practically complete by the end of the week. The converter and billet mills, employing 1,000 men, closed down to-day. CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—President Eugene J. Ruffington of the Illinois Steel Company termed the shutting down of the Joliet mills the usual closing, and gave Jan. 15 as the date of probable re-

sumption. Four thousand steel mill laborers at South Chicago, employees of the Illi-nois Steel Company, have been notified that they will be laid off next Thurs-

Thirteen hundred employees of the slab, open hearth, and slate mills have already been discharged.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Dec. 41.-The wages of iron mine employees of the Oliver Mining Company, which is the fron ore end of the Steel Trust, will be reduced 131/2 per cent. on Jan. 1. PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 21.-Semiofficial information was given out to-

is to be made at all non-union iron and steel plants in the country that will BHARON, Penn., Dec. 21.-It is officially announced here to-day that the wages of the furnace workers of the

day that a general reduction in wages

Mahoning and Shenango Vallers will be reduced about 10 per cent. The Shenango Furnace Company was the first to make the cut, and the independents, it is said, will make a similar TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 21.-Em-

ployees of the Massey Harris Company, manufacturers of agricultural imple-ments, numbering about 1.500, were notified to-day of a reduction in wages amounting in some cases to 10 per

PUEBLO. Col., Dec. 21.—Notices were posted at the colorado Fuel and Iron Works to-day that when the works resume, which probably will be within a few days, it will be at a reduction of 10 per cent, in wages of skilled employees.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.-A reduction of about 10 per cent, in the wages of 700 of the original 3,000 men of the American Bridge Company at Pencoyd was announced to-day.

ri_TSBURG, Dec. 22.-Thomas L. Lewis, National Vice President of the United Mine Workers of America, at a mass meeting at Irwin, Penn, to-night opened a campaign planned to stop the slashing of wages starte. In Westmoreland County, which threat ens the existence of the yearly con-tracts in Western Pennsylvania, Ohio. Indiana, and Illinois, and which agreements form the nucleus of the subsequent wage scales of the other bituninous producing states.

Mr. Lewis declared the intention of the organization to be to fight the 7 per cent. wage reduction made by the n Company of Greensburg, even to the dissolution of the \$10,000,000 in the treasury of the miners.

During the day there was a conferance of officials of the miners, and it was determined to place the entire force of Pittsburg District organizers. about thirty strong, in the field to bring the Jamison workers to fight the

eduction.

It is said that the coke workers also will fight the reduction announced last week, and it remains to be seen how the organized steel workers will meet the proposed reduction of pay in their

The general comment of employers, when the probability of strikes against wage-cuts is mentioned is: "Let them strike, we are not unwilling to have our works closed for a while, we can stand it longer than they can.'

THE WEEK'S FAILURES. Bradstreet's reports 239 failures

the United States against 241 for the previ ponding weeks of 1902 to 1899, About 87 per cent, of the total number of con \$20,000 capital.

LECTURE CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK

Lectures for the week under the auspices of the Social Democrati Party and auxiliary organisations whether by Socialist or non-Socialist ceakers, and by Socialist speakers be fore other organizations, are low. Unless otherwise statud, lectures are called for 8 p. m.

SUNDAY, DEC. 27. Colonial Hall, 101st street, near Co mbus avenue. George D. Herron. Socialist Literary Society, 232 East Broadway, Wm. Edlin: "Practical

SUNDAY, JAN. 4. Women's Henry George League, 224 East Sixty-second street. George D. Rerron: "The Economic Release of

SUNDAY, DEC. 27

Wursier's Hall, 215 Washington street. Gaylord Wilshire: "The Im-mediag Unemplored Problem and Its

FOR THE DAILY.

Every Local in the Land Asked to Help.

"Volkszeltung" Conference Will Give Half the Proceeds of Its February Festival-Growth of the Fund.

The work for the Dally Globe is no being prosecuted with renewed vigor, and a number of the comrades in Greater New York are again taking hold and doing their part toward rais to be done and every comrade is call ed upon to do his share. The work of collecting instalments and contribucollecting instalments and contribu-tions and getting new pledges need attention in every assembly district and comrades who wish to see the Daily Globe published in time for the next presidential campaign, are urged to report their intention to the district organization to which they belong and

o begin at once to gather funds. Comrade Butscher has been hard at work sending out letters to holders o punch-cards, requesting their early re turn with the money collected thereon A direct appeal for funds for the Daily Globe is also being sent to every loca of the Socialist Party in the United States, and it is hoped that they will not disregard the appeal or place it on file without due consideration, but will contribute as liberally as they can. The appeal will be published in the next ssue of The Worker.

The Board of Managers has been informed that the "Volkszeltung" Con-ference decided at its last meeting to grant the request of the committee sent to them from the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association to turn over to the Dally Globe Fund one-half of the proceeds of the festival to be held on February 22 at Grand Central Palace. At its next meeting. the Board of Managers will take steps to assist the committee in charge of the festival so as to make it as big a success as possible.

The Board of Managers has also un

der consideration the holding of an outdoor entertainment, bordering on an amateur circus, early next spring. Comrade Butscher has been instruct ed to make further investigation and report as to the advisability of giving this entertainment.

The following amounts have been received since the last report:

CASH CONTRIBUTIONS. Miss Mathilde Well, Philadelphia \$12.50 Sie men New Haven, Conn... Sedom, New Haven, Conn...

Boungli, New Haven, Conn. . Br. 8, Socialist Party, Hart-Christina Steige, Washington Kingston, N. Y. Punch card 479, N. Y. H. & G., N. Y. City Previously reported

Total contributions \$2.244.00 CASH ON PLEDGES.

Goldman, Brooklyn dinkowsky, Brooklyn Mimkavsky, Brooklyn Alice Hall, City O. M. Fricke, Corona, L. L., Chas. Kircher, Glendale, L. L. Wul. G. Smith, Glendale, L. I.

Aug. Thompson, Glendale,
L. I.

Henry Supil, Glendale, L. J... L. L.

Total collections previously reported\$14,275.33 Contributions for week 20.60 Cash on pledges for week

Total collections to date ... \$14,304.43 NEW PLEDGES.

Previously reported \$7,884.0 Henry Frembd, Corona, L. I. 5.00 Otto Fricke, Corona, L. I.....

Jacob Ogientsky, Brooklyn., · 5.00 Total amount pledged 87,900.00 The New York Globe Conference t at the Labor Lyceum on Dec. 10. The Secretary was instructed to con-

municate with all trade unions other labor organizations in Manhat-tan and the Bronx, inviting them to elect two delegates each to the Cor ave elected, to ensure their regular attendance at the meetings, which are held on the second Thursday of each month at 64 E. Fourth street. At the secting of Jan. 14 election of officers will take place.

A TIMELY VERSE.

Vhere would be our free opinion Where the right to speak at all, If our sires, like us distrustful, Had been deaf to duty's call, ind concealed the thoughts within

Lying dowr-for fear to fall? -James Russell Lovell.

The Boston "Post," in an edi comparing Chase's vote this year with the vote he got last year, we go back to the year before, we shall see a gain of 250 per cent. A party that holds a 250 per cent gain is two years and that stands at double the voting strength it had the expension. strength it had three years ago, must be counted in the game of politics.

The country is threatened with more benevolence, judging from the advance in the price of petroleum.— Baltimore American.

NO FREE SPEECH IN PATERSON.

Mayor and Police Forbid Turner Protest Meeting.

Bluecosts Close Hall Hired by Free

Sneeth Learus - Authorities Doing Their Utmost to Drive People to Violence. The authorities of Paterson, N. J.

have taken one more step well adapted to lower the repute of their city and well adapted to foster the growth of Anarchism in its most extreme form. The Free Speech League, an organi

nation composed principally of very moderate "reformers" and "radicals," had arranged for a mass meeting to be held in the Institute Hull at Pater son last Friday evening, for the pur-pose of presenting to the public the facts in the case of John Turner and protesting against the arbitrary action of the United States government in ordering him deported, without trial, ostensibly for mere "discellef in government"-actually for belief in the class struggle and working-class soli-darity. Arthur Pleydell, Bolton Hall, and Moses Oppenheiner were to be

the speakers.
Chief of Police Graul, at the last mo ment, notified the proprietor of the hall that the meeting must not be held. Large numbers of people came to the half, but were turned away by a squad of policemen who stood at the doors forbid entrance. * No Anarchist meeting here; that's orders,' was their

reply to all questions.

Mr. Hall protested, saying that the hall had been hired, the meeting all arranged, that it would be orderly and had been advertised. The policeman in charge said he had orders from the Chief of Police not to allow any meet-ing and that the Chief had his orders from Mayor Hinchliffe.

Mr. Hall said he and his party went o see the Chief of Police at headquarters. He told them no meeting should take place and that the Mayor had ordered it stopped. The Mayor was appealed to and roughly refused to onsider his decision.

Mr. Hall wrote a letter to the Pater son "Guardian" protesting against this new infringement on the right of free speech. Whether the Lengue will take any further action we are not in-formed.

TO REACH THE RANK AND FILE.

That is the Principal Thing in the View of Barnes and Other Speakers at Sunday's Discussion Meeting.

In spite of the rain, the public meeting called by the 30th A. D. at the Clubbouse in East Eighty-sixth street last Sunday afternoon for the discus-sion of the late A. F. of L. convention was very successful, being the largest meeting of the sort held there for at least two years. J. Mahlon Barnes of Philadelphia was the speaker and his account of the convention was listened to with close attention. He showed that the comparative vote for Socialist resolutions in this and previous conventions was not a safe criterion of the actual strength of Socialism in those bodies or in the affiliated unions, as at New Orleans, for instance, certain delegates with heavy voting power, as Mitchell and Shaffer, supported the amended Socialist resolution while at Boston the same men strongly opposed such a measure. Mit-chell's vote in New Orleans did not ean that all the miners were then Socialists nor did his vote in Boston mean that they were opposed to Socialism. The delegates were not generally elected or instructed upon this issue and they voted on it rather as individuals and often for ulterior reathat Socialism has made great progress among the rank and file of the unions since the New Orleans convention, and by Gompers and his active supporters to down the Socialists at the Boston

convention showed that they also rec-ognized and dreaded its growth. The Socialist resolution was defeated. What of that? The Democratic national convention just before the Civil War resolved that the slavery question should not be discussed. We know what followed, what happened to the institution of slavery and to the Democratic party. The present economic conditions are opening the minds of the rank and file of the working class, the real workingmen, to So-cialist ideas. This being so, we need not be disturbed at the opposition of the conservative "leaders," who cannot accept the new truth till it is forced upon them.

An extended discussion followed, in which many comrades took part, with a general agreement that the import-ant thing is to carry on a campaign of intelligent argument among the rank

"Nothing is lost save he Charles Schwab telegraphed to his friends wher a receiver was appointed for the United Fakes Shipbuilding Company.—The Whim.

-If you get a sample copy of this paper without having ordered it, that means that some friend has asked that it be sent to you. You owe him the courtesy of reading it and then passing

-W. H. Yeats, the Irish poet, says there is no more real acting. Mr. Yeats should see some of the members of Congress making their speeches in favor of economy and retreachment.— Washington Post.

ATTACK UNIONS IN THE COURTS.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Organized Workingmen of Cincinnati Are Sued.

Injunction, Damago Suits, and Arrest of Active Members Form Part of Organized Employers' Plan of Campaign.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 19.—The Master Plumbers' Association and the Contractors' Association of Cincinnati have begun a campaign of legal perse-cution against the local Pinmbing Workmen's Union and the Central Trades Council.

Three suits or sets of suits were entered to day.

The first is for a blanket injunction

to prevent the unions named from call-ing men out on strike or "in any way interfering" with the plaintiffs' busi-

The second is a damage suit against the unions for \$2,000 alleged to be the amount of loss caused the employers by the strike, and is accompanied by an application to the court to issue an attachment against the funds in the treasuries of the Central Trades Council and the Piumbing Workmen's

The third step is the swearing out of warrants for the arrest of a number of active unionists, charging them with having assaulted one

The obvious intention of the organized employers is to use the full power of the law in every way to crush, dis-organize, and intimidate the workingmea. Unfortunately for the latter, the majority of them have been voting for the "full dinner-pail" (which they did not get thereby) or something else equally clusive and have failed to real-ise, when they went to the ballot-box, that their class interests as workingmen had something to do with politics. Consequently the judges, state's attorneys, and executive officials are, with few exceptions, men belonging to the capitalist class or bound to it by interest and association. The workingmen will have to meet the employers' at tack in courts prejudiced in favor of the employers.

AUSTRALIAN ELECTION.

The Labor Party is Now Stronger than Either of Old Parties in Both Houses,

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Dec. 16 .-The first of the Commonwealth generai elections at which women exer-cised the right of suffrage was held to-day. The struggle was chiefly over the fiscal question. The Government party favored protection and the Oppo-sition supported free trade, while the Labor Party agreed to sluk all fiscal differences with a view to securing the balance of power, which they virtually

held in the last parliament. The women voters were excellently organized and cast a heavy vote in support of the Labor ticket. A feature of the result is the remarkable success of the Labor Party in Victoria, where at the last election they were badly

beaten. The new parliament is constituted as follows: In the Senate the Labor Party has 17 members, the Ministry has 6 supporters, and the Opposition has 13. In the House the Labor Party has 29, the Ministry has 27, and the Opposi-

tion has 26. The Labor Party is not a Socialist party but it has grown more compact and aggres ive in recent years, especially through the pressure of the smaller Socialist Labor Party, which is the uncompromising revol body in Australia.

THE SOCIALIST PRESS IN GERMANY.

We know, as a matter of fact, of 78,500, the "Leipziger Volkszeltung over 30,000, and the "Hamburger Echo" 37,400. These being our three leading dailies, it is very satisfactory to note that they bold their own de-spite the universal beyout of them on all the rallways, bookstalls, etc. The Socialist daily press all over Germany shows a most satisfactory state of af-fairs. Even the weekly "Neue Zeit," which on account of its scientific char-acter could hardly hope to achieve popularity, has increased its circulation from 3,100 to 3,810. Kautsky is to be congratulated, since no one has better deserved success. No journal in the whole European movement holds such a deserved reputation as Kautsky's, or is so universally quoted and translated.

BRITISH SOCIALIST OPPOSE INVASION OF THIRET.

The branches of the British Social Democratic Federation are adopting resolutions to the following That this meeting of the Social Democratic Federation condemns the

Government's mercenary invasion of Thibet as being an act of wanton aggression against a peaceful commun ity whose only desire is to be let alone and who refuse to accept the drink, disease and poverty, religious feuds and shoddy commerce of Western civ-

-The strongest candidate Democratic party can nominate for the Democratic party can nominate for the Presidency is William Randolph Hearst, publisher of the New York "Journal," Chicago "American," and San Francisso "Examiner." Mr. Hearst is the authority for this statement. He confesses he is a man of unimpeachable youth, nablemished energy, violent liberality, and that his friendship for the neonle can only be expressed. for the people can only be expressed in wood type and red ink.—Milwaukee

The Worker. AR ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York State as the Social Democratic, Party-)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub-P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John-

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. invariably in Advance. Hundle Rates:
Less than 100 copies, per copy.....
200 copies.....

ddressed. It coppts are never sout to individual sub-eribers. Acknowledgment is made by hanging the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of the wrapper, the week following receipt of the wrapper, the All communications add of the paper; the sub-state of the abovevinted; every let-ur should hear the writer's name and ad-rens: and matter should be put in as few ords as peasible, consistently with clear-ses. Communications which as any r. correspondents sending news sa-till their comer. acations in time to re-is office by Monday, whenever possible compaints about the business or edito insegment of the paper should be-tand to the Beard of Directors. Secia-citation of Publishier Association.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April C,

In the state of New York, on account ertain provisions of the election laws, orialist Party is officially recognized un-ne mme of Social Denocratic Party, is a smblem is the Arm and Torch, as she

The Secialist Party for Social Democratic arty in New York) should not be confused tith the se-catiled Secialist Labor Party, he latter is a small, ring-ruled, morband gualaction which bitterly opposes the ade usions and carries on an absalve cam aign of shader against the real Socialist creasent, which supports the trade unions. THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

Socialist Party (the Social Democrati of New Yorks has passed through it d general election. Its growing power strated and its speedy victory for weak by the great faccuses of its vol-own in these figures:



The Syracuse "Herald" is one of the few capitalist papers in the state of New York that has the courage and onesty to inform its readers of the strength and the increasing strength of the Socialist vote in the state a shown in the last election. The "Her ald" thinks it likely, in view of the 23,300 votes cast in this "off year," that the Social Democratic Party will pell a vote of 50,000 in the state in 1904. Comrades, now is the time to begin work to fulfill that prediction or even, as is possible, to surpass it. Work now to make intelligent Sociallsts and we shall be sure of the vote eleven mouths hence.

Several of the Massachusetts papers It may be noted, are frankly recognising the fact that the failing off of the Socialist vote in that state from 201 (190) in 1002 to 25 251 this year, was not a "crushing defeat" for Socialism nor a very brilliant result of the vigor outs and ansermonlous campaign wager against our cause. They note that the vote of 1903 is considerable more than double that of 1961, and is more than 150 per cent above that of 1900, and that there is every probability of its going next year far above the high record of 1902. Their recognition of this fact means that the campaign against Socialism will not be dropped; and that means that the Massachu setts comrades must spare no efforts in the line of thorough economic and po-"tical education and solid party organaction in preparation for the contest at the polis next fall.

The police of Paterson, N. J., have, in violation of all common and statute law, United States and state constitucency, forbidden the holding of a pu'-He meeting to discuss and protest against the lawiess and tyrannical conduct of the government in the Turber deportation case. In our jr ... ment, it is "up to" Local Paterson and the New Jersey State Committee of the Socialist Party to act in this mat-Socialists have established the right of free speech in practise in many places where moderate "reformers" of all stripes falled. Let us add Paterson to the list.

"CAPITAL" AND "MEANS OF PRODUCTION."

"What is the distinction between 'capital' and 'means of production'? Jute what is capital?" asks a reader. Since a right understanding of the significance of these terms goes far toward making clear the whole theory of Socialism, we attempt an answer.

The school textbooks of political econonly and many of those who attempt to argue against Socialism in the pres or on the platform have not studied beyond these elementary and very superticial compilations-treat the terms "capital" and "means of production" as synonymous and use them indiscriminately for any product of labor used in further production of permission from anyone else) in all remaining days, it will undon

wealth from the rough club which the primitive savage uses to kill game to a modern railway or steel mill. They also introduce a distinction-a barren one, as will appear later-between "land," including all the resources of nature, and "capital," which, according to their usage, includes only artificial means of production.

Of course, it is idle to quarrel over definitions, for their own sake. But it is necessary to have clear definitions if we are to think and express our thoughts clearly. The usage of the Crusce does not and cannot exist in word "capital" established by Marx and his successors is so well adapted for drawing clearly certain necessary distinctions and is coming to be so generally recognized that it is well that we adhere closely to it. The principal question at issue in

these terms are used is the distribution of wealth, as the economists say-that is its division among or appropriation by the various persons concerned, helpfully or otherwise, in its production, So far as concerns this appropriation of the product, it should be evident that the question who owns and controls the means of production used (and how he controls it) is of more importance than the question whether that means of production is itself a piece of land or a bed of coal or an artificial product, such as a steamengine. It is with reference to ownership and control, that we make our special definition of the term "capital."

The term "means of production" we apply to any or all of the things which nen use in producing wealth-the club of the primitive savage, the plow and oven of the old-fashloned farmer, the steam-plow of the great Western wheat farms of to-day, the land that is plowed, the ore-bed, the tools and machinery for getting the ore out, the railway and engines and cars for auling it, and so on to the end of the chapter.

The means of production-the mas terial things necessary in any given age and country to carry on industry in the then prevalent manner-may be owned and controlled in several differont wave with a corresponding differegee in the division of the product and the economic relations of classes in soclety. Roughly, we may distignuish ive forms of ownership:

First, the means of production may be the individual property of the man who uses them. Then, owning also his own labor power, the worker individually owns the whole product, as a matter of course. To a considerable extent, this is the case in savage and barbarous society. In modern times, among civilized peoples, it has often been the general rule in new and sparsely settled countries, such as America a century ago.

Second, the means of production may be the collective or joint property of the men who use them. Then, as a matter of course, the workers collectively own the product. In primitive society this is the case to a very great extent. We believe that it will again be the rule in the society of the future.

Third, the means of production and the man who uses them may both beng absolutely to another man. Then, gain as a matter of course, the whole product belongs absolutely to the master; but out of it he must provide the slave's living, else the slave dies and produces no more for him. This was the rule in the civilization of antioulty, such as Egypt, Greece, and Rome.

Fourth, the means of production may belong conditionally to a man who does not use them-the worker having a right to use them and being obliged to render certain payments and services, fixed by law or custom to to require that the worker shall use them and render those dues, but havtex no right to exact heavier dues nor to debar the worker from using the means of production. Then, obviously, the owner receives a fixed income out of the product and the residue goes to the worker. This relation of feudal lord and serf was the dominant one in medieval Europe.

Fifth, the means of production may holong absolutely to a man who does not use them and the worker own only his own labor power and own that absolutely. Then the worker must sell is labor power-that is, hire himselfto the man who owns the needfu means of production. The latter, own ing already the means of weoduction and having purchased the labor power, owns the product, as a matter of course; but out of it he must pay wages to the worker, else the latte will not work. The worker, then, getthe market price of his labor powerfixed, roughly, by the cost of sub alstence-and the residue remains to the owner. This relation of employer and wage-worker is the dominant on all over the civilized world to-day and In many countries for a century or tw

past. Whichever of these forms may be the rule in any given age and coun try, one or all of the others may exist at the same time. Thus, there are some independent workers (that is, workers individually or collectively owning means of production sufficient to carry on their industries without

civilized countries to-day, hough dominant system with which the economist should chiefly concern himself. not the exceptions. The man who, in discussing current economic problem to-day, constantly logs in Robinson Crusoe with his ax and the primitive man with his rude club-as, for instance, most Single Taxers do-is like one claiming to be a biologist who should argue from the premise that man is a six-tood animal, because a few six-tood men exist. Hobinson modern society, except as a mon strosity.

Evidently, then, we need a special term to designate means of production owned and controlled in the special way which is characteristic of and dominant in modern society, the last the economic discussions in which of the five ways enumerated. This term we have in "capital," as used by Socialists.

Wehn a Socialist speaks of capital, he is not speaking of the harpoon which the Eskimo both owns and use and by means of which the Eskimo in dependently gets his living. He is speaking of means of production whether natural or artificial, operated by wage-labor, and yielding an income to the owner by virtue of his owner

"Even Socialists sometimes use the cinlism "the state will be the sole capitalist." This is, perhaps, allowable as a figure of speech-just as we talk of "railroad kings" and "coal barons," knowing well that Vanderbilt's or Carnegie's position is ementially different from that of Louis XI or Front d Boeuf. In the Socialist state there will be no capital, no capitalist, no wage-worker, no profit, and no wages: there will be associated workers collectively owning the means of produc tion they use. It were well that Sc cialists should stick close to the strict use of the word "capital." for much confusion follows a misunderstanding of it.

An appropriate way to see the "Old Year out and the New Year in"-make a New Year's gift to the Socialist movement of the United States in the form of a contribution to the Nations Organizing Fund. If you can spare only ten cents, send that; If you can spare a dollar or two or five, all the better. Send it to William Mailly, National Secretary, McCague Building Omaha, Neb., without delay and make the last week of 1903 a good one to round out the figures in the annua report.

COMRADE MASSEY'S ASTONISH-ING MOTION.

Seven mouths ago, the rank and file of our party decided by a general vote of 3,747 to 2,965, to change the membership of the National Quorum, National Committeeman Mills of Kansas immediately moved to set aside the result of the general vote on the ground that it was "unintelligible." This cool proposition was heard with astonishment by the membership and was most decisively rejected by the National Committee only Richardson of California and Lovett of South Dakota supporting Mills in the plan to overrule the plainly expressed will of the party, and sixteen National Committeemen recording themselves

We did not suppose that anything of the nort would be proposed againfor a few years at least, until we had time to forget that experience. We were mistaken. This time it is National Committeeman Massey of North Dakota who astonishes us.

About two months ago a sufficient number of locals moved for a general vote on a proposition to amend the constitution so as to give the organized states representation in the National Committee proportionate to their membership. The National Secretary drew up a form for the submission of the question, following exactly the wording used by the locals moving it, as he was in duty bound to do. This form he laid before the National Committee for approval. The members of that body, including Comrade Massey, had three full weeks th which to consider 1: Not one of them objected to its submission to the membership. On November 10 it was so submitted and the voting begun, to close on January 4/-1904.

Now, five weeks after the question was laid before the party for genera vote, while the vote is going on and when it is probably nearly completed Comrade Massey comes up with a proposition that the National Committee declare the whole proceeding ou of order and nullify the action of the rank and file, whatever that may prove to have been.

We have no fear that the Nationa Committee will arrogate to itself any such power, but the fact that there should be even one member capable of making such a proposal is regret table enough-regrettable because, un der all the circumstances, it is guite impossible for us to attribute the act any but a factious motive.

If the news of Comrade Massay's motion has any effect upon the action of the membership in the very few

ing ones to vote for the am opposed by such methods. That the amendment ought to be carried seems to us clear. That it will be carried seems to us probable. If carried, it will materially reduce the power in the national organization of half-s-dozen men, representing very small and in some cases delinque state organisations, whose principal vocation for the past ten months has seemed to be that of obstructing the work in which our present National Secretary has so splendidly borne his part.

Current # # # Literature

REVOLUTIONARY ESSAYS in So. cialist Faith and Fancy. By Peter E. Burrowes. Cloth, gilt top, 320 pages, with portrait of the author. Price \$1.

Here is a book of beauty and pow-

er, a book in which profound thought and sublimely poetic expression is in-

terspersed with quaint and delightful

wit. Burrowes is a master of words; as marshalled by his magic pen they urge and inspire, thrill and caress, oothe and exalt .- In this book the eader will find many laughs, and great upleapings of the heart and far of unexpectedness is great. The nutbor's mind is like a kaleido-scope. He is always seeing things sogial action rather than by individual perception. In his own words: "Truth them in a new way, ever shifting, from raillery to reverence, from sarcasm to sublimity, yet with a constant assion and purpose underlying all.

But far greater in value than any possible merit of style, is the emphas-is which the author places on the social nature of everything human. To durrowes Socialism is a religion, in the case of a passionate relation to life that is, to the social body. All his thought is based on the organic con-ception of society, and guided by the scial spirit, and hot with the social The fact that the individual nd all his works is a social product and inconceivable apart from society. he never forgets and never lots his readers forget. Such a writer is sorely needed while so many Socialists are still proclaiming the abstractions of in of thought. Too many avowed, active, and sincere Socialists are individualis-tic in the general spirit of their thought and conception of life; in every department of thought exe economics their minds are under the sway of individualism, which is per haps natural while the economic basis of things remains as it is. Burrowes, on the other hand, is a social Socialist, and it is to be hoped that his work will be a wholesome corrective to in-dividualistic Socialists. A realization of the social nature of thought and of all human activity is one of the things ment itself, and this basic principle of Socialism, which is the key to Socialsocialism, which is the key to socialist thought from economics to ethics, is profoundly and suggestively expressed throughout these "Revolutionary Essays." The following quota-

tions for example:

"As the particles of matter which

nake up the physical have a habit of coming to, gathering and staying around, a point which we call the cen-ter of gravity. The thoughts of men do cluster to the collective thought. and men themselves have ever been gravitating to the social man. The habit when acquired by matter is called a law. That law is the habit of matter, and this habit is the law of man. The social thinking of to-day is an energy coming from within the race, begotten during the age clashings of matter, even as electron, that spark indomitable, was born. In this way, mankind flashing back upon such other each one's sense of each, and in the mighty human effort of verybody to help himself by giving leasure to others, a reciprocity ced, of intent, of effort and will at last produced a co ast produced a common potency—a octency preduced—first between two and depending altogether upon them at one time; then continued by many, and lepending less upon any one or any few, and then exercised by very many, and depending little, depending less, depending least, and finally not at all depending upon persons, it became an ndependent social force, peculiar to nankind, An original force, though it creasable, and is still the product of reciprocity as to its intenseness and power—the social arge, which will in time give place to the immense tran-quility of the social babit. This great oliective paycho fulfills all the cer tials of a universal human soul or law, because it is itself at once a product and a producer. . The product of L. ing together, it is also the producer of more togetherness. The product of early physical association, it was forth of human brains: the spark of mental association, the light and heat of social habitarianism, it passed from brain to brain. Like the electric spark, it could not dwell in any single brain. It runs and lives. It must have a circuit through many; it must have no isolate lives in its circuit; it abhors insula-tion. The product of organization, it has in turn an action like that of certain window-catch I have seen, which not only holds together but draws together as it closed. The product of the organization habit, it beomes itself in turn an organi ower, and thus reciprocates until the redemption of man from egoism and private mastership. The product of a private mastership. The product of a physical necessity out of some tremenous physical peril that once struck a dous physical perti that once struck a few of the early men, was this power to put two brain-impressions on one vi-tal cgrd, on one common interest, and from that day forth it was created the creator. * * * The law that ob-tains among us does not think by itself nor do by itself. It > our product.

a deed nor a door, but of collective thoughts and thinkers, deeds and doors it is the sum. "Do you know anything of the value To you know anything of the value of that plus x which stands for what three men in one enterprise mean more than each one in a third of the same enthan each one in a third of the same en-terprise? Do you know the strangely, mighty, spiritual plus x which, like the crown of celestial light and pow-er, hovers over the potencies of all those who are working together with one heart and mind? Brother of mine, the God of whose presence I am whis-pering to thee now, the God of an or-

not a thought nor a this

es of a deliberate purpo

ganizing and organized humanity, the plus of all these pluses. one, around the same center. The outer surface from the center of that little circle is where I live, and all the the sub-conscious or social man of his-tory. The inner side of the great cir-cie without is the reflective surface from whence returns upon me and all men the net product of ourselves the tradition, tendency, will, habit, opin ion, social emotion, enthusiasm, wis dom, folly, and the world habit, that great salvation, and entering the small

tures somewhat into metaphysics in

circle beneath us is our collective sub-

is a war on finalities and it is a human to move with it. The activity of the buman mind is but a reflection of the eternal activities outside of us, which is truth. The mind is permitted to be a spectator of the active drawn, but while it continues as a reflective spec-tator of that eternal persistency, it reflects but a little segment of the circle Not until it arises and mingles with the persistency of going on which it beholds, has it become truth, and the mind's only relation to it is the relation of becoming its persistency. The mind, therefore, is not the seat of · · for truth is afoot truth rath is a flowing. The mind may have something to say about what is truth, though i apprehend that it is easy for us to make too much of that little. • • • Truth is in the will. It is choosing the way with others, It hors arrival. It is the march of the marching. It is entirely an adjustment, a relation, a course of con

peial faith." in connection with his conception of the nature of truth Burrowes coins a word, "motograph," (or, rather, gives an entirely different and philosophies meaning to a word which has hereto fore been used only as a technical term of electricians) to express the "There is a life pattern made up by

the movers and the movements of life

duct which comes to every man with

a pattern whose points, threads and lines are thoughts, wills, desires, affect tions, and habits of doing; a pattern which is preserved only by all the parts remaning in motion; just us the pattern of an art tapestry is preserved only by all the parts remaining still And the movement which preserves that harmony and correlation of mov ing parts is the moral movement, the god-weaving movement, the movemen of which man is a motograph, with his thousands of congenial and god-favor-ing surfaces. What is he, this weaver, he be not outside his beam and shuttle holding threads in his hands any tying or breaking them off? He is a weaver who is the thing that is being woven. He is a guiding movmovements among movements. As the point of a needle traveling is followed by the eye and by the thra moving weaver goes in and out and up and down among the and he together with them are a live pattern. The keenest point of thought leads, the eye of the understanding follows, and the long threads of habit will and obedience move after. . .

around itself the creature also may go from one room to another, the private life is moved by larger law to Socialism, however self-centred. If the dog does not go himself, the dog's orbit goes, fust as the stars in their orbits go round the sun; the satellites travel-ing more than the planets because they maintain their own orbit while als orbitally moving."

Notwithstanding the brilliance an soundnes of the essay on "What Is Truth" and other passages of similar purport, when they are properly under stood the author does not make clean enough that he is speaking of social trath, of truth in regard to ciety. On the other hand, he often speaks with an unfortunate disrespect for the method by which knowledge of facts is gained in the physical sc ences. He appears to forget that selence does not rest upon mere indivi-dual perception but that it has its own socialness in the comparison and averaging of observed facts, in its gradually perfected instruments, and the continuity of its progress. Disgusted with the manipulation of science into a de-fense of individualism, he seems, on the surface, to fall into the error of repudiating the methods of science in-stead of exposing the fallacies of in-dividual scientists and showing that their conclusions are really un tific. He makes the mistake of under valuing Darwinism and ridiculing Spencer's philosophy of evolution be-cause the principle of natural selec-tion has been used against Socialism and because Spencer's social and polit-ted ablicable. cal philosophy was the extreme of in

ere ridiculous to be sure, but for the ent with his own evol and contradicted it at over and as for the Darwinian the ory,

Marx and modern Socialism.

rowes misses the importance of biology; he does not seem to see that the biological evolution of Darwin and the social evolution of Marx are kindred theories, applications of the same prin-ciple in different fields. Biology, indeed, underlies economics—for what is economics but social biology? Our au-thor speaks of "the so-called struggle for self-existence." but us a matter fact the struggle for existence between whole species, between different sorts of organisms, is just as much a part o. the Darwinian theory; and he comes very near to the social application of this point in the wonderful essay on "The Struggle for a Substitute," while evidently thinking that the theory there set forth is something very dif-ferent from Darwinism. Again be propounds his theory of "involution" (a reversal of the Spencerian formula of development from the homogen-cous to the heterogeneous, and a theory that the individual is flowing into society instead of evolving out of it) as if it were some thing opposite to the theory of evolu-tion, whereas it is really an essential part of it and almost identical with the "integration" of Spencer, of which it is a social application. Evolution and involution, or development from the sociality of everything, is not all of his philosophy. He also ver two interacting forces of one process "Even Socialists sometimes use the word loosely, and speak of the "collective ownership of capital" in the Socialist state or say that under Socialist state or say that under Socialist state will be the sole capital in the word involution."

"Even Socialists sometimes use the word involution and passages on "truthing," and "adjecting the interacting recess to use process. The word involution in the following passage in his "first Principles": "Evolution has been in the word involution."

"First Principles": "Evolution has other meanings, some of which are incomprised to the meanings, some of which are incomprised to the congruous with, and some even distinct the congruous with, and some even distinct the meanings. rectly opposed to, the meaning here given to it. . . . As ordinarily un-derstood, to evolve is to unfold, to open and expand, to throw out, to emit; whereas as we understand it, the act of evolving . . . implies that its component matter has passed from a more diffused to a more concentrated state-has contracted. The antithetitruly express the nature of the pro-

Burrowes' philosophical ideas are reaching suggestions, but they suffer from disorderly arrangement and ocexpression. His book impresses one as being the work of a powerful and original mind thinking out things for itself, after much desultory reading every philosopher, of the systemati study and comparison of the ideas of other great thinkers. In his insistence upon the sociality of everything he is sure, and sound, and vital. To ap-

preciate this the reader should co sider the direction of his thought, the thing that he is getting at, rather than his verbal accuracy. The general and detail err in spots and sometin soem to slip back into the abstractions of idealism (using the word herein its individualistic philosophical meaning), especially in some miscon-ceptions of materialism. In occasiona phrases he seems to take it for granted that in the beginning man lived by himself alone; more biology would hav lead him to believe that before ma became man he was a social anima that there was an unbroken continuit of social evolution from the livin and doing together of our spe-man at cestors to the organized state of to day; and that by his superior social ness as a pre-human species, man be came man.

Burrowes is also a colner of words -words that are not now in any die tionary but will ultimately enrich ther all. And this is high praise, for a man must know how to use the old words well before he can venture to make. one. Oftenest he makes words the addition of unexpected prefixes and suffixes, words which are of mere literary merit; or, sometimes, of no merit. But in the word "adjectivism"-which be uses to affect a reconciliation between objectivism and subjectivism, and to express the interaction of objective and subjective, th idea that the universe we know is no something inside or outside of man but something he is in and part of, qualifying it like an adjective-Burrowes has made a real addition to the vocab-ulary of philosophy which no reviewer should pass without appreciative no

In these "Revolutionary Essays," ter the emphasis put upon the social "The private life says: "Nay, I will nature of all things human in imme move rather in my home circle, and diate value to Socialists. In English so, like the dog pursuing its own tall, literature, at least, there has been no it moves. Yet as the orbit of that dog adequate application of the Socialist so moves as a widle that while colds, philosophy to ethics. The saunder works on sthics in English are by non-Socialists who wrote from the social standpoint and all that Socialist literature can show of any scientific valu says. The subject is in chaos. rowes does not bring order out of this chaos either, but he does give some illuminating suggestions, which clear the air and start thought in the right direction. Here is a sample

"What is odious among friends fo me to do, is lawful and right for an organized multitude to do to anoth enemy organised for murderous rec procity. The selfishness of one be comes the virtue of the larger socia unit, when opposed by an armed coun terpart. When a comrade Socialist says that ego's search for its own pleasureable sensations is the activity which ultimately redeems society, I mistakes the ego sensation hunting of the private debanches, and the ego property hunting of the private gamber, for their multiple by which they are modified as the pleasure and need of a class. Having this distinction clearly in view, we may use the sel-fishness terms of the individualist with propriety and reason. One man should not deprive another; but a nation may deprive any one man. One man is enpable of robbing another one; but a nation cannot rob one of its men. In general ral terms, it may be said that the imp ality of one person may be the mornity of many in one class. My self-pres My self-pre erration at all costs cannot be cou-ceded to the single person; but it must be conceded to the nation, or class, containing him. Wrong becomes right when it is turned over from the per

sonal to the public life. There are no when it has found its true external substitute, when it has found its class and carried it into the nation.

Burrowes' book is threefold in na Burrowes book is threaton in as-ture; it is a book of prose poetry, of propaganda, and of philosophy. This roview has been principally taken up with its philosophy, but the majority of readers will probably enjoy the book more on account of the author's real literary genius, his wit, and the imaginative and poetic quality of his mind. It is noticeable at least, that the reviewers have almost all taken the book from this standpoint, and seemed rather wary of grappling with its philosophy. This is not surprising, as Socialists are usually too dusy to undertake such hard thinking as a critical study of Burrowes necessitates The mixture of primary propaganda and difficult philosophy is an odd one and perhaps it would have been better to have made two books of it. But let us he thankful that Burrowes has written even one and live in anticipation that the hope raised by the paren-thetical words "First Series," on the title-page, will soon be fulfilled. Instend of a "Finis." Burrowss closes his 'Move On," and not a few appreclative ones are hoping that he will move on to the writing of many more of the myriad books that are in him. Parts of the present "Essays" were origin-ally published in The Worker and other Socialist periodicals, but the bulk of the book is new, and those who have followed the author's previous work closely can doubtless remember many fine passages which they would like to have seen included in this permanent form.

A Poet's View.

After reading Eugels and a few other Socialist writers. I was left with an intellectual conviction of the inevtil I read Burrowes' "Revolutionary Essays" that I became animated by the social passion, the social conscious-ness, which had before lain dormant It is an unusual mind, I believe, that

can stand; as he does, at the balancing point between dry economies and so cial metaphysics, fusing the two in one. He might be called the "missing link" between ontology and economic In Peter Burrowes the Socialist

movement has a literary power; and in his "Revolutionary Essays" we have, I believe that rare thing in modern lit-erature a book that will live. erature a book that will live.
Whether it will become immediately popular is another question and one of relatively little imperiance. It is not a book to be skimmed over, to be read in an afternoon. There is no denying that to the average person Burrowes will seem an obscure writer; but in that very obscurity lies his greatest source of power-his indirection, his infinite suggestiveness. There are som things that can only be expressed by indirection, as all poets know. Burrowes is a philosopher; but he is, above all other things, a poet, and he is most a poet when he writes prose.

The limitations of metrical form seem to encumber him. In this book of prose essays there is more poetry than I have found in any book of poems in a long time.

I know little of the past history of turrowes; but from his book I judge that he has steeped himself in all religions and all philosophies, from the Orient to the setting sun. That is an ideal preparation for modern social philosophy, which, as Burrowes so well understands, is but the latest step in the process of "truthing," to use his own luminous expression for the tendency of race evolution. If he has not had this culture preparation, then he is all the more remarkable His originality is unique.

Much as Burrowes is honored in the Socialist movement, I do not think that the majority of Socialists yet realize what manner of man they have among them. An original, creative mind like his is are in this or any other age, in this or any other movement. He has what Dr. Bjerregaard calls "a seminal mind."

It gives me pleasure to say—speak-ing now only for myself—that no mod-ern book, with the exception of Whitman's "Leaves of Grass" and on other which I need not discuss here, has given me so much that is suggest sowers. It to these southing to a brace any one who can put himself en desired to do so. But it is as a maker of phrases and

epigrams that Burrowe's genius is the book anywhere, one finds them: "The 'ungrowing, ungracious, self-completing ego." "The race throb," Truth is a war on finalities . . . choice of that way which abhors ival." "The little glowworm ego arrival." lamp." "The footsore, ragged, emptystomached meandering of ego's mobs through the unsocial wilderness." "Great gold-tailed comets of plutoeracy swept unheralded across the so-cial sky.". "Labor comes to the front and the State becomes his bride, "Social rebirth," attitude to God, "prostrate before cloud cartoons of themselves." Of priests, "fat by the fees of repent-ance," "Murderous reciprocity." "Turn ance," "Murderous reciprocity." Turn sweat into a sairnment," "Deceiv-ed into personal virtue." "A man "A - man with a hundred horses in his stable, what can he do but look at them and he were more men." Of the clergy. of the hypocrite, "who "to superintend the praying of the slaves." Of the hypocrite, "who morality is but the butterfly hunting of the child who is going the wrong way to school." "Voluptuaries in way to school." "Voluptuaries in words; men who think only by the friction of their own "Grave-clothes of self-contemplation."
The sin against the universe." "From loneliness to Socialism." "Collective loneliness to Socialism." "Collective determinism which holds the stars together." "Nothing is enlarged by more Committee abould appoint a committee should appoint a committee

fortress of ego against everything class on earth." "Bocks mothernood." A day and not exhaust the casket.

I shall not attempt to give an outline of Barrowes' philosophy; though such a skeleton-lacking a joint here and there—could be made from these es-says. He has said that "Truth is a flowing." So I think that he, and only he, should prescribe the banks of his own special river. His use of the "motograph," as the

moving symbol of progress, is infinitely suggestive; and his theory that

spirit moves upon the surfaces of things instead of in the deeps, is as

revolutionary and stimulating as his title. I wonder if he is familiar with the Hindoo Narayana. Many a minor religion has been founded on a less stable basis than his scheme of the concentric and reflecting circles from social macrocosm to ego microcosm, While this may be remotely related to or even subconsciously suggested by the l'arabrahmic theory, the working out of the idea is quite different, and absolutely original so far as I can see, I wish Burrowes could be induced to systematize his philosophy; to write a book with a beginning, a mid dle and an end, that should present to the world in orderly sequence his own orderly thought. That he has a definite and original system of philos only is evidenced on almost every of his book. But a collection of essays written at different times and under isolated impulses, however or-derly their final arrangement, cannot present to the ordinary reader a clear and systematic impression. That Burrowes could write such a book I know, and should be do so, I believe that he would thus secure to his name the in dividual immortality that is very much more than dimly presaged in these essays. He has proven himself a poet by writing a prose book. Will he now seal himself as a philosopher? To be the first to formulate the Socialist philosophy from metaphysics to psychology would be what a certain over of phrases has called "a prophylactic to oblivion " This could be done I believe, without in any way disturb ing his "motograph" or his conception of the relativity of truth, they being a part of the system itself. who should express what, for the lack of a better term. I shall have to call the spiritual side of Socialism the spiritual side of Socialism as con-cisely and comprehensively as Engels has expressed the economic side in his little classic, would be the prophet of the new Social Religion, a distinction of no little historical significance,

Of course the social poet, the social philosopher and the social student, will carich themselves from this gold mine whether or not the discoverer stakes out his claim. Perhaps, in the ultimate analysis, the very purity of Burrowes' social philosophy would dis-incline him to that kind of intellectual ultimate analysis, the very ELSA BARKER capitalism.

Charles H. Kerr & Co. of Chicago announce the publication in the near future of a new book by Isadore Latalism," to be entitled "American Pauperism and the Abolition of Pov-erty.th The opening pertion of the work, say the publishers, "consists of the most exhaustive compliation of facts concerning social conditions in the United States that has ever been gathered together and presented from the Socialist point of view. These facts are then explained and interpreted in connection with an exposition of the Socialist philosophy. makes the work as a whole piece of propaganda." The book will be published in cloth binding in the Standard Socialist Series and will be sold at 50 cents. Copies can be order ed at this office.

HERBERT SPENCER The death of Herbert Spencer deerves a few words from us. It is very

doubtful whether the next generation will rate bim nearly so high as his contemporaries. That he did a great deal of good work, and was one of the pioneers in the field of evolution in modern times, cannot be disputed; that also he gathered together an enorm amount of useful material in many branches of human knowledge is undoubted. But as a thinker and philosopher he was singularly deficient in oirginality, and his limitations, regard being had to the wide area he strove to cover, were amazing. Though it would Tre, so much that is formative. He scarcely be fair to say that be was has caught the very soul of Socialism only an authority on subjects one did In his hands and has put it between not know; still, that statement would scribe the lack of reat depth which rapport with it. It is the soul of the characterized his investigations. A race that he has found. As he has remarkable instance of his incapacity used the expression bilineself, I am at to open his mind to the problems of liberty to speak of him as a social his day and generation is to be obmystic. Otherwise I should not have served in his attitude towards Savial. ventured to use the term in the So-cialist press, much as I should have more individualist the longer he lived. After having declared in his "Social Statics" practically in favor of nationalism of land, he wound up by desonneing collectivism of every kind, In fact, the sociology of his own time was a closed book to him from sheer inability to see. That the individual in production had become the mertool of the machine; that the tendency of competition was inevitably towards monopoly; and that the slavery of the existing system could unly come and the wage-earners commerwhich evolution itself was bringing about-these were obvious truths that either never occurred to him or were Of men's preshed contemptuously aside, as not fitting in with his foregone sions. On the other hand, Spencer, born, living and dying pour gave the world a seleptid example of one great idea, regardless of p social or any other consideration the completion of his self-appainted insk. His life was, to use be Quiner's phrase, full and orbicular. He did all that he was capable of doins, and he died when he could do no highest order, we may safely say that his service to bumanity will be a lesson to thinkers and stude a long day. London Justice.

> -It seems strange that, after all the "death blows" the Socialist Party has received, the Republican Nationa

Rational.

Charles Pergier of Chicago has been selected to act as Bohemian Organiser and Robert Saltiel as German Organ-iser. They will take the field under the direction of national headquarters Feb. 1. Locals requiring their services about make application through their state secretaries or direct to the National Secretary. Italian Organiser Origo has been deleyed in beginning his tour but wal probably start out in

On Jan. 1 the members of the Na-tional Committee will be called upon to make nominations for the office of National Secretary for the ensuing cer. Nominations will close on Jan 5 and the vote will close on Jan. 31.

The National Secretary reports that the party organization in Idaho is in very had condition, everything conected with organization work se to be "at loose ends." It is probable that, with the consent of the Liabo idea, National Organiser Wilkins will be sent into the state to get the body in working order.

The following contributions have been made to the National Organizing Fund since last report: Harry Crouse, Monb, Utah, \$1; A. L., New York City, 25 cents; 16th A. D., New York City, \$2; Local Stonington, Conn, \$3; James D. Graham, Livingston, Mont., 25 cents; Arthur Childress, Brownsville, Wash., \$1; Local Yelm. Washington, \$1; Local Granite Falls, Wash., \$3; Loeni San Francisco, Cal., \$25; total to noon, Dec. 19, \$35.50; previously re-ported, \$2,245.86; total, \$2,281.56.

Dates for James F. Carey's lectur tour have been arranged in Pennsylvania as follows: Jan. 4. Philadelphia will then enter Ohio for about two weeks. Applications for dates in Ohio, Indians, and Illinois should be made through the respective state secretaries and in Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, Min-nesota, Michigan, and Nebraska to the

The Louisiana Charter.

The motion of Work of Iowa to with hold the charter for the state organisa-tion of the Socialist Party in Louisians until the "negro clause" is eliminated from its platform has been adopted by as follows: Yes-Ploaten, White, Ber Turner, Christenson, Hillquit, Barnes, Kerrigan, Boomer, and Berger—14; No-Richardson, Dobbs, Critchlow Halbrooks, and Lovett—5; not voting— Healey, Miller, Mills, Fox of Maine Fox of Montana, Chaffin, Goebel, and

rention and grant the charter, but withdrew his motion, being convinced, drawn, Richardson, Critchlow, and Lovett had voted for it and White, Work, Turner, and Kerrigan against it.

In announcing the result of the vote Goebel, National Committeeman from New Jersey and National Organizer, New Jersey and National Organizer, who was in Louisidana from Nov. 25 to Dec. 11, wrote the National Committee upon question of granting charter; but the National Secretary, having no nutberity to superside the tree. authority to suspend a vote upon a pending motion, did not assume it. Comrade Goebel afterward gave ana to have the clause objected to stricken from the platform, how the New Orleans local had voted to strike looking to the same action being taken It is due to Comrade Goebel to state that his efforts have evidently been appreciated by the Louisiana com rades, and it is expected that condi-tions will soon be such that a charter can be granted to Louisiana in line with the National Committee's action herein reported."

New Motions Before . National Committee.

Lovett of South Dakota has offered o following motion: "In regard to the resolutions of the

Anorum providing for the establish-ment of a reserve list of national or-ganizers, I move that the following be stricken out as it appears in Paragraph 2 of said resolutions: But no applicant shall be deemed acceptable for the re-serve list until he or she has received the endorsement of the State Committoe of the state wherein the applicant

that the National Committee declare the referndum for amendment of the national party constitution now before the membership to be out of order on the ground that the form in which it was submitted conflicts with the provision of the constitution which says that all matters going to referendum shall be submitted without comment. Reynolds of Indiana moves that the apolis on June 15.

There is also submitted to the National Committee a form for another referendum, moved by Locals Helena and Butte, Mont., Sioux City, S. D., Cheyenne, Wyo., and Denver, Colo., amending the constitution by adding ventions, committees, or other delibera-tions of the Socialist Party of America one vote for one member present shall be the rule and proxies shall not be used nor permitted nor plural voting

The vote of the National Committee on all four questions will close on Jan. 4.

Resolutions from San Francisco.

At the last regular meating of Local San Francisco, held Dec. 4, the follow-ing resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, the locals of Teller

an element known as the 'Crusaders' has captured the party machiners by trickery, and has unscrupulously especies several hundred loyal class conscious mambers. "Whereas, the experience of California Socialists with the said "Crassfer element justifies us in believing the charges made by the Teller County locals to be well founded. Therefore,

most carnestly appeals to the National Committee to send a National Organ to reorganize the pur'v in that state.

Hew York State.

The State Committee met Dec. 22 and issued call for nominations for member of the National Committee, nominations to close Feb. 15. James N. Wood's seat on State Committe tions to fill vacancy will be issued to the locals of Greater New York, nomi-nations to close Feb. 1. "Wilshire's Magazine" presented the State Committee a neostyle. State Secretar was instructed to arge B. Feigenbau to make application for appointment as National Jewish Organizer and Lec turer and to strongly recommend his appointment by the National Com-

The comrades of Local Rochester have for some time had under con-sideration the question of establishing a weekly paper in that city to serve as an organ of Socialist propagance for the city and for Western New York. They have at last decided to undertake the task. They have formed the Rochester Socialist Publishing the Bochester Socialist Publishing Company for the purpose, an incor-porated body, with \$5,000 stock in \$5 shares, payable 10 per cent down and 10 per cent a month thereafter till paid up. The name of the paper will be the "Social Democrat." chester courades ask locals and com races in the state to aid them in the undertaking. Correspondence on the matter should be addressed to Geo. W. Mische, 159 8. Fitzhugh street or Joel Moses, 58% Woodword street. Courage Gottschalk of Chatham

Columbia County, N. Y., writes, anent the increase of the Social Democratic vole there from 19 to 06: "We have polled a good vote in this and other counties where there are no local organizations w. stever. I know of but one other Socialist in Chatham, Com rade Willis, who is very earnest and enthusiastic. Of course, there are a number here whom we have succeeded in getting more or less interested, but they are not yet Socialists. The cam-paign of 1904 is upon us. There is a good deal of work to be done before pagunda can always be done in the early part of the campaign before mea's minds become too much inflam-ed with the old ideas and prejudices, fanned to a white heat by the old party press and speakers. Therefore it seems to me of prime importance that the party, through the State Comnilttee or otherwise, should take immediate steps to get in touch with as many as possible of the comrades in the unorganised counties and also with those who are not dues-paying members, but have voted our ticket, and should have a special organizer or two go through those counties and try to organize a local in each. If there are any weak locals they could also be strengthened, but where the movement has already developed locally to the extent of being on a solid basis and self-sustaining it seems to me the comrades of those localities could be left to their own resources, while those countries which return us a number of votes but have not been organised could be brought into line. and a systematic propaganda be inangurated in every part of the state Even if we could not effect an organization in every county within the next year, still some one could undoubted-ly be found in each county who would tribute literature, arrange public meet ings for speakers, put up posters, and also get addresses of others as they come into the movement. All this seems to me very important. The class struggie is now in evidence al most everywhere, in every village and hamlet, and at this stage of the movement it seems to me that we need not time and money to the cities and industrial centers, where the movement has, already taken strong root, but should reach out and even at the risk of seeming neglect of the already well organized localities, devote most of our time, energy, and money to extending our organization and the pro-paganda of our doctrines to the re-motest parts of our state."

The Campaign Committee New York issues the follow ... unan-

cial statement:	
RECEIPTS.	in the state of
Loan from Local Kings Co	\$50.00
Loan from Local Queens Co	15.00
Subscriptions from N. Y. Co 2	261.90
Subscriptions from Kings Co.	511.77
Subscriptions from Queens Co.	53.65
Subscriptions from Richmond	
County	17.65
Sale of literature	128.57
Total	,038.54

EAPENDITURES.	
Salaries	\$635.50
Expenses	331.19
Literature	938.75
Speakers	289.35
Halls	165.00
Total	2,859.79
Cash balance	678.73

ACCOUNT LOCAL KINGS

ACCOUNT LOCAL QUEENS.

Debit unlaries \$30.00 Debit expenses..... 1.10 Debit literature..... 15.00 Dobit speakers ..., ... 2.50

Balance due from Local.... \$6.77 ACCOUNT LOCAL RICHMOND. Credit 50 per cent, of \$17.65, subscriptions... Debit expense \$1.00 Debit literature 4.10

Balance due to Local..... RECAPITULATION. Due from Local Kings 72.68

Due from Local Queens 6.77 \$758.20

Liabilities Due to Local New -York\$177.70 Due to Local Richmond 8.22 180.92

DISPOSITION OF FUNDS. cal Kings...... \$72.68 Cancel debt from Local Queens..... 6.77
Pay balance due Local New York....... 177.70
Pay balance due Local Richmond...... 3.22 269.37

Local New York, 73 cent 84.64 Local Queens, 6 per cent. 29.86 Local Richmond, 2

per cent...... 9.95 \$497.83 The report is signed by Charles A. Sprenger, Pinaucial Secretary, and approved by William Butscher, L. Hahn, and U. Sciomon, Auditing Com-

It may be noted that the crediting to each local of 50 per cent. of the amount contributed from each local in subscriptions is in accordance with specific instructions from the City Con vention, and that the division of the surplus after settlement of all accounts is proportionate to the amounts so

The attention of the comrades is called to the fact that in accordance with the by-laws of Local New York, the assembly districts must elect their officers and delegates at the last regu-lar meeting in Decamber. They must also send to the Organizer, 64 E. Fourth street, their semi-annua membership and financial reports. Blanks for this purpose have been sent to the district financial secre taries, and the members should see that these reports are sent in as soon as possible. They are of the utmost importance for the Organizer's work, as this is the only way to ascertain the standing of the district and to know how many delegates each is en-titled to. According to the decision of the General Committee, no delegate will be seated unless his district has sent in its semi-annual membership report. The districts are also request-ed to notify the Organizer of the names and addresses of their newly-elected officers and delegates and the imes and places of meeting. The bylaws of Local New York have be printed in booklet form in both Engsh and German and can be had free of charge from the Organizer. The districts should see that every member has a copy. The office of the Organizer is open every evening, from 7 to 10, with the exception of Tuesdays; on Saturdays the office is open from 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.

All comrades in the boroughs of Committee Manhattan and the Bronx still holding lows: Bar campaign fund lists are nrged to return them, with whatever money col-lected, to Acting Organizer U. Solomon, 64 E. Fourth street.

At the last meeting of the 0th A. D., Brooklyn, the following officers were elected for the coming term: Organ-izer, James Waish, 18 Coles street; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, Gus. Petritt, 368 Van Brunt street; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Peter Thorsen. Oscar Hild and Gus. Petritt were elected delegates to the Kings County Committee. The dis-trict holds its regular meetings on the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month, at Comrade Meyer's residence, 131 Imlay street.

The first annual masquerade and civic ball of the Young People's Social Democratic Club of Yorkville, held last Saturday at the Imperial Lycsum, was a social and financial success that reflects great credit on the committee in charge. The club will not made due. charge. The club will not meet dur-ing the holidays, but will resume its rogular Thursday night meetings at 203 E. Eighty-sixth street on Jan. 7. A.l young people interested in Social-ism are invited to join.

There will be no lecture on Dec. 27 at Buffalo Hall, Buffalo avenue and Fulton street, Brooklyn, the new head-quarters of the Socialist Club, on account of the holidays. On Sunday evening, Jan. 3, W. L. Oswald of Arlington, N. J., will lecture, and he will be followed on Jan. 10 by George D. Herron. The public is invited.

gates to the Dally Globe Conference B. Solomon and J. Paulson; Delega S. Solomon and J. Paulson; Delegates to the General Committee, U. Solomon, Emil Spindler, Jos. A. Dunne, and S.

It was stated in some of the Sunday papers that Herman Reich, Business Agent of the American Waiters' Union Agent of the American Watters' Union.

No. 1, was among the guests at the Civic Federation banquet. As a matter of fact, though Comrade Reich was invited, he refused to attend, having no desire to figure as a friend of the enemies of life class.

The Kings County Committee will meet in the Brooklyn Labor Lycoum,

All members of the 16th A. D. sho

attend the special meeting to be held on Saturday evening, Dec. 26, at 282 East Broadway, in order to vote on the proposed amendment to the na-tional constitution.

At the last meeting of the 15th and 17th A. D., a fund was started for the

purpose of distributing The Worker in these districts. Besolutions were adopted condemning the actions and methods of the general party meeting held on Dec. 6 as illegal, de to the cause, and in opposition to the constitution and by-laws, Article 22, Sections a, b, and g, and requesting Local New York to "make an investi ration and expose those responsible."

The 22d A. D. will hold its next

eting in its ciub rooms, 241 East Forty-second street, on Wednesday, Dec. 30, on account of the holidays falling on Fridays. This meeting will be of great importance as the election of officers for the coming term is # special order of business and all mem bers are therefore requested to be present. The speaker class, which holds its meetings every Tuesday even ing has began a discussion of Chas. H. Vail's "Moorn Socialism." All young comrades are invited to toin this class and become speakers. Geo, Roswer is the instructor. Visitors are welcon...

New Jorsey.

A general meeting of Local Passaid County will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 100 Sharidan avenue, Paterson Sunday, Jan. 3, 230 p. m. Every mem-ber of the local should be present prepared to suggest plans for a more ag gressive campaign than that just

"The Leader" is a new Socialist mouthly, published at Stoughton. Mass. and edited by Samuel Levin. One year, fifty cents.

'The Central Socialist Club of Haver

hill has secured new beadquarters at 70 Merrimae street, which are always open, and are busily engaged in building up a larger club and creating more general public interest in Socialism.
The members feel hopeful of regaining their political loss. The club will hold an Immense fair from Jan. 18 to 23. inclusive. Tickets are 50 cents and entitle the holder to a guess as to when

an eight-day clock will stop.
A speaker from New York will address the next meeting of Local

street, Boston. The Directors, with gate laws; nor a political trickster one exception, tendered their resigna-tions. Comrade Burbank was not aware of the action to be taken, as he is out of town. Eight new Directors: were elected, as follows; Jos. Spero; 90 Wayland street, Roxbury, Prest-dent; Geo. G. Hall, 259 Westville street, Dorchester, Clerk; Dr. M. J. Konikow, 330 Shawmut avenue, Bos-ton, Treasurer; and F. W. Wolfer, Cy-rus Kochler, Miss H. Brackett, Dr. M. G. Minturn and Geo. Keefe. The Board of Directors meets on the second and fourth Saturdays of each mouth at 330 Shawmut, avenue.

Pennsylvania. At the meeting of the State Committee three charters were granted, McKeesport and Braddock in Alleghe-ny County and Bells Vernon in Fayette County. Frank Gagliardi organized the Bella Vernon local with 96 members. This is the largest local organized since the coal strike. A request was received for information how to organize a local from Galeton, Potter

Comrade J. Mabion Barnes of Philadelphia has been elected National Committeeman. The vote was as follows: Barnes, 282; Keevan, 9; Taylor,

The following dates have been an ranged for James F. Carey: Jan. 4, Philadelphia: Jan. 5, Reading: Jan. 6, York: Jan. 7, Lancaster: Jan. 8, Wilmerding: Jan. 9. New Castie.

Henry L. Slobodin of New York will speak in Philadelphia at Garrick ing many obstacles in Germany, the Hall, 507 S. Eighth street, Sunday atternoon, Dec. 27, and in the evening at Jefferson Hall, Ninth street, below Dickinson.

Contribution to help pay off state

debt: New Castle, \$1.

A local of 10 members has been or-ganized at Loveland. P. L. Case is

A local of 6 members has been or a local of the memoers has been or-ganized at Read, Delta County, by State Committeeman Wm. Ash. Frank Lemaster is secretary. At the charter election in Denver, Dec. 8, the Section of t

Dec. 8, the Socialist ticket polled 814 votes, a gain of 215 since the state election of one month ago. Local Den-ver has 'nitiated a movement to hold a monster pentast meeting in the Ce-lisoum in the near future. The various labor organizations of the city have been invited to participate and the most of them will econograp active. most of them will co-operate active by. The object of the meeting will be to protest against the outrages which are being committed against workingmen in Colorado by the mine owners and employers of labor through their pliant tools, Gov. Peabody, Adj. Gen. Sharman Bell and the underloss of

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Committeeman in Iowa. Referendum York and Wisconsin is identical with ballots have been issued and the re-turns must be made by January 1. Boone has a special election for Al-derman for the First Ward, Dec. 21, the Socialist Party of other states The present incumbent, who was elected on the Socialist ticket, has re-

noved to another ward. Several state organizations are agiinting the question of following in the footsteps of Iown by increasing the state dues to fifteen cents.

The Local Secretary suspects Socialists who are not members of the party and sends in a large bunch of eligible material in his county. His suspicions are well founded and more Jacobson

Fredwrick G. Strickland and I. 8 McCriffis, the lowa organizers, are get-ting ready for their winter campaign. Send in your applications.

New locals have been formed at Laurel and Lexington. Charters are being held back pending investiga-tion, as is the rule of the state organization-a rule which every Socialist will approve, after reading an account of the Chadron affair.

After a thorough investigation and on the withdrawal of two charter numbers who bold office in the Demo cratle party, a charter was granted to Local Chadron and Secretary Stanton writes that the work is promising Acting on the advice of Organize Hyland, a charter has been granted to

Local Oakdale. .

Many letters have been received giving matinted praise of the speakers sent out by the State Lecture Bureau. Since Comrade Hyland re-entered to A spearer test meeting of Local direction.

Mystic, Conn., on Sanday, Dec. 27,
3 p. m., at the G. A. R. rooms on Pearl street. Members are urged to bring friends. The semi-annual election of When you sent Comrade Hyland to may out the semi-annual election of the semi-annual electio state to speak and organize under the The Socialist Educational Association met. on Dec. 19 at 600 Washington a supreme court judge, who can always the supreme court judge, who can always to the supreme court judge. any kind. We realize that he, too was a laborer, that his tools were left idle on the bench when he went out into the glorius work his heart and mind so well fitted him to do. He did not come to us with pompous dignity. Self-esteem does not overshadow the good qualities of his heart. He is plain. He is intelligent. He is a good

> The State Lecture Bureau has been instructed to arrange another towr for Comrade McCaffrey. Many letters have been received asking for him to fill return engagements at places visited on his first trip. Among these was a request from Maywood, the place that has been a frequent text for purposes of viliffying the Nebraska State Quorum: This only proves that the Socialists of Nebraska prefer scienical buncombe, reason to campaign oratory, intelligent and progressive ac-tion to blustering and spluttering an archy, the teacher who works with the party organization instead of the free-lance who would rather work with corrupt political boodlers. Time will continue to vindicate the Socialists all over Nebraska who have waged against every effort at disruption.

Here and There.

The Fon du Lac, Wis., "Com wealth" gives out the starting in-formation that "Socialism is encounter-ing many obstacles in Germany, the ing off in that party's vote."

Under date of Dec. 16. State Secretary Dial of Kentucky reports as follows to the National Secretary: "I am instructed by the State Committee of Kenneky to forward a statement of the controversy between Calvin C. Bloss and Comrade F. J. Lavanjer, Jr. They request that it be mentioned in the weekly press bulletin. The state-ment follows: In October Comrade Lavanier wrote Comrade Critchiow of Ohio, stating that Ross, who had been speaking in Ohio, was a fakir, etc., with a penchant for borrowing money; also, that he had been expelled from Texas for similar tactics. Critchlow turned a copy of the letter over to Ross, who demanded a retraction o the statements from Lavanier. Up the statements from Lavanier. Upon Lavanier's refusal to retract or modify his statements, Boss wrote a letter to Local Covington, demanding Lavanier's expulsion for making false statements and accusations against a member of the party. Local Covington referred to matter to a meeting country. ferred the matter to a special commit-tee of three fer investigation. This committee secured information and deeming it sufficient, reported to the

is the party of the working class against all parties of capitalism. Its emblem in New York is the Arm and Torch.

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WHAT to READ on SOCIALISM

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Mational Secretary Will Not Issue Na tional Organizor's Commission fo Work in an Organized State to Any Man Not Approved by State Organiza

By instruction of the Quorum, Na tional Secretary Maily has submitted to the National Committee the ques-"Shall Carl D. Thompson be given a commission as National Organ-izer for the Socialist Party, dating from Nov. 20, inclusive of engagements filled in South Dakota and Nebraska? The decision of the National Commit tee is to be given by Jan. 2.

Briefly, the occasion for this action is as follows: Comrade Thompson ap-piled for a commission as National Or-He had already made some dates in Nebraska by private arrange ment without consulting the Stat nittee and wished the commission from national headquarters to cover these dates. Secretary Mailly hold that he could not commission any comrade as National Organizer for work in an organized state without the approval of the state organization concerned. The Nebraska state organiza-tion, being asked, disapproved of Thompson's working in that state and on for such work was acthe National Secretary. At Thomp son's desire, the matter is referred to the full National Committee in such a form as to make Thompson's application a test case on the rule laid down by the National Secretary and Quo-

With the question is submitted a voluminous correspondence, parts of whi a we are obliged to condense or arize, for lack of space. It seems advisable, however, to give pretty full extracts, not only for its bearing on this case, but for the general information gives on the National Secretary's method of routing organizers, etc. We omit nothing essential. The words in large type were underlined in the orig

I.—Thompson to National Secretary Long Pine, Neb., Oct. 7.—Asks for blank applications for charter; also whether Mailly cares to publish rewhether Malily cares to publish reports of Thompson's work in his offi-

II.-National Secretary to Thomp son, Oct. 8.-States that "in organized states the State Secretaries will furnish all the supplies to organizers, that he has referred the request to State Secretary Roe of Nebraska, and that be could not publish in the bulle-tins reports of the work of anyone but those working directly under the national office. "I have refused several requests of the kind, as well as to ad-"I have refused several vertise books, publishing houses, etc I have had to adopt this policy so that the builetin could not be taken advan-tage of, and not because of opposition to any individual. I have to be impartial in this matter or make myself sub-ject to criticism from all sides."

III.—Thompson to National Secretary, Long Pine, Oct. 10. "So far as supplies for organizing, etc., are con cerned, it of course doesn't matter to me at all where they come from. Only spond to my requests that I shall prob ably have to get the supplies else where. He doubtless and naturally feels sore at me-although this may not be the reason. I guess he is slow

anyway.

"As to publishing reports of my work, your plan is quite satisfactory to me if it is to you. I only wanted you to know that I was willing to re-

Several propositions are before me for my work next year in the Socialist field. I would like to inquire, that I may decide more wisely, whether you still desire to have me work as a National Organizer under direction of headquarters, and if so, upon what terms, conditions, limitations, etc. and would inquire whether you would care to arrange a lecture four for me through the Eastern states. I trus you will write me frankly. I want to do the best thing. * * * I will work in Nebraska and South Dakota will write me frankly. I want to until the holidays,"

IV.-National Secretary to Thomp son, Oct. 12.—"I am perfectly willing that you should work under the direction of the national headquarters, and I believe the Quorum will also be agreeable if you should desire me to will also be submit your name to it for you to be added to our list of lecturers or organ

for each day out and hotel and traveling expenses. A financial statement is submitted on the first of each month, for which blanks are provided. Or ennigers make a report at least once a week, although I do not report their work in my bulletin oftener than once in two weeks. Arrangements for tours, lectures, etc., are made either directly by this office or by the state organizations where speakers work. Other than this, I do not know of limi-Of course, speakers are exferent states, observing the rule of state autonomy. In unorganized states the territory is under the jurisdiction of this office.
"I have had no trouble so far with

any of the states on this phase of the work. Neither have I had any trouble with our organizers, as I give them the widest scope possible for the ever ask nothing of them but good work for the cause. * * I believe we could arrange an Eastern trip, lecturing, be ginning in January. In fact, I would his. • • • If the foregoing is able, I should like to hear from

"It may be that the terms would not sek you to write frankly your views or epinions, or even your desires, upon this matter. If you have another kind roposition, make it, and I will give my opinion, and, if you wish, submit it to the Quorum. It seems to me, however, that the certainty of a fixed sum being assured a lecturer daily, without having to rely upon collecflong, donations, etc., gives a sense of security which must express itself in

basis. But if I know your views now t will better aid me to arrange thing to that overybody will be satisfied." V.—Thompson to National Secretary, Black Hills, S. D., Oct. 16.—"Kindly mail me at Deadwood list of names

and addresses of the National Commit

"Your letter regarding my working under the national headquarters re-ceived ami contents carefully noted, and will say that I am pleased with the letter and very favorably impress ed with the proposition. I feel of course that the only logical course for all of us who work in the general field

to work from headquarters. mitting to the Quorum some proposi-tion of my own, I do not feel that I ild do that. I realise that the Con mittee must put some limit, and L also realize the difficulty that would imme diately arise if one man were paid more or differently than another. So if I work under direction of the Naon Committee and Secretary, I shall do so on the terms they offer.

"I feel, of course, that my services are worth more to the party than \$3 per day and expenses. So far, how-ever, I have felt that they were unable to offer more than that, and I have never asked nor received from my So-cialist lecturing and organizing even as much as that. From now on, how ever, the ability of the party to do better by its servants increases, and I have certainly had a part in the bringing about of that condition. I natur ally feel, therefore, that the party should do better by me—and others, too—as its ability to do so arises. I feel that we ought to maintain as high a standard of platform and field work as it is possible for us to do. And we cannot expect our workers to main-tain the highest type of public service unless we support them well. I feel that there has been considerable ex-cessive charging for Socialist lectures. I have felt that in order to get the movement opened and organized, we public speakers and organizers should all make all the sacrifice we could. I mean that we should take just as little or our own personal affair as possible, I have carried out this principle in my work, and my services so far have not cost the party membership over \$500 or \$600 per year. The rest of my income I have earned by singing and outside effort. And in all, of course, my wage has been a bare subsistence. however, as the movement grows. I feel that the party ought, as a matter of wisdom, to select able and efficient men, with especial powers of usefulness to the party, and then pay them enough to enable them to main-

such value to the movement.
"However, I do not demand that the party officials should agree with me upon this matter. If they do not of their own accord choose to do this— it is for them to decide. And on the other hand, it is for me to do all I can to equip myself for this service. If the party officials do not open the way for me to do it, and other ways do open, I shall expect to take advantage of them. And I believe all will agree

tain the highest possible type of ser-

vice. I hope to make invself of some

that this is wise. "I therefore feel like leaving the whole matter to the wisdom of the clals.

"Would also inquire whether you would care to assume management of part of my time in case I should engage with state committee for other part. So far each summer I spend a month or more under my own management with a male quartet, singing at Chautauquas. This is now in a post affords a vacation as well. Would that be satisfactory?"

Asks further about charges to locals for services of national organizers and

lecturers and about advertising. VI.—National Secretary to Thompson, Oct. 20.—Encloses list of National Committeemen. "Referring to your mestions, I will state:

First, That the rate of \$3 a day for each day out, with hotel and traveling expenses additional, means \$1,005 a year salary, or \$547.50 for six months the liotel and traveling expenses are usually as much more, so that the re-muneration * * * would be more than you have been receiving

"Second, Would you prefer to accept
\$5 per day for each day out, with trav eling expenses additional, leaving you to provide board or hotel? These are the terms Comrade Hanford is now working under. "Third As the office socks only to

to fl! more than five or six dates week-

"Fourth, In the event that special arrangements are made with state organizations for the services of a national organizer or lecturer, a time limit to the engagement is set, and th state organization assumes financial responsibility. Recently John W. Brown, National Organizer, worked for ten weeks for the Connecticut State Committee, making his financial arrangements with that committee, while his name was retained upon the list of national organizers. Brown is now working at the expense of this office for a month in the state cam-paign in Massachusetts. In the case of Goebel, for instance, he is working in Texas under the direction comrades there, while the national of-fice bears the financial responsibility. On lecture tours this office is responslble, and the dates are arranged either directly by me or the various state secretaries, according to agreement with the latter.

"Fifth, I have been charging a flat rate of ten dollars for Hanford. In some cases I have reduced this figure where I thought be could do good and the comrades were unable to guarantee the sum stated. However, I shall try not to reduce the figure. I find when the office pays salary and traveling ex-penses, printing circulars, correspond-ence, cuts, etc., the margin is too small to admit of any reduction. This figure holds only for continuous lecture tours.

For special engagements, requiring the additional expense consequent upon extra preparation, long distance, time involved, etc., a special figure is made, agreeable to the speaker and those engaging him."

gaging him."
"Sixth, * * * (details of adver-

inder the direction of the nation besignariers only when you are working directly for it. Chase has been working in Maine and Massachusetts by special arrangements with the state committees, since August, but his re leaves his state he always consult the national office as to its wishes be

the national emce as to its wisnes be-fore making other arrangements.

"I think all the points have been fully covered, and I hope they will meet with your approval. I have tried to be plain, and if there is any point not clear do not besitate to say do not attempt to exercise a censor ship over the actions of our lecturers and organizers. I trust them and rely upon their fealty to the party to de their duty."

VII .- Note by National Secretary .-"On Saturday, Nov. 7, Comrade Thompson visited the national headquarters and stated that the corresp regarding the mational organ was satisfactory and that he was wil ing for his name to be placed on the list of national lecturers and organia ers, under the conditions I had stated but that he was engaged to work for three months in Wisconsin beginning three months in Wisconsin beginning in January next, and his further movements at the conclusion of that engage ment would be considered later. I told him that as my term as National Secretary might end before that three months was up, and the National Committee might see fit to select some one else as my successor, he would under stand that I could not dennitely suy what disposition could be made of his services three months hence. He acquiesced in this and said this was un derstood. This is written in explana-tion of the mention by Thompson in the following correspondence of my re-election as National Secretary. Later on in the same day I address the following note to Thompson:

VIII.-National Secretary to Thompson, Nov. 7.-"I should like you to write me a formal zute accepting the commission as National Organizer un der the conditions specified in my last letter, so that I can place same on file for purposes of record. I neglected to

ask you for this this afternoon.'

IX.—Thompson to National Secretary, Aberdeen, S. D., Nov. 17.—"I have your letters relative to appointment as National Organizer and the arrangement you suggest is satisfac tory to me. However in view of the fact that I am to work in Wise for three months, and considering the fact which you suggested to me, that an election of National Secretary is to take place soon, I had thought that perhaps we better let the matter rest for the present. However, if you care to appoint me AT ONCE and assist me in the work I have to do up to Christ mas, I shall be glad to accept, and have you appoint me.
"I had thought that I would not ask

for this until I got out of Nebraska in view of the controversy here. But since your appointment of Hyland and the criticism that has resulted, it oc curs to me that you might appoint m and assist me to complete the work have to do, remove all doubt as to your impartiality, and at the sam time help along the work of organiing which I am doing, and back me up financially "I therefore request immediate ap

pointment upon the following conditions:

"1-Fifteen days in South Dakota up to Dec. 1, under direction of state officials here who have the arrange ments made

"2-Fifteen to eighteen days in No brasks at the following places * (list omitted). My secretary at Lin-coln has the arrangements for these dates in hand and, as I understand, nearly completed. Many of these points have had requests f. me in for some time and other points, I hope will arrange for me on the way. A to finances, I have proposed the sam arrangement with these places as have everywhere—they do the very best they can and I take what the braska trip organize at least five new locals. Last two months my incom was a little over \$65 per month above expenses. If appointed I will get al I can out of the work, as usual, and count to you as per your sugge-

"8-As to terms, would like to hav you allow me not less than \$6 per day beginning, say, Nov. 20, to the end of the contemplated trip, in NO CASE LATER THAN DEC. 10, AND I PAY ALL EXPENSES, both railway, liv ery, and hotel, and furnish all 'ad' matter, which is already partly out. which is already partly I suggest this, as I reckon it to be the same proposition as you made, put upon the basis of my paying all ex-penses. Perhaps \$6 is a little low, but I figure that my expenses will be mod-erate on this trip and will let it go at that for this short arrangement, if it is satisfactory to you. If your instruc tions would allow you to allow me something more, of course, it would be a favor no doubt due me-but if not, will accept it as I state.

"This trip, if appointment/ is mad will require practically no work from the national office unless, perhaps, you cared to address letters to the points I am to visit, stimulating the con rades to the work. Most of the place I have arranged for personally on my former trip, and my secretary is now attending to the final arrafigements. Is this satisfactory? If so, you may appoint me at once. And if not, better walf until your re-election."

X.-National Secretary to Thompson, Nov. 20.-"As I shall have to sub mit your letter to the Quorum for its consideration before I can give you a definite answer, I shall be obliged if definite answer, I shall be conject it you will inform me whether your Nebraska dates have been arranged by or with the consent of the State Committee. Under the state autonomy law of the national organization, the National Committee cannot have any of its speakers fill engagements in or-ganised states without the consent or approval of the regular state organisation. I ask this question because you state in your letter that your secretary at Lincoln has the arrangements for the Neurasia dates in hand ments for the Netraska dates in hand "At the meeting of the Quorum, held the 14th, 15th and 16th inst., the state "I am going to talk this question of the Lecture Bureau work over thoroughly with the Quorum when it meets sext month and get things on a firmer or two off in the summer. You are

in future than ever before. In view of your Nebraska dates, so that the Que rum can act upon your letter with full information on the subject.

"Of course, your suggestion that you be appointed because Comrade Hyland was, and in order to show impartiality, has no bearing upon this matter at all. Comrade Hyland's posi-tion on any question was not considered when he was appointed, and the National Committee by a very decisive vote of 20 to 3 endorsed Comrade Hyatment, on the grounds of fitness and ability. Your appointmen will be made on the same grounds. I would be showing a very limited con-ception of my duties as National Sec-retary if I suggested or proposed any comrade for appointment as lectures or organizer because he expressed cer-tain views upon any subject what-

"Perhaps it may not be out of the way for me to state that the criticism upon my proposing Comrade Hyland was significant for its scarcity. Comrade Richardson's letter was the only one I received which criticized me, while, on the other hand, I received a shoal of letters from comrades in every section of the country, North, East, South, and West, endorsing my position. I may also say that the letters I have received from Wyoming about Comrade Hyland more than justify his selection on the score of ability."
XI.—Thompson to National Secretary, en route, S. D., Nov. 24.—"You

ask if my dates in Nebraska are ar ranged by or with the consent of the State Committee. In reply will say State Committee. In reply will say that my work in Nebraska was undertaken at the suggestion of a member of the State Committee and at the earnest solicitation of members of the party. After deciding to make the dates. I wrote to the State Secretary about the matter before arranging the dates, and asked him to take charge. He replied that the Quorum could not undertake to arrange my dates. He made no objection, however, to the dates being arranged, and being a member of the party in the state. I do not see how any pot see how any objection could have been reasonably-raised. And even if objection had been raised, as was the case later, I do not understand that the State Committee has any constitutional or moral right to prevent a member of the organization in the state and a local of the party arranging togethe; for a meeting. Such a position would amount to a very serious restriction of the personal and local rights of the memberships. I do not understand this to be guaranteed by the constitution of the party nor to have been as sumed by the Quorum or the National Committee. I do not see, therefore, that any valid objection can be raised, as you attempt to do, to my appoint ent as National Organizer on the ound that the State Committee has not given its consent to my work.

"You state that 'the National Com liftee cannot have any of its speakers fill engagements in organized states without the consent or approval of the ocal in the United States knows, the OFFICIALS of the Nebraska organization at Omaha have pro-against my work, have denounce as a traitor and disruptionist. Nebraska officials, it is safe to ERY, have done everything in their power to prevent my work and to destroy the ffect of it.

THE OFFICIALS AT OMAHA ARE BY NO MEANS THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF NEBRAS-KA. The dates I have filled, and am to fill, in Nebraska have had not only the consent and the approval but also the active co-operation and financial assitance of practically every live and active local outside of Omaha. And I feel reasonably certain that the organization of a half-dozen new locals in addition to those I have already organized, together with the results of th work I have done, would, if submitted to a referendum, be unqualifiedly en-dorsed by at least 90 per cent. of the membership in the state. Indeed, it was by reason of the earnest solicitation of members and locals and state officials that I undertook the work in the state. It will therefore be seen that the failure of my work to receive the endorsement of the Omaha OFFI-CIALS does not mean that my work has not the consent and approval of the state organization. AS A MATTER OF FACT IT HAS, and moreover, I insist that this attitude of the state officials in Nebraska towards me is unreasonable and unjustified. The charges they make are absolutely false and I have, as yet, been given no chance to reply or to explain, statement will be in the hands of the National Committeemen in a few days. To assume that because some OFFI-CLULS have raised a protest upon grounds entirely unproven, without submitting satisfactory evidence, without a referendum, and above all without giving the accused even the oppor-tunity to plead 'not gulity,' to say nothing of giving no opportunity to mbmit evidence—to assume under such circumstances that one is disqualified to act as National Organizer simply becircumstances that one is disquamed to act as National Organizer simply because some officials laye attacked his character, and to act upon that assumption would, it seem to me, establish a bad precedent. For in such a case anyone who wished to become a National Organizer, or who was acting as such, could be made the victim of petty jealousies or dislikes by ungenerous and narrow-minded officials. All that would be necessary would be to get a majority of a Local Quorum to issue a protest, no matter whether the grounds were true and reasonable of

"I therefore raise this question Should not the protest of state officials be accompanied by at least some good and sufficient reasons and verified evi-dence before that protest shall dismalify an individ al to set as Naquality an individual to act as National Organizer in the state? It seems to me that it should. Otherwise we who are in the field may any or all of its become the victims of immature and unwarranted action.

"The objection, therefore, that you "The objection, therefore, that you raise to appointing me as National Organizer is, I - believe, not valid. I therefore renew my application that I be appointed National Organizer, beginning with Nov. 20, and be permitted to if the dates already arranged to Dec. I in South Dakota and to Dec. 16 in Nebraniza more the forms agreement. in Nobraska upon the terms suggested in my letter to you of recent data. "I agree with you, upon second "I agree with you, upon se thought, that the appointment

Comrade Hyland should have no consideration in the matter. And I assure sideration in the matter. And I assure you and the National Committee that I have no inclination to press the matter of my application to the point of any issue among the comrades. I have made the application and will let it stand until I am informed of the decision of the Quorum and National Committee upon the above points. Kindly submit this also to the Quorum and

National Committee."

XII.—National Secretary to Thompson, Nov. 27.—"You do not seem quite to understand the position occupied by the National Committee toward the separate state organisations. In organ-ized states the regular state organisased by the National Com mitee and paying dues to the national office has 'sole jurisdiction of the mem bers residing in their respective terri-tories, and the sole control of all matters pertaining to the propaganda, or ation, and financial affairs within uch state or territory, and the National Committee and sub-committee or officers thereof shall have no right to interfere in such matters without ent of the respective state or territorial organization.' (See Section 4. Article 6, National Constitution.

"Under this law the national office cannot send or route speakers or or ganizers in or through any organized state without the consent or co-operation of the state organization in that state. This is as true of Nebraska as of California or New York. Your relations as a member in Nebraska with your State Quorum have nothing to do with the relations of this office with your State Quorum. So long as the State Quorum compose the officials of the regular party organization in Nobraska and that party organization maintains its standing in the national rganization, then this office must, under the law, recognize the State rum as the representatives of the Ne-

braska state organization.

"The reasons why or how the State
Quorum refused to arrange dates for on in Nebraska have nothing to do with the case. The fact that you have made the dates you say in Nebraska on your own responsibility does not imply that this office, acting for the National Committee, shall assume that National Committee, shall assume that responsibility. The National Committee deals with state organizations or with locals in unorganized states, and with individuals only where no local or state organizations exist. What you do in your individual capacity as a ember in Nebruska is no concern of this office, but when you become a Na-tiona: Organizer this office is responsible for your actions in connection with any state.
"A perusal of all my former letters

will show you that I have never made any objections to your appointment as you state. As an executive of the National Committee I made an inquiry hased upon your own statement that our Nebraska dates were being made

by your secretary at Lincoln."

XIII.—National Secretary braska State Secretary Roe, Dec. 7 .-"Comrade Carl D. Thompson has been corresponding with me relative to his being appointed National Organizer, dission to date from Nov. 20 which would include dates in South Dakota and Nebraska. Comrade Thompson stated in his correspondence that the dates in Nebraska were ar ranged by his secretary at Lincoln, and I inquired if the state organization of Nebraska had approved of these dates, as, under the law of state autonomy, no person working under the direction of the National Committee can fill engagements in any organ iged state without the consent or approval of the organization in that state.

"Comrade Thompson has admitted that the State Quorum of Nebraska has not consented and has objected to his work. Under these circumstances and inasmuch as Comrade Thompsor requested it, I submitted the entire cor respondence to the Quorum, of which not all the members have yet acted

upon the matter.
"In acting upon it, however, Comrade Reynolds of Indiana suggests that the State Quorum be requested to en dorse Comrade Thompson's work so that he can be appointed National Organizer. I therefore lay this sugges tion before you for action as the quick-est and best way in which to settle

XIV .- Action of Quorum, accompanying report to National Committee, Dec. 11.—Work says: "We of course cannot bill a speaker through Nebraska without the consent of the State Comnittee, nor through any other state." If Thompson does not recognize this, "the correspondence should go to the National Committee. If he does "Thompson should be appointed a Na-tional Organizer, to take effect when he finishes his other engagements and can go to work under the auspices of tional office in the us ner. I do not imply any criticism of Comrade Thompson for his recent work under exceptional circumstances in Nebruska, although under all ordinary circumstances I am entirely op med to free lancing.

Berlyn says: "I not only approve of the position taken by the National Sec retary, but think he has not gone far enough. The constitution is explicit, and the Quorum and National Secretary can only take into consideration tary can only take into consideration the regular organization of a state and could not route a National Organizer without consulting the state organiza-tion, nor would I consent to have any National Organizer route himself and ask the national office to assume the responsibility, financial of otherwise. * * I favor submission of the whole ence to the National Com-

Reynolds "unhesitatingly approves" the National Secretary's position, but hopes the Nebraska state organization will withdraw its objection.

Dobba says: "I do not like the tone Thompson takes and I am against employing him as National Organiser. He shows a strange obtuseness in failing to grasp the points of file work if he were employed as National Organiser."

Berger approves the position taken by the National Secretary.

XV.—Nebraska State Secretary to National Secretary, Dec. 10.—State Quorum has considered National Secretary's letter of Dec. 7 and directs following reply: Dobbs says: "I do not like the tone

cept the suggestion and will not ap-prove of Thompson's dates, for that would carry with it an endorsement of him and of his actions. This the prove of Thompson's dates, for that to 're-organise' the state he is willing would carry with it as endorsement of him and of his actions. Thi' the party, even capitalist office-helders State Quorum is not prepared to give

and it believes its course justified b the facts in its possession. The Quo-rum believes it would be untrue to the trust reposed in it by the membership its duty to Nebraska and false to its duty to the Socialist Party if an endors direct or indirect, were given to on guilty of acts Thompson has com direct or indire

"Ever since the state convention of the Socialist Party of Nebraska, last July, Thompson has done his atmost to discredit the state organization of Nebraska and to disrupt, under the name of re-organization, the Secialist Party in this state. From the time of that convention be has persistently and maliciously, in and vention, slandered the comrades at tending it and ridiculed the party officials. More than that, he has a sulted and conspired with men aire proven guilty of treason to the party and of attempting to gain control of it for corrupt ends. He has shamelessly proclaimed his intention of 'reorganizing the state so that the pres-ent officials could be ousted and the ring of boodlers, whose headquarters are in Omaha, obtain control.

"Thompson went forth from the state convention last July and stated in public print that the State Quorum had withheld a charter from Maywood because the new local there wa composed of farmers and merchants, a falsehood which has obtained wide circulation throughout the country and placed the state organization of Ne braska in a false and

"It is the rule of the State Quorum not to grant charters to locals in new places until a State O until a State Organizer has This rule was adopted because No braska is a close state politically and we have had to guard against politi-cians, belonging to both the old parties, getting into the party organization in order to use it for their own pur poses. That the rule is a necessar will be shown later. This rule followed in the Mayvood case. charter was not refused, but withheld until an organizer had visited May-wood and investigated. When this wood and investigated. was done the Maywood tharter was

"This same misrepresentation oc-curred in the case of the so-called 'Eighty Per Cent. Resolution,' which the state convention never acted upon.
"It should be understood that the State Quorum never objected

Thompson working in this state for Socialism, but we do object to his openly assisting the proven enemies of our party to get control of the party organization, and to his fighting Soorganization, and to his fighting So-cialists instead of expounding the prin-ciples of the party. And we have more conson than ever for refusing to recognize or endorse him as a field worker since having an opportunity mate the kind of work he has been dotne in Nebraska lately, and which work he asks the national office to be responsible for.

"On Oct. 14, Thompson, spoke at Chadron. The meeting was arranged by him through L. J. F. Ineger of that place. Our State Secretary afterward received from Ineger, as temporary secretary, under dat Oct. 15, an appl cation for a local with seventeen m bers, which was organized on Oct. 14, the application was made out in the handwriting of Carl D. Thompson and was one of the kind used by him. The local was reported in the press as one organized by him. Among the names on the application for charter were ose of L. J. F. Ineger and D. serling. The occupation of Sperling. former was given as 'merchant' and the latter as 'Chief of Police.'

Following our usual rule, the charte was withheld pending investigation by State Organizer Schiermeyer, wherenched Chadron Nov. 1. "Organizer Schiermeyer reported o

Nov. 2 that I. J. F. Ineger, with who Thompson had corresponded to arrange the meeting, was a member of the accratic County Committee and that Sperling was Chief of Police, ap-pointed by a Democratic Mayor. Comrade schiermeyer succeeded in having larger and Sperling withdraw their names, as the following correspondence will show:

" 'Chadron, Neb. 11-4-'03.

" J. P. Roe, Sec'ty:
" Dear Sir:—By instruction from Organizer Schlermeyer, I hereby withdraw my own name as well as that of D. W. Sperling as charter members of the Chadron Local. You will hereafter please address all com munications to R. M. Stanton,

'Speaking for myself, while I believe in Socialism, yet I cannot accept the radical part of the platform which excludes all but wage earners and cannot be lieve the dawn of emancipation can be reached that way.

Dear Sir and Comrade: Trust the enclosed will be suffi-cient to make us eligible for charter. This completes our part, as Comrade Schlermeyer instructs us. If anything is lacking, please let us know.

"Comrade Schiermeyer is a true Socialist and bears ac-quaintance well. Very respect-R. M. STANTON, Fin. Sec. Chadron Local."

C-ENCLOSURE To the Secretary of State Socialist Party: "Sir:—You will please erass my name from the list of Social

ists at this place, for the reason that I am Chief of Police, at pointed by the Mayor of this city, and I have been informed that you are withholding the charter from the society organised here on account of my nam being on the list. Respectfully, D. W. SPERLING. Chief of Police."

"The charter was therefore gran to the Chadron Local, upon recomms. dation of Organizer Schiermeyer. "The State Quorum is not prepar

*********************************** PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

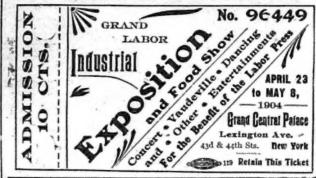
'All Domrades and Organizations are heroby informed that an

Industrial Labor Exposition and Food Show For the benefit of the Labor Press, "THE WORKER" and the "HEW

YORKER YOLKSZEITUNG," is being arranged, and will take place April 23 to May 8, 1804, at the GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Forty-third and Fortyfourth Streets, New York. Organizations are requested to consider arranging Festivals

THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE

FACSIMILE OF TICKET!



men like Ineger, who do not believe

n a working-class platform "We can quite believe that Thompson may have made the engagement to speak at Chadron without knowing the real position occupied by laeger, as the latter is an 'Appeal to Reason' should not have learned it after he reached the city. That he should consider Democratic committeemen and chiefs of police fit to be members of the party, shows him unworthy of trust and incapable of holding th sponsible position of organizer for the Socialist Party.

"For these reasons, the State Quo-rum declines to endorse Carl D. Thompson, and requests that you forward this letter to the National Comsittee, should you submit the other correspondence."

THE STATE REFERENDUM.

To the Editor of The Worker:-A few remarks about changing the seat of the State Committe from New York City to Rochester may not be amiss When Local Yonkers discussed th matter of removing the State Commit tee it was because their delegate had brought back very unsatisfactory rep-orts of service rendered. I remember pecifically that Highland Falls was mentioned among other places as hav-ing failed to receive the attention our delegates thought they should have re ceived at the hands of the State Com natee. It was then proposed that it would perhaps be conducive to more thorough work by the State Committee if a change was made. Knowing the activity of Local Rochester and the ability of its members, we pro-posed that place, and we feel assured that if the change is made Local Roch-ester will do its full duty in the matter. Personally, I have since ascer tained that the present State Commit tee has done a great deal of very energetic work during the past campaign and that the Secretary has made son considerable sacrifice in the performance of his duty, but I am also of the opinion that a paid State Secretary should be elected so that his whol time may be devoted to the movement I suppose that matter will lay over til the next state convention,

FRED. BENNETTS. Yonkers, N. Y., Dec. 18.

"SOCIALIST DIPLOMATS." To the Editor of The Worker:-In your issue of Dec. 6 you print the com

nents on the motion I made to the National Committee regarding the race question in Lousiana. In another col umn you appear to make a mountain out of a molehill because I chanced to speak favorably of the Lousiana com-rades as "Socialist diplomats" in drafting their state proceedings. Permit me o say that, notwithstanding "we do not wish to be led by 'diplomats,' " we have already been and in the future will be compelled to use the highest diplomacy that can be brought for-ward in the Socialist Party to crush the capitalist parties. For more than ess of our party in this and oth countries, and in no country where it has developed into a power for indus trial emancipation for the workers has zealous efforts of Socialist diplomats. It is always well to discuss these ques tions for ...e benefit of the whole party nembership, and while a representa tive of the party I have no dread of any criticism that may be made by any one—for the Socialists stand pre-emi-nent in the criticism of each other.

I wish to state that perhaps you drew my motion on the race question some time ago, and voted in favor of Comrade Work's motion. I withdrew my motion on the grounds of unconstitutionality, and the chief clause on which my withdrawal is based is to be found in the resolution adopted by the Socialist Party in National Convention at Indianafolis, July 31, 1901. At the beginning of the fifth paragraph it reads: "Resolved, That we declare to the negro worker the identity of his interests and struggles with the interand struggles of the workers of all lands, without regard to race or color or sectional lines. * * * That the only line of division which exists in fact is that between the producers and the owners of the world:

I have made my remarks as brief as possible in order to clear any doubt in your mind as to my position on the race question. Whatever may come, or whatever question may arise, I shall always stand by the Socialist constitution, platform, and anti-fusion resolutions, and any other resolution that has or may be adopted by the party in national convention or con

I shall ask you the favor and justice of printing this letter to reveal the im-portant fact that I stand undinching-ly for the upholding of our national constitution, platform and kindred re**EUX MUNDI**

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SPFCIAL NOTICE.

BROOKLYN ORGANIZATIONS, Attention!

For the convenience of the members of the Brooklyn organizations affiliated with the Labor Socretariat, a branch office has been opened on monday, Dec. 14th, in the Brooklyn Labor Lycenn, 949 Willoughly avenue. Office hours are from 2 to 6 p. m. week days. All Brooklyn casses can from now on he submitted at the above branch.

The Labor Socretaria.

The Labor Secretariat,
H. E. KINTLEIN, Ass't Secretary.

ons or individual conceptions of right and wrong.

Minneapolis, Dec. 7. CICERO C. TALBOTT,

National Committeeman for Minnesota, [If by "Socialist diplomats," Comrade Talbott means to describe men of the type of August Bebel, for instance, we cheerfully withdraw the editorial re-marks to which he takes exception. In that case we have, however, to add that we never heard the word "dip lomat" used in such a sense. We understood the word as commonly used and based our objection to his expression on that understanding.

GOEBEL NOT A CANDIDATE.

To the Editor of The Worker:-Will a kindly inform the comrades of New Jersey that I am not a candidate for National Committeeman this year. i arrived home too late to keep my name from appearing on the ballof. appreciate the good will conveyed in the nomination, but as National Organizer I would not be sufficiently in touch with state affairs to act intelligently as the state might desire. I believe also that, other things being equal, there should only be one term to any comrade in positions of this kind. We need experienced workers. The way to develop them is to divide positions such as National Committee nan among as many comrades as pas I accept re-election.

GEO. H. GOEBEL. Newark, N. J.

"The Economic Foundations of Society," by Achille Loria, is a book that will repay careful stuoy. It can be had from the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York, for \$1.25.

- Every reader of The Worker is invited to send in the addresses of such of his acquaintances as may be open to new ideas in order that sample copies of the paper may be sent to them.

-The Social Democratic Party of New York is identical with the Socialist Party of other states. The difference of name is due to requirements of the election law. Our emblem is the Arm and Torch.

-We are glad to send sample request them. If you know some per sons who ought to be acquainted will the paper, send in their nan druges for sample copies.